INDIAN COMPANION

By Khandekar

CENTRAL PROVINCES. BOMBAY.																		
Narsinghpur. HOSHANGABAD. NIMAR. KHANDWA.																		
	16	13	8	7	4	3	3	8	269	Bhadli, S.	575	43	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	10	...	...
	17	4	8	10	4	5	3	10	276	Bhusawal, B.R. W.	568	42	10	21	5	10	11	7 7 Jc. for Berar, Nagpur, — *Change train* (see Rte. 6).
	19	6	9	11	4	14	4	1	310	Burhanpur, W. DB. S.	534	40	8	20	4	10	3	7 0 Town, 3 m. by tonga. Asirgarh Fort, 25 m. by road.
	20	2	10	1	5	1	4	3	322	Chandni, W.	522	39	12	19	14	10	0	6 13 Asirgarh Fort, 6 m.
	22	1	11	1	5	8	4	10	353	Khandwa, DB. R. W.	491	37	13	18	15	9	8	6 7 Jc. for Mhow, Indore, and Ajmere. *Change train* (see Rte. 2). Chief town of Nimar District. Omkar Mandhata, 40 m. *via* Sanavad Ry. station.
	26	1	13	1	6	8	5	7	417	Harda, DB. S.	427	33	14	16	15	8	8	5 10 Civil station and commercial town.
	29	0	14	8	7	4	6	1	464	Itarsi, DB. R.	380	30	15	15	8	7	12	5 0 Jc. for Hoshangabad, Bhopal, Jhansi, Gwalior, Agra, and Tundla. *Change train.* Betul 38 m. by tonga (see Rte. 3). Badnur, chief town of Betul District, 53 m.
	31	9	15	13	7	14	6	9	505	Piparia, DB. W.	339	[illegible]	5	14	3	7	2	4 7 Pachmari (hill sanitarium), 32 m. by tonga.
	32	5	16	3	8	1	6	12	517	Bankeri.	327	[illegible]	9	13	13	6	15	4 5 Fatehpur, 5 m. by pony cart.
	33	8	16	12	8	6	7	0	536	Gadarwara.	308	[illegible]	6	13	3	6	10	4 1 Mohpani coal mines, 12 m.
	34	10	17	5	8	11	7	3	554	Kareli, DB.	290	25	5	12	11	6	6	3 13 Saugor, 78 m. by camel wagon.
	35	4	17	10	8	13	7	6	564	Narsinghpur, DB. W. S.	280	24	11	12	6	6	3	3 11 Chief town of Narsinghpur District.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	KHANDESH.		5	5	2	11	1	5	1	2	85	Igatpuri, DB. R. W. H.	759	54	9	27	5	13	11	9	15	Ascent to Thal Ghat terminates here. Sanitarium at the top of the Thal Ghat.
			6	5	3	3	1	9	1	5	101	Asvali, D.	743	53	10	26	13	13	7	9	12	Anjenira (hill sanitarium), 12 m.
			7	1	3	9	1	12	1	8	113	Deolali, W.	731	52	13	26	7	13	4	9	9	Military depôt, and sanitarium for troops. Nasik town, 7 m.
			7	5	3	11	1	13	1	8	117	Nasik Road, DB.	727	52	10	26	5	13	3	9	8	Chief town of Nasik District, 5 m. by Tram Car. From Nasik town—Ramshej Hill, 2 m., Lena Caves, 5 m. Gungapur with pretty waterfall, 6 m. Trimbak, 20 m, Saptashringi, 32 m.
			9	3	4	10	2	5	1	15	147	Lasalgaon, W. D.	697	50	12	25	6	12	12	9	2	Chandor, 14 m. Fort of Vinchur, 3 m.
			10	2	5	1	2	9	2	2	162	Manmar DB. B. R. W.	682	49	12	24	14	12	8	8	15	Jc. for Dhond. *Change train (see* Rte. 10). Fort of Ankai Tankai with 7 Buddhist Caves, 4 m. ; Malegaon, 23 m. by tonga.
			11	2	5	9	2	13	2	5	178	Nandgaon.	666	48	12	24	6	12	4	8	11	Ellora Caves 30 (Verul), 44 m. Daulatabad Fort, 63 m. ; Aurangabad 56 m. by tonga. Jalna, 96 m. Mominabad 171 m. From Ellora, Roza 2 m.
			12	12	6	6	3	3	2	11	204	Chalisgaon, TB. S. B.	640	47	2	23	9	11	13	8	6	Dhulia, 34 m. by tonga. D
			13	8	6	12	3	6	2	13	216	Kaig										

C. I. CENTRAL PROVINCES.																
REWAH JUBBULPORE	37	14	18	15	9	8	7	14	606	Mirganj, W.	38	22	1	11	1	8 3 2 Marble Rocks, 2 m.
	38	12	19	1	9	9	7	15	610	Mohania.	34	21	12	10	14	7 3 1 Madan Mahal, 2 m.
	38	8	19	4	9	10	8	0	616	Jubbulpore, R. DB. H	28	21	6	10	11	6 3 0 Jc. for Allahabad. *Change train.* Civil and military station, also chief town of Jubbulpore District. Marble Rocks, 11 m. Damoh, 66 m. by tonga. Seoni (Chapra) 86, m. by cart Hatta, 190 m. Mandla, 50 m.
										E. I. Ry.						
	43	14	21	15	10	15	8	12	673	Katni.	71	16	0			0 2 c. for Bilaspur. *Change train* (see Rte. 4).
	49	9	24	13	12	6	9	9	734	Sutna, DB. R. S	10	10				9 1 Head-quarters of Baghelkhand Agency; also Town and British cantonment. Madhogarh, 6 m. Sohawal State, 6 m. Maihar State, 22 m. Rampur State, 15 m. Nagode State, 17 m. Rewah State, 31 m. Panna State *via* Nagode, 45 m. Nowgong, State 101 m. Bijawar State, 114 m. Road to Panna Diamond mines.
N.W. PROVINCES.																
ALLAHABAD. BANDA.	54	3	27	1	13	9	10	3	782	Manikpur. T. & C	52					c. for Jhansi and Cawnpore. (see Rte. 5). Markundi, 10 m.
	59	8	29	12	14	14	10	15	840	Naini, R. H.	4	0				c. for Benares, Gya, and Calcutta. *Change train* (see Rte. 15).
	59	14	21	15	15	0	11	6	844	Allahabad, R. H. C	0	6				c. for Cawnpore and Delhi (see Rte. 15), Capital of North-West Provinces, and a place of Hindu pilgrimage called Prayag. Partabgarh, 36 m. Sultanpur, 60 m. by camel

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

AJMERE, MEYTONK GWA. KUCHWALIOR. INDORE. GWA. INDORE Nim

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	,,	Khandwa, B. R. W.	393	30	11	16	6	5	11	4	2	Head-quarters of Nimar District. Civil Station, 2 m. from town (see Rte 1).
3	3	1	11	0	10	0	7	41	Barwaha, W.	353	27	9	14	11	5	4	3	11	Omkar Mandhata, 7 m.
4	9	2	7	0	14	0	10	58	Choral.	335	26	3	13	15	5	1	3	8	Ascent of Ghat commences from here, and continues up to Mhow.
5	13	3	1	1	3	0	12	74	Mhow, R. W. DB.	320	25	0	13	5	4	14	3	5	Military and cantonment station. Dhar State, 33 m. by tonga. Mandu ruins 30 m. *via* Dhar. Raghogarh, 16 m.
6	13	3	10	1	6	0	14	87	Indore.	307	24	0	12	13	4	12	3	3	Chief town of Indore State. *Change carriages*. Dewas State, 22 m.
8	12	4	11	1	12	1	3	112	Fatehabad, R.	282	22	1	11	12	4	7	2	15	Jc for Ujjain, 26 m. *Change train*.
9	14	5	4	2	0	1	5	138	Ujjain, W.	308	23	2	12	5	4	10	3	1	Agar, 41 m. Jhalrapatan, 100 m.
									Fatehabad W.	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jc. for Ujjain, 26 m. *Change train*.
12	9	6	11	2	8	1	11	161	Rutlam, DB. R. W.	233	18	3	9	11	3	10	2	7	Chief town of Rutlam State. Banswara State, 45 m. Jaora State, 20 m. Sailana State, 12 m.
16	10	8	14	3	5	2	4	213	Mandsaur.	181	14	2	7	9	2	13	1	14	Sitamau State, 17 m.
19	0	10	2	3	13	2	9	243	Neemuch, Cl.	150	11	12	6	4	2	6	1	9	Town and British cantonment.
20	5	10	13	4	1	2	11	260	Nimbhera.	134	10	8	5	9	2	2	1	6	Oodeypore, 63 m. Nathdwara, 21 m. from Oodeypore.
21	12	11	9	4	6	2	14	278	Chitor, DB.	116	9	1	4	13	1	13	1	3	Oodeypore, 70 m. by tonga. Kherwara Cantonment, 53 m. from Oodeypore.
29	10	15	13	5	8	3	15	379	Nusseerabad, DB. W.	15	1	3	0	10	0	4	0	2	Head-quarters of the Rajputana Field Force. Kotah State, 107 m. *via* Bundi State. Deoli, 57 m. by carriage dak. Jhalrapatan, 160 m.
30	11	16	6	5	11	4	2	393	Ajmere, TB. H.	,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jc. for Khandwa. (see Rte. 1).

I. N.-W. PROVINCES. CEN. PROVINCES. CEN. INDIA. CEN. PRO.										I. M. Ry.								
Gwa. Bhopal. Hoshangabad.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	„	Itarsi, R.	392	25	0	12	8	6	2	5	3	Bombay 464 m. and Jubbulpur, 152 m. (see Rte. 1).
	0	12	0	6	0	3	0	2	12	Hoshangabad, W. DB.	381	24	5	12	3	5	15	5	1	Chief town of Hoshangabad District. Betul, 36 m. Ellihpur, 45 m. from Betul.
	1	12	0	14	0	7	0	6	28	Agra Barkhera	364	23	4	11	11	5	10	4	15	Native State.
	3	9	1	13	0	14	0	13	57	Bhopal, R.DB.	335	21	7	10	12	5	3	4	8	Chief town of Bhopal State. Sehore, 22 m. by ekka.
	5	11	2	14	1	7	1	4	91	Bhilsa, W.	302	19	6	9	11	4	11	4	1	Sanchi with 11 Topes, 5 m.
	7	3	3	10	1	13	1	9	115	Basoda.	277	17	13	8	15	4	5	3	12	Native State.
	8	15	4	8	2	4	1	15	143	Bina, R. W.	249	16	1	8	1	3	14	3	6	Jc. for Saugor, 47 m. *Change train.*
S A U G O R.	11	14	6	0	——		2	2	190	Saugor, DB.	296	19	0	9	9	4	8	4	8	Civil and Military station, also chief town of Saugor Disirict. Damoh, 48 m.
										Bina.	249	16	1	8	1	3	14	3	6	
	11	6	5	11	2	14	2	7	182	Lalitpur, W. DB.	210	13	10	6	13	3	4	2	13	
JHANSI.	14	14	7	7	3	12	3	2	238	Jhansi.	154	10	2	5	1	2	6	2	1	Jc. of four lines—One to Itarsi, the other to Cawnpore, the third to Gwalior and Agra, and the fourth to Manikpur. Civil and military station, also chief town of Jhansi District. Orchha Fort and State, 7 m.
DUTTIA.	15	14	7	15	——		3	6	25[illegible]	ttia.	138	9	2	4	2	——		1	14	Chief town of Duttia State.
wa.	18	11	9	6	4	11	3	14	29[illegible]	valior, R. DB.	93	6	5	3	3	1	6	1	4	Chief town of Gwalior State. Alipura State, 100 m.

C. I.	N.-W. P.	PROVINCES	S. C.	P. C. I. C. P.	N. W. P.															
Alipura.	Hamirpur.	B A N D A.	Jhansi.	Rewa.	Jub.	A G R A.	DH													
								5	5	4	6	340	Dholpur.	52	3	12	1	14	0	12	0	11	Chief town of Dholpur State, 10 m. from railway station. Sacred Lake of Machoondeo, 2 m.
						23	7	11	12	5	14	4	13	375	Agra Fort, R. DB. S. H.	16	1	8	0	12	0	3	0	3	Head-quarters of Agra District.
						24	15	12	8	6	1	5	0	391	Tundla.	„	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jc. with E. I. R y. *Change train.* (see Rte. 15).
															B. N. Ry.										
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	„	Katni.	198	18	9	8	4	3	1	2	9	Jubbulpore, 57 m.
						3	8	1	9	0	9	0	7	37	Umaria.	161	15	1	6	11	2	8	2	2	Extensive coal-fields.
						5	3	2	5	0	13	0	11	55	Birsinghpur.	1	3	13	6	5	15	2	3	1	14	
						13	5	5	15	2	3	1	13	142	Khodri, R.	56	5	4	2	5	1	14	0	12	
						18	9	8	4	3	1	2	9	198	Bilaspur, R.	„	„		„		„		„		A large, engine-changing station. City 4 m. from railwy station.
															I. M. Ry.										
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	„	Manikpur.	318	19	14	10	0	——		4	5	Jubbulpore, 167 m ; Allahabad, 61 m. (see Rte. 1).
						1	4	0	10	——		0	4	20	Karwi, W.	299	18	11	9	6	——		4	1	Chitrakot, a hill and place of pilgrimage, 3 m. Sitapur ½ m. from Chitrakot.
						1	13	0	15	——		0	6	29	Tamlia.	290	18	2	9	2	——		3	15	A station for Bharat Kup.
						2	5	1	3	——		0	8	37	Badausa.	282	17	10	8	14	——		3	14	Fort of Kalingar, 18 m. Ajaigarh State, 26 m. Punna State, 50 m.
						3	15	2	0	——		0	14	63	Banda, R. DB.	256	16	0	8	1	——		3	8	Head-quarters of Banda District. Nowgong, 65 m. Ajaigarh State, 47 m. Chhatarpur, State 70 m. Charkhari, 41 m.
						6	0	3	0	——		1	5	96	Mahoba, DB.	223	13	15	7	0	——		3	1	An engine changing station. Khajurahu, 34 m.
						8	1	4	1	——		1	12	129	Harpalpur.	190	11	14	6	0	——		2	10	Nowgong, 18 m.

N.-W.-PROVINCES. JHANSI.	11	5	5	11	—	2	7	181	Jhansi, R. DB. Hs. Cl.	137	8	9	4	5	2	2	1	14	Jc. of four lines—one to Itarsi, the other to Agra, the third to Cawnpore, and the fourth to Manikpur. Kalpahar, 74 m. Goona, 120 m.
	15	12	7	15	—	3	5	252	Orai.	66	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	15	Civil Station and head-quarters of Orai District.
	17	1	8	9	—	3	9	273	Kalpi, W. DB.	45	2	13	1	7	0	11	0	10	Lughasi State, 86 m.
	17	9	8	13	—	3	11	281	Pakhrain.	37	2	5	1	3	0	9	0	8	Amrodh, 5 m.
	19	14	10	10	—	4	2	318	Cawnpore, Hs.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Chief town of Cawnpore District (see Rte. 15). *Change train.* Ghatampur, 26 m.
CAWNPUR. ORAI.									G. I. P. Ry										
	,,		0	0	0	0	0	0	,, Bombay.	279	103	9	48	6	20	6	16	8	For stations between Bombay and Bhusawal (see Rte. 1).
	17	4	8	10	4	5	3	10	276 Bhusawal.	903	86	7	39	15	16	2	12	12	Jc. for Jubbulpore and Allahabad. *Change train.*
	19	4	9	10	4	12	4	0	308 Malkapur, W. S.	971	84	8	39	4	15	11	12	5	Buldana, 28 m. by tonga.
	20	13	10	7	5	1	4	5	333 Jalamb, W. S.	946	82	15	38	3	15	6	12	0	Jc. for Khamgaon, 8 m. *Change train.*
	21	5	10	11	5	3	4	7	341 Khamgaon, S. 333 Jalamb.	954 946	83	7	38	7	15	8	12	2	Largest cotton market in Berar. Nandura, 12 m. Balapur, 14 m.
HAIDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTS. BOMBAY. AKOLA. Mal. Khan.	22	11	11	6	5	7	4	12	363 Akola, DB. W. R. Cl.	917	81	1	37	5	15	0	11	10	Chief town of Akola District. Hingoli, 80 m. Akote, 28 m. Narnala Fort, 42 m. Mekar, 30 m. Basim, 51 m. by tonga.
AMRAOTI.	24	2	12	1	5	12	5	0	386 Murtizapur, W.	893	79	9	36	8	14	11	11	5	Karanja, DB. 21 m.
	25	13	12	15	6	2	5	6	413 Badnera, W. R. DB.	867	77	15	35	11	14	6	11	0	Jc. for Amraoti, 6 m. *Change train.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES. H.A. DISTRICT.	26	3	13	2	6	4	5	7	419	Amraoti, R. DB. Cl.	873	78	5	35	14	15	8	12	2	Head-quarters of the Berar, and chief town of Amraoti District. Ellichpur 30 m. by tonga. Chikalda (hill sanitarium) 50 m.
AMRAOTI.	25	13	12	15	6	2	5	6	413	Badnera.	867	77	15	35	11	15	7	12	1	
WARDHA.	27	9	13	13	6	7	5	12	441	Dhamangaon, DB.	839	76	3	34	13	14	0	10	10	Yeotmahal (Civil station of Wun District) 29 m. by tonga. Warora, 12 m. Wun, 67 m.
	29	8	14	12	6	14	6	2	472	Wardha, R. DB.W.	808	74	4	33	14	13	9	10	3	Jc. for Warora coal-fields, 45 m. *Change train.*
Chan.	31	8	15	12	7	5	6	5	493	Hinganghat.	829	76	4	34	14	14	0	10	6	Cotton country.
	33	12	17	0	7	13	6	10	517	Warora, 2 S.	853	78	8	36	0	14	8	10	11	Chanda, 35 m. Wun, 12 m.
NAGPUR.	32	8	16	4	7	8	6	12	520	Nagpur, DB. H. B. B. N. Ry. Nagpur.	759	71	3	32	5	12	15	9	9	Jc. for Raipur, Bilaspur, and Calcutta. *Change train.* Capital of Central Provinces and Head-quarters of Nagpur District. Kotal, 40 m. Seoni Chapra, 79 m. by cart. Burha, chief town of Balaghat District, 108 m. Chhindwara, 78 m.
	33	6	16	10	7	10	6	14	529	Kamptee, DB.	751	70	6	31	15	12	12	9	7	A large military station. Ramtek, 16 m.
Bhandara.	36	3	17	14	7	5	7	4	559	Bhandara Road DB.	721	67	9	30	11	12	5	9	1	Head-quarters town of Bhandara District, 6 m.
	40	2	19	10	8	12	7	13	601	Gondia.	678	63	10	28	15	11	10	8	8	Balaghat, 27 m. by tonga. Burha, 27 m.
Raipur.	44	7	21	9	9	7	8	6	647	Dongargarh, R.	633	59	6	27	1	10	15	7	15	A large engine changing station. Fine scenery.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY. CENTRAL PROVINCES.																			
Howrah. Hooghly.	BURDWAN.	Manbhum.	Singh.	Sambal.	Sak.	BILASPUR.	Rai.												
50	2	24	2	10	3	9	3	708	Raipur.	572	53	9	24	8	9	15	7	2	Chief town of Raipur District. Pali, 50 m. Khairagarh State, 45 m.
56	8	26	15	11	8	10	1	776	Bilaspur, R.	504	47	3	21	10	8	14	6	3	Jc. for Katni. *Change train.* (see Rte. 4). Chief town of Bilaspur District. Ratanpur, 12 m. Dohla hill, 15 m.
59	10	28	5	12	0	10	8	809	Champa.	471	44	2	20	4	8	6	5	13	Korba coal-fields, 20 m.
61	6	29	2	12	5	10	12	828	Sakti, R.	453	42	7	19	8	8	2	4	15	Native State.
68	7	32	4	13	7	11	12	903	Sambalpur Road.	377	35	5	16	6	6	14	4	9	Chief town of Sambalpur District, 30 m. also civil and military station. Bamra, 30 m.
80	2	37	7	15	7	13	6	1028	Chakardharpur, R.	252	23	9	11	2	4	15	2	15	Chaibasa, a civil station and head-quarters of Singhbhum District, 16 m. Road to Ranchi and Chota Nagpur.
83	13	39	1	16	0	13	14	1067	Chandil.	213	19	14			4	5	2	7	Dalma Hill, 12 m.
86	14	40	7	19	9	14	5	1100	Purulia.	180	16	13			3	13	2	5	Head-quarters of Manbhum District Road to Ranchi.
91	5	42	6	17	4	14	14	1147	Asansol.	132	12	6			3	1	1	11	Jc. for Benares and Allahabad. *Change train.*
92	4	42	11	17	7	14	15	1157	Raniganje.	121	11	5			2	13	1	9	Coal mines, 10 m.
96	10	44	14	18	9	15	8	1204	Khana.	75	7	0			1	12	0	15	Jc. for Nalhati, Azimgarh, and Jamalpur (see Rte. 25).
97	6	45	4	18	12	15	10	1212	Burdwan, R. H.	67	6	4	3	2	1		0	14	Town and civil station of Burdwan District, and also residence of Maharaja of that place.
101	7	47	4	19	12	16	3	1255	Hooghly.			4	1	2	0		0	5	Jc. for Naihati, Bogoola, Damukdia, Siliguri and Darjeeling (see Rte. 26).
103	9	48	6	20	5	16	8	1279	Howrah CALCUTTA.				"		"		"		Terminus station of E. I. Railway. Amta, 27 m. by carriage or steamer.

CENTRAL PROVINCES. H.A. DISTRICT.																		
Raipur. Bhandara.	NAGPUR.	R. Chan.	WARDHA.	AMRAOTI.														
26	3	13	2	6	4	5	7	419	Amraoti, R. DB. Cl.	873	78	5	35	14	15	8	12	2	Head-quarters of the Berar, and chief town of Amraoti District. Ellichpur 30 m. by tonga. Chikalda (hill sanitarium) 50 m.
25	13	12	15	6	2	5	6	413	Badnera.	867	77	15	35	11	15	7	12	1	
27	9	13	13	6	7	5	12	441	Dhamangaon, DB.	839	76	3	34	13	14	0	10	10	Yeotmahal (Civil station of Wun District) 29 m. by tonga. Warora, 12 m. Wun, 67 m.
29	8	14	12	6	14	6	2	472	Wardha, R. DB.W.	808	74	4	33	14	13	9	10	3	Jc. for Warora coal-fields, 45 m. *Change train.*
31	8	15	12	7	5	6	5	493	Hinganghat.	829	76	4	34	14	14	0	10	6	Cotton country.
33	12	17	0	7	13	6	10	517	Warora, 2 S.	853	78	8	36	0	14	8	10	11	Chanda, 35 m. Wun, 12 m.
32	8	16	4	7	8	6	12	520	Nagpur, DB. H. B. B. N. Ry. Nagpur.	759	71	3	32	5	12	15	9	9	Jc. for Raipur, Bilaspur, and Calcutta. *Change train.* Capital of Central Provinces and Head-quarters of Nagpur District. Kotal, 40 m. Seoni Chapra, 79 m. by cart. Burha, chief town of Balaghat District, 108 m. Chhindwara, 78 m.
33	6	16	10	7	10	6	14	529	Kamptee, DB.	751	70	6	31	15	12	12	9	7	A large military station. Ramtek, 16 m.
36	3	17	14	7	5	7	4	559	Bhandara Road DB.	721	67	9	30	11	12	5	9	1	Head-quarters town of Bhandara District, 6 m.
40	2	19	10	8	12	7	13	601	Gondia.	678	63	10	28	15	11	10	8	8	Balaghat, 27 m. by tonga. Burha, 27 m.
44	7	21	9	9	7	8	6	647	Dongargarh, R.	633	59	6	27	1	10	15	7	15	A large engine changing station. Fine scenery.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY. CENTRAL PROVINCES.																		
Howrah. Hooghly. BURDWAN. Manbhum. Singh. Sambal. Sak. BILASPUR. Rai																		
50	2	24	2	10	3	9	3	708	Raipur.	572	53	9	24	8	9	15	7	2	Chief town of Raipur District. Pali, 50 m. Khairagarh State, 45 m.
56	8	26	15	11	8	10	1	776	Bilaspur, R.	504	47	3	21	10	8	14	6	3	Jc. for Katni. *Change train.* (see Rte. 4). Chief town of Bilaspur District. Ratanpur, 12 m. Dohla hill, 15 m.
59	10	28	5	12	0	10	8	809	Champa.	471	44	2	20	4	8	6	5	13	Korba coal-fields, 20 m.
61	6	29	2	12	5	10	12	828	Sakti, R.	453	42	7	19	8	8	2	4	15	Native State.
68	7	32	4	13	7	11	12	903	Sambalpur Road.	377	35	5	16	6	6	14	4	9	Chief town of Sambalpur District, 30 m. also civil and military station. Bamra, 30 m.
80	2	37	7	15	7	13	6	1028	Chakardharpur, R.	252	23	9	11	2	4	15	2	15	Chaibasa, a civil station and headquarters of Singhbhum District, 16 m. Road to Ranchi and Chota Nagpur.
83	13	39	1	16	0	13	14	1067	Chandil.	213	19	14			4	5	2	7	Dalma Hill, 12 m.
86	14	40	7	19	9	14	5	1100	Purulia.	180	16	13			3	13	2	5	Head-quarters of Manbhum District Road to Ranchi.
91	5	42	6	17	4	14	14	1147	Asansol.	132	12	6			3	1	1	11	Jc. for Benares and Allahabad. *Change train.*
92	4	42	11	17	7	14	15	1157	Ranigunge.	121	11	5			2	13	1	9	Coal mines, 10 m.
96	10	44	14	18	9	15	8	1204	Khana.	75	7	0			1	12	0	15	Jc. for Nalhati, Azimgarh, and Jamalpur (see Rte. 25).
97	6	45	4	18	12	15	10	1212	Burdwan, R. H.	67	6	4	3	2	1		0	14	Town and civil station of Burdwan District, and also residence of Maharaja of that place.
101	7	47	4	19	12	16	3	1255	Hooghly.	24	2	4	1	2	0	9	0	5	Jc. for Naihati, Bogoola, Damukdia, Siliguri and Darjeeling (see Rte. 26).
103	9	48	6	20	5	16	8	1279	Howrah CALCUTTA.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Terminus station of E. I. Railway. Amta, 27 m. by carriage or steamer.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.																				
										B. B. C. I. Ry. BOMBAY.										
BOMBAY																				
	"		"		"		"		"	Colaba.	890	55	10	27	13	10	13	9	4	Terminus station of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
	0	4	0	2	——	0	1	3		Grant Road,	887	55	10	27	13	10	13	9	4	
	0	8	0	4	——	0	1	8		Dadar, T. W.	882	55	10	27	13	10	12	9	3	Jc. for Poona and Manmar. *Change train.*
	0	10	0	5	——	0	2	10		Mahim.	880	55	10	27	13	10	12	9	3	
	1	2	0	9	——	0	3	18		Goregaon, W.	872	55	10	27	13	10	10	9	1	Jogeshwari Cave, 1 m.
	1	6	0	11	——	0	4	22		Borivli, W. D.	868	55	10	27	13	10	10	9	1	Kanhari Caves, 5 m. Caves of Montpezir near railway station. Manori. Port, 5 m.
THANA.	2	2	1	1	——	0	7	33		Bassein Road, W. DB.	857	55	10	27	13	10	8	8	15	Bassein Town, 5 m. Toonga Hill, 9 m. Arnala Fort, 13 m.
	2	7	1	3	——	0	8	38		Virar.	852	55	10	27	13	10	7	8	14	Agashi, 3 m. by bullock cart.
	3	10	1	13	0	14	0	12	58	Palghar.	832	55	10	27	13	10	4	8	11	Kelva Mahim, 4 m.
	4	1	2	0	——	0	13	65		Boisar.	825	55	10	27	13	10	3	8	10	Tarapur, 7 m.
	4	7	2	3	——	0	14	71		Vangaon.	819	55	10	27	13	10	2	8	9	Chinchni Tarapur, 6 m.
	4	14	2	7	——	1	0	78		Dahanu Road, T. W.	812	55	10	27	13	10	0	8	7	Dahanu, 2 m. Jawhar State, 35 m.
SURAT.	6	13	3	6	1	11	1	7	108	Daman Road, W.D.	782	55	10	27	13	9	11	8	2	Daman, 7 m.
	7	13	3	14	1	15	1	10	124	Bulsar, TB. D.	766	55	10	27	13	9	9	8	0	Dharampur State by country boat. Tithul, 3 m.
	9	14	4	15	——	2	1	158		Sachin.	732	54	13	27	13	9	3	7	10	Native State, 2 m.
	10	7	5	3	2	10	2	3	167	Surat, R. DB. S.	723	54	4	27	13	9	2	7	9	Chief town of Surat District. Kamraj, 13 m, Domus, 10 m. Ashvini Kumar, 3 m. Nandod, capital of Rajpipla State, 32 m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	Broach.	11	0	5	8	—	2	5	175	Sayan.	715	53	11	27	13	9	0	7	7	Kathor, 5 m.
		12	6	6	3	3 2	2	9	197	Ankleshwar.	691	51	9	27	6	8	10	7	0	Nandod, Capital of Rajpipla State, 9 m.
		12	12	6	6	3 3	2	11	203	Broach, T. W. R. DB. D.	687	51	15	27	8	8	11	7	2	Chief town of Broach District. Shuklatirtha, 10 m. by country boat.
	E.	14	5	7	2	3 9	3	0	229	Miyagam, W.	661	50	6	26	12	8	7	6	14	Jc. for Dabhoe and Bodeli. *Change train.* Jambusar, 27 m. *via* Palej.
		Upper.					Lower.					Upper.						Lower.		
		,,		,,		,,	,,		,,	Miyagam, W.	42	2	0	—		—		0	11	
		0	15	—		—	0	5	19	Dabhoe.	23	1	1	—		—		0	6	Jc. for Chandod and Vishvamitri. *Change train.* Songad, 22 m.
		1	7	—		—	0	7	29	Bahadarpur.	13	0	9	—		—		0	4	Champaner, 15 m.
		2	0	—		—	0	11	42	Bodeli.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		
		15	6	7	11	—	3	3	245	Vishvamitri, W.	645	49	5	26	3	8	4	6	11	Jc. for Chandod Karnali.
		Upper.					Lower.					Upper.						Lower.		
		,,		,,		,,	,,		,,	Vishvamitri.	29	1	7	—		—		0	8	
		0	14	—		—	0	5	19	Dabhoe.	10	0	8	—		—		0	3	Jc. for Bodeli and Miyagam. *Change train.*
		1	7	—		—	0	7	29	Chandod, S.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		
	B.	15	8	7	12	3 14	3	4	247	Baroda, R. D. DB.	643	49	4	26	3	8	4	6	11	Pawangarh and Champaner, 38 m. Barria State, 50 m. Jafrabad, 150, m. Chota Oodeypore, 50 m.
	A.	16	4	8	2	—	3	6	260	Vasad, W.	630	48	7	25	12	8	2	6	9	Borsad, 12 m.
		16	14	8	7	4 4	3	7	269	Anand, T. W. D.	621	47	13	25	7	8	0	6	7	Jc. of two lines—(1) runs to Godhra, 49 m. (2) to Petlad. Cambay, 18 m. Road to Balasinor State.
		Fares		from		An-	and.					Fares		from		Petlad				
		,,		,,		,,	,,		,,	Anand, T. W.	14	0	14	0	7	—		0	3	
	K.	0	14	0	7	—	0	3	14	Petlad.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		

N. A. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		Fares from Anand.								Fares from Godhra.							
		Panch. Kaira.		Ahmedabad. Kaira.		Baroda Sta.			Anand, T. W.		Panch. Kaira.		Ahmedabad. Kaira.		Baroda Sta.		Godhra, T. W.
		1	3	0	9	——		0	4	18	Dakor, W.	31	1	15	0	15	——	0	6
Sirohee State.	Palanpur.	3	1	1	8	——		0	10	49	Godhra, W.	„	„		„		„	„	
		17	2	8	9	——		3	7	274	Boriavi.	616	47	9	25	5	8	0	6
		17	9	8	12	4	6	3	9	281	Nadiad, TB.	609	47	2	25	2	7	15	6
		18	4	9	2	4	9	3	10	291	Mehmadabad.	599	46	7	24	12	7	13	6
		19	6	9	11	4	13	3	11	309	Ahmedabad, R. W. TB.D.	581	45	5	24	3	7	10	6
											R. M. Ry. Ahmedabad.								
		20	10	10	6	4	15	3	11	326	Kalol.	564	44	1	23	8	7	7	5
		22	12	11	8	8	4	3	13	350	Mehsana, W.	5 0	41	15	22	6	7	3	5
		24	6	12	6	5	7	3	14	374	Siddhpur.	516	40	5	21	8	6	15	5
		25	14	13	2	5	11	4	2	393	Palanpur, R. W. DB.	497	38	13	20	11	6	12	5
		28	6	14	8	6	0	4	7	425	Abu Road, R. W. DB.	465	36	5	19	6	6	7	4
		30	9	15	10	6	5	4	12	453	Pindwara.	437	34	2	18	3	6	3	4
		32	6	16	10	6	8	4	15	476	Erinpura Road W.	414	32	6	17	4	5	14	4

Anand, T. W.	
Dakor, W.	Kapadvanj, 20 m. Lasundra (hot springs), 10 m.
Godhra, W.	Pavagad, 25 m. Road to Lunawada and Sunth States.
Boriavi.	Vurtal, 1½ m.
Nadiad, TB.	Kapadvanj, 25 m.
Mehmadabad.	Kaira Town, 7 m.
Ahmedabad, R. W. TB.D.	Jc. of two lines—one runs to Delhi, and the other into Kattyawar. *Change train.* Chief town of Ahmedabad District. Sadra, 44 m. Dholera Port, 62 m. Idar State, 64, m.
R. M. Ry. Ahmedabad.	
Kalol.	Kadi Town, 14 m.
Mehsana, W.	Jc. of 3 lines—one runs to to Kheralu, another to Patan, and the third to Viramgaon. *Change train.* see Rte. 8.
Siddhpur.	Town and place of Hindu pilgrimage. Pattan, 15 m.
Palanpur, R. W. DB.	Native State, and residence of Political Superintendent. Deesa, 18 m. Danta State, 38 m. from Deesa.
Abu Road, R. W. DB.	Mount Abu, 17 m. by pony.
Pindwara.	Sirohee State by bullock cart.
Erinpura Road W.	Erinpura cantonment, 7 m. Road to Nathdwara and Oodeypore.

A	R.	36	7	18	12	7	1	5	8	528	Marwar Ry.	362	28	5	15	1	5	5	3	12	Jc. for Luni 44 m. and Jodhdur, 64 m.
		Fares		from		Marwar				Ry.	Marwar Ry.	128	12	0	4	0	—		1	5	Fares from Merta Road.
		4	2	1	6	—		0	7	44	Luni.	84	7	14	2	10	—		0	14	Jc. for Pachbhadra. *Change train.*
		6	0	2	0	—		0	11	64	Jodhpur.	64	6	0	2	0	—		0	11	Capital of Marwar.
		12	0	4	0	—		1	5	128	Merta Road.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		
		Fares		from		Luni.		,,		,,	Luni.	60	5	10	1	14	—		0	9	Fares from Pachbadra.
		5	10	1	14	—		0	10	60	Pachbadra.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		
		40	10	21	0	7	10	6	1	582	Beawar, W.	308	24	1	12	13	4	12	3	3	
		43	3	22	6	8	0	6	7	615	Ajmere, DB. H. Cl.	275	21	8	11	7	4	5	2	14	Jc. for Nusseerabad, Neemuch. Indore, Mhow, and Khandwa (see Rte. 1). Chief town of Rajputana. Pushkar, 7 m. by tonga.
		44	10	23	2	8	3	6	10	632	Kishengarh.	287	20	1	10	11	4	2	2	11	Native State.
		47	1	24	7	8	8	6	15	664	Phulera, T.W.	226	17	11	9	7	3	9	2	6	Jc. for Kuchaman Road.
		Fares		from		Phulera.		,,			Phulera.	20	1	7	0	12	—		0	3	Fares from Kuchaman Road.
		1	7	0	12	—		0	3	20	Kuchaman Road.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		
		49	12	25	14	8	14	7	5	699	Jeypore, R.W. DB. H.	191	14	15	7	15	3	0	2	0	Native State. Amber, 5 m. Bastar State (Jagdalpur), 40 m. Tonk, 60 m.
		52	5	26	3	9	7	7	14	755	Bandikui.	135	10	9	5	10	2	2	1	7	Jc. for Bhurtpore, Muttra and Agra.
		52	5	26	3	9	7	7	14	755	Bandikuri.	135	10	9	5	10	2	2	1	7	
		53	14	27	0	9	12	8	1	774	Hindaun Road	176	13	12	7	6	2	12	1	14	Karauli State, 14 m.
		57	1	28	12	10	6	8	8	815	Bhurtpore, DB. T. W.	195	15	5	8	3	3	1	2	1	Native State.
		58	7	29	7	10	11	8	11	832	Achnera, R.W.	212	16	10	8	14	3	5	2	4	Jc. for Muttra, Hathras, and also for Farukkabad, Fatehpur, and Cawnpur.

N.W.P. — AGRA. — Bhurt. — JEYPORE — MARWAR — JUNCTION — PUTTAR — Mer. — M. — Ajmere. — R.

Delhi. Gurgaon. Ul. Agra.	59	11	30	2	10	15	9	10	849	Agra Fort, DB. Hs. Cls. S. R.	229	17	14	9	9	3	9	2	6	Fatehpur Sikhri, 10 m. Chief town of Agra District.
	52	6	26	3	9	13	8	4	792	Ulwar, W.DB	98	7	11	4	1	1	9	1	0	Native State.
	52	6	26	3	10	5	8	12	838	Rewari, R.DB	52	4	1	2	3	0	13	0	9	Jc. for Ferozepore and Lahore (see Rte. 31).
	54	14	27	8	10	10	9	1	870	Gurgaon, W.	20	0	12	0	5	0	3	0	3	Chief town of Gurgaon District.
	55	10	27	13	10	13	9	4	890	Delhi, DB. Hs. R. W. S.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Jc. for Kalka and Simla. Chief town of Delhi District.
AHMEDABAD.	Fares		from		Ahme		dabad.			**B. B. C. I. Ry.**		Fares		from		Wadh		wan.		
	,,		,,		,,		,,		,,	Ahmedabad, R. W.	74	5	5	2	13	——		0	13	(See Rte. 7).
	0	4	0	2	——		0	1	4	Sabarmati.	70	4	12	2	6	——		0	14	Jc. of two lines—(1) passes to Delhi, (2) to Wadhwan.
	2	8	1	4	0	10	0	7	40	Viramgam, W.	34	2	8	1	4	0	10	0	7	Jc. of two lines—(1) runs to Kharagoda (2) to Mehsana & Kheralu, Bechraji, 20 m.
	Fares		from		Viram		gam.		,,	Viramgam, W.	23	1	7	0	11	——		0	4	Fares from Kharagoda.
	1	7	0	11	——		0	4	23	Kharagoda.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Government salt pans. Radhanpur State, 40 m.
	Fares		from		Viram		gam.			**G. S. Ry.**		Fares		from		Kher		alu.		
	,,		,,		,,		,,		,,	Viramgam, W.	68	5	5	2	13	——		0	13	
	3	3	1	11	——		0	8	41	Mehsana.	27	2	2	1	2	——		0	6	Jc. of two lines—(1) runs to Patan, (2) to Ajmere. (see Rte. 7).
	Fares		from		Meh		sana.			**G. S. Ry.**		Fares		from		Patan.				
	,,		,,		,,		,,		,,	Mehsana.	24	1	14	1	2	——		0	5	
	1	14	1	2	——		0	5	24	Patan.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		
BARODA.	4	2	2	3	——		0	10	53	Visnagar.	15	1	3	0	10	——		0	3	Fares from Kheralu.
	4	12	2	9	——		0	11	61	Vadnagar.	7	0	9	0	4	——		0	2	
	5	5	2	13	——		0	13	68	Kheralu.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		

Fares		from		Ahmedabad				Fares		from		Wadhwan.		
2	8	1	4	0	10	0	8	40	Viramgam. W.	34	2	8	1	4	0	10	0	7	
4	3	2	1	1	1	0	12	66	Lakhthar,	8	0	13	0	7	0	3	0	3	Native State.
5	0	2	8	1	4	0	15	74	Wadhwan.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Jc. of two lines—(1) runs to Morvi, (2) to Bhavnagar. Native State. Dhrangdra State, 26 m.

Fares		from		Wadhwan.				,,	Wadhwan.	68	4	0	3	3	1	5	1	1	Native State.
0	14	0	10	0	4	0	3	14	Muli.	54	3	2	2	9	1	1	0	14	Native State.
1	3	0	14	——		0	5	19	Saila.	49	2	13	2	5	——		0	12	Native State.
3	4	2	7	1	0	0	13	52	Wankaner.	16	0	12	0	12	0	5	0	4	Jc. for Rajkot. Native State.
4	0	3	3	1	5	1	1	68	Morvi, D.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Native State. Bhuj, 80 m. by road and boat. Road to Adhoni, Tankara, Wawania, Dohisar and Mandvi. Malia State, 22 m.

Fares		from		Wankaner.				...	Wankaner.	24	1	9	1	2	——		0	8	Fares from Rajkot.
4	13	3	9	——		1	5	76	Rajkot.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Native State. Dhrol State, 32 m. Jamnagar, 54 m. Gondal State, 24 m.

Fares		from		Wadhwan.				,,	Wadhwan Jc.	103	6	7	3	4	——		1	8	Fares from Bhavnagar.
0	3	0	2	——		0	1	3	Wadhwan city.	100	6	4	3	2	——		1	7	Native State.
1	0	0	8	——		0	4	16	Limdi, TB.	87	5	7	2	12	——		1	4	Native State.
1	6	0	11	——		0	5	22	Chuda.	81	5	1	2	9	——		1	3	Native State.
2	14	1	7	——		0	11	46	Botad.	57	3	9	1	13	——		0	13	Frontier of the Bhavnagar State. Nearest Railway station to Jasdhan State.
4	9	2	5	——		1	1	72	Dhola, W. R.	31	1	14	0	15	——		0	7	Jc. for Porbandar.
5	6	2	11	——		1	4	85	Songad, D.	18	1	1	0	9	——		0	4	Town and residence of Assistant Political Agent. Palitana State, 15 m. Valabhipur, 12 m. Vala State, 12 m.
6	7	3	4	——		1	8	103	Bhavnagar.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Seaport and Native State.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. — KATIAWAR STATES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. KATHIAWAR STATES.	Fares	1	8	from	0	12	Dhola	—	0	6	24	Dhola.	157	9	14	4	15	—	2	4	Fares from Porbandar.
		1	8		0	12		—	0	6	24	Lathi.	133	8	6	4	3	—	1	14	Native State.
		4	12		2	6		—	1	1	76	Jetpur, TB.	81	5	2	2	9	—	1	3	Native State, Gondal State, 26 m. Virpur State, 8 m. Girnar Hill, 20 m. by Shigram.
		5	0		2	8		—	1	2	80	Jetalsar.	77	4	14	2	7	—	1	2	Jc. for Veraval. Residence of Assistant Political Agent.
		5	9		2	13		—	1	4	88	Dhoraji.	69	4	5	2	2	—	1	0	
		9	14		4	15		—	2	4	157	Porbandar. (Sudampuri)	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,		Seaport and Native State. Madhavapur, a place of Krishna's marriage, 40 m. Steamer route to Mandvi, Karachi, Mangalore, Veraval and to Bombay. Dwarka about 60 m. by steamer or by cart.
	Fares	1	0	from	0	8	Jetal	sar.	0	4	,,	Jetalsar.	67	4	3	2	2	—	0	15	Fares from Veraval.
		1	0		0	8		—	0	4	16	Junagad, TB. GH. D.	51	3	3	1	10	—	0	11	Girnar Hill, 10 m.
		4	3		2	2		—	0	15	67	Veraval, W.	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,		Seaport. Patan Somnath, also known as Prabhas Patan or Deo Patan, 3 m. Route by steamer to Bombay, Porbandar, Cutch, and to Karachi.
THANA. Bom.	Fares	,,		from	,,		Bom	bay.			,,	G. I. P. Ry.		Fares		from		Mad	ras.		
		,,			,,		,,		,,		,,	Bombay.	793	49	11	24	14	11	8	8	8
		2	2		1	1	0	9	0	7	34	Kalyan, R.	759	47	10	23	13	11	0	8	1	For the journey as far as Kalyan (see Rte. 1). Jc. for Nasik.
		2	6		1	3	0	10	0	8	38	Ambernath.	756	47	6	23	11	10	15	8	1	Village with a temple of Ambernath, 1½ m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	THANA.	3	6	1	11	0	14	0	11	54	Neral, R.	739	46	5	23	3	10	10	7	13	Matheran (hill sanitarium), 7 m.
		3	14	1	15	1	0	0	13	62	Karjat, R.	731	45	13	22	15	10	8	7	11	Jc. for Campoli. *Change train.* The Bhor Ghat 1 m.
											Karjat.										
		4	7	2	4	1	2	0	15	71	Campoli.	740	46	6	23	3	10	11	7	13	Panvel, 24 m.
										76	Reversing Station.	717									Beautiful scenery of Bhor Ghat.
	A.	4	14	2	7	1	4	1	0	78	Khandala, W. R. H. D.	715	44	14	22	7	10	5	7	8	Sanitarium. Karli Caves, 5 m.
		5	0	2	8	1	4	1	1	80	Lanauli, R. W. H.	713	44	12	22	6	10	4	7	8	Karli Caves, 6 m.
		5	5	2	11	1	5	1	2	85	Karli.	708	44	7	22	4	10	3	7	7	Karli Caves, 3 m. Hill forts of Lohgarh and Isapur, 3 m. Caves of Bhaja and Bedsa, 2 and 5 m. respectively.
	N	6	2	3	1	1	9	1	4	98	Talegaon, W. D.	695	43	9	21	13	9	15	7	14	Junnar, 50 m. Alandi, 14 m.
		6	8	3	4	1	10	1	6	104	Salarwadi.	689	43	3	21	10	9	14	7	13	Dehu, 3 m.
		6	13	3	7	1	11	1	7	109	Chinchwad.	684	42	14	21	7	9	13	7	12	Sacred village, 2 m.
	O	7	4	3	10	1	13	1	8	116	Kirkee.	678	42	8	21	4	9	11	7	10	Government House at Ganesh Khind, 1½ m.
		7	7	3	12	1	14	1	9	119	Poona, R. W. H. Cl. D. B.	674	42	4	21	2	9	10	7	0	Jc. for Miraj, Goa, and Mysore. (see Rte. 14). Chief town of Poona District, and residence of the Governor of Bombay during rainy season. Sinhagarh Fort, 15 m. Poorandhar Fort, 24 m. Khadakwasla Water Works, 10 m. Bhor State, 25 m. Khed, 26 m. Siroor, 42 m.
	O	8	2	4	1	2	1	1	11	130	Loni.	664	41	10	20	13	9	8	6	13	Theur, 3 m.
	P	8	9	4	5	2	2	1	13	137	Uruli, W.	656	41	2	20	9	9	6	6	12	Talegaon Dhamdare, 12 m. Jejuri, 12 m.

MAD. PRESIDENCY. NIZAM STATE. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.																		
Anantapur. Bel.	HYDERABAD.	SHOLAPUR.	POONA.															
9	9	4	13	2	6	2	0	153	Kedgaon.	640	40	2	20	1	9	2	6	8	Sirur, 26 m.
10	7	5	4	2	10	2	3	167	Dhond, R.	627	39	5	19	11	8	14	6	6	Jc. for Mannmar. (see Rte. 10).
11	8	5	12	2	14	2	6	184	Diksal, D.	610	38	4	19	2	8	10	6	2	Bhigwan, 1 m. Indapur, 22 m. Baramati, 18 m.
13	5	6	11	3	5	2	12	213	Jeur, D.	580	36	6	18	13	8	3	5	12	Karmala, 10 m. by tonga.
14	10	7	5	3	11	3	1	234	Barsi Road, R.	559	35	1	17	9	7	13	5	8	Barsi Town, 20 m. Pandharpur, 31 m. by tonga. Mominabad, 78 m.
15	4	7	10	3	13	3	3	244	Madha.	549	34	7	17	4	7	11	5	6	Tooljapur, 30 m. by country cart.
16	7	8	4	4	2	3	7	263	Mohol.	531	33	5	16	11	7	6	5	2	Pandharpur, 24 m.
17	11	8	14	4	7	3	11	283	Sholapur, DB. R. Cl. D. B.	510	32	0	16	0	7	1	4	13	Chief town of Sholapur District.
18	4	9	2	4	9	3	13	292	Hudgi, R. W.	501	31	7	15	12	7	3	4	12	Jc. for Hubli and Gadag. *Change train.* (see Rte. 11).
19	1	9	9	4	12	4	0	305	Karabgaon, D. DB.	488	30	10	15	5	6	12	4	9	Akalkot State, 8 m. by tonga.
21	1	10	9	5	4	4	6	337	Gangapur.	457	28	11	14	6	6	4	4	2	Sacred village, 10 m. by bullock-cart.
22	1	11	1	5	8	4	10	353	Gulburga, DB.	440	27	10	13	13	6	0	3	15	Town with a cotton mill.
23	8	11	12	5	14	4	14	376	Wadi, R. D.	417	26	3	13	2	5	10	3	10	Jc. for Deccan Hyderabad and Bezwada. (see Rte. 13).
25	0	12	8	6	4	5	3	400	Yadgiri.	393	24	11	12	6	5	4	3	5	Shorapur, 22 m.
27	11	13	14	6	15	5	12	443	Raichur, Ch. R. D. M. Ry.	350	22	0	11	0	4	9	2	12	Jc. for Bellary, Madras, and Bangalore. *Change train.* Lingsugur, 60 m.
								.....	Raichur.	.....									
30	7	15	4	7	8	6	1	486	Adoni.	307	19	4	9	10	4	0	2	7	Important commercial town.
32	7	16	4	7	15	6	6	518	Guntakal, R.	275	17	4	8	10	3	10	2	3	Jc. of 2 lines—(1) runs to Bezwada, (2) to Bellary.
33	7	16	12	8	2	6	8	536	Gooty, T & C.	257	16	4	8	2	3	6	2	1	Rest camp for troops. Anantapur, 34 m.
35	7	17	12	8	9	6	12	566	Tadpatri, R.	227	14	4	7	2	3	0	1	13	Anantapur, 32 m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. MADRAS PRESY.

Dharwar.	Bijapur.	Sholapur.	Nasik.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Mad.	Chin.	N. Ar.	Cud.											
						39	7	19	12	9	6	7	4	632	Cuddapah, R.	161	10	4	5	2	2	1	5	Chief town of Cuddapah District.
						44	7	22	4	10	7	7	14	710	Renigunta, R.	83	5	4	2	10	1	2	0	11	Jc. for Nellore and Villupuram. (see Rte. 39). Raj Mahal, 14 m.
						46	15	23	8	10	15	8	3	751	Arkonam.	42	2	12	1	6	0	9	0	5	Jc. for Chingleput. *Change train.*
						47	15	24	0	11	3	8	5	767	Trivellore.	26	1	12	0	13	0	5	0	3	Tripassore Fort, 4 m.
						49	11	24	14	11	8	8	8	793	Madras.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Capital of the Madras Presidency, and the head-quarters of the Madras Government. Rayapuram, 7 m.
						Fares		from		Dho		nd.			D. M. Ry.		Fares		from		Man		mar.		
						,,		,,		,,		,,		,,	Dhond, R.	146	9	2	4	9	——		1	14	Poona, 48 m. Sholapur, 116 m.
						3	3	1	10	——		0	11	51	Ahmednagar, R.	95	5	15	2	15	——		1	3	Chief town of Ahmednagar District. City, 3 m. Salabat Khan's tomb (a hill sanitarium, 6 m. Mungi Paithan, 35 m. by tonga.
						4	12	2	6	——		1	0	76	Rahuri.	70	4	6	2	3	——		0	14	Town, 3 m.
						6	9	3	5	——		1	6	105	Puntamba, TB. D.	41	2	9	1	4	——		0	8	Town and a place of Hindu pilgrimage.
						8	0	4	0	——		1	11	128	Yeola.	18	1	2	0	9	——		0	3	Ancient commercial town.
						9	2	4	9	——		1	14	146	Manmar.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		See Rte. 1.
						Fares		from		Hud		gi.			S. M. Ry.		Fares		from		Hub		li.		
						,,		,,				,,		,,	Hudgi, R.	210	13	2	6	9	——		2	3	Sholapur, 9 m.
						3	11	1	14	——		0	10	59	Bijapur, R. B. DB.	95	9	7	4	11	——		1	9	Chief town of Bijapur District. Jath State, 40 m. Mudhol State, 33 m.
						7	3	3	10	——		1	3	115	Bagalkot, R.	95	5	15	2	15	——		1	0	Banshankar, 2 m. Mahakut, 3 m.
						8	3	4	2	——		1	6	131	Badami.	79	4	15	2	7	——		0	13	Pattadakal, 5 m. Aiwalli, 5 m.
						10	13	5	7	——		1	13	173	Gadag, R. DB.	38	2	6	1	3	——		0	6	Lakkundi, 8 m.
						13	2	6	9	——		2	3	210	Hubli, R.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Jc. for Belgaum and Dharwar. Commercial town, 1 m.

Fares		from		Gadag.			S. M. Ry.		Fares		from		Bezwada.		
"		"		"		"									
3	5	1	11	——	0	9	53	Hospet, R. DB.	347	21 13	10	14	——	4	6	Hampi, 9 m.
5	14	2	15	——	1	0	94	Bellary, R. DB. B.	306	19 4	9	10	——	3	15	Chief town of Bellary District; Ramandroog, 37 m.
7	12	3	14	——	1	5	123	Guntakal.	277	17 6	8	11	——	3	10	Jc. for Raichur and Madras. *Change train.*
10	7	5	4	——	1	14	166	Kurnool Road.	234	14 11	7	5	——	3	11	Kurnool town, 33 m. by road.
13	7	6	12	——	2	8	213	Nandyal.	187	11 11	5	13	——	2	7	
17	6	8	11	——	3	5	277	Cumbum, R.	123	7 12	3	14	——	1	10	
24	0	12	0	——	4	11	382	Guntur, R	18	1 2	0	9	——	0	4	
25	2	12	9	——	4	15	400	Bezwada, R. Kistna Terminus.	...	"	"		——	"		Undavilli, 1½ m. Amravati, 17 m. (see Rte. 13).

Fares		from		Wadi.			N. S. Ry.		Fares		from		Bezwada.		
"		"		"		"									
6	9	2	3	0	15	0	12	70	Vikarabad, R.	268	25 2	8	6	2	15	2	12	
10	13	3	10	1	8	1	3	115	Hyderabad Deccan, R.H.	223	20 14	6	15	2	6	2	5	Native State. Golkonda, 7 m. Bidar, 75 m. Aurangabad, 30 m. Daulatabad, 28 m. Jalna from Aurangabad, 38 m.
11	6	3	13	1	9	1	4	121	Secunderabad, H. DB.	217	20 5	6	12	2	5	2	4	British Military Cantonment. Trimalgiri, 3 m. Bolaram, 6 m.
19	8	6	8	2	8	2	3	208	Warangal.	130	12 3	4	1	1	6	1	5	Hammancondah, 6 m.
24	8	8	3	3	1	2	12	261	Dornakal, R.	77	7 3	2	6	0	13	0	12	Jc. for Singareni coal-fields, and Yellandu.
31	11	10	9	3	14	3	8	338	Bezwada, DB. R.	...	"	"		"		"		Kondapalli, 10 m. Ellore, 37 m. by rail. Godavary Ferry, 91 m. by rail. Cuttock, 505 m. by road. (see Rte. 12).

BOMBAY.	Fares	from	Bombay.			G. I. P. Ry.		Fares	from	Mysore.		
						BOMBAY.						
POONA.	7 7	3 12	1 14	1 9	119	Poona.	830	51 15	26 1	—	9 0	Jc. for Bombay and Sholapur. *Change train.*
	Fares	from	Poona.			S. M. Ry.						
						Poona.						For the journey as far as Poona. see Routes 1 and 9.
POONA.	2 0	1 0	—	0 5	31	Jejuri.	680	42 8	21 5	—	7 1	Town with a celebrated temple of Khandoba.
SATARA.	3 5	1 11	—	0 9	52	Lonand.	659	41 3	20 10	—	6 13	Phaltan State, 16 m.
	4 5	2 3	—	0 12	68	Wathar, R.	643	40 3	20 2	—	6 10	Wai, 18 m. Panchganni, 29 m. Mahableshwar, 40 m. by tonga. Dom, 5 m. from Wai. Partapgarh, 6 m. from Mahableshwar.
	4 14	2 7	—	0 13	77	Satara Road.	634	39 10	19 14	—	6 9	Chief town of Satara District, 10 m. From Satara town. Mahuli, 3 m. Aundh State, 26 m.
	7 2	3 9	—	1 3	113	Karad.	598	37 6	18 12	—	6 3	Town and a place of Hindu pilgrimage.
Sangli.	9 0	4 8	—	1 8	144	Asta Road.	567	35 8	17 13	—	5 14	Tasgaon, 8 m. Bhilavdi, 3 m. Audoomber, 4 m.
	9 10	4 13	—	1 10	154	Sangli.	557	34 14	17 8	—	5 12	Native State, 3 m. by tonga.
Miraj.	10 0	5 0	—	1 11	159	Miraj, R.	552	34 8	17 5	—	5 11	Jc. for Kolhapur. *Change train.* Native State.
						K. S. Ry.						
Miraj.	10 0	5 0	—	1 11	159	Miraj, R.	552	34 8	17 5	—	5 11	Native State.
Kolhapur.	10 7	5 4	—	1 12	166	Shirol Road.	559	34 15	17 9	—	5 12	Narsoba's Wadi, 9 m. Kurundwad State, 10 m.

DHARWAR.Kan.Bel. GOA.KANARA. BELGAUM.Miraj. KOLHAPUR.	11	14	5	15	—	2	0	189	Kolhapur, D. B. DB.	582	36	6	18	4	—	6	0	Native State. Panhala (hill fort), 12 m. Pawangarh, 1 m. from Panhala. Jotiba's Hill, 10 m. Pawala Caves near Jotiba's hill. Kagal State, 12 m. Ichalkaranji State, 18 m. Bavda State, 24 m. Malkapur, chief town of Vishalgad State, 28 m. Ratnagiri, 82 m. by road.
	10	0	5	0	—	1	11	159	Miraj, R.	552	34	8	17	5	—	5	11	Native State.
	11	5	5	11	—	1	14	180	Kudchi.	531	33	3	16	10	—	5	8	Jamkhandi State, 36 m. by road.
	13	1	6	9	—	2	3	209	Gokak Road.	502	31	7	15	12	—	5	3	Gokak Falls, 4 m. Ramdurg State, 45 m. *via* Katkol.
	15	5	7	11	—	2	9	245	Belgaum, R.B. DB.	466	29	3	14	10	—	4	13	Shapur, 1 m. Saundati with a temple of Yellama, 41 m.
	17	6	8	11	—	2	14	278	Londa, R.	433	27	2	13	10	—	4	8	Jc. for Goa. *Change train.*
	18	6	9	3	—	3	13	293	Castle Rock.	448	28	2	14	2	—	5	7	
	Fares		from		Castle	Rock.			**W. I. P. Ry.**		Fares		from		Mormugao.			
		,,		,,	—	,,		,,	Castle Rock.	51	3	9	1	13	—	0	12	
	0	11	0	6	—	0	2	5	Dudh Sagur.	46	2	14	1	7	—	0	10	Fine Water Fall near the station.
	3	9	1	13	—	0	12	51	Mormugao Harbour.	,,	,,		,,		—	,,		From here vessels and steamers run to Bombay in 26 hours. Panjim (Goa), 6 m. by boat.
DHARWAR.Kan.Bel.	17	6	8	11	—	2	14	278	Londa.	433	27	2	13	10	—	4	8	
	18	12	9	6	—	3	2	294	Alnavar.	417	25	12	12	15	—	4	4	Haliyal, 9 m. by road.
	20	2	10	1	—	3	6	321	Dharwar, R. DB.	390	24	6	12	4	—	4	0	Mailargarh (a hill), 1½ m. Kittur Fort, 18 m. Savnur State, 40 m. Yellapur, 45 m. Karwar, 60 m. from Yellapur by road.

MYSORE STATE.	D.	20	14	10	7	—	3	8	334	Hubli.	377	23	10	11	14	—	3	14	Jc. for Gadag, Hudgi, and Guntakal.
	C.	25	15	13	0	—	4	5	415	Harihar.	296	18	9	9	5	—	3	1	Town and place of Hindu pilgrimage.
	B.	31	3	15	10	—	5	3	98	Kadur.	213	13	5	6	11	—	2	3	Head-quarters town of Kadur District.
	K.	32	1	16	1	—	5	5	512	Banavar.	199	12	7	6	4	—	2	1	Ruins of Hallabid, 20 m.
	H.	32	11	16	6	—	5	7	522	Arsikere, R.	189	11	13	5	15	—	1	15	Chanroyapatna (Kolatur), 32 m. Shravan Belagola, 8 m.
	Tum.	36	7	18	4	—	6	1	582	Tumkur, R.	129	8	1	4	1	—	1	5	Chief town of Tumkur District.
	Bangle.	39	2	19	10	—	6	8	625	Bangalore, B. D. DB. H. Cl.	86	5	6	2	11	—	0	14	Head-quarters of Mysore State. Nandidrug (a strong hill fort), 26 m.
	E.	42	0	21	1	—	7	0	671	Maddur, R.	40	2	8	1	4	—	0	6	Malvalli, 15 m. From Malvalli, Somnathpur, 12 m. and the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram, 15 m.
	R	43	12	21	15	—	7	4	699	French Rocks.	12	0	12	0	6	—	0	2	Fort, 3 m.
	O	43	15	22	0	—	7	5	702	Seringapatam.	9	0	9	0	5	—	0	1	Town with a temple of Shri Ranga.
	S	44	8	22	5	—	7	6	711	Mysore, DB. H. B.	,,	,,		,,		—	,,		Capital of Mysore State. Chamundi Hill, 2 m. Nanjangad, 15 m.
	O									CALCUTTA, Hs. Cls. S. B.	.....								Capital of India. Ulubaria, 15 m. Tumluk, 20 m. Diamond Harbour, 30 m. Kalpi, 40 m. Fort Gloster, 13 m.
	M	Fares		from		How		rah.		E. I. Ry.	Fares		from		Kal		ka.		
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	HOOGHLY.	0	9	0	4	0	2	0	1	6 Bally.	1111	108	1	54	0	27	0	15	0 Uttarpara, 1 m. Barijahatti, 6 m.
		0	13	0	7	0	3	0	2	9 Konnagar.	1108	107	12	53	14	26	15	14	15 Jonai, 8 m. by hackney gharry.
		1	2	0	9	0	4	0	2	12 Serampore.	1104	107	6	53	11	26	13	14	14
		1	5	0	10	0	5	0	3	14 Sheoraphuli.	1102	107	3	53	9	26	13	14	14 Jc. for Tarakeshwar, 22 m.
		1	15	1	0	0	8	0	4	21 Chandernagore 2 Hs.	1096	106	10	53	5	26	10	14	13 A French Settlement.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY	N. Hooghly	2	4	1	2	0	9	0	5	24	Hooghly.	1093	106	6	53	2	26	9	14	12	Jc. for Naihati, 4 m. see Rte. 26. Chinsurah, 2 m. Satgaon. 6 m. Bandel, 1 m.
	A	6	4	3	2	1	9	0	14	67	Burdwan, R.	1050	102	5	51	2	25	9	14	8	Chief town of Burdwan District, and residence of the Maharaja of that place. Cutwa, 34 m. by carriage. Jahanabad, 26 m.
	W	7	0	3	8	1	12	1	0	75	Khana.	1042	101	9	50	12	25	6	14	1	Jc. for Loop Line. see Rte. 16
		8	7	4	3	2	2	1	3	90	Mankar.	1026	100	1	50	0	25	0	13	14	Bood-Bood, 2 m. by palki.
	D	9	1	4	9	2	4	1	4	97	Panagar.	1020	99	8	49	12	24	14	13	13	Jaipur, 36 m. by cart (*via* Shonamukhi, 10 m. thence Bishenpur, 16 m. thence further, 10 m.)
	R	11	5	5	11	2	13	1	9	121	Raneegunge, 3 DBs. S. H.	995	97	3	48	9	24	4	13	8	Coal Mines. Bankura, 30 m. by horse or palki. Midnapore, 98 m.
	U	12	6	6	3	3	1	1	11	132	Asansol, T. & C.	985	95	4	48	1	24	1	13	5	Jc. for Nagpur and Bombay. *Change train*, see Rte. 6).
	B	12	15	6	7	3	4	1	13	138	Sitarampur.	978	95	9	47	12	23	14	13	4	Jc. for Barakar, 5 m. *Change train.*
	Haz.Sonthal.	17	2	8	9	4	5	2	6	183	Madhupur.	933	91	6	45	10	22	13	12	11	Jc. for Giridih. *Change train.*
											Madhupur.										
		19	5	9	10	4	13	2	11	206	Giridih.	957	93	10	46	12	23	6	13	0	Pachamba, 4 m. by cart. Parasnath Mountain, 18 m. Hazaribagh, 72 m. by tonga. Ranchi, 130 m. *via* Hazaribagh by dak gharry. From Hazaribagh, Daltanganj, 100 m. by tonga.
	Mon.Sonthal.	17	2	8	9	4	5	2	6	183	Madhupur.	933	91	6	45	10	22	13	12	11	
		18	13	9	7	4	11	2	10	201	Baidyanath.	916	89	12	44	14	22	7	12	7	Jc. for Baidyanath, 4 m. *Change train.*
		21	6	10	11	5	5	2	15	228	Nawadih, T. & C.	888	87	2	43	9	21	12	12	1	

N. W. P. BENGAL PRESIDENCY: Ghazipur. SHAHABAD. Patna. GYA. PATNA. A. Mon.	24	9	12	4	6	2	3	6	262	Luckeeserai, T & C.	854	83	15	41	15	21	0	11	10	Jc. for Loop Line (Monghyr, Jamalpur, and Bhagalpur). *Change train.*
	26	7	13	3	6	10	3	11	282	Mokameh.	834	82	1	41	0	20	8	11	6	Jc. for Mokameh Ghat, and Bettiah. see Rte. 22.
	29	1	14	8	7	4	4	0	310	Bukhtiarpur.	807	79	9	39	12	19	14	11	0	Behar, 18 m. by mail cart.
	31	2	15	9	7	12	4	5	332	Patna City.	785	77	8	38	11	19	6	10	12	Town and District of same name.
	31	11	15	13	7	15	4	6	338	Bankipore, R.	779	76	15	38	7	19	3	10	11	Jc. for Gya. *Change train.* Jc. also for Digha and Paleza Ghats. Headquarters of Patna District. Hajipur, 10 m.
									338	Bankipore, R.	779									
	32	7	16	3	8	2	4	8	346	Poonpoon.	787	77	11	38	13	19	6	10	12	Place of Hindu pilgrimage.
	35	14	17	15	9	0	5	0	383	Bela.	823	81	1	40	8	20	4	11	4	Tikari, 9 m. by palki or elephant.
	37	0	18	8	9	4	3	2	395	Gya.	836	82	4	41	2	20	9	11	6	Chief town of Gya District, and place of Hindu pilgrimage. Buddh Gya, 7 m. Fatehpur, 18 m. Shergotty, 21 m. Aurangabad, 56 m. Daltanganj, 84 m. Garhwal State, 97 m.
	31	11	15	13	7	15	4	6	338	Bankipore, R.	779	76	15	38	7	19	3	10	11	Civil station of Patna District.
	32	4	16	2	8	1	4	8	344	Dinapore, R.	773	76	6	38	2	19	1	10	9	
	34	8	17	4	8	10	4	13	368	Arrah, DB.	748	74	0	37	0	18	8	10	4	Chief town of Shahabad District. Aurangabad, 77 m. by boat. Sasseeram, 72 m. (60 m. by boat, and 12 m. by road).
	37	9	18	13	9	6	5	3	401	Dumraon.	716	71	0	35	8	17	12	9	13	Ballia, 14 m.
	38	8	19	4	9	10	5	6	411	Buxar, R.	705	70	0	34	15	17	8	9	11	Ballia, 16 m. by steamer. Sasseeram. 57 m. (55 by boat, and 2 by road).
	40	9	20	5	10	2	5	10	433	Dildarnagar.	683	67	15	33	15	16	15	9	0	Jc. for Tari Ghat. *Change train.*

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

Aligarh.	Agra.	Main.	ETAWAH.	Cawn.	FATEH.	Allahabad.	Mirza.	Ben.	GHAZIPU.												
									433	Dildarnagar.	.....	...	...	...	...						
41	12	20	14	10	7	5	13	445	Tari Ghat.	695	69	1	34	8	17	4	9	9	Ghazipur, 2 m. Korantadih, 26 m.		
40	9	20	5	10	2	5	10	433	Dildarnagar.	683	67	15	33	15	16	15	9	0			
41	7	20	11	10	5	5	12	442	Zamania.	675	67	3	33	9	16	12	9	5	Sasseeram, 48 m. by road.		
43	15	22	0	11	0	6	2	469	Moghal Sarai, R.	647	64	9	32	4	16	2	8	15	Jc. for Benares, Fyzabad, and Lucknow. (see Rte. 17).		
47	11	23	14	11	15	6	10	509	Mirzapur.	608	60	14	30	7	15	3	8	7	Chief town of Mirzapur District.		
48	3	24	1	12	1	6	11	514	Bindhachal.	603	60	7	30	3	15	1	8	6	Hill with a temple of goddess.		
52	8	26	4	13	2	7	5	560	Naini.	556	56	0	28	0	14	0	7	12	Jc. for Jubbalpur and Bombay. (see Rte. 1).		
52	14	26	7	13	3	7	5	564	Allahabad, R. W. Hs. Cls.	552	55	10	27	13	13	14	7	11	Capital of North-West Provinces.		
59	11	29	14	14	15	8	5	637	Fatehpur, T. & C.	480	48	14	24	7	12	3	6	12	Chief town of Fatehpur District. Rai Bareli, 36 m. by cart.		
61	8	30	12	15	6	8	9	656	Mauhar.	460	47	0	23	8	11	12	6	8	Hamirpur, 30 m.		
64	2	32	1	16	0	8	14	684	Cawnpore, Hs. Cls. S.	433	44	8	22	3	11	2	6	2	Jc. of four lines—(1) runs to Jhansi, (2) to Agra and Hathras, (3) to Achnera, (4) to Lucknow. Chief town of Cawnpore District. Hamirpur, 40 m. by dak gharry.		
69	15	34	15	17	7	9	11	746	Achalda.	371	38	11	19	5	9	10	5	6	Jagamanpur, 20 m. by ekka.		
72	3	36	1	18	1	10	0	770	Etawah, R. DB.	346	36	5	18	2	9	1	5	0	Chief town of Etawah District. Mainpuri, 34 m. by gharry.		
75	7	37	12	18	14	10	8	805	Shikohabad.	312	33	2	16	9	8	4	4	9	Eka, 20 m. by country road. Mainpuri 36 m. by camel carriage.		
77	8	38	12	19	6	10	12	827	Tundla.	289	31	0	15	7	7	12	4	4	Jc. for Agra and Gwalior. *Change train.* Itimadpur, 4 m. by road.		
80	5	40	3	20	1	10	14	857	Hathras.	259	28	3	14	1	7	0	3	14	Jc. for Muttra. *Change train.*		

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	12	12	6	6	3	3	1	12	136	Rampore Haut	1044	101	12	50	14	25	7	14	2	Baswa, 7 m. Nya Doomka, 38 m.
			13	9	6	13	3	6	1	14	145	Nalhati.	1036	101	0	50	8	25	4	14	0	Jc. for Azimganj. *Change train.*
			13	9	6	13	3	6	1	14	145	Nalhati.	1036	101	0	50	8	25	4	14	0	
			16	3	7	11	——		2	5	172	Azimganj.	1063	103	10	51	6	——		14	7	Murshidabad, 6 m. by ekka or boat. Berhampur, 12 m. by gharry, or steam ferry. Dumkal, 22 m. Lalgola, 15 m. (1 m. by boat, and 14 m. by gharry). Jangipur, 35 m. by boat. Jelinghee, 37 m. by gharry.
			13	9	6	13	3	6	1	14	145	Nalhati.	1036	101	0	50	8	25	4	14	0	
			14	8	7	4	3	10	2	0	155	Murarai.	1026	100	1	50	0	25	0	13	14	Jungipur, 16 m. by road.
			18	4	9	2	4	9	2	9	195	Tinpahar.	986	96	5	48	2	24	1	13	6	Jc. for Rajmehal. *Change train.*
			18	4	9	2	4	9	2	9	195	Tinpahar.	986	96	5	48	2	24	1	13	6	
			18	15	9	7	4	12	2	10	202	Rajmehal.	993	97	0	48	7	24	4	13	7	English Bazar, the head-quarters of the Maldah District, 24 m. (5 m. by boat, and 19 m. by palki), Panduah, 12 m. from Maldah.
			18	4	9	2	4	9	2	9	195	Tinpahar.	986	96	5	48	2	24	1	13	6	
			20	8	10	4	5	2	2	14	219	Sahebgunge, DB.	962	94	1	47	0	23	8	13	1	Jc. for Purneah and Khanwa Ghat. Hussainganj, 31 m. (1 m. by boat, 30 m. by road) Caragola Ghat, 26 m. by steamer. *Change train.* see Rte. 24.
			23	10	11	13	5	14	3	4	252	Ghogha.	929	91	0	45	7	22	12	12	10	Godda, 30 m. by palki dak.
			24	13	12	7	6	3	3	7	265	Bhagalpur.	916	89	12	44	14	22	7	12	7	Civil station of Bhagalpur District. Amarpur, 18 m. by ekka. Banka, 28 m. Gooda, 45 m. Mandar, 30 m.
			27	4	13	10	6	13	3	13	298	Jamalpur, R.	883	86	11	43	5	21	10	12	0	Jc. for Monghyr. *Change train.*

O U D H. NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. BENGAL PRESY. MONGHYR.	24	4	13	10	6	13	3	13	298	Jamalpur, R.	883	86	11	43	5	21	10	12	0	
	27	13	13	15	6	15	3	14	303	Monghyr.	889	87	4	43	9	21	13	12	1	Chief town of Monghyr District. Bongong Factory, 34 m. by boat, and thence further Supole, 34 m. by road.
	30	7	15	4	7	7	4	3	326	Luckeeserai. T & C.	854	83	15	41	15	21	0	11	10	Here the Loop Line rejoins the Chord Line.
	Fares		from		Mogal		Sarai.		From Mogal Sarai.	O. & R. Ry	From Saharanpur	Fares		from		Saharanpur.				
BENARES.									...	Moghal Sarai.	546	34	2	17	1	11	6	7	2	
	0	7	0	3	0	2	0	1	7	Benares.	539	33	11	16	13	11	4	7	0	Chief town of Benares District and most noteworthy place of Hindu pilgrimage. Sarnath, 2 m. Ramnagar, 1 m. beyond the Ganges.
JAUNPUR.	1	6	0	11	0	7	0	4	22	Babatpur.	524	32	12	16	6	10	15	6	13	Baragaon, 5 m. by ekka.
	2	14	1	7	0	15	0	9	46	Jaunpur, City, R. DB.	500	31	4	15	10	10	7	6	8	Chief town of Jaunpur District. Zafrabad for the civil lines of Jaunpur, 4 m. Azamgarh, 40 m. by horse dak.
FYZABAD.	5	14	2	15	1	15	1	3	94	Akbarpur.	452	28	4	14	2	9	6	5	14	Tanda, 12 m.
	8	2	4	1	2	11	1	11	130	Fyzabad, R DB.	416	26	0	13	0	8	11	5	7	Chief town of Fyzabad District. Ajodhya, 6 m. Amaniganj, 22 m. Bulrampur, 36 m. by camel dak. Sultanpur, 36 m.
BARABANKI.	9	10	4	13	3	3	2	0	154	Rudauli.	392	24	8	12	4	8	3	5	2	Amaniganj, 6 m.
	12	0	6	0	4	0	2	8	192	Barabanki.	354	22	2	11	1	7	6	4	10	Jc. for Bahramghat, 22 m. *Change train.* Chief town of Barabanki District. Fatehpur, 18 m. by road.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. OUDH.																		
	Saharanpur. Bijnor.	Moradabad. Bareilly. Shah. Hardoi.	Lucknow.															
			13	1	6	8	4	6	2	11	209	Lucknow, R. Hs. Cls.	337	21	1	10	8	7	0	4	6	Jc. of 2 lines (1) runs to Cawnpur, (2) to Kathgodam and Bareilly. Capital of Oudh Province. Rai Bareli, 51 m. by camel cart. Dilkusha, 4 m. Dingra Ghat, 72 m. by steamer.
			17	0	8	8	5	11	3	9	272	Hardoi, R.DB.	274	17	2	8	9	5	11	3	9	Chief town of Hardoi District. Bilgram, 17 m.
			19	7	9	11	6	8	4	0	311	Shahjahanpur.	235	14	11	7	5	4	14	3	1	Chief town of Shahjahanpur District.
			20	13	10	6	6	15	4	5	333	Fatehganj.	213	13	5	6	10	4	7	2	12	Dataganj, 15 m.
			22	3	11	1	7	6	4	10	355	Bareilly, R. DB. Cl.	191	11	15	5	15	4	0	2	8	Jc. for Pilibhit and Kathgodam. *Change train.* Chief town of Bareilly District.
			23	4	11	10	7	12	4	13	372	Aonla.	174	10	14	5	7	3	10	2	4	Budaun, 19 m.
			24	15	12	7	8	5	5	3	399	Chandausi, R.	147	9	3	4	9	3	1	1	15	Jc. for Aligarh, 60 m. *Change train.*
			26	10	13	5	8	14	5	9	426	Moradabad, H. S. DB.	120	7	8	3	12	2	8	1	9	Chief town of Moradabad District. Amroha, 24 m. by camel carriage. Naini Tal, 66 m. (50 m. by gharry and 16 by pony or Jhampan), 6 hours. Rampur State, 18 m. Kaladungee, 49 m.
			29	9	14	12	9	14	6	2	473	Nagina, R.	73	4	9	2	4	1	8	0	15	Bijnor, 19 m.
			30	7	15	3	10	2	6	5	487	Najibabad.	59	3	11	1	13	1	4	0	12	Pauri, 60 m. *via* Kotdwara, 15 m.
			32	1	16	0	10	11	6	11	513	Lhaksar.	33	2	1	1	0	0	11	0	7	Jc. for Hardwar, 16 m. *Change train.*
			32	12	16	6	10	15	6	13	524	Roorkee, DB.	22	1	6	0	11	0	7	0	4	Military station.
			34	2	17	1	11	6	7	2	546	Saharanpur, R. DB.	"	"		"		"		"		Chief town of Saharanpur District. Jc. for Lahore and Delhi. *Change train.* Dehra Dun, 42 m. Rajpore, 48 m. thence Mussoorie, 4 m. further, Tehri, 96 m.

H.	D	U	O	N. W. P.	R.	A	BEHAR	Moz.	B. & N. W. Ry.	Fares from Muzaffer						
									... Ajodhya Rinmochan Ghat.	.....	23 1	13 6	6 0	3 0	Steamer during rainy season. Carriages pass over temporary bridge during dry season.
									... Ajodhya Lakar mandi Ghat	278	22 1	12 14	5 14	2 14	
									20 Mankapur, R.	258	20 8	11 15	5 7	2 11	Jc. for Gonda and Bahraich. *Change train.*
									... Mankapur.	88	6 15	4 3	1 14	0 15	Fares from Naipalganj Road.
									17 Gonda.	71	5 9	3 5	1 8	0 12	Chief town of Gonda District. Bulrampur, 26 m. by shigram. Utraula, 32 m.
									55 Bahraich.	33	2 10	1 9	0 11	0 6	Chief town of Bahraich District. Kheri Ghat, 23 m. by palki dak.
									88 Naipalganj Road.	.....	,,	,,	,,	,,	
									20 Mankapur.	258	20 8	11 15	5 7	2 11	
									58 Basti, T. & C. DB.	220	17 8	10 3	4 10	2 4	Chief town of Basti District. Domariaganj, 32 m. by ekka.
									98 Gorakhpur, R.	180	14 8	8 6	3 13	1 14	Jc. for Uska Bazar, 39 m. *Change train.* Chief town of Gorakhpur District. Katmandu (Nepal), 137 m.
									172 Savan, R.	106	8 11	4 14	2 5	1 1	Baragaon, 14 m.
									210 Chupra.	69	5 12	3 2	1 8	0 11	Chief town of Saran District. Jc. for Revilganj Ghat, 7 m. Baragaon, 52 m.
									238 Paleza Ghat.	40	3 11	1 14	0 15	0 7	Jc. for Digha Ghat. Route by ferry steamers.
									278 Mczafferpore.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Jc. for Bettia. *Change train.* see Rte. 22.

Fares from Ajodhya.																
,,		,,		,,		,,										
1	0	0	8	0	2	0	2	...	Ajodhya Lakar mandi Ghat	278	22	1	12	14	5	14	2	14	
2	9	1	7	0	9	0	5	20	Mankapur, R.	258	20	8	11	15	5	7	2	11	Jc. for Gonda and Bahraich. *Change train.*
Fares from Mankapur.								...	Mankapur.	88	6	15	4	3	1	14	0	15	Fares from Naipalganj Road.
1	6	0	13	0	6	0	3	17	Gonda.	71	5	9	3	5	1	8	0	12	Chief town of Gonda District. Bulrampur, 26 m. by shigram. Utraula, 32 m.
4	5	2	9	1	2	0	9	55	Bahraich.	33	2	10	1	9	0	11	0	6	Chief town of Bahraich District. Kheri Ghat, 23 m. by palki dak.
6	15	4	3	1	14	0	15	88	Naipalganj Road.	.....	,,		,,		,,		,,		
2	9	1	7	0	9	0	5	20	Mankapur.	258	20	8	11	15	5	7	2	11	
5	8	3	3	1	5	0	12	58	Basti, T. & C. DB.	220	17	8	10	3	4	10	2	4	Chief town of Basti District. Domariaganj, 32 m. by ekka.
8	10	5	1	2	3	1	2	98	Gorakhpur, R.	180	14	8	8	6	3	13	1	14	Jc. for Uska Bazar, 39 m. *Change train.* Chief town of Gorakhpur District. Katmandu (Nepal), 137 m.
14	6	8	8	3	11	1	14	172	Savan, R.	106	8	11	4	14	2	5	1	1	Baragaon, 14 m.
17	5	10	5	4	8	2	5	210	Chupra.	69	5	12	3	2	1	8	0	11	Chief town of Saran District. Jc. for Revilganj Ghat, 7 m. Baragaon, 52 m.
19	11	11	11	5	2	2	10	238	Paleza Ghat.	40	3	11	1	14	0	15	0	7	Jc. for Digha Ghat. Route by ferry steamers.
23	1	13	6	6	0	3	0	278	Mczafferpore.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Jc. for Bettia. *Change train.* see Rte. 22.

Fares from Cawnpur.						B. B. C. I. Ry		Fares from Achnera.					
"	"	"	"	"		Cawnpore.	240	18 12	10 0	——	2	8	
0 15	0 8	——	0 2	12		Mandhana.	228	17 13	9 8	——	2	6	Jc. for Brahmavart, 5 m.
5 14	3 2	——	0 12	75		Kamalganj.	164	12 13	6 13	——	1	11	Bilgram, 11 m. by road.
6 8	3 7	——	0 14	83		Fatehgarh, R.	157	12 4	6 9	——	1	10	Town and head-quarters of Farukhabad District.
6 12	3 9	——	0 14	86		Farukhabad.	153	11 15	6 6	——	1	10	Mainpuri, 42 m. by camel carriage.
12 1	6 7	——	1 10	154		Kasganj, R.	86	6 12	3 9	——	0	14	Jc. for Soran. *Change train.* Nadrai, 3 m. by road. Etah, 19 m.
14 11	7 13	——	1 15	188		Hathras Road, R.	52	4 1	2 3	——	0	9	Jc. for Aligarh and Ghaziabad. *Change train.*
16 15	9 1	——	2 4	217		Muttra Cantonment, T.	23	1 13	0 15	——	0	4	Jc. for Bindraban, 8 m. *Change train.* Mahaban, 5 m. by cart.
18 12	10 0	——	2 8	240		Achnera.	"	"	"	——	"		Jc. for Bhurtpore and Agra. *Change train.* Fatehpur Sikri, 10 m.

Fares from Lucknow.						R. & K. Ry.		Fares from Kathgodam.					
"	"	"	"			.....							
1 10	——	0 11	0 6	34		Lucknow.	241	18 12	——	8 3	3	4	Chief town of Lucknow District.
2 9	——	1 2	0 9	55		Sidhauli.	207	17 2	——	7 8	2	14	Mahamadabad, 18 m. by ekka.
3 12	——	1 11	0 13	80		Sitapur.	186	16 3	——	7 1	2	11	Chief town of Sitapur District.
3 14	——	1 12	0 14	83		Kheri.	161	15 0	——	6 8	2	7	
4 15	——	2 3	1 2	105		Lakhimpur.	158	14 14	——	6 7	2	6	Head-quarters town of Kheri District.
						Gola Gokurnnath.	136	13 13	——	6 0	2	2	Town and place of Hindu pilgrimage.
5 15	——	2 10	1 5	126		Seramow.	115	12 13	——	5 9	1	15	
7 10	——	3 6	1 11	163		Pilibheet.	78	11 2	——	4 13	1	9	Chief town of Pilibheet District.
8 12	——	3 14	1 15	187		Bhojpura.	54	10 0	——	4 5	1	5	Jc. for Bareilly, 11 m. *Change train.*
18 12	——	8 3	3 4	241		Kathgodam.	"	"	——	"	"		Naini Tal, 13 m. by tonga Ramgarh, 25 m. Peura, 35 m. Almora, 43 m.

Fares		from		Chandausi.			O. & R. Ry.		Fares		from		Ghaziabad.		
"		"		"		...	Chandausi.	126	9	15	4	15	2	13	1 10 See Rte. 17.
1	14	0	15	0	10	0 6	Rajghat.	96	8	1	4	0	2	3	1 4 Narora, 4 m.
2	2	1	1	0	11	0 7	Dibai.	92	7	13	3	14	2	2	1 3 Anupshahr, 14 m. by bullock cart.
3	12	1	14	1	4	0 12	Aligarh, R.	66	6	3	3	1	1	9	0 14 Jc. for Hathras. see Rte. 15.
9	15	4	15	2	13	1 10	126 Ghaziabad.	"	"		"		"		" Jc. for Delhi. see Rte. 15.

Fares		from		Mokameh Ghat.			E. I. Ry.	Dist. from Bettiah.	Fares		from		Bettiah.		
						Dist. from Semariah Ghat.									
							Mokameh.								See Rte. 15.
							Mokamehghat.	"	14	10	7	5	3	11	1 9
0	15	0	8	0	4	0 2	... Semaria Ghat.	146	13	11	6	14	3	7	1 7 Ferry steamer.
4	8	2	4	1	2	0 9	38 Samastipur, R.	108	10	4	5	2	2	9	1 0
7	8	3	12	1	14	0 13	69 Mozufferpur, R	76	7	4	3	10	1	13	0 12 Chif town of Mozufferpore District.
12	2	6	1	3	0	1 5	119 Motihari, R.	27	2	9	1	4	0	10	0 4 Chief town of Chumparan District.
14	10	7	5	3	11	1 9	146 Bettiah.	"	"		"		"		" Town and residence of the Maharaja of Bettia.

Fares		from		Samastipur.			B. N. W. Ry.		Fares		from		Khanwa Ghat.		
"		"		"		"									
2	3	1	1	0	9	0 4	2 Samastipur, R.	99	9	5	4	10	2	5	1 0 See Rte. 22.
4	7	2	3	1	2	0 8	47 Jhanjharpur.	76	7	2	3	9	1	13	0 12 Jc. for Sitamarhi, 42 m. *Change train.*
								52	4	14	2	7	1	4	0 8 Supole, 26 m. by palki or cart. Muddepura, 40 m. by palki.
9	5	4	10	2	5	1 0	99 Khanwa, Ghat, T. & C.	...	...		"		...		... Purneah, 60 m. see Rte. 24.

Fares from Manihari Ghat. Pur. Moz. Sonthal Parganas.							Dist. from Manihari Ghat.	E. I. Ry. Sahebganj. Sahebganj. Sakri Galli Ghat. Manihari Ghat E. B. Ry.	Dist. from Khanwa Ghat.	Fares from Khanwa Ghat.				
														See Rte. 16.
														Ferry Steamer.

BEN. PRE. ASSAM PROVINCE. BEN. PR.																	
24 Pergana. LAKHIMPUR. SIB. Dar. Kam. GOALPARA. Rungpur.																	
33	6	16	4	,,	,,	356	Kaunia.	475	51	13	47	11	,,	,,	Ferry steamer to Teesta.
34	2	16	10	,,	,,	362	Teesta.	469	51	1	47	5	,,	,,	Jc. for Mogal Hat, 14 m.
36	6	17	11	,,	,,	380	Dharla, River.	451	48	13	46	4	,,	,,	} Ferry steamer.
37	6	18	3	,,	,,	388	Jatrapur, R.	443	47	13	45	12	,,	,,	
41	6	22	3	,,	,,	420	Dhubri, D.B.H.	411	43	13	41	12	,,	,,	Fakirganj, 5 m. by ferry. Kurigram, 68 m. by steamer and light railway.
							Steamer Service Dhubri.								
46	1	26	14	,,	,,	470	Goalpara, DB.	361	39	2	37	1	,,	,,	Chief town of Kamrup District.
54	10	35	7	,,	,,	560	Gauhati, DB.	271	30	9	28	8	,,	,,	Shillong, 63 m. by tonga.
63	11	44	8	,,	,,	635	Tezpur. DB.	196	21	8	19	7	,,	,,	Chief town of Darrang District.
72	7	53	4	,,	,,	710	Nigriting.	121	12	12	10	11	,,	,,	Manipur, 210 m. (*via* Golaghat, 17 m. thence Samaguli, 67 m. thence Kohima, 34 m. thence Manipur, 92 m.)
80	8	61	5	,,	,,	780	Dibrugarh. D. S. Ry.	51	4	11	2	10	,,	,,	Chief town of Lakhimpur District.
,,		,,		,,	,,	...	Dibrugarh.	51	4	11	2	10	,,	,,	Extensive Coal mines in the neighbourhood.
83	11	63	3	,,	,,	815	Makum.	16	2	2	0	12	,,	,,	Jc. for Dehing Bridge. *Change train.*
Fares		from		Makum.		,,	Makum.	23	2	2	1	1	——	0	8	Fares from Dehing Bridge.
2	2	1	1	——	0	8	23	Dehing Bridge	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,			
				,,	,,	,,	Makum.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,			
85	3	63	15	,,	,,	831	Talap.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,			
Fares		from		Calcutta.			E. B. Ry.		Fares		from		Darjeeling.		
,,		,,		,,	,,	,,	CALCUTTA.	379	49	12	24	14	10	13	8	4	
0	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	Dum Dum.	375	48	12	24	6	10	10	8	3	Jc. for Bongong. see Rte. 28.
1	8	0	12	0	8	0	5	24	Naihati.	355	47	8	23	12	10	3	7	15	Jc. for Hooghly. *Change train.*

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

DARJEELING.	Jal.	Kuch.	Di.	Bagu.	RAJSHAHI.	Pa.	N.	UDDER.	A.	Bur.	N.	d.									
									4	3	2	2	0	15	0	9	45	Ranaghat, DB.	334	44	9	22	12	9	14	7	10	Jc. for Bongong, 22 m. Santipur, 10 m. Kishnaghar, 22 m.
									5	7	2	11	1	3	0	12	58	Bogoola, DB.	321	44	5	22	3	9	9	7	8	Kishnagarh, 11 m. by carriage.
									6	1	3	1	1	6	0	13	65	Kissengunge.	314	43	11	21	13	9	6	7	6	Moheshpur, 14 m. by carriage.
									7	14	3	15	1	12	1	2	84	Chooadanga.	295	41	14	20	15	9	0	7	1	Jelinghee, 42 m. Magura, 40 m. Jhenida, 24 m. Meherpur, 19 m. by palki.
									9	10	4	13	2	2	1	5	103	Poradaha.	276	40	2	20	1	8	10	6	14	Jc. for Goalando Ghat, 50 m. see Rte. 27.
									11	4	5	10	2	8	1	9	120	Damookdia Ghat	259	38	8	19	4	8	5	6	11	Jelinghee, 18 m. by boat, & 4 by cart.
									12	6	6	3	2	12	1	11	132	Sara Ghat, R.	247	37	6	18	11	8	1	6	8	Pabna, 22 m. by palki dak.
									13	3	6	10	2	15	1	13	141	Gopalpur	238	36	9	18	4	7	14	6	6	Puri, 70 m. by boat and partly by palki. Lalpore, 2 m. Berhampore (Ganjam District), 9 m. Chatrapur, 14 m. by road.
									14	10	7	5	3	4	2	0	156	Nattore, DB.	223	35	2	17	9	7	9	6	3	Rampore Beauleah, 28 m.
									17	4	8	10	3	13	2	5	181	Sultanpur.	195	32	10	16	5	7	0	5	15	Bogra, 26 m.
									20	5	10	3	4	6	2	11	217	Hilli.	162	29	9	14	12	6	7	5	9	Balurghat, 17 m. by palki.
									22	14	11	7	5	1	3	3	244	Parbatipur, R.	135	27	0	13	8	5	12	5	1	Jc. for Dhubri and Dibrugarh.
									27	6	13	11	6	1	3	8	292	Haldibari.	87	22	6	11	3	4	10	3	7	Kuch Behar State, 43 m. by palki. Palgram, 17 m.
									28	9	14	5	6	5	3	10	305	Jalpaiguri, R.	74	21	3	10	9	4	6	3	5	Chief town of Jalpaiguri District. Road to Dam Dam (in rainy season).
									30	12	15	6	6	13	4	4	328	Siliguri, DB.R.	51	19	0	9	8	3	15	3	3	*Change train* for Darjeeling. Punkabaree, 17 m. by pony. Road to Dam Dam in dry season.
																		D. H. Ry.										
									42	10	21	5	9	5	6	12	360	Kurseong.	19	7	2	3	9	1	8	1	3	Tea Gardens.
									49	12	24	14	10	13	8	4	379	Darjeeling, Hs. Cls.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Chief town of Darjeeling District.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY. Khulna Jes. 24 Pergas. Mymensing. DACCA. FARIDPUR. Dacca. Nuddia. 24 P.

Fares from Calcutta.							E. B. Ry.	Fares from Mymensing.						
							CALCUTTA.	339	32	12	16	6	7	15	5	0	
9	10	4	13	2	2	1	5	103	Poradaha.	236	23	5	11	11	5	14	3	12	For the journey as far as Poradaha see Rte. 26. Jc. for Damukdia.
10	8	5	4	2	7	1	7	112	Kushtea.	227	22	6	11	3	5	10	3	10	Dogachi Ghat, 12 m. by boat. Steamer route to Pabna from this station.
13	12	6	14	3	1	1	15	147	Rajbari.	192	19	3	9	10	4	15	3	6	Fureedpore, 20 m. by palki.
14	0	7	0	3	2	1	15	150	Goalundo.	189	18	13	9	7	4	14	3	2	A joint station for railway and steamer. From Goalundo the following places are reached by steamer—Commillah, 101 m. Daudkandi, 80 m. Habiganj, 225 m. Manipur, 212 m. Munshiganj, 100 m. Tangail, 45 m. Tura, 370 m.
16	7	8	3	3	15	2	8	170	Faridpur.	169	16	7	8	4	4	12	3	2	Chief town of Furreedpore District. Madaripur, 58 m.
24	13	12	6	6	3	3	15	254	Narainganj. Ghat, DB.	85	7	15	4	0	1	12	1	1	Port of Dacca, and a joint station for railway and steamer service.
25	12	12	14	6	6	4	1	264	Dacca.	75	7	0	3	8	1	9	1	0	Chief town of Dacca District. Lashkarpur, 133 m. by steamer.
30	11	15	6	7	8	4	12	317	Gafargaon, DB	22	2	2	1	1	0	8	0	5	Kishorganj, 17 m.
32	12	16	6	7	15	5	0	339	Mymensingh.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Chief town of the District of the same name. Netrakona, 26 m.

Fares from Calcutta.							E. R. Ry.	Fares from Khoolna.						
							CALCUTTA.	110	6	14	3	7	2	9	1	11	
0	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	Dum Dum.	106	6	10	3	5	2	8	1	10	Jc. for Naihati. *Change train.*
5	4	2	10	1	15	1	5	84	Singia.	26	1	10	0	13	0	10	0	6	Narail, 10 m.
5	11	2	13	2	2	1	7	91	Nawapara.	19	1	3	0	9	0	7	0	5	Route to Naral Magurah.
6	14	3	7	2	9	1	11	110	Khulna.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Chief town of Khulna District. Steamer route to Burrisal.

B. BENGAL PRESIDENCY — 24 PERGANAS.

Fares from Calcutta.					E. B. Ry.		Fares from Diamond.			Harbour.
" " " "					CALCUTTA.	38	3 9	1 12	0 13 0 8	
0 4	0 2	0 1	0 1	3	Ballygunge.	35	3 4	1 10	0 12 0 7	Jc. for Budge-Budge, 13 m.
0 15	0 7	0 3	0 2	10	Sonarpur.	28	2 10	1 5	0 9 0 6	Jc. for Canning, 18 m.
3 2	1 12	0 13	0 8	38	Diamond Harbour.	"	"	"	" "	Contai, 49 m. by steamer. Puri, 229 m. by steamer.

Fares from Calcutta.					E. B. Ry.		Fares from Budge Budge			
					CALCUTTA.					
" " " "					Sealdah.	16	1 8	0 12	0 5 0 3	
1 8	0 12	0 5	0 3	16	Budge-Budge.	..	"	"	" "	

Fares from Delhi.					N. W. Ry.		Fares from Karachi.			
" " " "					DELHI.	1120	74 9	38 1	17 8 12 3	Pataudi State, 40 m. Rohtak, 42 m.
2 1	1 1	0 6	0 4	26	Garhi Harsaru	1094	72 8	37 0	17 2 11 15	Jc. for Farukhnagar, 7 m.
4 1	2 3	0 13	0 9	52	Rewari, R.	1068	70 8	35 14	16 11 11 10	Jc. for Ajmere. see Rte. 7.
9 14	5 4	2 0	1 5	126	Hansi.	994	64 11	32 13	15 8 10 14	Toshan, 23 m.
11 0	5 14	2 3	1 8	141	Hissar, R. DB.	979	63 9	32 3	15 5 10 11	Chief town of Hissar District.
15 0	8 0	3 0	2 0	192	Sirsa, R.	928	59 9	30 1	14 8 10 3	
18 11	10 0	3 12	2 8	239	Bhatinda.	881	55 14	28 1	13 12 9 11	Jc. for Patiala and Rajpura. *Change train.* see Rte. 32.
20 11	11 1	4 2	2 13	265	Kot Kapura, R	855	53 14	27 0	13 6 9 6	Jc. for Fazilka. *Change train.*
20 11	11 1	4 2	2 13	265	Kot-Kapura.	855	53 14	27 0	13 6 9 6	
24 10	13 2	——	3 5	315	Fazilka.	905	57 13	29 1	—— 9 14	
20 11	11 1	4 2	2 13	265	Kot Kapura.	855	53 14	27 0	13 6 9 6	
21 5	11 6	4 4	2 14	273	Faridkot.	847	53 4	26 11	13 4 9 5	Native State.
22 14	12 4	4 9	3 1	293	Ferozepore Cantonment. R. DB.	827	51 11	25 13	12 15 9 2	City and head-quarters town of the District of the same name, 4 m.

PUNJAB — Delhi. Hissar. Faridkot. Ferozepore.

N. W. P. PUNJAB. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. P U N J A B.																		
Meerut. Delhi.	KARACHI. Shikarpur.	Bah.	Mooltan.	Montgo.	La.													
24	15	13	4	5	1	3	8	326	Raewind, R.	794	49	10	24	13	12	7	8	11	Jc. for Lahore. *Change train.* see Rte. 32.
28	13	15	8	6	1	4	5	388	Gamber.	732	45	12	22	14	11	7	7	14	Pak Pattan, 30 m.
29	13	15	11	6	5	4	9	404	Montgomery, R. DB.	716	44	12	22	6	11	3	7	10	Chief town of the District of the same name.
36	4	18	14	7	15	5	12	507	Mooltan City, R. DB.	613	38	5	19	3	9	9	6	7	Chief town of Mooltan District. Talamba, 51 m.
36	15	19	4	8	1	5	14	518	Sher Shah, DB.	602	37	10	18	13	9	7	6	5	Jc. for Mahmood Kot and Bhakkar. see Rte. 32.
40	4	20	14	8	15	6	8	571	Bahawalpur.	549	34	5	17	13	8	9	5	11	Capital of State of the same name.
53	13	27	11	12	5	8	13	788	Rohri.	332	20	12	10	6	5	3	3	6	Alore, 5 m.
54	0	27	12	12	6	8	14	791	Sukkur, R.DB.	329	20	9	10	5	5	2	3	5	Sukkur Bandar, 5 m.
54	15	28	4	12	9	9	0	806	Ruk, R.	314	19	10	9	13	4	15	3	3	Jc. for Shikarpur, Sibi and Quetta. *Change train.*
57	0	29	4	13	2	9	5	839	Larkana, DB.	281	17	9	8	13	4	6	2	14	
62	10	32	1	14	8	10	4	929	Sehwan.	191	11	15	6	0	3	0	1	15	Manchar Lake, close to the town.
68	2	34	13	15	14	11	2	1017	Kotri, R.	103	6	7	3	4	1	10	1	1	Hyderabad, 4 m. (1 m. by ferry steamer, and 3 m. by gharry).
71	4	36	6	16	11	11	11	1067	Jungshahi, R.	53	3	5	1	11	0	13	0	8	Tatta, 13 m.
72	7	37	0	16	15	11	14	1086	Dabheji.	34	2	2	1	1	0	9	0	5	Bambura, 6 m.
74	9	38	1	17	8	12	3	1120	Karachi.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Seaport and chief town of the Province of Sindh. Cantonment (or Frere Street), 3 m. Nagar Pir, 7 m.

Meerut. Delhi.	Fares	from	Delhi.			N. W. Ry.	Fares	from	Peshawar.			
	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	DELHI, R. C.	624	39 0	19 8	9 12	7 0	
0	13	0	6	0	3	0 3	13	Ghaziabad, R.	611	37 14	18 15	9 7	6 13	Jc. for Allahabad and Calcutta.
2	9	1	4	0	10	0 8	41	Meerut City, C.	578	35 15	17 15	9 0	6 8	Chief town of Meerut District. Cantonment station, 3 m. Hapur, 28 m.

P.	U	N	J	A	B.	N. W.													
Lahore.	Am.	Jullundur.	Lu.	Patiala	F.	N.	Patiala State.	Umballa.	Sah.	Muz'									
21	10	10	13	5	6	4	1	346	Meean Meer East, C.	278	17	1	8	8	4	4	3	6	Military station of Lahore.
19	13	9	14	4	15	3	13	317	Amritsar, DB. R. C. 3 Hs.	307	18	14	9	7	4	11	3	10	Jc. for Gurdaspur and Pathankot. *Change train*. see Rte. 35.
17	5	8	10	4	5	3	6	277	Kartarpur.	347	21	6	10	11	5	5	4	1	Kapurthala State, 7 m. by ekka.
16	12	8	6	4	3	3	4	268	Jullunder city.	356	21	15	10	15	5	8	4	3	Chief town of Jullunder District.
16	9	8	4	4	2	3	4	265	Jullundur Cantt. T. C.	359	22	2	11	1	5	8	4	3	Hoshiarpur, 25 m. by mail cart. Palampur, 104 m.
14	9	7	4	3	10	2	14	233	Ludhiana, DB.	391	24	2	12	1	6	0	4	8	Chief town of Ludhiana District. Kapurthala State, 15 m.
12	3	6	1	3	1	2	7	195	Sirhind.	429	26	8	13	4	6	10	4	15	Rupar, 28 m. by bullock cart.
11	3	5	9	2	13	2	4	179	Rajpura.	445	27	8	13	12	6	14	5	1	
17	15	8	15	4	8	3	8	287	Bhatinda.	553	34	4	17	2	8	9	6	5	
13	3	6	9	3	5	2	11	211	Nabha.	477	29	8	14	12	7	6	5	8	Native State.
12	3	6	1	3	1	2	7	195	Patiala.	461	28	8	14	4	7	2	5	4	Native State.
11	3	5	9	2	13	2	4	179	Rajpura, R.	445	27	8	13	12	6	14	5	1	
11	3	5	9	2	13	2	4	179	Rajpura, R.	445	27	8	13	12	6	14	5	1	Jc. for Bhatinda. *Change train*.
10	7	5	3	2	10	2	2	167	Umballa City.	457	28	9	14	5	7	2	4	14	Chief town of a district of the same name. Karnal, 47 m. by dak gharry. Kasauli, 47 m. by tonga *via* Kalka. Dagshahi, 57 m.
10	2	5	1	2	8	2	1	162	Umballa Cantt R. C.	462	28	9	14	4	7	2	5	4	Jc. for Kalka. see Rte. 15.
7	0	3	8	1	12	1	7	112	Saharanpur, S. R. DB. Hs. C.	512	31	11	15	13	7	15	5	13	Jc. for Hardwar, Lucknow, and Benares. see Rte. 17. Chief town of a district of the same name. Chakrata, 69 m.
4	12	2	6	1	3	1	0	76	Muzaffernagar.	548	33	15	16	15	8	0	6	3	Chief town of a district of the same name.

E.	LAHORE.	21	13	10	14	6	7	4	2	349	Lahore, R. O. DB.	275	16	14	8	7	3	3	5	Jc. for Raewind, 26 m. Capital of Punjab. A tramway runs from the railway station to town, 1 m. Shalimar Gardens, 6 m. Shekohpura, 18 m. Chiniot, 80 m. by camel or cart.
A		23	10	11	13	5	15	4	7	378	Kamoke, T.	246	15	1	7	8	3	12	3	0	Eminabad, 5 m.
	GUJRANWALA.	24	7	12	3	6	2	4	9	391	Gujranwala, T. DB.	233	14	4	7	2	3	9	2	14	Akalgarh, 25 m.
		25	11	12	13	6	7	4	12	411	Wazirabad, R.	213	13	0	6	8	3	4	2	10	Jc. for Sialkot and Jummu. *Change train.*
J		Fares		from		Wazi		rabad.			Wazirabad, R.	51	3	3	1	9	0	13	0	11	Fares from Tawi.
	SIAL.	1	11	0	13	0	7	0	6	27	Sialkot.	25	1	9	0	12	0	6	0	5	Chief town of Sialkot District. Cantonment station, 2 m.
	Jum.	3	3	1	9	0	13	0	11	51	Tawi (Jummu)	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		
N		25	11	12	13	6	7	4	12	411	Wazirabad.	213	13	0	6	8	3	4	2	10	
	GUJRAT.	26	3	13	1	6	9	4	14	419	Gujrat.	205	12	8	6	4	3	2	2	8	Chief town of Gujrat District. Jalalpur, 8 m. Kashmir *via* Kotli, 164 m. *via* ; Poonch 187 m. ; and *via* Rajaori, 175 m.
		26	15	13	7	6	12	5	0	431	Lala Mussa, R.	193	11	12	5	14	2	15	2	6	Jc. for Malakwal and Sher Shah. *Change train.*
	JHEL.	28	4	14	2	7	1	5	3	452	Jhelum, T.	172	10	7	5	3	2	10	2	2	Chief town of Jhelum District. Rotas, 11 m.
U		32	10	16	5	8	2	5	15	522	Rawalpindi, R. C.	102	6	1	3	0	1	8	1	5	Chief town of district of the same name. Murree (hill station) 38 m. by carriage. Tonga route to Kashmir.
P	RAWALPINDI.	33	3	16	9	8	5	6	0	531	Golra.	93	5	8	2	12	1	6	1	3	Jc. for Khusalgarh. *Change train.*

| | | |

Fares	from	Ruk.		Dist. from Ruk.	S. P. Ry.	Dist. from Quetta.	Fares	from	Quetta.		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ruk.	289	22 15	11 7	5 12	4 11	
0 11	0 5	0 3	0 2	11	Shikarpur, DB.	279	22 5	11 2	5 9	4 9	Chief town of Shikarpur District.
2 5	1 2	0 9	0 8	37	Jacobabad, R. DB.	253	20 11	10 5	5 3	4 4	Military Frontier station.
8 5	4 2	2 1	1 11	133	Sibi, R.	156	14 10	7 5	3 10	4 0	Jc. for Quetta Loop Line.
20 15	10 8	5 4	4 5	268	Bostan, R.	21	1 15	1 0	0 8	0 7	Jc. for Kil'h Abdulla, 35 m.
22 15	11 7	5 12	4 11	289	Quetta, R.DB. H. Cl.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Town and head-quarters of a strong brigade.

Fares	from	Amritsar.			N. W. Ry.		Fares	from	Pathankot.		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Amritsar, R.C.	67	4 3	2 1	1 1	0 14	See Rte. 32.
2 12	1 6	0 11	0 9	44	Gurdaspur, T.	23	1 7	0 11	0 6	0 5	Chief town of Gurdaspur District.
4 3	2 1	1 1	0 14	67	Pathankot, R. DB.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dalhousie, 56 m. by tonga. Chamba State, 12 m. from Dalhousie. Road also to Bukloh, Bakarata, Kangra, Dharmasala, Palampore, Madhupur, and Noorpore.

Fares	from	Madras.			M. Ry.		Fares	from	Bangalore.		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	MADRAS.	219	13 12	6 14	2 14	1 12	Perambur, 3½ m. Rayapuram, 4 m.
0 10	0 5	——	0 1	10	Ambatur.	209	13 2	6 9	2 13	1 11	Thirumalavoyal, 1¼ m.
0 13	0 7	0 3	0 2	13	Avadi.	206	12 15	6 7	2 11	1 10	Poonamallee, 4 m. St. Thomas Mount, 8 m.
1 12	0 13	0 5	0 3	26	Trivellore.	193	12 0	6 1	2 9	1 9	Sriperamboothoor, 10 m. Tripasore Fort, 4 m.

CHINGLEPUT. Mad. GURDASPUR. Amrit. Que. Balu. U.S.F. SHIKARPUR.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY. MYSORE STATE. MADRAS PRESY.
Trich. SALEM. Kol. Madras. BANGALORE. Kolar. NORTH ARCOT.

2	12	1	6	0	9	0	5	42	Arkonam, R. Ch.	177	11	0	5	8	2	5	1	7	Jc. for Conjeevaram, (Siva and Vishnu Kanchi), 17 m.
3	8	1	12	0	12	0	7	56	Sholinghar.	163	10	4	5	2	2	2	1	5	Kaveripak Tank, 4 m.
4	0	2	0	0	14	0	9	65	Arcot.	154	9	12	4	14	2	0	1	3	Arcot town, 5 m. Ranipet (civil station), 3 m. Walajapet, 4 m.
5	0	2	8	1	1	0	11	80	Katpadi.	139	8	12	4	6	1	13	1	1	Jc. for Nellore and Villupuram. *Change train.*
6	0	3	0	1	4	0	12	96	Gudiyatam.	123	7	12	3	14	1	10	1	0	Town, 3 m. Pullicondah, 1¼ m.
6	12	3	6	1	6	0	14	105	Mailpati.	114	7	0	3	8	1	8	0	14	Sattigadu, 8 m.
8	4	4	2	1	12	1	1	132	Jalarpet, R.	87	5	8	2	12	1	2	0	11	Jc. for Salem. *Change train.*
11	0	5	8	2	5	1	6	176	Kolar Road.	44	2	12	1	6	0	9	0	5	Kolar town, 10 m. Gold mines, 7 m.
13	12	6	14	2	14	1	12	216	Bangalore Cantt.	3	0	4	0	2	0	¾	0	½	Military station.
13	12	6	14	2	14	1	12	219	Bangalore, R. DB. Hs. Cl.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Jc. for Mysore. *Chage train.* Headquarters of Mysore State. Chitaldurg, 126 m. Hassan, 114 m. Mercara 72 m. from Mysore.
Fares		from		Madras.				Mad Ry.		Fares		from		Calicut.				
,,		,,		,,		,,		,,	MADRAS.	413	26	0	13	0	4	13	3	4	
8	4	4	2	1	12	1	1	132	Jalarpet, R.	281	17	12	8	14	3	1	2	4	For the journey as far as Jalarpet see Rte. 36.
13	0	6	8	2	11	1	10	206	Salem, R.	206	13	0	6	8	2	2	1	10	Chief town of Salem Dietrict, 4 m. Shevaroy Hills, 7 m. by road.
15	4	7	10	3	3	1	15	243	Erode, R.	170	10	12	5	6	1	10	1	6	Jc. for Trichinopoly. *Change train.*
Fares		from		Erode				S. I. Ry.		Fares		from		Trichinopoly				
,,		,,		,,		,,		,,	Erode, R.	87	5	8	1	14	——		0	15	
5	8	1	14	——		0	15	87	Trichinopoly.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Jc. for Tanjore and Madura. Srirangam, 2 m.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.																
South Ar. Fr. SouthArcot.Chin.Madras. MALABAR.COIMTORE.S.																
	15	4	7	10	3	3	1	15	243	Erode, R.	170	10	12	5	6	1	10	1	6	
	19	0	9	8	3	15	2	6	302	Podanur.	111	7	0	3	8	—		0	14	Jc. for Mettupalaiyam. *Change train.*
	Fares		from		Poda		nur.		,,	Podanur.	,,	Fares		from		Mettu		palaya		m.
	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	Coimbatore.	25	1	12	0	13	0	5	0	3	Chief town of a district of the same name.
	1	12	0	13	0	5	0	3	25	Mettupalayam.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Coonnoor, 22 m. by tonga Ootacamond, 12 m. from Coonnoor.
	19	0	9	8	3	15	2	6	302	Podanur.	111	7	0	3	8	—		0	14	
	20	12	10	6	4	3	2	10	332	Olavakode.	82	5	4	2	10	—		0	11	Jc. for Pal Ghat, 2 m.
	22	8	11	4	4	7	2	13	359	Shoranur, R.	53	3	8	1	12	—		0	7	Cochin, 65 m. by boat and back-water.
	24	4	12	2	4	10	3	1	387	Tirur.	25	1	12	0	13	—		0	3	Road to the military station of Mallapuram.
	26	0	13	0	4	13	3	4	413	Calicut, DB. Hs.	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,		Tellicherry, 42 m. by boat or carriage. Cannanore, 54 m. *via* Mahe.
	Fares		from		Madr		as.			S. I. Ry.		Fares		from		Tutico		rin.		
	,,		,,		,,		,,		,,	Madras. Egmore.	443	27	11	9	4	—		4	10	Mahalingapur, 35 m. (6 m. by carriage and 29 m. by boat).
	2	3	0	12	—		0	6	34	Chingleput, R.	409	25	9	8	9	—		4	5	Jc. for Conjeevaram and Arkonam. Chief town of Chingleput District.
	4	12	1	10	—		0	13	75	Tindivanam.	368	23	0	7	11	—		3	14	Gingi Fort, 18 m.
	6	3	2	1	—		1	1	98	Villupuram, R.	345	21	9	7	3	—		3	10	Jc. for Pondicherry. *Change train.*
	6	3	2	1	—		1	1	98	Villupuram.	345	21	9	7	3	—		3	10	
	7	10	2	9	—		1	5	122	Pondicherry.	369	23	1	7	11	—		3	14	Capital of the French Possessions in India.
	6	3	2	1	—		1	1	98	Villupuram.	345	21	9	7	3	—		3	10	
	7	13	2	10	—		1	5	125	Cuddalore, New Town.	318	19	15	6	11	—		3	6	Chief town of South Arcot District. Old town, 2½ m.

MADRAS CENTY.		9	7	3	3	—	1	10	151	Chidambaram.	292	18	5	6	2	—	3	1	Town with a celebrated temple of Siva.
	S. A.	10	14	3	10	—	1	13	174	Mayavaram.	269	16	14	5	10	—	2	13	Town and a place of pilgrimage. 3 m.
	TANJORE.	12	2	4	1	—	2	1	193	Kumbhakonam, R. DB.	250	15	10	5	4	—	2	10	Town and a place of pilgrimage.
	Trichinopoly.	13	10	4	9	—	2	5	217	Tanjore, R. DB.	226	14	2	4	12	—	2	6	Jc. for Negapatam, 48 m. Chief town of a district of the same name.
		15	9	5	3	—	2	10	248	Trichinopoly, R. DB.	195	12	3	4	1	—	2	5	Jc. for Erode. *Change train.* Chief town of a district of the same name. Fort, 3 m. Sri Rangam, 2 m. from the Fort.
	MADURA	19	2	6	6	—	3	3	306	Dindigal, R.	137	8	10	2	14	—	1	7	Town with tobacco manufactory.
		20	0	6	11	—	3	6	319	Ammayanayakkanur.	124	7	12	2	10	—	1	5	Pulney Hills, 45 m.
		21	9	7	3	—	3	10	344	Madura, R. DB.	99	6	3	2	1	—	1	1	Chief town of a district of the same name. Rameswaram, 107 m. by road. Sivaganga, 27 m.
	Y.	26	9	8	14	—	4	7	425	Maniyachi.	18	1	3	0	6	—	0	3	Jc. for Tinnevelly. *Change train.*
MADRAS TINNEVELLY		26	9	8	14	—	4	7	425	Maniyachi.	18	1	3	0	6	—	0	3	
		27	12	9	4	—	4	10	443	Tinnevelly.	36	2	6	0	12	—	0	6	Chief town of a district of the same name. Palamcottah, 3½ m. Kutallam, 38 m. Papanasham, 32 m. Trivendram, 109 m. by bullock carriage.
		26	9	8	14	—	4	7	425	Maniyachi.	18	1	3	0	6	—	0	3	
		27	11	9	4	—	4	10	443	Tuticorin, H. DB.	,,	,,		,,		—	,,		Colombo (Ceylon) by steamer. Rameswaram by boat.

A. MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Fares		from		Nellore.			S. I. Ry.		Fares		from		Villupuram.		
		"		"		"	"	"	Nellore, TB.	246	15	7	5	3	—	2	10	Head-quarters of Nellore District.
		2	14	1	0	—	0	8	46 Vencatagherry	200	12	9	4	3	—	2	2	Chief town of large Zamindary and the Residence of Rajah.
		3	13	1	5	—	0	11	61 Kalahasti.	185	11	10	3	14	—	1	15	The Residence of the Rajah of Kalahasti.
		4	12	1	10	—	0	13	75 Renigunta, R. DB.	171	10	11	3	9	—	1	13	Jc. for Arkonam and Raichur. *Change train.*
		5	3	1	12	—	0	14	83 Tirupati, DB.	163	10	4	3	7	—	1	12	Hill Pagoda, 8 m. Upper Tirupaty, 4 m. from Lower Tirupaty.
		5	10	1	14	—	0	15	89 Chandragiri.	157	9	13	3	5	—	1	11	Hill, 2 m.
		7	15	2	11	—	1	6	126 Chittoor.	120	7	8	2	8	—	1	4	Head-quarters of North Arcot District.
		9	3	3	1	—	1	9	147 Katpadi.	99	6	4	2	2	—	1	1	Jc. for Arkonam and Jalarpet.
		9	9	3	3	—	1	10	153 Vellore.	93	5	14	2	0	—	1	0	Large town with an old Fort.
		11	0	3	11	—	1	14	175 Kalambur.	71	4	8	1	8	—	0	12	Arni, 6 m.
		15	7	5	3	—	2	10	246 Villupuram.	"	"		"		—	"		Jc. for Pondicherry. *Change train.*
B. UPPER MANDALAY.		Fares		from		Rangoon.			B. S. Ry.		Fares		from		Mandalay.		
		"		"		"	"	"	Rangoon.	386	30	0	12	0	—	6	0	Chief town of a district of the same name. Pyapone, 95 m. by steamer. Port Blair, 385 m.
Rangoon.		3	10	1	7	—	0	11	46 Pegu, R.	340	26	6	10	9	—	5	5	Chief town of a district of the same name.
Pegu.		6	14	2	12	—	1	6	88 Pyuntaza, R.	298	23	2	9	4	—	4	10	
T.Sh.		13	0	5	3	—	2	9	166 Toungoo, R.	220	17	0	6	13	—	3	7	
P.		17	10	7	1	—	3	8	225 Pyinmana, T.C.	161	12	6	4	15	—	2	8	
Y.		21	6	8	9	—	4	4	274 Yamethin, R.	112	8	10	3	7	—	1	12	
Ky.		26	6	10	8	—	5	4	336 Thabyedaung.	50	3	10	1	8	—	0	12	
Mandala.		30	0	12	0	—	6	0	386 Mandalay.	"	"		"		—	"		Chief town of a district of the same name. Ava, 14 m. Kyaukse, 26 m. by steamer.

BURMA.

Prome-Tharawaddy-Rangoon.

Fares from Rangoon.					B. S. Ry.	Fares from Prome.				
"	"	"	"	"	Rangoon.	161	12 10	5 1	——	2 8	Bassein, 230 m. Mergui, 349 m. Yandoon, 58 m. by steamer.
0 12	0 5	——	0 2	9	Insein.	152	11 14	4 12	——	2 6	
5 6	2 2	——	1 1	68	Tharrawaddy.	93	7 4	2 15	——	1 7	Chief town of a district of the same name.
6 0	2 7	——	1 3	77	Letpadan, R.	84	6 10	2 10	——	1 5	
9 2	3 10	——	1 13	116	Zigon.	5	3 8	1 7	——	0 11	Myanoung, 22 m. by pony.
12 10	5 1	——	2 8	161	Prome.	"	"	"	"	"	Chief town of a district of the same name. Allanmyo, 52 m. by steamer. Thayetmyo, 44 m. Yeu, 45 m. by road.

CEYLON.

Fares from Colombo.					C. G. Ry.	Fares from Alutgama.				
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
"	"	"	"	"	Colombo, Hs. Cls.	38	3 80	2 28	——	1 14	Port and seat of Government. Kelani with a Buddhist temple, 6 m.
0 10	0 6	——	0 3	1	Mardana.	37	3 70	2 22	——	1 11	Jc. for Peradeniya. *Change train.*
0 90	0 54	——	0 27	9	Mount Lavinia, H.	29	2 90	1 74	——	0 87	Favourite place to stay with a Grand Hotel.
2 60	1 56	——	0 78	26	Kalutara, R. H.	12	1 20	0 72	——	0 36	Bentota, 26 m. thence Galle, 13 m. by road.
3 80	2 28	——	1 14	38	Alutgama.	"	"	"	"	"	

Fares from Colombo.					C. G. Ry.	Fares from Nanuoya.				
"	"	"	"	"	Colombo. Hs. Cls.	"	11 97	7 98	——	3 45	Kaduvella, 10 m. Ratanpura, 56 m.
0 8	0 5	——	0 2	1	Mardana.	127	11 89	7 93	——	3 43	Jc. for Mount Lavinia. *Change train.*
1 38	0 92	——	0 46	16	Henaratgoda, RH.	112	10 59	7 6	——	2 99	Government Tropical Gardens, ¾ m.
3 69	2 46	——	1 23	45	Powgahawela.	83	8 28	5 52	——	2 22	Kurunegala, 11 m. Kegala, 10 m.

C E Y L O N	5	70	3	80	—	1	90	70	Peradeniya.	58	6	27	4	18	—	1	15	Jc : : Matale. *Change tr*
	5	70	3	80	—	1	90	70	Peradeniya.	58	6	27	4	18	—	1	15	
	6	0	4	0	—	2	0	73	Kandy, RH. H. Cl.	61	6	57	4	38	—	1	25	Trincomalee, 116 m.
	7	47	4	98	—	2	49	91	Matale, RH.	79	8	4	5	36	—	1	74	Dambool, 24 m. by horse coach.
	5	70	3	80	—	1	90	70	Peradeniya.	58	6	27	4	18	—	1	15	
	9	57	6	38	—	3	0	108	Hatton, RH.	20	2	40	1	60	—	0	45	Adam's peak, 13 m. by road. Road to Diekoya and Dimbula Tea districts.
	11	97	7	98	—	3	45	128	Nanuoya, R. RH.	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,		Nuvara Eliya, 4 m. Horton Plains, 32 m. by road.

Rupee.	Annas.	India	Cents.	Ceylon.
1	16	=	100.	
½	8	=	50.	
¼	4	=	25.	

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.

ROUTE 1—BOMBAY TO JAYGAD.

(*Daily Steamer* : *Voyage*, 15½ *hours*.)

Miles.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Alibag	2	0	0	8	0	6
29	Rewadunda.	2	8	0	12	0	6
46	Janjira (*a*)	3	0	1	8	0	12
72	Bankote or Fort Victoria.	4	0	1	8	0	12
84	Harnai (*b*)	5	0	1	8	0	12
103	Dabhol (*c*)	6	0	1	8	0	12
124	Jaygad	6	0	1	8	0	12

(*a*) Chief town of the Habsan or territory of the Abyssinian Nawab.
(*b*) Old cantonment of Dapoli, 8 m.
(*c*) Chiploon, 27 m.

ROUTE 2—BOMBAY TO MORMUGAO.

(*Daily Steamer* : *Voyage*, 28½ *hours*.)

Miles.		Miles.	
"	Bombay.	171	Deogad.
100	Jaygad.	194	Malwan.
125	Ratnagiri.	212	Vingurla.
150	Jaitapur.	241	Panjim.
155	Vijayadurg.	249	Mormugao.

ROUTE 3—BOMBAY TO COLOMBO.

Miles
" Bombay
125 Ratnagiri, Cl. TB. Fares—1st Class. Rs. 7; 2nd Class. Rs. 1-8 ; 3rd Class. Rs. 1-0.
155 Vijayadurg. TB. Fares—1st Class R. 7 ; 2nd Class. Rs. 1-8 ; 3rd Class. Rs. 1-0.
180 Malwan. Fares—1st Class. Rs. 8 ; 2nd Class. Rs. 1-8 ; 3rd Class. Rs. 1-0.
195 Vingurla, TB. Fares—1st Class. Rs. 9 ; 2nd Class. Rs. 2 ; 3rd Class. Rs. 1-0.
219 Panjim (Goa). Capital of Portuguese territory.
227 Mormugao. Railway station for Goa.
275 Karwar, DB. Cabin £ 3. Falls of Gersoppa, 70 m.
325 Honawar. Falls of Gersoppa, 18 m.
407 Mangalore. Anchorage, 2 m. from shore. Cabin £ 4.
484 Cannanore. Anchorage, 2 m. from shore.
497 Tellicherry. Anchorage, 1¼ m. from shore. Mahe, 5 m.
536 Calicut, DB. Hs. Cabin £ 5.
Anchorage, 2 m. from shore. Beypur, 6 m.
627 Narakal. Anchorage, 3 m. from shore.

637 Cochin, DB. Anchorage, 1½ m. from shore.
769 Kolachel. DB. Ancient port in Travancore State.
875 Tuticorin, DB. Hs. Cabin £ 6-10-8.
Anchorage 5 m. from shore.
920 Colombo. Cabin £ 7. Rameswaram by boat.

ROUTE 4—BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

(Voyage, 21 days.)

Miles.	Bombay to—	
411	Mangalore. Fares—1st class Rs. 60 ; 2nd class Rs. 30	1 day
484	Cannanore	1 day
497	Tellicherry	
536	Calicut	1 day
637	Cochin	1 day
	Alleppy	1 day
875	Tuticorin. Fares—1st class Rs. 98 ; 2d class Rs. 49	2 days
1020	Colombo. Fares—1st class Rs. 100 ; 2nd class Rs. 50	1 day
	Galle	1 day
	Trincomallee	1 day
	Jaffna	1 day

Jaffna to—	
Negapatam	1 day.
Cuddalore	1 day.
Pondicherry	
Madras. Fares—1st Saloon. Rs. 140 ; 2nd Saloon. Rs. 70	1 day.
Masulipatam	1 day.
Coconada	1 day.
Vizagapatam	1 day.
Bimlipatam	
Gallingapatam	1 day.
Gopalpur	1 day.
False Point. Puri 60 m.	1 day.
Calcutta. Fares—1st Saloon Rs. 220 ; 2nd Saloon Rs. 110.	1 day.

ROUTE 5—BOMBAY TO PLACES IN KATHIAWAR.

(*Prince's Dock.*)

Miles.		Cabin. Rs.	Poop. Rs.	Bridge. Rs.	Deck. Rs.
	Bombay	...	...	...	...
160	Kodinar	10	4	2	1
185	Veraval	10	4	2	1
207	Mangrol	10	4	2	1
258	Porbandar	10	5	2	1
309	Dwarka	10	5	2	1
365	Mandvi (*a*)	10	5	2	1
391	Moondra	10	5	2	1
411	Jamnagar	10	5	2	1
	Jaffrabad	10	6	3	2
	Bhavnagar	10	6	4	2

Steamers leave Saturday, Tuesday, and Friday.

(*a*) From Mandvi to Karachi 1 day's voyage.

ROUTE 6—BOMBAY TO KARACHI.

(Voyage, 4 days.)

Miles.
Bombay to—
587 Karachi. Fares—1st Class Rs. 60 ; 2nd Class Rs. 40 ; 3rd Class Rs. 20 ; 4th Class Rs. 8.

ROUTE 7—BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR

Bombay to—

Zanzibar. Fares—1st Clas Rs 500 ; 2nd Class Rs 355 ; 3rd Class Rs 178 ; 4th Class with food Rs. 100 ; without food Rs. 30.

ROUTE 8—BOMBAY TO LONDON.

By Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Miles.		1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
,,	Bombay	...	...
1659	Aden	285	175
2967	Suez Canal	500	270
	Malta	580	320
3054	Port Said	630	345
3989	Brindsi	700	375
	(By Railway 1200 m.)		
5189	London	750	425

ROUTE 9—BOMBAY TO GENOA.

By Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.

Miles		1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Miles	Bombay	...	...
1659	Aden	200	150
2967	Suez	360	220
3054	Port Said	380	240
4041	Messina	500	340
4221	Naples	500	340
4506	Leghorn	500	340
4587	Genoa (a)	520	350

(a) Singapore, 6654 m.

ROUTE 10—CALCUTTA TO COLOMBO.

(Voy age, 6 days.)

Madras 3 days.
Pondicherry 1 day.
Colombo 2 days.

ROUTE 11—CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

Miles.	
,,	Calcutta.
800	Rangoon.

LIST OF BOOKS CONSULTED.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India by Sir W. W. Hunter, London.

The Indian Directory (1888) by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

The Hyderabad Directory (1888) by M. T. Davasigamoney Moodeliar, Secunderabad.

The Asylum Press Almanac by Mr. G. W. Taylor, Madras.

Hand-Book for Travellers in India and Ceylon by Mr. J. Murray, London.

Hand-Book of Anchor Line of Transatlantic, Peninsular, Mediterranean, and Indian Steamships, Glasgow.

Hand-Book of Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste.

Hand-Book of P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

Hand-Book of Messageries Maritimes De France Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

The Native States of India. } By the Christian Literature
The Pictorial Tour Round India. } Society, Madras.

The Indian Postal Guide for 1892.

Guides of all the Railways in India and Ceylon.

The Indian A. B. C. and General Railway Guide (1891) published at the Times of India office, Bombay.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide (1891) published at Bombay Gazette Press, Bombay.

The Geographies of India (1) by Mr. J. Burgess, Bombay ; (2) by Mr. G. Duncan, Madras ; (3) Manual of Geography by the Christian Literature Society, London ; and (4) the Elementary Geography published at Bombay.

The Quarterly Civil Lists of all the Provinces in India (1892).

The Census Reports of all the Provinces in India (1891).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

B. —Boarding House.
B & N. W. Ry.—Bengal and North-Western Railway.
B. B. C. I. Ry.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
B. N. Ry.—Bengal Nagpur Railway.
B. S. Ry.—Burma State Railway.
C.—Cab.
C. G. Ry.—Ceylon Government Railway.
Ch.—Chattrum.
Cl.—Club.
D.—Dharmsala.
DB.—Dak Bungalow.
D. H. Ry.—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.
D. M. Ry.—Dhond Manmar Railway.
D. S. Ry.—Dibru Sadiya Railway.
E. B. Ry.—Eastern Bengal Railway.
E. I. Ry.—East Indian Railway.
GH.—Guest House.
G. I. P. Ry.—Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
G. S. Ry.—Gaikwar State Railway.
H.—Hotel.
I. M. Ry.—Indian Midland Railway.
Jc.—Junction.
K. S. Ry.—Kolhapur State Railway.
M.—Money Order Office.
M. Ry.—Madras Railway.
N. S. Ry.—Nizam State Railway.
N. W. Ry.—North Western Railway.
O. & R. Ry.—Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
P.—Post office.
R.—Refreshment.
R. & K. Ry.—Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.
RH.—Rest House.
R. M. Ry.—Rajputana Malwa Railway.
Rte.—Route.
S.—Sarai.
S.—Savings Bank.
S. I. Ry.—South Indian Railway.
S. M. Ry.—Southern Maratha Railway.
T.—Tea.
T. & C.—Tea and Coffee.
t.—Telegraph receiving office.
TB.—Travellers' Bungalow.
S. P. Ry.—Sindh Pishin Railway.
W. Waiting Room.
W. I. P. Ry.—West of India Portuguese Railway.

There may be a few others but they will be easily understood.

G. H. KHANDEKAR.

THE

INDIAN COMPANION

BEING

A MANUAL OF UNIVERSAL STATISTICS

OF ALL THE PROVINCES IN

AND

THE COUNTRIES ADJACENT TO

INDIA.

INDIA.—The term 'India' has been derived from 'Indus' or 'Sindhu' the name of a mighty river in Asia. The name given by early Hindu Writers to India is "Bharata Varsha or Bharata Khand," the land of Bharata, who is said to have been a celebrated king in ancient days. India is the largest and most important of the three great peninsulas on the south of Asia. Exclusive of Burma, the shape of India is nearly that of a triangle, stretching southwards from Mid-Asia into the sea. It is bounded on the north by the Himalaya mountains; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Arabian sea, Afghanistan and Baluchistan. The extreme length of India from the northern extremity of the Punjab to Cape Kumari or Coomarin (Kanya kumari) in the south, and its greatest breadth from Assam in the east to Karachi in the west, are both about 1900 square miles. To this compact dominion, the English have added Burma, the strip of country on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. The whole Indian territory (including Burma, the French and Portuguese Possessions) has an area of about a million and a half square miles, and contains about 287 millions of inhabitants (British India about 221,000,000; Feudatory India about 66,000,000). Besides this Portuguese Settlements contain about 600,000; and French Settlements about 400,000.

CLIMATE.—In the central and southern regions the heat is very great, but the elevated regions in the north enjoy a temperate climate. The year is divided into three seasons—the hot, the rainy, and the temperate. The hot season commences in March, the rainy season in June, and the temperate in October. During the south-west monsoon, the rain falls in torrents on the western side of the peninsula. The north-east monsoon brings rain to the east coast. The lower valley of the Indus receives almost no rain but the basin of the Ganges is moderately watered. The mean temperature of the year in India ranges from 66 to 83 according to latitude and elevation. The annual average fall of rain in the Deccan is about 20 inches; at Madras about 52; at Calcutta about 66; at Bombay about 76; at Darjeeling about 125; at Mahableshwar in the Western Ghauts about 250; and on the Khasia Hills about 610 inches.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.—The Diamonds of India are especially famous, they are found at Sambhalpur in Orissa near Kolar lake and on the banks of the Krishna and in Bundelkhand ; the best pearls on the coast of Ceylon ; Precious Stones in Bundelkhand, the Punjab and other parts; Gold in the Punjab, on the Malabar coast, and in the rivers of Tennasserim. Silver is found in the jungles west of Murshidabad. Iron and Copper are found in many parts of India ; the former is plentiful near Jabalpur on the Narbada, and is manufactured at Beypur on the Malabar coast. Coal is found in Bengal and the Central Provinces. Saltpetre in several places ; and salt is extracted from sea water in the Sundarbans, in Ceylon, and near Bombay and Madras ; it is collected at the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, and dug from mines in the Kalabagh Hills in the Punjab.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.—The vegetation is almost unrivalled for its richness and variety. Tropical plants are abundant and the flowers large and splendid. Rice is grown in Bengal and along the coast ; Wheat in the north ; *Jawar*, *Bajra*, *Ragi*, and Gram, are raised in the Deccan ; Barley and Millet are raised in the Nilgiri Hills ; Cotton is grown in Bengal, Arakan, Pegu, Gujrat, Berar, and Dharwar ; Indigo in Bengal and Behar ; Opium is produced in Assam, Bengal, Behar, Benares, and in Malwa. Hemp and Flax are grown on the banks of the Satlaj and Bias in Mysore and in other districts. Tea is cultivated in Cachar, Sylhet, Darjeeling, Kumaon, and Simla. Cocoanut-trees are plentiful along the Western coast. Coffee is raised in Ceylon and in the Nilgiris. Pepper and Cardamons are largely cultivated on the Malabar coast. Tobacco and oil-seeds cultivated over the country. Sugar-cane is cultivated nearly all over India. The forests yield useful timber. India is noted for the banyan. The Chincona tree yielding quinine (kwi-nine) in the Hill Districts.

PRINCIPAL FOOD.—Wheat in Hindustan ; *Bajra*, *Jawar*, and in some parts *Ragi* in the Deccan ; Rice in Bengal, part of Behar and the low countries round the coast : in other parts of India it is a luxury. There are several other kinds of grain, but they are not common. There are many pulses, and a variety of roots, vegetables, and fruits.

INDUSTRY—About two-thirds of the people of India are engaged in agriculture. Weaving is carried on throughout the country ; brass vessels, coarse iron implements, and pottery are made everywhere.

RELIGIONS.—Hinduism is professed by about three-fourths of the population. Buddhism prevails in Nepal, Bhutan, Arakan, Pegu, and Ceylon. The Burmese are chiefly Buddhists. Jainism resembling Buddhism, especially in Western India. The Jains or Shrawaks have a religion compounded of Brahminism and Buddhism (5,000,000). Muhammadanism is professed by about one-sixth of the people of India, and the Muhammadans are most numerous in the north of India. The Sikh religion is a mixture of Muhammadanism and Brahmanism. The Sikhs are followers of Nanak, and live on the banks of the Satlaj (2,000,000). Parsis (descendants of the fire-worshippers of Persia) on

the Western coast (100,000). There are about a quarter of a million of Suriyan or Jacobite Christians in the south-west; about a million Roman Catholic, chiefly in South India, or on the Malabar coast, descendants of Syrian Christians, and the Protestant Christians are about 500,000 in India.

LANGUAGES.—About thirty different languages are spoken in India. The Ariyan (ancient Hindus) settlers introduced the Sanskrit language. Bengali is spoken to the north of the Bay of Bengal; Uriya in Cuttack and in Orissa, and also along the north western coast of the Bay of Bengal; Marathi in the west of the Deccan; Gujarathi around the Gulf of Cambay; Punjabi in Punjab or in the upper basin of the Indus; Hindi in Behar, and Hindustani or Urdu (a mixed language with Hindi) in Oudh and Rohilkhand, and also much used by Muhammadans in different parts of the country. In some districts, it is very corrupt. Assamese, Nepalese, Kashmiri, Kachi, and Sindi, are spoken as their names indicate, in Assam, Nepal, Kashmir, Kach and Sind respectively: all these are derived from the Sanskrit. The Sindi is also derived from Arabic, and the Punjabi and Urdu or Hindustani have a large proportion of Persian and Arabic words. Pushtu, the language of the Afghans is one of the Sanskritic languages spoken by smaller numbers in India. The languages of the south of India (Madras Presidency) Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, (Kanadi), Malayalam, and Gondil are called Dravidian, and are derived from the language of the aboriginal inhabitants. Tamil is spoken in the country south of Madras; Telugu in the Rajahmahendry district; Kanarese in Mysore and on the Western coast; Malayalam on the Western coast from Mangalore to Trivandrum; and the Gondi is spoken by a rude tribe called Gonds in Central India. The Burmese languages are spoken in Burma and along the north-eastern frontier. The English language is now studied in many parts of India, and is taking the place formerly occupied by the Sanskrit.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.—India is naturally divided into two main parts by the Vindhaya Mountain ranges. The Northern portion is called Hindustan, and the Southern is named the Deccan. Hindustan consists of two extensive plains watered by the Indus and the Ganges; and the Deccan (the Country South of the Vindhya Mountains) includes part of Orissa on the north-east, Central Provinces on the north, Nizam's Hyderabad in the centre, Maratha Country in the west, Mysore and Madras Presidency in the south.

PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS.—There are four great divisions,—1 Sindetic India, comprehending Kashmir, the Punjab and Sind; 2 Gangetic India, comprehending Delhi, Ajmere, Malwa, Agra, Oudh, Allahabad, Behar, Bengal and Nepal; 3 Central India, comprehending Gujrat, Khandesh, Berar, Orissa, Aurangabad, Deccan Hyderabad, Bijapur and Konkan; 4 Southern India, comprehending the Carnatic, Mysore, Kanara, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—For political purposes India is divided into four parts:—1 British Possessions; 2 Protected States; 3 Independent States; 4 Possessions of Foreign Powers, not British (French and Portuguese).

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—About four-sevenths of the entire area and three-fourths of the population are now directly subject to the British Crown.

PROTECTED STATES.—The greater part of the remainder consists of a number of Feudatory States under British protection and influence. The Protected States are tributary to the British Government, but their respective rulers are in most cases supreme in their own dominions.

INDEPENDENT STATES.—There are three Independent States :—Bhutan, Nepal, and Sikkim. Each of which see separately.

FOREIGN POWERS.—There are few small patches belong to France and Portugal, *viz.*,—The French Possessions in India, consist of Pondicherry, Chandarnagar, Karikal, Mahe, and Yanan ; and the Portuguese Possessions consist of Goa, Daman and Diu.

ADMINISTRATION.—India is governed by a Viceroy aad Governor-General, who is assisted by a Conncil. In the Presidencies and Provinces the government is administered by Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, or Commissioners, subject in all respects to the orders of the Governor-General in Council. For fiscal purposes, each of the Presidencies or Provinces is divided into Zilas called Districts or Collectorates (243 in British India), each of which is placed under the charge of a covenanted officer, and has its peculiar Courts, while these are again partitioned out into lesser tracts called sub-divisions in Bengal, *Taluks* in Madras and in Bombay, and *Tahsils* in Northern India generally, and each of which is placed under the charge of a non-covenanted or subordinate officer. These sub-divisions are the primary units of fiscal administration. Taluks are also sub-divided into villages. The *Thana* (Police circle), is the unit of police administration over the whole of British India.

Under the Governor-General are Residents or Political Agents appointed to different States, such as Haiderabad, Rajputana, Nepal, and several other States in India ; and also to the many States outside the boundaries of India, such as Zanzibar in Africa, Muscat in Arabia, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Tibet, Siam &c. The Governor-General has also authority over the islands round India with the exception of Ceylon.

PROVINCES IN INDIA.—Bengal, Bombay, Central India, Central Provinces, Foreign Possessions in India, Hyderadad Assigned Districts otherwise called Berar, Madras, North-West Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Rajputana.

COUNTRIES ADJACENT TO INDIA.—Afghanistan, Afghan-Turkistan, Africa (a few places), Arabia, Assam, Baluchistan, Burma, and Ceylon.

Although Afghanistan, Afghan-Turkistan, Africa, Arabia, Assam, Baluchistan, Burma, and Ceylon lie beyond British India, some account of them is likely to be useful to those who have to consult this work ; they are therefore described in this book in alphabetical order.

AFGHANISTAN.

General view :—Afghanistan is the name applied, originally in Persian, to the mountainous region between North-Western India and Eastern Persia. It is bounded on the north by Turkistan, on the west by Persia, on the south by Baluchistan, and on the east by India. Extent, 260,000 square miles, —about twice the size of the Madras Presidency. Population about 4 millions, consisting of various rude and fierce tribes (with high and harsh features, long beards, and dressed in rough mantles of skins), of whom the Afghans, properly so called, are a brave, hardy and warlike race. Muhammadanism is the prevailing religion, and the language is Pushtu, which contains many Persian words. Afghanistan possesses every variety of climate. In summer, the heat is very great, and the cold is severe in winter. Hot season from June to September, the autumn, winter and spring months from October to May.

Minerals. —Small quantities of gold are taken from the streams in Laghman and the adjoining districts. Iron is produced in the independent territory of Bajaur and also in the Mahsud Waziri country. Lead is found in Kuram District, and in the Shinwari and Kakar countries. Lead with antimony, is found near the Arghand-ab ; in the Wardak hills ; in the Ghorband valley ; and in the Afridi country. Antimony is obtained at Shah-Muksud, about 30 miles north of Kandahar. Sulphur is found at Herat. Gypsum is found in the plain of Kandahar. Coal is found in Zurmat near Ghazni.

Productions.—Grain, cotton and fine fruits. Horses, cattles and sheep are reared. Exports—Horses and dried fruits : Imports—Cotton and woollen.

Government—The Government is conducted by Khans, nominally subject to the Amir, who resides at Kabul. Under Mahmud of Ghazni, Afghanistan was the seat of a powerful empire. The revenue of Afghanistan amounts to about Rupees, 10,000,000 including Afghan-Turkistan.

Political Divisions.— The chief political divisions of Afghanistan, in recent times, are stated to be Kabul, Jalalabad, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Herat, to which are sometimes added the command of the Ghilzais and of the Hazaras.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ab-i-estada.—Lake on the Ghilzai plateau.

Badaskhan.—Town, north-east, possesses several ruby mines.

Charikar.—Large town, 36 miles from Kabul, and about 20 miles from Istalif, at the north end of Koh-i- Daman, on the high road to Turkestan. It is watered by a canal which leaves the Ghorband river, at Kala-i-shafi. There are several mud forts within the town, the largest being the Kala-i-kazi. Charikar is still the seat of the customs levied on the trade with Turkestan. It is also the residence of the Governor of the Kohistan or hill country of Kabul, and a place of considerable commerce.

Farrah.—District, town and a place of great antiquity belongs to the Seistan basin, and stands on the river that bears its name, and on one of the main routes from Herat to Kandahar, 164 miles from the former, and 236 from the latter.

Ghazni.—Large city and fortified town, situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, 85 miles from Kabul, 145 from Khilat-i- Ghilzai, 233 from Kandahar, 264 from Kohat by river Kuram, 283 from Dera Ismail Khan by the Gumal road, and 295 from Quetta. It is celebrated for its apricots, apples and melons, which go to Kabul in large quantities. With the exception of *poshtins* (sheepskin coats) there are no manufactures. The climate of Ghazni for several months of the year, is extremely cold, and snow lies on the ground from November to March. In summer it is not so hot as Kabul or Kandahar, but at that season there are constant dust-storms. Three miles to the north-east of Ghazni are the ruins of the old city, destroyed in the middle of the 12th century by the Prince of Ghor, who, however, spared the tomb of the renowned Mahmud of Ghazni. The citadel commands the city completely.

Ghorian.—Town with a fort, 35 miles from Herat. Contains about 600 households.

Girishk.—Fort rather than a town, the latter being insignificant. It is important for its position on the high road between Kandahar and Herat, commanding the ordinary passage and summer ford of the Helmund.

Guleri.—Pass across the Sulaiman Hills, much frequented by the Povindah traders on their journeys from Kabul and Kandahar into the Punjab.

Hamoon (*SEISTAN*).—Well-known lake in the south-west of Afghanistan.

Hari Rud.—River (next to the Helmand river in importance), rising at the point of the Koh-i-Baba range of mountains, where it branches off into the Koh-i-Siah and Safed Koh. After a course of 100 miles, the river is called the Hari Rud, and flows west under that name through Shaharek, Obeh, and Herat,

Helmand (*ETYMANDAR*).—River, (next to the Kabul river in importance), which has its highest sources in the Koh-i-Baba and Paghman hills, between Kabul and Bamian, and falls into the lake of Seistan by various mouths. Length 650 miles.

Herat.—The western province of Afghanistan, forming a separate Governorship under a high officer appointed by the Amir. Bounded on the north by the Thar Vilayat and Firozkohi country ; east by the Taimunis and Kandahar ; south by Lash Jawani and Seistan ; and west by Persia and the Hari Rud. Area, 450 square miles. Population about 500,000.

The province consists of the six Districts of Ghorian, Sabzawar, Tarah, Bakwa, Kurak, and Obeh. The revenue of the province is about Rs. 1,600,000.

The Hari Rud irrigates the country. Wheat, barley, maize, and rice are the staple products, and gardens with orchards abound. Mulberry trees in every village supply materials for the rearing of silkworms.

HERAT is a chief town of the province of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Hari Rud river, in a very beautiful and fertile plain, 370 miles from Kandahar, about 880 from Peshavar *via* Kandahar and Kabul, and about 700 from both Khiva and Teheran. The town is abundantly supplied with excellent water, most of the houses having wells or reservoirs of their own ; yet Herat is said to possess strong claims to be considered the dirtiest city in the world. There are no drains, and the inhabitants have no notions of cleanliness or sanitation. The principal building is the Jama Masjid, built at the end of the 15th century. To the west of the Jama Masjid is the palace of Charbagh, a mean building, originally the winter residence of the chiefs of Herat.

Hindu Kush.—Range of mountains, about 700 miles long, and separating Afghanistan and Kashmir from Turkestan. It also connects the mountains of Persia with the Himalaya mountains. The Hindu Kush is crossed by the following passes, going from east to west— the Karambar or Ishkaman, the Darkot, the Baroghil, the Yur, the Vost, the Nuksan, the Kharteza, the Dora, and the Bamian or Irak Pass (a great trade route into India from central Asia). These passes lead from Chitral into Wakhan and Badakhshan. The other principal passes are—the Thal, the Khawak, the Bazarak, the Shatpal, the Parwan, the Saralang, the Kaoshan, the Gwalian, the Gwazgar, the Chardar, the Gholalay, the Faringal, and the Ghorband. Most of the passes are not difficult. Some are practicable for caravans of laden carts. On some, snow lies for but three months in the year. Others are covered by perpetual snow. These are impracticable for laden animals, but foot-passengers slide over and down them on leathern aprons.

The range is thought to be rich in the precious metals. The inhabitants of the Hindu Kush are of mixed races, languages, and religions, and possess widely different political and domestic institutions. The chief tribes are—the Kolis, Yeshkuns, Torwaliks, Doms, Afghans, Bushkariks, Shiah Posh, Nimchas, Chilasis, Chitralis, Baltis, Brushas, and Brokpas. Many tribes are fond of dancing and music. In a great portion of the region a form of slavery still exists.

Hunza.—Mountain State in Afghanistan. It lies among the valleys of the Hindu Kush range, and has a considerable extent of territory. Population about 7,000. The inhabitants are pastoral and nomadic. The State is divided into 8 Districts, each District having its own fort. The ruling family is called Ayeshe or ' Heavenly.' Cultivation is good. Fruit of all kinds grows in abundance. The people are peaceful ; firearms are scarce, but bows and arrows are used.

Istalif.—Picturesque and beautiful town 20 miles from Kabul. The town, with 7 villages depending on it, contains about 19,000 souls.

Coarse cloths, *lungis* and *susi* are manufactured, and a trade in them is maintained with Turkistan.

Jalalabad.—District in the Kabul province. It is divided for revenue purposes into eight sub-divisions. The inhabitants of the District belong to many races and tribes, a small proportion of Hindus living as traders in every large village. The climate of the District bears a general resemblance to that of Peshavar, but for two months the heat in the plains is excessive. Rain falls abundantly. Fevers and small-pox are common. Vaccination is unknown ; eye diseases develop in the hot weather. During the winter, shocks of earth-quake are frequent. Wheat and *joar* are the staple food of the people.

The civil administration of the District is entrusted to a *hakim*, whose authority, however, is not exercised over the military commanders appointed by the Kabul Darbar. The *hakim* has a nominal salary, but carries on the revenue system by farming the taxes, levying fines, and by miscellaneous exactions. There is no regular administration of justice ; civil disputes are referred to a Muhammadan Mulla or Kazi by mutual consent.

JALALABAD, chief town of the District of the same name, situated on the south bank of the Kabul river, at the entrance of the Khybar Pass. Distant 91 miles from Peshavar and 100 from Kabul. The city was founded in 1570 by Akbar the Great on his way back from Kabul to India ; and the fort was built in 1638 in the time of Shah Jahan. Permanent population about 3,000. Jalalabad is one of the filthiest towns in the East, but is advantageously situated for trade, as, besides being on the high-road between Peshavar and Kabul, roads lead from it to Derband, Kashmir, Ghazni, Bamian, and Yarkand.

Kabul (*KABAL or CABUL*).—Principal province of Afghanistan, bounded on the north by the Hindu Kush ; on the south by the Safed Koh and Ghazni ; on the east by the Sulaiman range ; and on the west by the hill country of the Hazaras. The province is mountainous, but contains many rich arable valleys along the base of the hills. The country is by nature strong, and it has good roads through it. Wheat and barley are the chief products. The poorest classes consume a considerable proportion of barley and pease in their food.

KABUL, the capital of Afghanistan, and the residence of the Amir or King, situated on the river of the same name, 88 miles from Ghazni, 94 from Jalalabad, 175 from Peshavar, 229 from Khilat-i- Ghilzai, 316 from Kandahar and 690 from Herat by Kandahar. Population about 150,000.

The city is about three miles in circumference. There are no public buildings of any importance in the city. The mosques are far from being splendid edifices, although many or spacious and commodious ; convenience and utility, rather than spacious external appearance, has been sought for in their construction. Outside the city lie the fine tombs of the Emperor Babar and of Timur Shah. There is one college, and this without endowment or scholars. There are several *bazars*, and about 20

sarais for the accommodation of foreign merchants and traders. With respect to the trade of Kabul, it may be observed that there are six points within Afghanistan where duties on merchandise are levied, viz. Kabul, Ghazni, Bamian, Charikar, Logar, and Jalalabad. Horses, grapes, dried fruits and asafœtida, are exported to India. Kabul is abundantly supplied with water, which is generally of good quality.

Kabul.—The Kabul river (the ancient Kophes) is the most important river of Afghanistan, rises in the Rugman mountains near Hindu Kush, flows through north of Afghanistan into the Punjab, and falls into the Indus at Attock. Course 320 miles.

Kafiristan.—Tract of country lying between the north-western frontier of India and the Hindu Kush Mountains. On the west the country of the Kafirs is bordered by Afghanistan. The people (Kafirs) are a hardy, strong, and daring race of mountaineers, rather undersized as are most hillmen, extremely lazy, fond of pleasure, and constant wine-drinkers. Slavery exists to a certain extent among them, but the trade in slaves would soon die out if human flesh were not so saleable at Jalalabad, Kunar, Asmar, and Chitral. Polygamy is rare. Wealth is reckened by heads of cattle.

Kandahar (*CANDAHAR*).—Province in Afghanistan, also fortified town and chief city of the province of Kandahar, situated between the Argandab and Tarnak rivers, about 90 miles from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 233 from Ghazni, 318 from Kabul, and 380 from Herat. Population about 80,000. The principal manufactures of Kandahar are silk, and felts for coats. Dried fruit forms the great staple of the place.

Khaibar.—A celebrated pass leading from Jamrud in Peshavar District into Afghanistan. The name is also applied to the range of hills in Yaghistan, through which the pass runs. It forms the great northern military route from Afghanistan into India; as the Kuram and Gumal Passes form the intermediate military and trade routes, and the Bolan Pass the great southern passage both for war and commerce.

Kilat-i-Ghilzai.—Fort (no town) of some importance on the right bank of the Tarnak, on the road between Ghazni and Kandahar, 89 miles from the latter.

Koondooz.—Large district of Afghanistan, and chief town of the District of the same name, near the northern frontier or north of Kabul. Population 70,000.

Kuram.—A district of Afghanistan. The chief crops are rice, barley, *joar* and cotton. Apples, pomegranates, melons and other fruits are also grown. Water is abundant everywhere. Population of the district 35,000. The fort of the Governor is at Ahmadzai.

Landi Khana.—Village and the most difficult part of Afghan end of the Khaibar Pass, about 23 miles distant from Kadam, the eastern entrance, and about 7 miles from the western entrance. Highest point of the pass, the Landi Kotal or fort, 3373 feet.

Landi Kotal.—One of the principal stages in the pass. Just beyond Landi Kotal rises the peak popularly known as Pisgah; and

shortly beyond Landi Kotal, the Pass narrows to the gorge of Landi Khana ; and a few miles further it debouches on the open country of Afghanistan. Caravans entering the pass give up their Afghan escort, and are taken charge of by the Irregular Levies under British control, near Landi Khana.

Lash.—Fort rather than a town, situated 60 miles south-west of Farrah on the summit of a scarped sugar-leaf eminence, immediately under which flows the Farrah-rud. Its position with reference to Herat, Persia, and Kandahar is of very great strategical importance, and for this reason, the chief is always possessed of much political influence. Several thousand tents of nomads are always encamped in its vicinity.

Sabzavar.—Town and fort, 93 miles from Herat and 71 from Farrah, in similar decay to the latter. Water is conducted from the Hari-rud by numerous canals, which also protect the approaches.

Safed Koh (*SUFED KOH*).—Range of mountains, which commences from a few miles west of the Shutargardan Pass, between Kuram and Logar river ; and then after following for about 75 miles, it splits into two main ridges, one going north-east to the Khaibar and the Kabul river ; the other continuing due east to the junction of the Kabul river with the Indus.

Seistan.—Large sandy desert in the west of Afghanistan.

Shutar Gardan.—Mountain pass, dividing the Kuram and Logar valleys. The ascent of the pass from the Indian side is slight, through the descent into the Logar valley is long and very steep.

Sulaiman Hills.—Mountain range marking a portion of the western boundary between British territory (Punjab) and Afghanistan. The Sulaimans are generally rocky and precipitous, completely bare of trees upon their sides, and wanting in water among the ravines at their feet. The Kuram forms almost the only river of any importance, taking its rise among their dry summits. Length from north to south about 350 miles.

Takht-i-Sulaiman.—Principal peak of the Sulaiman mountains, on the frontier between the Punjab and Afghanistan. Has two summits, respectively 11,317 and 11,076 feet above sea-level. Stands nearly due west of Dera Ismail Khan town.

Zarni.—Town in the famous but little explored country of Ghor, to the east of Herat. Ruins abound, the town itself is small, and enclosed by a wall in decay.

AFGHAN-TURKISTAN.

General view :—Afghan-Turkistan is a convenient name applied of late years to those provinces in the basin of the Oxus which are subject to the Amir of Kabul. Badakhshan and its dependencies, now understood to be tributary to the Amir, are sometimes comprised under the name, but are not so included here. The whole of the Afghan domi-

nions consist of Afghanistan as above described, Afghan-Turkistan, and Badakhshan with its dependencies. The population of Afghan-Turkistan is estimated at 645,000 including 55,000 for Badakhshan.

The territories here included are, beginning from the east, the *Khanats* or principalities of Kunduz, Khulm, or Tashkurghan, Balkh with Akcha ; and the western *Khanats* of Sir-i-pul, Shibarkhan, Andkhoi, and Maimana, sometimes classed together as the *char* Wilayat, or ' Four Domains' ; and besides these, such part of the Hazara tribes as lie north of the Hindu-Kush and its prolongation. The tract thus described includes the southern half of the Oxus basin, from the frontier of Badakhshan on the east to the upper Murgh-ab river on the west. The Oxus itself forms the northern boundary, from the confluence of the Kokcha, or river of Badakhshan. Along the whole southern boundary there is a tract of lofty mountain country.

Badakhshan.—Mountainous tract of country in Afghan-Turkistan, containing the valley of the Kokcha with its feeders, and tributary to the Amir of Afghanistan ; lying beyond the Hindu Kush range. Contains 16 districts, of which the chief is Faizabad. Its mines, which yield rubies, lapis-lazuli, lead, sulphur, and copper. Chief agricultural products—wheat, rice, cotton, poppy, oil-seeds, mulberries, and many other fruits. The inhabitants are believed to be a pure Aryan race, intermediate between the Iranians and Hindus. Population 55,000.

Balkh.—The province deserves special note. Balkh Proper is the populous and well watered territory upon the eighteen canals which draw off the waters of the Balk-ab, and on which there are said to be 360 villages. Remains (mosques and tombs) are scattered over some 20 miles of circuit. The inner city, surrounded by a ruined wall of 4 or 5 miles in compass, is now entirely deserted ; a scanty population still occupies a part of the outer city. In 1858, Muhammad Afzal Khan, ruling Turkistan on behalf of his father, Dost Muhammad, transferred the seat of the Afghan Government, and the bulk of the population, to Takhtapul, a position which he fortified some 8 miles east of the old city ; and this remains the capital of the Afghan territories on the Oxus.

Products and Industry. Rock salt is worked at Chal, near the Badakhshan frontier. Pistachio nuts are grown largely in the hill country of Kunduz, together with the adjoining districts of Badakhshan, and the whole supply of India, Central Asia, and Russia is said to be derived from this region. Fruit is abundant and excellent, especially in Khulm and Balkh. Kunduz produces a breed of horses, highly valued in the Kabul market under the name of *Kataghan*. Maimana also is famous for horses, and is a mart for carpets, and textures of wool and camel's hair, the work of Turkoman and Jamshidi women.

AFRICA.

Africa (*EASTERN*).—Eastern Africa may be said to extend from the Transvaal Republic and Zulu Land in the south to the Gulf of

Aden in the north. It comprises Sofala, Mozambique (both belongs to Portugal), Ajan, Adel and Zanzibar. Some parts of Eastern Africa are salubrious and fertile and others unhealthy and barren. CHIEF EXPORTS—Gold, ivory and ambergris. Arab traders are numerous on the east coast, and the native population, like the Kafirs in the south and the Abyssinians, &c. in the north, is generally superior to the negroes of the west and centre of Africa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Berbera.—A port of the Somali coast, celebrated for its coffee and odoriferous gums. [p.].

Kaze.—Capital of Unyamuezi, is a collection of mud huts, but possesses extensive commerce.

Zaila.—A port of the Gallas, on the Gulf of Aden. [p.].

Zanzibar.—The capital, on an island of the same name, is the largest town in Eastern Africa, and has considerable trade. It is ruled by a Muhammadan Chief called the Sultan. There is also a British Consul.

ARABIA.

General view.—Arabia is a large peninsula, forming the south-western corner of Asia, it lies to the west of Persia, and is separated from Africa by the Red sea up to the Isthmus of Suez. It is bounded on the north by Asiatic Turkey ; on the east by the Persian Gulf ; on the south by the Arabian sea ; and on the west by the Red sea. The Red sea is connected with the Indian Ocean by the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. The interior of the country consists chiefly of a vast plateau, with a hilly region in the centre. Arabia consists of many independent States. Length, from the Euphrates to the Strait of Babelmandeb, 1500 miles, breadth, from the Red sea to Ras-el-Had, the most easterly point, 1300 miles. Extent, 1,219,000 square miles. Population 9 millions.

CLIMATE—Arabia is one of the hottest and driest countries in the world.

RIVER.—There is no navigable river in the whole country.

PRODUCTION.—Jawari (a coarse kind of dry grain) and dates, form the principal articles of food. Coffee is grown in the south-west.

ANIMALS.—Arabia is famous for its noble breed of horses ; but the most useful animal is the camel. Merchants require to travel in Caravans. * The principal wild animals are the antelope, wild ass, wolf, fox, jackal, hyena, and Panther. The Ostrich, is likewise found in Arabia.

PEOPLE.—The inhabitants, consists of two classes. The Arabs with fixed abodes are somewhat civilised. The wandering Arabs, called

* When many camels are travelling together they are called a Caravan.

Bedouins (bed-oo-eens), are wild and fierce, living by their flocks, and by plunder. The Arabs are Muhammadans. Abdul Wahab formed, during the last century, a new sect, called Wahabis. They are the strictest Muhammadans in the world.

LANGUAGE.—Arabic, like Hebrew, belongs to the Semitic family. It is written from right to left.

GOVERNMENT.—Arabistan, at present belongs to Turkey. The Sultan also claims the western shore of the Persian Gulf. Oman, on the south-east coast, is under a Sultan, who is sometimes styled the Imam of Muscat. The Sultan has, also possessions, on the eastern coast of Africa, and his people are given to commerce. The centre called Nejed, " the High land" is under a Wahabi Sultan. Some Arab tribes are independent, and are governed by their own *Sheikhas* or chiefs.

DIVISIONS.—At present Arabia is divided into 6 Provinces of Hedjaz, Yemen, El-Hasa, Hadramaut, Oman and Nedjad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aden.—A peninsula, isthmus, also fortified town and cantonment, near the entrance to the Red sea, on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia Felix. The British territory (the Settlement of Aden) comprises the Peninsula, and extends to the Khor Maksar Creek, 2 miles north of the defensive works across the isthmus. Area, 70 square miles. Population about 40,000 including the garrison and shipping as also the island of Perim. Aden is important as a coal depôt and packet station. It is touched at by P. & O. Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta, also B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamers. Distant 1659 miles from Bombay by sea, or 7 days' journey from Bombay and 10 days' journey from London *via* Brindsi and Suez Canal. Aden is politically subject to the Government of Bombay, and for legal purposes is held to be a part of India. The administration is conducted by a Political Resident, who is also the military commandant. Civil and criminal justice being regulated by a Special Act of the Indian Legislature. The Port of Aden, in charge of a Conservator, is regulated by the Indian Ports Act. The garrison of Aden comprised two batteries of artillery, a battalion of British Infantry, a company of Sappers and Miners and a native regiment. Annual révenue, chiefly from excise, stamps, and salt, amounts to about Rs. 1,110,000 The climate of Aden from October to April is cool and pleasant. The language of the Settlement and Country is Arabic ; but other Asiatic tongues, as Urdu, Persian, Guzerathi, Sindi etc., as well as several European languages, are also spoken and understood.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF —Political Resident ; 6 Assistant Residents (1st being also Political Agent and Consul for the Somali Coast, and the 2nd, being Cantonment Magistrate) ; Deputy Assistant Political Agent ; Native Assistant Resident and Arabic Interpreter. (Medical) —6 Surgeons including Port and Civil Surgeons ; 2 As-

sistant Surgeons and 3 Apothecaries. (Police) 2 Inspectors. (Marine) —Port officer, 3 Pilots and 1 Native pilot. (Ecclesiastical) 3 Chaplains (Educatoinal) Head Master with an assistant, Residency school. (Jail) —Superintendent of Jail. (Military)—Commanding, Brigadier General, Ordinance Officer, Sub-Assistant Commissary General and Cantonment Magistrate. Troops—Three Batteries of Artillery, a Battalian of British Infantry, a Company of Sappers and Miners and a Native Regiment (Post) —at City (m. s. t.); at Cantonment and Sheikh Othman (m. s.).

Bagdad.—A great commercial city for all the surrounding country, on the Tigris. Population, 40,000. [p. m. s.]

Mathra.—Town in Arabia. Postal communication takes places through Muscat post office.

Mecca.—Capital of Hedjaz Province, near the Red sea, (about 40 miles), is the largest and most celebrated city in Arabia. It is the birth place of Muhammad, the founder of the Mussalman religion, and is much visited by thousands of Muhammadan pilgrims from Europe, and the distant parts of Asia and Africa. All Muhammadans are commanded to visit Mecca once in their lives. *Kaaba*, in the centre of the temple of Mecca, contains a black stone, called the *Kibba*, which has been considered sacred by the Arabs from an early period.

Medina.—Celebrated town (north of Mecca), contains the tomb of Muhammad. This place is also visited by Mnhammadan pilgrims.

Mocha.—A fortified sea-port, noted for its excellent coffee.

Muscat.—A fortified city on the east coast, is the capital of Oman and the principal commercial mart of Eastern Arabia. [p. m. s. t.].

Oman.—A Province and chief town of the province of the same name, subject to the Imam of Muscat.

Perim.—An island at the mouth of the Red sea belongs to the English.

Riad.—Capital of Nejed Province, or of the Wahabi Sultan.

Sana.—An island and town in the south, is the capital of Yemen province.

Sinai.—A celebrated peak between Gulfs of Suez and Akaba, at the head of the Red sea.

ASSAM.

ASSAM.—The name is derived from the Ahoms, a tribe by whom it was conquered. It formed part of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Kamrup. It lies on the north-east of Bengal ; being bounded on the north by Bhutan, on the east by Manipur, on the south by Hill Tipperah, and on the west by Kuch Behar. Assam was taken by the British from the Burmese in 1824, and was then placed under a Native Raja ; but, being grossly misgoverned, it was taken under British control in 1838. In 1874 Assam and some Hilly Districts to the south were separated from the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and formed into a new province. Area, 49,004 square miles. Shillong on the Khasi Hills, is the chief station. Steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company run weekly from Calcutta to Assam every Friday.

CLIMATE.—The climate is humid. Rainy season commences in March and lasts till October.

MINERALS.—Iron, limestone and coal are found in abundance in many parts ; petroleum springs have lately been discovered ; and gold exists in many of the streams.

PRODUCTION.—Rice is the chief food. Grain produced, and next to rice the most important crops grown in the plains are mustrad, linseed, sugar-cane, hemp and jute. Cotton is grown on the hill-slopes, and tea is cultivated in all the valley districts. The forests produce much valuable timber, chiefly *sal* and much cautchouc. India-rubber and silk are extensively produced.

EDUCATION.—Within the past few years, education has made considerable progress in Assam.

INDUSTRY.—The chief occupation of the people is agriculture.

MANUFACTURE.—Tea, silk, iron and pottery.

IMPORTS.—Cotton piece-goods, salt, rice, metal utensils, and spices.

EXPORTS.—Tea, mustard-seed, paddy caoutchouc and timber.

PEOPLE.—The population according to Census of 1891 is 5,476,833 (Hindu 2,997,072, Buddhist 7,697, Jain 1,368 ; Sikh 83, Animistic 969,765, Mussalman 1,483,974 Christian 16,844, and others 30), which presents a great variety of races, the chief of which are the Kachharis, the Khasias, the Nagas, and the Ahoms. The hills bordering on the province are inhabited by numerous uncivilized tribes, the chief of which are the Dufflas, the Mishmis, the Nagas and the Lushais.

LANGUAGES.—The prevailing languages are Bengali in Cachar, Goalpara and Sylhet districts ; and Assamese in Darrang, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar districts. Various dialects peculiar to them are spoken by the Garos and other hill tribes.

ADMINISTRATION.—Assam is governed by Chief Commissioner, acting immediately under the orders of the Government of India. Under him are a Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts; Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner; Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department and Chief Engineer, Assam; Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, and Assistant to Chief Engineer; Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam. Next are 13 Deputy Commissioners, of whom one is a Political Agent and Superintendent of Manipur State; the other is the Inspector General of Police, Jails, and Registration, Superintendent of Stamps, and Commissioner of Excise, and also Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Registrar General of Births Deaths, and Marriages; and the remaining eleven (one for each District) who conduct the various departments of the fiscal, executive, and in some cases judicial administrations. The other heads of Departments are—Comptroller of Accounts; Conservator of Forests; Deputy Post Master General; Director of Public Instructions, and Deputy Surgeon General, who is also Sanitary Commissioner.

The annual revenue and expenditure of the province under the different headings of 'Imperial, Provincial and Local' amount to about eighty and fifty lakhs of Rupees, respectively.

DIVISIONS.—There are three Divisions—(1) the Brahmaputra Valley Districts (Darrang, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar); (2) the Surma Valley Districts (Cachar and Sylhet); (3) the Hill Districts (the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Naga Hills). Each of these districts see separately in their alphabetical order.

CACHAR.

Cachar (*KACHAR—'Old name for Silchar'*).—A District in the Chief-Commissionership of Assam, being bounded on the north by the Kopili and Diyang rivers, which separate it from Nowgong District; on the south by the hill country occupied by the Lushai or Kuki tribe; on the east by Manipur State and Naga Hills District; and on the west by Sylhet. Area, 2,472 square miles. Population 367, 542. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Silchar.

MINERALS.— No mines or minerals of any value are known to exist in Cachar District.

MANUFACTURES.—Cotton cloth called Manipuri *khesh*, and fine net for mosquits curtains are the only special manufactures. The chief item of export is tea. The imports comprise cotton piece-goods, rice, liquors, tea-seed, iron and woollen goods.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Cachar differs from that common to Eastern Bengal in being less hot and more damp. The rainy season lasts from April to October, and during the remaining months of the year,

dense fogs are of frequent occurrence. Two charitable dispensaries in the district.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Cachar District is divided into 3 Sub-divisions, with head-quarters at Silchar, Hailákandi, and Gunjong. Revenue about Rs. 370,000, and Expenditure nearly Rs. 250,000. *District Staff*—Sessions Judge of Cachar, who is also Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet ; Deputy Commissioner ; Assistant Commissioner ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (with civil and criminal powers) ; Sub-deputy Collector ; Tahsildar ; Cantonment Magistrate ; Assistant Superintendent of Police ; Assistant Conservator of Forests ; Executive Engineer ; Assistant Engineer ; Supervisor ; Overseer ; Superintendent of Post Offices ; Special Sub-Registrar ; Civil Surgeon ; Minister (clergyman) ; Deputy Inspector of Schools ; Head Master of High School ; and Commandant, Surma Valley, Military Police, Battalion. For further information regarding Silchar town, see Silchar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badarpur.—Village situated 6 miles above the bifurcation of the Barak into the Surma and Kusiyara rivers, and 18 miles from Silchar town. In the neighbourhood, a bathing festival is held in March, annually attended by about 3000 persons, among whom are many itinerant traders. [p. m. s. t.]

Banga Bazar.—Steamer station, about 4 hours' journey from Silchar.

Banskandi.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Barak (or *Surma*).—River of North-Eastern India. Its source lies among the Cachar mountains in the neighbourhood of Kohima, and joins the Tipai river at the village of Tipaimukh.

Barel (*Barail*).—Hill range in North Cachar, connecting the Khasi Hills system with Manipur and the Naga Hills.

Barkola.—Village and post-town. [m. s.. t.]

Bhuban.—Range of hills in the southern portion of Cachar District, forming the watershed between the Barak and Sonai rivers. Their height varies from 700 feet to 3,000 feet, and their slopes are very precipitous. An annual pilgrimage takes place to the top of the Bhuban hills, reputed to be one of the residences of the god Siva.

Changsil.—Village, where a detachment of Surma Valley Battalion is stationed.

Diying.—River in North Cachar, rising in the Barel range, and falls into the Kopili shortly after the latter stream issues from the hills.

Dwarband.—Pass in the Tilain range of hills, through which the road has been led joining Hailakandi with the station of Silchar.

Gunjong.—Village and head-quarters of the North Cachar Sub-

division. Assistant Superintendent of Police and a detachment of Surma Valley Battalion are stationed here.

Hailakandi.—Village and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Dhaleswari river, 33 miles from Silchar town *via* Badarpur. Contains offices of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sub-deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Overseer and police station. [p. m. s. t.]

Hangrum.—Village, where a detachment of Surma Valley Battalion is stationed.

Hatikuri.—Village and post-town. [m. t.]

Hurang.—Range of hills, which runs the road from Silchar to Manipur.

Jatinga.—River, rises amid the Barail hills, and falls into the Barak, a few miles below Silchar.

Jhalna Cherra.—Village, where a detachment of Surma Valley Battalion is stationed. [p. m. s. t.]

Jhiri (*Jiri*).—River, rises amid the Barel Hills, and flows south into the Barak.

Jhiri Ghat—Village and a station of the detachment of the Surma Valley Battalion.

Kalacherra—Village and post-town. [m.]

Kalain.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Kashpur—Village among the southern spurs of the Barel range. The residence of the Cachari Rajas during the greater part of the 18th century, when Hindu influence first became powerful at their Court.

Katakhal.—Offshoot of the Dhaleswari river ; said to have been formed by one of the Cachari Rajas, who constsucted an embankment across the main channel of the Dhaleswari, about 25 miles above its junction with the Barak. The Katakhal now carries off the greater part of the stream, and is navigable by boats all the year through.

Katigora.—Village on the right bank of the Barak river, near its bifurcation into the Surma and Kusiara branches. Contains police station, coolie depôt, and hospital. There is also a forest toll and registering office at Sialtek, about a mile from the village.

Katlicherra (*Fencha Cherra*).—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Kumbhir.—Village and post-town. [m. s.]

Lakhimamla.—Village and station of the detachment of the Surma Valley Battalion.

Lakhipur (*Lakshmipur*).—Village and the chief centre of trade with the State of Manipur, situated at the confluence of the Jhiri

river with the Barak ; distant 14 miles from Silchar. It contains police station, and revenue Court (*Kacheri*) of the Maharaja of Manipur, who owns much land in the neighbourhood. The *bazar* is frequented by Manipuris and other hillmen, who bring down cotton, caoutchouc, and beeswax, to barter for salt, iron tools, dried fish, and betel-nuts. Population about 40,000. [p. m. s. t.]

Lalamukh.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.].

Madura.—River (tributary to the Barak on its right bank), rises in the North Cachar Hills, where it is known as the Bongpai.

Maibang.—Ruins in North Cachar, between two spurs of the Barail Hills, about 6 hours' journey from Gunjong, the head-quarters of the North Cachar [illegible]on. The site is now overgrown with jungle ; but several small [illegible]mples still remain.

Masampur.—Village and post-town. [m. t.]

Monierkhal (*Manierkhal*)—Village and frontier outpost on the Sonai river, near the frontier of Manipur and the Lushai Hills, 24 miles from Silchar town. A detachment of the Surma Valley Battalion is stationed here.

Nagdirgram.—Village, situated on the left bank of the Sonai river, 1 mile north of its confluence with the Rukhmini, and 14 miles south of Silchar.

Noarband.—Outpost about 18 miles from Silchar. A large tea plantation is in the vicinity of the station.

Rengtipahar. Mountain range running northwards from the Lushai Hills, and forming the watershed between the Sonai and Dhaleswari rivers.

Salchapra.—(*Sadarbajicha*).—Village and post-town. [m. t.]

Saraspur.—(*Sarishpur*).—Hill range in the south of Assam, forming the boundary between Cachar District on the east and Sylhet on the west.

Sialtek.—Village and steamer station, on the Barak river, where toll is levied on the timber, bamboos, etc,. floated down stream. One of the largest *bazars* in Cachar is held at Sialtek.

Siddheswar.—Village at the foot of the Saraspur range, situated on the left bank of the Barak river. There is a celebrated Hindu temple here ; and about the middle of March an annual fair is held, attended by about 3000 persons. At the same time, a religious gathering for bathing takes place on the opposite bank of the river. The place is traditionally stated to have been the abode of the famous *Rishi* Kapilmuni (a fellow-worker of Patanjali) the founder of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy.

Silchar (*Old name Dudpatli*).—Chief town, military canton-

ment, and administrative head-quarters of the District of Cachar, situated on the south bank of the Barak river, 70 miles from Sylhet by road, or 300 miles from Calcutta. The town is also the head-quarters of the Surma Valley Battalion (Assam Military Police). A handsome Church is noticeable. A large trading fair or *mela* is held annually in January, attended by about 20,000 persons, and lasting for about 7 days. The articles sold include cotton goods and ponies from Manipur. Dak Bungalow and Retreat Club. [p. m. s. T.]

Silcuri.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Sonai.—Hill stream, which rises in the Lushai Hills, and flows due north into the Barak at Sonaimukh, where there is a toll station for forest produce.

Sonaimukh.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Tilain.—Hill range, running north from the Lushai Hills on the southern frontier. The height varies from 100 to 500 feet. These hills are crossed by the Silchar and Sylhet road, 4 miles west of Silchar, and might everywhere be rendered accessible for wheeled traffic.

Tipai.—River of southern Assam, which runs through the Lushai Hills, and joins the Barak at the village of Tipai-mukh, where a *bazar* is established for trade.

Tularam Senapati's Country(*now under British rule*)—Tract of country in North Cachar, lying south of the Barel mountains and along the course of the Dhaneswari river. The tract is also known as *mahal*, Rangilapur. Area about 1800 square miles, and the population about 5,500 souls.

Udarband.—Trading village with post office. [m. t.]

DARRANG.

Darrang (*Durrung, Old name for Tezpur*).—District forming a portion of the upper valley of the Brahmaputra, in the Province of Assam. Bounded on the north by the Bhutia, Aka and Daphla Hills ; on the south by the Brahmaputra ; on the east by the Maramarnai river ; and on the west by Kamrup District. Area, 3,418 square miles. Population 307,761. Sudder Station—Tezpur.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Darrang District does not differ from that common to the whole of the Assam Valley. The north-east monsoon from November to April, and the south-west monsoon from May to October.

PRODUCTION.—The one staple harvest of the district is rice. The other crops include mustard, oil-seeds, pulses, sugar-cane and vegetables.

MANUFACTURE.—Silk-weaving. *Exports*—Tea, oil-seeds, and silk cloth. *Imports*—Cotton and woollen cloth, salt, fine rice, dried fruits,

spices etc., Weekly markets are held in the neighbourhood of the tea-gardens.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions—Tezpur and Mangaldai. Revenue about Rs. 670,000 and Expenditure, nearly Rs. 370,000. Education does not make such progress in Darrang as in the wealthy Districts of Bengal, but yet some improvement has been exhibited in recent years. Two charitable dispensaries afford medical relief to the poor. The Government offices at Tezpur consist of Deputy Commissioner (with civil and criminal powers) ; 2 Assistant Commissioners ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (with civil and criminal powers) ; Sub-deputy Collector ; Tahsildar ; Assistant Superintendent of Police ; Deputy Conservator of Forests, ; Deputy Inspector of schools ; Inspector of Post offices ; Head Master of High school, Medical officer and Superintendent of Jail and Lunatic Asylum ; Executive Engineer, ; Supervisor ; Minister of Church, and Honorary Magistrate. For further information regarding Tezpur town, see Tezpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aka Hills.—Tract of country on the north-east frontier of India, occupied by an independent tribe called Aka. It lies north of Darrang District, bounded east by the Daphla Hills, and west by independent Bhutia tribes. The Aka country is very difficult of access, the direct road from the plains leading along the precipitous channel of the Bhoroli river, which divides the Aka from the Daphla country.

Balipara.—Village and frontier post with a forest reserve, to which a plantation of India-rubber tree is attached. A detachment of Assam Military Police is stationed here. [p. m. s. t.]

Bangbari.—Village and post-town 35 miles from Rangamati. [m. s. T.].

Behali.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Behalimukh.—Village and steamer station, about 5 hours' journey from Tezpur.

Bhairabi.—River, flowing from the Aka Hills and falling into the Brahmaputra. The stream is said to bring down gold dust.

Bhomoraguri (*Bhamraguri*).—Forest reserve, 3 miles from Tezpur town.

Bindukuri.—Village and post-town. [m. s. T.]

Bishnath—Village and steamer station, about 3 hours' journey from Tezpur.

Biswanath Ghat—Village and post-town [m. s. t.], 13 miles from Sootea.

Charali.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Chardwar—Fiscal Division in Darrang District, Area, 1,120 square miles. In the north is the Chardwar forest reserve (80 square miles), which includes an experimental plantation of caoutchouc trees (India rubber trees).

Chatgari.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Daimara.—Village and frontier post, where a detachment of Assam Military Police is stationed.

Daphla Hills—A tract of hill country on the north-east frontier of India, occupied by an independent tribe called Daphla, akins to the Abars, the Akas, and the Miris. It lies north of Darrang District ; bounded west by the Aka Hills, and east by the Abar range (about 60 miles from east to west and 40 from north to south). The term Daphla, which is of uncertain derivation, is that applied to them by the Assamese ; they call themselves Niso or Nising.

Garumari.—Forest reserve, containing valuable *sal* timber.

Ghograpara.—Village and frontier post, where a detachment of Assam Military Police is stationed.

Gohpur.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Hindughopa.—Village and head-quarters station of Tahsildar.

Jamagurihat.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Jia Dhaneswari (*Dhansiri*).—River, rises beyond the frontier amid the Aka Hills, and flows south into the Brahmaputra.

Jia Gabru.—Village and frontier post, where a detachment of Assam Military Police is stationed.

Kalaigaon.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. [p. m. s. T.]

Khagrapara.—Village, situated near the foot of the Bhutan Hills. An annual fair is held here, which is largely attended by people, from considerable distances.

Khaling Dwar (*Dwar-khaling*)—Forest reserve, skirting the southern base of the Bhutan Hills. Area, 194 square miles.

Kherkeria.—Village in Bhutan, near the Lakshmi *nadi*, just beyond the northern frontier of Darrang District. An annual fair is held here, which is largely attended by people from considerable distances.

Loohitmookh.—Steamer station, about 7 hours' journey from Tezpur.

Majikusi.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Mangaldai.—Village and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated near the right bank of the Brahmaputra, 64 miles from Tezpur, and 32 from Gauhati. It is an important centre of trade. Assistant Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sub-deputy Collector, Supervisor and Overseer hold their offices here. [p. m. s. t.]

Mara-marnai.—River, rising in the Daphla hills, and flowing

south into the Pichola river, a tributary of the Lohit branch of ther Brahmaputra.

Nalbari.—Trading village, about 20 miles from Mangaldai.

Naodwar.—Forest reserve in the north of Darrang District. Area, 82 square miles.

Nonai (*Nanai*).—River, rises in the Bhutan hills, and empties itself into the Brahmaputra almost opposite Gauhati.

Orang.—Village and post-town. [m. s. T.]

Rangamati Ghat. (*Rangamati*).—Village and post-town, 7 miles from Mangaldai, and about 70 from Tezpur. [m. s. T.]

Rangapara.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.]

Silpata.—Village in Chatgari Dwar, at which a large fair is held annually during the *Bor Bihu* festival, chiefly attended by the Cachari population.

Sootea.—Village and post-town, [m. s. t.], 13 miles from Biswanathghat.

Tezpur (*Old name Nonduar*)—A small cantonment, chief town, and administrative head-quarters of Darrang District, situated on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, 284 miles from Shillong and 584 from Calcutta. Population about 3,600. Tezpur is an important seat of trade, and also the head-quarters of the Darrang detachment of Military Police. The houses of the European residents are built upon the hills. There are the usual civil offices, including a jail, an English school, and a charitable dispensary. Around the Court-house are lying many carved stones and pillars, which show that Tezpur was in former times the site of an important city. In the neighbourhood are many ruins of Hindu temples, appear to have been dedicated to Siva, now buried in dense jungle and forgotten by the present inhabitants. Dak Bungalow and Post office. [m. s. T.]

Udalguri.—Village in the north-west of Darrang District, near the Bhutan frontier, at which an annual fair is held for trade (ponies, blankets, salt, wax, rice, cotton cloth and brass-ware) with the neighbouring hill tribes. The fair lasts for 3 or 4 weeks, during which time the Bhutia Chiefs come down to Tezpur to receive their stipulated presents.

GARO HILLS.

Garo Hills (*Old name for Tura*).—A District forms the south-western corner of the Province of Assam. The entire District, as implied by its name is a mountainous tract, bounded on the north by Goalpara District ; on the east by Khasi and Jaintia Hills ; on the south and west by the Bengal Districts of Maimensingh and Rangpur. Area, 3,270 square miles. Population 121,570. Head-quarters—Tura, on the mountain range of the same name.

CLIMATE.—The rainy season from June to October, the cold weather from November to February ; March and April usually dry and warm.

MINERALS.—Coal of fair quality, building stone, and lime.

PRODUCTION—Rice. *Exports*—Cotton, timber, bamboos, firewood, lac and rubber. *Imports* received in exchange consist of rice, dried fish, cattle, goats, fowls, pigs, cloth and ornaments.

ADMINISTRATION.—Revenue and expenditure—about Rs. 80,000 and 60,000 respectively. Government Officers—Deputy Commissioner (with powers of Munsiff) ; Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests ; Deputy Superintendent of Police ; Civil Medical Officer ; Sub-Engineer ; Commandant, Military Police ; and Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Tura town see Tura.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arbela and Tura Hills.—Two principal ranges, which run parallel to one another west and east (height 4,650 feet). The Tura range constitutes the watershed of the District, all the streams north of that line draining into Goalpara, while those to the south flow into Maimansingh.

Bawigiri.—Trading village in the District.

Bhogai.—River, rising a little south-east of Tura civil station, and falls into the old bed of the Brahmaputra in Maimensingh District.

Chima.—Village and a station of the detachment of Garo Hills Battalion.

Damalgiri.—Village with a Dak Bungalow, about 10 miles from Tura.

Darrangiri.—Village, situated on the Someswari river, near which a fine outcrop of coal strata is to be seen.

Dhoba-khal.—Village on the Someswari river, near which a fine outcrop of the coal strata was discovered by Survey officers in 1873.

Ganeswari.—River, rising on the skirts of the Kailas hill. Its course lies southwards into Maimensingh District, through a limestone formation, in which there are some large stalactite caverns. Its rocky banks form scenery of a picturesque beauty.

Harigaon.—Village on the Kalu river, about 20 miles from Tura. Contains a small Travellers' Bungalow.

Kalu.—River, which rises near the station of Tura and falls into the Brahmaputra. Its chief tributary is the Baranasi or Rangkan.

Karaibari.—Forest tract, belonging to the wealthy Zamindars. Weekly market held in the vicinity at Bahadur Kata *hat*, at the foot of the hills, is largely frequented by Garos, who bring down the produce of their hills to exchange for cotton goods, salt and hardware.

Krishnai.—River, which rises in the Garo Hills to the north of the Arbela range, near the village of Mandalang-giri, and falls into the

Brahmaputra a few miles above Goalpara town. Its tributaries in the hills are the Banji and Rangi.

Mahadeo.—River in the south-east corner of the Garo Hills District, in the bed of which a mine of good coal has been discovered. In its upper course there are several picturesque gorges, where the rocky cliffs are clothed with tropical vegetation.

Mahendraganj.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Mankarchar.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Nibari.—Trading village on the Jinari river. The *bazar* is a centre of trade where the Garos exchange their hill products for rice, cloth, dried fish etc.

Nitai (*Netai*).—River, which rises in the Tura range, and empties itself into the Kans or Kanks river in the Bengal District of Maimensingh.

Pharamgiri (*Faramgiri*).—Village on the southern slope of the Mimanram mountain. The inhabitants of this village perpetrated the massacre of the survey coolies in March 1871, which led to the Garo expedition of the following year, and the British annexation of the District.

Putemari.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Rangmagiri.—Village on the southern slope of the Mimanram mountain. The scene of the murder of the survey coolie in 1871, which led to the Garo expedition, and the ultimate subjection of the hill tribes to British rule. The path from Tura town, communicating with the police outpost at Rayak, passes through this village.

Rayak.—Village and police outpost on the Someswari river. Considerable population engaged in fishing.

Rewak.—Village and station of a detachment of the Garo Hills Battalion.

Rongrengiri.—Village, where a detachment of Garo Hills Battalion is stationed.

Sameswari (*Someswari, or Samsang*).—River, which rises near the station of Tura, and empties itself into the Kanks river in *Pargana* Susang. Both in size and utility, the Sameswari is the most important river in the Garo Hills.

Siju.—Village on the Sameswari river, with a considerable population engaged in fishing. There are coal mines in the neighbourhood. Several curious caverns are situated in the lime-stone formation of the Sameswari river. The largest of these is in the neighbourhood of Siju village. The entrance is about 20 feet high, with a spacious dome-shaped chamber within. A Small stream trickles through the cave, which has been explored for a whole day without the stream having been traced to its source. The cave is filled with swarms of bats.

Singimari.—Village on the Brahmaputra river, about 40 miles from Tura.

Tura.—Principal mountain range in the Garo Hills, running through the entire length of the District. The highest peak is 4652 feet. The sides are steep, and for the most part clothed with dense forest. From the summit, a magnificent view is obtained over the broad valley of Northern Bengal, reaching as far as the snowy peaks of the Himalayas behind Darjiling.

Tura.—Chief village and administrative head-quarters of the Garo Hills District, situated on a spur of the mountain range of the same name, about 1300 feet above sea-level, and 40 miles west of Manikar Char on the Brahmaputra. Tura is also the head-quarters of the Garo Hills Battalion. Population about 900. The station is connected with Dhubri (distance about 50 miles), by a bridle-path and a line of telegraph. The public buildings include the usual Courts and offices, Barracks, Bungalows for officers, Dispensary, Mission school-house, and post office. [m. s. T.].

GOALPARA.

Goalpara.—The most westerly District of the Province of Assam, forming the entrance to the upper valley of the Brahmaputra. It is bounded on the north by the Bhutan Hills ; south, Garo Hills ; east Kamrup, and west Behar, Rangpur, and Maimensingh. Area, 3,954 square miles. The Population (452,304) is entirely rural. Chief station, Dhubri Town, which is about 50 miles from Goalpara town.

CLIMATE.—The rainy season from May to October ; from March to May, hot winds occasionally blow from the west, and thunderstorms come up from the south-west. Goalpara District is considered very unhealthy both for Europeans and Natives, especially during the rainy season.

PRODUCTION.—The staple crop of the District is rice (*Sali or aman, aus* and *Bao* or long stemed rice). Mustard is also largely grown ; other crops, jute, cotton, sugar-cane, tea, indigo, wheat and oil-seeds.

MANUFACTURE.—Brass and iron utensils, gold and silver ornaments, silk cloth, basket work and pottery. Chief Exports—mustard-seed and jute from the plains, and cotton, timber and lac from the Hills. There is also some export of silk-cloth, India-rubber and tea. The commodities received in exchange comprise rice, European piece-goods, salt and hard-ware, oil and tobacco.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District contains only one Sub-division called Goalpara. *Revenue* and *Expenditure* about Rs. 250,000 and 195,000 respectively. *District staff*—Deputy Commissioner (with powers of District Magistrate and Sub-Judge) ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (with powers of 1st class Magistrate, and of Munsiff) ; District Superintendent of Police ; Assistant Conservator of Forests ; Executive Engineer ; Overseer ; Assistant Superintendent of Post offices ; Inspector of Post offices ; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph offices ; Civil Surgeon; Head Master High School; Marriage Registrar; and 2 Honorary Magistrates. There are 4 charitable dispensaries in the District. For

further information regarding Dhubri and Goalpara towns see Dhubri and Goalpara, separately.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agamani.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Dhubri. [p. m. s.].

Agia.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Bagribari.—Village and post-town, which possesses a thriving trade in timber, and is the residence of wealthy Zamindars. [m. s. T.]

Bayda.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Bijni.—Largest village in the Dwar of the same name, forming one of the Eastern Dwars attached to Goalpara District; on the north bank of the Dalani river, which is here crossed by a ferry. The Raja of Bijni claims descent from the royal family of Kuch Behar. Besides being the revenue-collector under Government of Bijni Dwar, he is also *Zamindar* of the two *parganas* of Khuntaghat and Habraghat in the permanently settled portion of Goalpara District, with an area of 942 square miles. Annual rental about Rs. 122,000 and Government revenue about Rs. 2,400. There is a small *bazar*. [p. m.].

Bilasipara.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Chirang Dwars.—One of the parts of the Eastern Dwars. Half the portion has been set apart as forest reserve, and the remainder is under cultivation by engagements with the cultivators.

Dalgoma.—Village, at which a large fair is held annually in January, on the anniversary of the death of a former high priest of the temple. A *Zamindari Kacheri* of the Raja of Bijni is situated here. [p. m. s. t.].

Damra.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.].

Darangiri (*Rangjuli*).—Village and post-town. [m.].

Dhubri (*Dhoobree*).—Chief town and administrative head-quarters of Goalpara District, situated on the right bank of the Brahmaputra; 36 miles from Jatrapur by steamer, 68 from Kaunia (a station of N. B. S. Ry.) and 214 from Shillong *via* Gauhati. It is the terminus station of the N. B. S. Ry.; and steamers ply daily in connection with that railway, between Dhubri and Kurigram on the Dharla river in the rainy season, and with Jatrapur on the Brahmaputra in the cold weather. The public buildings include the usual courts and offices. There is a Dak Bungalow and also Hotel. [P. m. s. T.].

Dumuria.—Village and post-town. [m. s.].

Dwars, Eastern.—Tract of country forms an integral portion of Goalpara District; bounded on the north by the Bhutan hills; on the east by the Manas river; on the south by the main portion of Goalpara District; and on the west by the Sankos river, which separates it from

the Western Dwars, attached to Jalpaiguri District, in Bengal, and the State of Kuch Behar. Area, 156,992 square miles ; the population (about 60,000) is absolutely rural. The staple crop throughout the Eastern Dwars is rice. There are no large permanent markets. The Eastern Dwars consist of the following 5 Dwars—Bijni, Sidli, Chirang, Ripu and Guma. The tract is administered from Dhubri town.

Fakiragram.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Fakirganj (*Old name Gosainganj*).—Town on the Brahmaputra river, 2 miles from Dhubri by ferry steamer. [p. m.].

Gadadhar.—Navigable river, which rises among the mountains of Bhutan and empties itself into the Brahmaputra.

Garubhasa.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Gauripur.—Trading village on the right bank of the Gadadhar river. It is the residence of wealthy *Zamindars* in the District, and a busy centre of river traffic. A large trading fair is held here during the *Durga Puja* festival in October and November. Population about 2,500. [p. m. s. t.].

Goalpara.—Large town and Sub-division of the District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Brahmaputra river, about 50 miles from Dhubri, and 90 from Gauhati. It is also the head-quarters station of the Assistant Commissioner (with powers of 1st class Magistrate, and of Munsiff). Population about 7,500. Goalpara is said to derive its name from a colony of Hindu Goalas or cowherds who settled here in early times. Goalpara is still an important centre of river trade, but Dhubri is now the depôt for the timber floated down from the Eastern Dwars. Dak Bungalow and Post Office. [m. s. t.].

Guma.—One of the five Eastern Dwars consisting forest. Area, 97 square miles.

Haripani (*Hathatia*).—River in the north of Goalpara District, which rises in the Salmara Hills, and falls into the Brahmaputra opposite Goalpara town. Navigable during the rainy season.

Jamadarhat.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Jinari.—River, rises in the Garo Hills, and emptying itself into the Brahmaputra a few miles above the town of Goalpara. Navigable during the rains.

Jinjiram.—River, rises in Swamps between Agiagram and Lakhipur, and falls into the Brahmaputra below Manika *Char*. Navigable during the rains.

Jira.—Village on the left bank of the Krishnai river, at the foot of the Garo Hills. Jira has given its name to a *dwar* or lowland tract in the Garo Hills, where valuable *sal* timber is found. Weekly market.

Jogi-ghopa.—Village on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, a few miles below the town of Goalpara. It contains the temple of Dudhnath, sacred to Siva, which is frequented by Hindu pilgrims from

distant parts of India ; and in the neighbourhood are many artificial caverns, cut in the rocky face of the hills, which are believed to have been occupied in former times by religious devotees. The Bijni Raja has built a handsome residence here.

Khagrabari.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Kochugaon.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Lakhipur (*Lakshmipur*).—Village near the north foot of the Garo Hills, possesses a thriving trade in timber, and is the residence of wealthy *Zamindars* ; distant 3 miles from Dhubri *via* Fakirganj. [p. m. s. t.].

Manas.—River, which takes its rise far up in the Bhutan hills, and flows south into the Brahmaputra, just opposite Goalpara town. Its chief tributaries are—on the right bank, the Ai, Buri-Ai, the Gabur, Kanamakra, and the Dolani. The Manas is nowhere fordable in the plains, but it is crossed by 8 ferries situated at different points.

Manikar Char.—Trading village on the left bank of the Brahmaputra, about 40 miles from Tura town in the Garo Hills. The village contains a large *bazar*, police outpost station, Rest-house and Government aided school. Bi-weekly market.

Mankachar.—Village and post-town. [m. s. t.].

Molakhoa (*Singmari*).—Village and post-town near the left bank of the Brahmaputra, about 42 miles from Tura in the Garo Hills. Large weekly market. [m.].

Pachonia.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Patamari.—Trading village on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, 9 miles from Dhubri. Large weekly market.

Rangamati.—Village on the right bank of the Brahmaputra. Contains ruins of Mahomedan fortifications. An old mosque near the village, is now used as the residence of the planter.

Ripu.—One of the five Eastern Dwars, consisting forest reserve and land under cultivation. Area, 242 square miles.

Salkucha.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Salmara, North.—Village and a station of police circle. [p. m.]

Salmara, South.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Salpara.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Sidli.—One of the five Eastern Dwars, consisting several valuable forests belonging to a Raja, whose annual income is about Rs. 35,000. [p. m.]

Sri-Surjya-pahar.—Isolated hill situated on the left bank of the Brahmaputra, 8 miles from Goalpara town ; supposed from its name ('Hill of the Sun') to have been used as an observatory by Hindu astronomers of old.

Sukchar.—Village and a station of police circle.

Tamarhat.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Tamranga.—Marsh on the right bank of the Brahmaputra ; of considerable depth, with area of 7 square miles.

Tukreswari (*Thakeswari*)—Hill (Tukra) in Habraghat *pargana*, on the summit of which is a temple dedicated to Durga (Iswari=the goddess), built by a former Raja of Bijni. Its construction indicates great engineering skill on the part of the architect. It is frequented by pilgrims from all parts of India, particularly by *Sanyasis* or religious mendicants. The hill is tenanted by a colony of mendicants, of whom a man and a woman, under the name of the king and queen, are held peculiarly sacred.

KAMRUP.

Kamrup (*Old name for Gauhati*).— District of Assam, occupying the central portion of the Brahmaputra valley. It is bounded on the north by the Bhutan Hills ; on the south by the Khasi Hills ; on the east by Darrang and Nowgong Districts ; and west by Goalpara District. Area, 3,660 square miles. Population 634,249. Sudder station-Gauhati. This District contains several revered sites of Hindu pilgrimage ; and the Mahamuni temple, one of these sites, is annually visited by Buddhists from beyond the Himalayas, who regard it as sanctified by the presence of the founder of their faith. Kamrup is the head-quarters of a sect of Vishnuites, known as Mahapurushias, who are described as extremely bigoted.

PRODUCTION.—Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton and tea.

COMMERCE.—Three large trading fairs are held in the course of the year. *Exports*—Oil-seeds and timber. The articles received in exchange are Bengal table-rice, salt, piece-goods, sugar, betel-nuts, and hardware.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District does not differ from that common to the whole of the Assam valley. The prevailing direction of the wind is from the north-east. During the cold weather, fogs gather daily in the early morning over the valley of the Brahmaputra.

ADMINISTRATION.—There is only one Sub-division in the District, called Barpeta. The total revenue of Kamrup is about Rs. 1,300,000 and expenditure nearly Rs. 600,000. *District Staff*—Judge and Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts (also District and Sessions Judge) ; Deputy Commissioner (also District Magistrate) ; Assistant Commissioner (also 2nd class Magistrate) ; 3 Extra Assistant Commssioners (also Munsiffs and 1st or 2nd class Magistrates) ; 2 Sub-deputy Collectors (also Munsiffs and 2nd class Magistrates) ; 2 Tahsildars ; Assistant Engineer ; Deputy Conservator of Forests ; Assistant District Superintendent of Police ; Deputy Inspector of Schools ; Head Master, High School ; Head Master, Normal School ; Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail)—Chaplain ; 2 Honorary Magistrates ; Supervisor ;

Superintendent of Telegraphs ; and Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Gauhati town see Gauhati.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bajali.—Village and station of police circle of Barpeta Sub-division.

Bardwar.—Two forests reserve in the north and south of Kamrup District ; bounded on the west by the Kulsi river. Total area of the two tracts, 25.40 square miles.

Barnihat.—Village and post-town. [m.] with Dak Bungalow.

Baroma.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. [p. m.]

Barpeta.—Chief town and Sub-division of Kamrup, situated on the Chaul-Khoya river. There is a considerable river-borne trade in rice, oil-seeds, cotton and caoutchouc, etc. Two Extra Assistant Commissioners, (of whom one exercising powers of 1st class Magistrate, of Munsif, and of Judge of the Small Cause Court ; and the other is invested with the powers of 2nd class Magistrate, and that of Munsif) ; Inspector of Police ; and Vice-Chairman, Municipality hold their offices here. [p.m. s.t.]

Belsor.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Bhawanipur.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Boko.—Village and post-town [m.]. Contains Tahsildar's office.

Chakchaka.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Chamaria.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Chhaygaon.—Village and post-town [m.] with Dak Bungalow ; also contains Tahsildar's Court.

Diwangiri.—Village with an old fort, 8 miles from the plains, on the lower range of the Bhutan hills. A large trading fair (blankets, ponies, knives, and dogs are exchanged for rice, dried fish, and coarse silks) is held annually here in the cold season.

Gauhati (*Gowhatty*).—Chief town and administrative head-quarters of Kamrup District ; situated on the left or south bank of the Brahmaputra, 63 miles from Shillong by cart road, and 123 miles from Dhubri (by daily steamers). Gauhati is with the exception of Barpeta in the same District, the most populous town in the Brahmaputra valley, and spreads over an area of 2 square miles. According to local tradition, it is identified with the city of Prayagajyotishapura, the capital of King Naraka and his son Bhagadatta, monarchs mentioned in the *Mahabharata*. Of its former glories, whether as the capital of a Hindu King or of an Aham Viceroy, the only relics which exist are the mounds and extensive lines of brick fortifications which lie scattered along the banks of the Brahamaputra. The site of the town is regarded, as very unhealthy. Some improvement has been effected in recent years in the sanitation and drainage of the town, and in cleaning and improving the tanks in its immediate neighbourhood. Gauhati is an important centre of river trade,

and one of the largest seats of commerce in Assam. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town is a frequented place of Hindu pilgrimage, the temple of Kamakhya (a name of Durga). A picturesque temple to Siva, under the title of Umananda, situated on a rocky island in the middle-channel of the Brahmaputra, immediately opposite the centre of the town, is also an object of veneration. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains Dak Bungalow and post office. [m. s. T.]

Hajo.—Village near the left bank of the Baraliya river, and about 6 miles north of the Brahmaputra. In the immediate neighbourhood is the celebrated Mahamuni temple, situated on the summit of a low hill. The place is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India, not only Hindus, but also Buddhists from beyond the Himalayas, who venerate it as a spot rendered sacred by the presence of the founder of their faith. Tahsildar's Court and post-office. [m.]

Kamalpur.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Kamakhya.—Hill, about 2 miles west of Gauhati, overlooking the Brahmaputra river. On the summit is a celebrated and richly endowed temple of Kamakhya, a local name of Durga, which has given its name to the hill. The principal annual gatherings at this shrine are the *Purushdrana* in January, to commemorate the marriage of the goddess with the god Kameswar ; the *Manasa-puja* in August, and the *Saradiya-puja* in September. All these festivals are attended by large crowds of people.

Kholabandha.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Loharghat.—Village and post-town. [m.]

Mataikhar.—Forest reserve of *sal* trees, on one of the lowest spurs of the Khasi Hills. Area, 2,240 acres. The timber depôt is at Kukurma on the Kulsi river.

Milmillia.—Forest reserve of *sal* trees, on the left bank of the Kulsi river. Area, 3,558 acres.

Nalbari.—Trading village and police station on the south bank of the Noa nadi, about 30 miles from Gauhati. A by-weekly market. [p. m. s. t.]

Palasbari.—Market village and *Tahasili* ; situated on the left bank of the Brahmaputra. Considerable river traffic, and a local market twice a week. Police outpost station, Dak and Staging, Bungalows, and post-office. [m. s. T.]

Patan.—Forest reserve of *sal* timber, on the left bank of the Kulsi river. Area, 12 square miles.

Patacharkuchi (*Bajali*).—Village and post-town. [m.].

Pati-Darrang.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Raha.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar.

Ranakuchi.—Village and post-town. [m. s.].

Rangiya.—Village on the Baraliya river, about 20 miles from Gauhati. A centre of local trade. Contains Tahsildar's Court and post office [m.].

Rani.—Village under the jurisdiction of Tahsildar of Palashari. Contains Honorary Magistrate's Court.

Shorthihari.—Village and post-town. [m.].

Sonapur.—Market village on the Dikru river. A considerable centre of local trade. Contains tea-garden, police outpost station, Honorary Magistrate's Court and Dak Bunglow. [p. m. s. T.].

Tambulpur (*Tamalpur*).—Village and *Tahsili* with post office [m.].

Umananda (' *He whose delight is Uma*'—one of the names of Siva).—Small rocky island and temple in the channel of the Brahmaputra, opposite the town of Gauhati. It is a sacred site of pilgrimage, supposed to have been formed by the god Siva out of the dust with which he had marked his forehead. The rock is known to Europeans at Gauhati as (' Peacock Island).

KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills (*Kasia and Jynteah Hills*).—District in the Chief Commissionership of Assam ; which embraces the tract of country lying between Assam and Sylhet on the north and south ; and North Cachar, Naga Hills, and the Garo Hills, on the east and west. Area, 6,041 square miles ; Population, 197, 904 souls. The administrative head-quarters are at the station of Shillong.

The Khasi and Jaintia Hills form the central section of the watershed between the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma. The Khasi Hills and the Jaintia Hills constitute two separate tracts. The former are occupied by a collection of States, each governed by an elective ruler, on democratic principles ; and the latter are purely British territory. The Khasi Hills are remarkable for the absence of forest. The natural wealth of the Khasi Hills is confined to the limestone quarries along the southern slope. Among other natural products may be mentioned coal, beeswax, lac, and caoutchouc.

Agricultural Products.—The chief crop is rice. Other crops grown for food are Indian corn, millet, and pulses. Betel leaf and betel-nut are largely grown, both for consumption and export. Sugar-cane is grown in some places, and cotton in the lower hills towards the Brahmaputra valley. Orange, limes, and pine-apples are grown to great perfection on the southern slopes of the hills, whence Calcutta draws its supply of these fruits.

Commerce.—The trade of the Khasi Hills is very considerable. *Exports*—chiefly potatoes, limestone, cotton, stick-lac, oranges, *pan* and *Supari*. *Imports*—chiefly rice, dry fish, cotton, cloth, salt, wheat-flour, tobacco, oil, and *ghi*.

CLIMATE.—Generally speaking, the climate of the hills is healthy, both for Natives and Europeans. Hoar frost lies on the ground almost every morning during the months of December, January and February. Shallow water occasionally freezes over, but snow never falls. The rainy season is from May to November. The District is liable to shocks of earthquake.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Khasi and Jaintia Hills constitute a Political Agency, independent of the ordinary jurisdiction. The British territory, which consists of the whole of the Jaintia Hills, the stations of Shillong and Cherra Punji, and a number of villages in the Khasi Hills, is administered under a special Code by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants. The Khasi petty States, 25 in number, are presided over by elective Chiefs, variously styled Seims, Wahadadars, Sardars, and Langdohs. These chiefs have jurisdiction over their own subjects in all cases except homicide. For fiscal purposes the District contains only one Sub-division, called Jowai. The total revenue of the District to the British Government amounts to about Rs. 110,000 and the expenditure nearly Rs. 100,000. The management of education in the hills is chiefly in the hands of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission, whose efforts have been rewarded by most satisfactory results. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner (with powers of District Magistrate, and of Sub-Judge); Extra Assistant Commissioner (with powers of 1st class Magistrate); District Staff officer; Conservator of Forests; Superintendent of Police; Executive Engineer; Civil Surgeon; Chaplain, Marriage Registrar; and Inspector of schools. For further information regarding the heads of all the departments of Government at Shillong see page 16.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Cherra.—Petty State with population about 10,000. Revenue about Rs. 9,000. The presiding chief, whose title is *Siem* is named U Hajan Manik.

Cherra-Poonjee.—Chief town of Cherra State, 30 miles from Shillong. Contains office of 2 Marriage Registrars, police station, Dak Bunglow, and post office. [m. s. t.].

Digru (or *Sonapuria*).—River, rising in the Khasi Hills, and flowing into Kamrup District, where it emerges near the village of Sonapur, whence it is locally known as the Sonapuria. It joins the Kalang river, just above the junction of the latter with the Brahmaputra. In the Khasi Hills, the Digru is known as the Um-thru.

Dingier.—Range of mountains (highest peak 6,400 feet above sea-level), which takes its name from a mythical tree (Dung-tree), which according to Khasi legend, grew here in ancient times and reached up to heaven. The fable says that the tree was destroyed by God on account of the impiety of men who essayed to invade heaven by climbing up its branches.

Jaflang.—Market village at the south foot of the Khasi Hills, frequented by Khasi and Synteng traders.

Jaintia.—A tract of country in the Province of Assam ; once a State under an independent Raja, but now divided into the Jaintia Hills, which form part of the District of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Several shrines of Kali (goddess) in Jaintia are frequented places of pilgrimage.

Jaintia Hills.—For administrative purposes, the Jaintia Hills are regarded as a Sub-division of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District. This tract covers an area of about 2,000 square miles. The administrative head-quarters and the residence of the Extra Assistant Commissioner are at the station of Jowai.

Jirang.—Petty State, presided over by a *Sardar* named Moit Sing. Population about 900. Jirang contains some of the finest *sal* forests in the District.

Jowai (*Jowye*).—Village and administrative head-quarters of the Jaintia Hills Sub-division. Population about 4,000. Jowai is the residence of the Extra Assistant Commissioner (sub-divisional officer) ; 2 Marriage Registrars and Sub-Inspector of schools, and, as the centre of a system of hill roads, it possesses a considerable trade. [p. m. s.].

Kapili.—River, rising in the Jaintia Hills, and flowing northwards into Nowgong District. For a long distance it forms the boundary between the Jaintia and the North Cachar Hills, and it ultimately falls into the Kalang, an offshoot of the Brahmaputra at Jagi. The banks are rocky throughout. On the banks of the Kapili river on the Cachar border, at a place called Sumir, there is a hot spring, the water of which contains carbonate of lime.

Kanchiang (*Kynchiong*).—River in the Khasi Hills, which flows south into Sylhet District, and ultimately joins in the main stream of the Surma or Barak under the name of the Jadukata.

Khyrim (or *Nong Khreno*).—Petty State, presided over by a *Siem* or Chief named U Klur Singh. Population about 25,500. Revenue nearly Rs. 9,000.

Kiling (or *Um-iani*).—River, rises in the Khasi Hills, not far to the west of the Shillong peak, and flowing north-east into Nowgong District, empties into the Kapili river. Um-iani is the Khasi name of the river ; in Nowgong it is called the Kiling.

Kulsi.—River, which formed by the junction of the Khri and Umgin streams in the Khasi Hills. The united stream flows north into Kamrup District ; and falls into the Brahmaputra. On its banks in Kamrup District are several valuable forests of *sal* trees. The timber depôt is at Kukurmara, at the crossing of the trunk road. A portion of the river is leased annually as a fishery.

Lait-mao-doh.—Mountain range in the Khasi Hills. Highest peak 5,377 feet above sea-level.

La-ka-dong (or *Umat*).—Village in the south of the Jaintia Hills. There is a coal-field here. The mineral is of an excellent quality either for producing gas or coke.

Langrin (*Langrin*).—Petty State, presided over by a *Siem* or Chief called U Bor. Population about 12,000. Revenue about Rs. 2,000.

Lao-bah.—Mountain range ; highest peak above sea-level, 4,464 feet.

Lao-ber-sat.—Mountain range ; highest peak above sea-level, 5,400 feet.

Lao-syn-nia.—Mountain range ; highest peak above sea-level, 5,775 feet.

Lengjut.—Trading village on the Nowgong border of the Jaintia Hills. Weekly market.

Luka.—River, which is fed by several streams rising in the hills forming the south-eastern corner of the Jaintia Hills, and falls into the main stream of the Surma near the Mulaghul village in Sylhet District.

Lumbaiong.—Mountain range ; highest peak, 4,646 feet above sea-level.

Mahram.—Petty State with population about 8,500, and revenue Rs. about 1,000. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Kison Singh.

Malai-soh-mat.—Petty State with population about 600 and revenue Rs. 400, chiefly from dues on lime-quarries. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Shongnam Singh.

Mao-don.—Petty State with population about 400. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Sardar*, is named U Lah Singh. Market for trade (millet, pine-apples, oranges and chillies) with Sylhet.

Mao-iong.—Petty State with population about 2,000. Revenue about Rs. 400, chiefly from dues on lime-quarries. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Jit Singh.

Maolongkeng.—Village with Marriage Registrar's office.

Mao-san-ram.—Petty State on a mountain range of the same name. Population 1,200. Revenue about Rs. 400. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Ramman. Highest peak 5,810 feet above sea level, and coal is found at an elevation of 4,000. feet.

Mao-thad-rai-shan.—Mountain range ; highest peak, 6,297 feet above sea-level.

Mariao.—Petty State with population 4,000 ; revenue about Rs. 150. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Ji Singh.

Mau-nai.—Village with Marriage Registrar's office.

Mauphlang.—Mountain plateau, with a village of the same name, 14 miles from Shillong. The village contains a Mission school, dispensary, hospital, and post office. [m. s.]

Mofflong.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Myllim (*Molim*).—Petty State with population about 15,000

and revenue Rs. 3,000. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Hain Manik.

Nong-khlao.—Petty State with population about 8,000, and revenue Rs. 2,100. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Kin Singh.

Nong-krem.—Village in the State of Khyrim, near which iron-ore is found in abundance, and of the best quality.

Nongpoh.—Village and post-town [m.]. Contains also Supervisor's office and Dak Bungalow.

Nong-soh-pohah.—Petty State with population about 900 and revenue Rs. 130. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named U Ksan.

Nong-spung.—Petty State with population 1,600. The presiding Chef, whose title is *Siem* is named U Santen Singh. He derives his income from his commission as *mauzadar* in Kamrup, and his share of the revenue of the Mathekar forest on the border of that district.

Nong-stoin.—Petty State, 52 miles from Shillong. Population 9,000, and revenue about Rs. 4,500. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem* is named U Borsan Singh.

Nong-tar-men.—Petty State with population 500. Revenue Rs. 250, almost entirely derived from dues on lime quarries. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Sardar*, is named U Jantrai.

Rambrai.—Petty State under the presidency of a *Siem* named U Amar Singh. Population about 2,300. Revenue about Rs. 450.

Rupnath.—Village in the *pargana* of Amwai, in the Jaintia Hills, with a Hindu temple greatly frequented by pilgrims from the plains of Sylhet. In the neighbourhood are several caverns in the limestone formation, extending for a great distance beneath the earth. Out of one of these a Chinese army is fabled to have marched to the invasion of India. In another, the hanging stalactites have been carved to represent the gods of the Hindu pantheon.

Shella.—Petty State, presided over by four ellective Chiefs of equal authority, with the title of *Wahadadars*. Population about 6,500 ; revenue Rs. 700. A station of the Marriage Registrar, and also of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission.

Shillong (*Old name Idhu*).—Chief town of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, 64 miles from Gauhati (*by tonga dak in a single day*). The Chief Commissioner permanently resides here, and also the heads of all the departments of Government. The town contains a Church, also a printing press and charitable dispensary. The climate of Shillong is singularly miled and equable. A large weekly market is held in the *bazar*. Dak Bungalow and post-office [m. s. T.]

Shillong.—Mountain range, overlooking the station of the same name. The highest peak 6,450 feet above the sea. This peak is the site to which the name Shillong properly belongs.

Sohi-ong.—Petty State with population about 2,500 ; presided over by a *Lyng-doh.*

Thariaghat.—Village at the southern foot of the Khasi Hills, on the main road from Cherra Punji to Sylhet. Contains police outpost and Dak Bungalow.

Umsing.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Warbah (or *Bhawal*)—Petty State with population about 650. Revenue Rs. 1,820 chiefly from royalties on lime quarries. The presiding Chief, whose title is *Siem*, is named Baman Singh.

LAKHIMPUR.

Lakhimpur (*Old name for Dibrugarh*).—A District occupying the extreme eastern portion of the Province of Assam, situated on both banks of the Brahmaputra. It is bounded on the north by the Daphla, Miri, Abar, and Mishmi Hills ; east by the Mishmi and Singpho Hills ; south by the watershed of the Patkai range and the Naga Hills ; west by the Districts of Darrang and Sibsagar, the former District being separated by the Maramarnai river, and the latter by the Dihing and Disang rivers. Area 3,724 square miles. Population 254,053. Suder Station Dibrugarh, 856 miles from Calcutta. Lakhimpur is also the head-quarters of the Lakhimpur Battalion.

MINERALS.—Coal and petroleum are known to exist in many spots near Jaipur and Makum. Limestone is found in the bed of the Brahmaputra, near Sadiya. Many salt and mineral springs are found in the low hillocks throughout the District.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the one staple crop, the only other cereal cultivated being Indian corn in small quantities. The miscellaneous crops comprise several sorts of fibres and of sugar-cane, mulberry, long pepper, potatoes and pumpkins. Among fruit-trees, are the orange, lime, lemon, citron, and plantain.

MANUFACTURES.—Local manufactures consist chiefly of mats, basket-work, silk cloth and pottery. The cultivation and manufacture of tea is conducted by European capital and under European supervision.

COMMERCE.—The chief centres of trade are Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur town, Jaipur and Sadiya. The export consists of tea, *muga*, silk thread, India rubber, beeswax, ivory and mustard seed ; in return for which the following articles are imported—rice, opium, tobacco, salt, oil, iron, and cotton cloth.

CLIMATE.—The climate is of an exceptional character. Hot and rainy season, from June to October ; April and May, particularly cool and pleasant ; November to March dry season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two administrative Sub-divisions—North Lakhimpur and Sadiya. Revenue about Rs. 850,000 and Expenditure nearly Rs. 205,000. Educational progress is considerably advanced. The Government offices at Dibrugarh consist of

Deputy Commissioner (also District Magistrate and Sub-Judge) ; Assistant Commissioner (also 2nd class Magistrate) ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (also 1st class Magistrate, Munsiff with powers of a Judge of Small Causes Court) ; Sub-deputy Collector ; Commandant, Military Police ; Honorary Surgeon ; Minister ; Deputy Conservator of Forests ; Cantonment Magistrate ; Civil Surgeon ; District Engineer ; Sub-Engineer ; Sub-Assistant Telegraphs ; District Superintendent of Police ; Inspector of Police ; Overseer ; Head Master High School ; and Minister. For further information concerning Dibrugarh see Dibrugarh.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abar.—Tract of country, occupied by an independent tribe called the Abars (a quarrel-some and sulky race).

Abar Hills.—Tract of country on the north-east frontier of India. It lies north of Lakhimpur District ; distant about 60 miles from Sadiya, and 100 from Dibrugarh. Nearest railway station is Talup.

Abhaipur.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Barahapjan.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Dibrugarh [p. m. s. t.].

Barbarua.—Village and post-town [m.].

Bogdong (*Bogaung*).—Railway station 20 miles from Dibrugarh.

Bomjor.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Borpathar.—Village, where a detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion is stationed.

Brahmakund.—The Brahmakund or Parasuramkund is the gorge through which the smallest and most southerly branch of the Brahmaputra (which alone bears the name of the great river) finds its way to the plains. It is a famous place of pilgrimage, and is annually resorted to by large numbers of Hindu devotees, although the journey to it is both difficult and dangerous.

Buri Dihin.—River, which rises in the Patkai hills and flows in a westerly course until it reaches the Brahmaputra. Not navigable.

Chabua.—Village and railway station [R. W.] with post office [m. s. t.].

Dakuakhana.—Village and post-town [m. t.].

Deo Dubi.—The Deo Dubi or Pool of the Demon is a dark pool of great depth in the gorge through which the Disang river leaves the Naga Hills.

Dibong.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Dibru (or *Sonapur*).—River in the southern half of Lakhimpur District, which flows nealy parallel to the Brahmaputra, for about 100 miles, and finally empties itself into that river just below the town of Dibrugarh, to which it has given its name.

Dibrugarh.—Chief town and head-quarters of Lakhimpur District, situated on the Dibru river, about 4 miles above its confluence with the Brahmaputra. It is the terminus of the river trade, and also railway station [W.]. Contains Government Dak Bungalow, Club House, and post office [m. s. t.].

Digboi.—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Dibrugarh.

Dihang (or *Dihong*).—River, one of the three which contribute to make up the Brahmaputra. It is supposed to pierce the barrier range of the Himalayas through a narrow gorge in the Abar Hills.

Dihing.—The name of two rivers—(1) the Buri Dihing, and (2) the Noa Dihing, which contribute to make up the waters of the Brahmaputra.

Dihing Bridge.—Railway station, 58 miles from Dibrugarh. Government Dak Bungalow.

Dijmur.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Dikom.—Village and post-town [m. s. t.].

Dikrang.—Village, where a detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion is stationed.

Dinjan.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Dibrugarh.

Diphu.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Doom-Dooma (*Dum-dum*).—Town and railway station. [R. W.] with Government Dak Bunglow, and post office [m. s. T.]. Distant 43 miles from Dibrugarh.

Dum-Duma Garden.—Railway station [R.], 2 miles from Doom-Dooma town.

Hulmari.—Village and post-town [m. t.].

Jeypore (*Jaipur*).—Town and chief centre of trade, situated on the left bank of the Dihing river, on the frontier of the Naga Hills. In the neighbourhood are extensive coal-fields. A detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion is stationed here. [p. m. s. t.].

Kamalabari.—Village and post-town [m. t.].

Kathani.—Village and post-town [m.].

Kerimpani.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Khamti Hills.—A tract of country on the extreme eastern frontier of Assam, bordering on Lakhimpur District ; occupied by the Khamtis, a hill tribe of Shan origin, akin to the Ahams.

Khowang.—Village and post-town [m. t.].

Lahoal (*Old name Tinali*).—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Dibrugarh. [p. m. t.].

Lahori.—Railway station 33 miles from Dibrugarh.

Lakhimpur, North.—Sub-division in the north of Lakhimpur District, chief village and head-quarters of the sub-division of the same name, situated on the Gariajan river, a tributary of the Subansiri. Distant 96 miles from Sadiya. The place is the residence of an Assistant Commissioner and Supervisor. A detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion is also stationed here, occupying a strong masonry fort. The public buildings include a lock-up and a charitable dispensary.

Ledo.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Lohit.—Important branch of the Brahmaputra river, which for a long distance forms the boundary between the Districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. After a winding course of about 70 miles, it rejoins the parent stream near the confluence of the Dhaneswari.

Makum.—Village and railway junction station [R. W.] in North Lakhimpur Sub-division, on the Buri Dihing river, 35 miles from Dibrugarh. In the neighbourhood are valuable deposits of coal and petroleum. [p. m. s. t.].

Margherita —Village and post-town [m. s. t.].

Matak.—Tract of country, lying along the south or left bank of the Brahmaputra ; bounded on the south by the Buri Dihing river, and on the east by the Singpho hills. It is chiefly inhabited by the Mataks (a rude tribe of Ahams).

Mishmi Hills.—Tract of country on the eastern frontier of Assam, and extending to the confines of Tibet, occupied by the hill tribe known as Mishmis.

Noading.—River, rising in the Singpho hills, and flows in a westerly direction into the main stream of the Brahmaputra just above Sadiya.

Oaklands (*Nagaghully*).—Village and post-town [m. s. t.].

Panitolla.—Village and railway station [R.] with post office [m. s. t.].

Pathalipam.—Village and post-town [m.].

Poba.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Rangagora.—Village and post-town [m. s. T.]. Contains Honorary Magistrate's Court.

Ranganadi.—River in the north of Lakhimpur District, which rises in the Daphla Hills, and flowing south, empties itself into the Subansiri below Goramur. It is navigable by small boats all the year through.

Sadiya *(Old name Shaikwa)*- A Sub-division in Lakhimpur District, and chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the right bank of the main stream of the Brahmaputra, 64 miles from Dibrugarh. Nearest railway station Talap, which is 14 miles distant from Sadiya. It is the extreme north-east frontier outpost of British India, and has always possessed much political importance. An Asistant Political Officer (with powers of 1st class Magistrate) has been stationed

here, to conduct political relations with the frontier tribes, especially the Abars and Mishmis. In order to promote friendly relations with the neighbouring hill tribes of Khamtis, Mishmis, and Singphos, a fair is held annually in the month of February, on which occasion Government presents are distributed among the frontier tribes. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sanpura.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Sesa (*Sasu*).—River in the south of Lakhmipur District, which rises in a marsh near the village of Bajaltali, and, flowing south-west, empties itself into the Buri Dihing near its junction with the Brahmaputra.

Sesseri.—Village and station of detachment of Lakhimpur Battalion.

Singpho Hills.—Tract of countray bordering the extreme eastern frontier of Assam, occupied by the Singhphos, a wild tribe who are said to be an offshoot of the Ka-khyens of Burma.

Steamerghat (*Mohanamukh*). —Railway Station with post office [m. s. t.].

Subansiri.—Great river in the north-east of the Province of Assam, which contributes to form the main stream of the Brahmaputra. Its source and upper course, like those of the Brahmaputra itself, are entirely unknown ; but it is supposed to rise far up among the mountains of Tibet, and finally empties itself into the Brahmaputra in Sibsagar District.

Sumdiri.—River in the north of Lakhimpur District, which rises far up amid the Daphla Hills, and, flowing south, ultimately falls into the Subansiri, a tributary of the Brahmaputra.

Talap (*Dangri*).—Village and railway station [W.] with Government Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Tengakhat.—Village and post-town [m.].

Tingrai.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Dibrugarh.

Tinsukia.—Village and railway station [R. W.], 30 miles from Dibrugarh. Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Workshops.—Railway station [R.], 1 mile from Dibrugarh.

LUSHAI.

Lushai (*or Kuki*) **Hills.**—A wild and imperfectly known tract of country on the north-east frontier of India, extending along the southern border of the Assam District of Cachar, and the eastern border of the Bengal District of Chittagong. On the east, the Lushai Hills stretch away into the unexplored mountains of Burma. This extensive region is occupied by numerous family of tribes, who are known indifferently as Lushais or Kukis. The name ' Kuki' is found in early records of the

last century, and is still commonly applied to those colonies who have crossed the frontier and settled within British territory ; but the appellation of ' Lushai' has won official recognition since the Lushai expedition of 1871-1872.

The principal characteristic common to all the Lusháis, in which they markedly differ from the other tribes on the Assam frontier, is their feudal organization under hereditary chiefs. Each village is under the military command of a chief or *lal*, who must come of a certain royal stock, but who exercises his authority by the voluntary submission of his subjects, as the number of his followers depends upon the successs which attends his border forays. The chief exercises absolute power in the village ; and his dignity and wealth are maintained by a large number of slaves, and by fixed contributions of labour from his free subjects. Like all other hill tribes, the Lushais cultivate rice and a few more scanty crops on clearings in the jungle, according to the *jum* or nomadic system of agriculture ; but their main occupation is hunting and warfare. Their domestic animals are the *gayal* or wild cow, the hill goat, and the pig. The *gayal* is not kept for agriculture or for milking, but only for slaughter at solemn sacrifices. Women are held in some sort of estimation, though they perform the whole burden of both in-door and out-door life. They are skilled at weaving a peculiar kind of rug or *puri*, which forms to some extent an article of export. The other articles which the Lushais bring down to the markets on the plains are caoutchouc, ivory, raw cotton, and beeswax, in exchange for which they take away rice, salt, tobacco, brass-ware, cloth, and silver. Both sexes wear a homespun sheet of cotton cloth, which is generally dyed blue. The average height of the men is about 5 feet 8 inches. They are described as well made and wonderfully muscular, but of a sulky and forbidding cast of countenance. Area,3,500 square miles. Population 41,590.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aijal.—Town and fort also the head-quarters of Deputy Commissioner. Contains post office [m. s. T.]

Changsil.—Village and post-town [m. s. T.]. A detachment of Surma Valley Battalion is also stationed here.

Sonai.—Hill stream, which rises in Lushai Hills, and falls into the Barak at Sonaimukh, where there is a toll station for forest produce. Some shops have been erected on the banks of the Sonai, within Lushai territory, for which the traders pay rent to the Lushai chiefs.

MANIPUR.

Manipur (*the town of jewels*).—Native State on the frontier of north-eastern India ; being bounded on the north by the Naga Hills District, on the west by Cachar, on the east by a part of Upper Burma, and on the south by the country inhabited by various tribes of Lushais, Kukis, and Sutis. For political purposes it is attached to Cachar District. Distant 132 miles from Silchar. The total area of the territory is about 8,000 square miles, that of the valley proper about 650 square miles. Number of villages 954 ;

population about 230,000 The town is situated on the right bank of the Nanhutha Khyong river, 435 miles from Calcutta *via* Goalando, Sylhet, Cachar, and Jeeraghat (here Manipur territory begins). Manipur is a very rugged country, with one great valley in the midst, and is inhabited by a number of distinct tribes, all more or less uncivilised. In the central valley, which is in every respect the most important part of Manipur, rice, pulse, sugar-cane, and tobacco grow luxuriantly ; and the tea plant, which is indigenous to the soil, flourishes throughout. The valley is rich in salt springs ; iron-ore also occurs, and the metal is manufactured into axes, arrow-heads, and rude agricultural implements. Cotton cloth of a strong description is woven, and drinking and other vessels are wrought ; these last, as well as the coin of the country, being made of bell-metal. The chief imports from Cachar consist of areca-nuts, calicoes, broadcloths, brass vessels, hookahs, tobacco, spices, tools and implements, woollen manufactures, and various small articles of luxury. The principal exports are ponies, cloth, silk, hockey sticks, beeswax, tea seed, ivory, and India-rubber. Manipur is favourably situated for commerce, but the system of Government is opposed to its development. There are no taxes, but instead, all the males above 16 years of age are divided into four classes, and each class performs State service ten days in rotation. Thus all are brought on duty either as sepoys, cultivators, or artificers ten days in forty all the year round, but none are remunerated. The people though professedly Hindus, have not yet given up their ancient worship, and many of their ceremonies and customs are abhorrent to real Hindus. Polygamy is common ; the women are slaves ; the will of the reigning prince is the only law.

Apart from payments in kind, the money revenue of the State, including the compensation of Rs. 6,370 a year, paid by the British Government for the surrender to the Burmese of the Kubo valley, is estimated at from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 annually from all sources. Manipur pays no tribute to the British Government.

State Officials.—There are two Joint Prime Ministers to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur, and two Interpreters (English and Burmese.)

There are two chief Courts of justice, the Chirap and the Military Court. The Chirap consists of 13 senior members, all of whom are appointed by the Raja. The military court consists of the 8 senior officers of the army, named generals, colonels, and majors, and other officers. In this Court, all cases in which sepoys are concerned are heard. There is also a court called Paja, or women's court, in which all cases of family dispute in which women are concerned, wife-beating, adultery, etc., are in the first instance heard ; serious cases may afterwards come before the Chirap. There are also minor courts for cattle disputes etc. Species of village clubs under the head of the village adjudicate in minor cases ; and in the event of a village falling into extreme poverty, they supply him with food ; in sickness, they look after him ; and in the case of his death, provide wood etc, for his cremation. The Manipur valley, enjoys a temperate climate. At the hottest season, the nights and mornings are

always cool. In the cold weather, fogs are common in the valley. Hoar-frost is usual, but ice does not form on the pools. The relations of Manipur with the British Government are conducted through a Political Agent (who is appointed from among the District officers of the Province) and Superintendent of Manipur State. Besides the Inspector of Post offices, Executive Engineer Manipur Road, and Sub-Engineer, Manipur contains a school (fairly well attended), dispensary, jail, which is situated within the Raja's enclosure and post office [m. s. T.].

NAGA HILLS.

Naga Hills (*Old aame for Kohima*).—A District forming the south-easterly corner of the Province of Assam ; being a mountainous border land between the District of Nowgong in the Brahmaputra valley, and the State of Manipur. Area, 5,710 square miles. Population 122,867. The administrative head-quarters are at the station of Kohima, 830 miles from Calcutta.

MINERALS.—Coal on the Rengma hills, limestone along the banks of the Namber and Jamuna rivers. Chalk and slate have also been found. Hot springs in many places.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crop grown throught the hills is rice ; the other food crops comprise Indian corn and various vegetables. The local products available for export comprise rice, cotton, cloth woven from the nettle fibre, ivory, beeswax, and various dyes obtained from the jungle. In exchange, salt and iron are imported.

ADMINISTRATION.—The revenue and expenditure about Rs. 6,000,000 and 5,000,000 respectively. The District contains only one sub-division called Mokokchang. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner ; 2 Assistant Commissioners (one 1st class, and the other 2nd class, Magistrate) ; Commandant, Military Police ; Executive Engineer ; Assistant Engineer; Overseer ; Assistant Superintendent of Police; Civil Surgeon ; and Head Master of High School. For further information concerning Kohima town see Kohima.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Barpathar.—Village and post-town [m. t.].

Dayang (*Doyong*).—River, rises in the prolongation of the Barel range which runs through the Naga Hills, and falls into the Dhaneswari river, a short distance above Golaghat.

Deotigarh.—Mountain range forming a portion of the south-eastern boundary of the Naga Hills District, where it marches with Manipur. The range is really a prolongation of the Barel range, and contains the fine peaks of Khurrho (8,804 feet) and Kopamidza (8,376 feet).

Dhaneswari.—River, rising under Samaguting in the northern spurs of the Barel mountains, and finds its way into the Brahmaputra, near the village of Bagdwar Chaprai.

Dhansirimukh.—Village with a Supervisor's office.

Dimapur.—Village on the Dhaneswari river, 12 miles north of Samaguting ; the site of an early capital of the Kachari Rajas, the ruins and tanks of which are still to be found amid the jungle. Dimapur is now a police outpost, and the centre of trade with the Nagas. Contains Overseer's office, also post office [m. s. T.].

Henema.—Village and station of detachment of Naga Hills Battalion.

Jamuna.—River in the north of the Naga Hills, and flowing first south and then west along the southern foot of the Rengma hills, finally falls into the Kapili, at the village of Jamuna-mukh. Coal and limestone are found in certain portions of its bed.

Kigwema.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Kohima.—Village and Sudder Station of Naga Hills District. It is also the head-quarters of the Naga Hills Battation [P. m. s. T.].

Lakhu.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Lozema.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Mokokchang.—Sub-division of Naga Hills District, and Chief village of the Sub-division of the same name. Contains offices of Assistant District Superintendent of Police (sub-divisional officer), of Overseer, and of Marriage Registrar. A detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is also stationed here. [p. m.].

Mongsemdi.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Nambar.—River (tributary to the Dhaneswari). In one portion of its course it forms a fine waterfall, passing over a reef of limestone rock, near which are some hot springs. It has given its name to an extensive forest.

Nankam.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Nichuguard.—Village and station of detachment of Naga Hills Battalion. [p. m. s. T.].

Piphima.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Rengma.—Mountain group in the Naga Hills, forming a portion of the range known as the Mikir Hills lying between the Jamuna and Kaliani rivers. Height between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above sea-level. The tract is inhabited by the Rengma tribe of Nagas.

Saffrai.—River, rising in the Naga Hills, and falling into the Disang river in Sibsagar District. Length about 9 miles. Coal deposits exist near the source of the river, and several tea-gardens are situated on its banks.

Samaguting.—Forntier outpost station, situated on a tributary of the Dhaneswari river, about 66 miles from Golaghat in Sibsagar District. The site is more healthy. The country round Samaguting is inhabited by the Kacha tribe of Nagas.

Tamlu. – Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Themokodima.—Village, at which a detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed.

Wokka.—Village and head-quarters of Tahsildar. A detachment of Naga Hills Battalion is stationed here. [p. m. t.].

NOWGONG.

Nowgong (*Naogaon* ' Old name Khagrijan ').—District of Assam. It forms one of the central Districts of the Brahmaputra valley ; bounded on the north by the Brahmaputra ; on the east by Sibsagar District and the Naga Hills ; on the south by the Khasi and Jaintia Hills ; and on the west by Kamrup District. Area, 3,258 square miles. Population 344,141. Chief Station Nowgong.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crop throughout the District is rice ; other crops include mustard grown as an oil-seed, several varieties of pulses, sugar-cane, jute, rhea, or china grass, betel-leaf and tobacco. Cotton is also cultivated by the Mikirs. *Exports.*—Tea, mustard-seed, cotton, jungle products, and a little rice ; in return for which are received salt, sugar, oil, ghi (clarified butter) and miscellaneous European goods.

MANUFACTURES.—Weaving of silk and cotton cloth ; jewellers' work in gold and silver ; basket and mat making ; and the making of various utensils from brass, bell-metal, and iron.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District is considered extremely unhealthy, owing partly to the numerous swamps and partly to the utter disregard of sanitary precautions displayed by the inhabitants of the place.

ADMINISTRATION.—The administrative staff of Nowgong District consists of a Deputy Commissioner (with powers of District Magistrate, and of Sub-Judge) ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (with powers of Magistrate, 1st class, of Munsiff, and of Judge of Small Causes Court) ; Assistant Superintendent of Police; Sub-Deputy Collector; Sub-Engineer; Civil Medical Officer; Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests ; 3 Marriage Registrars ; Head Master of High School ; and Overseer. The revenue and expenditure of the District is nearly 8 and 2 laks of Rupees respectively. In the spread of education, Nowgong ranks second to Kamrup among all the Districts of Assam. For further information regarding Nowgong town see Nowgong.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Barnadi.—River, flowing south from the mountains of Bhutan into the Brahmaputra, in Nowgong District. It is navigable by large

country boats in the rainy season, and by canoes during the rest of the year.

Chapari-mukh.—Village and a place of permanent market.

Dabaka.—Village and police station with post office [m.].

Dharamtul.—Village and post-town [m.].

Dhing.—Village and post-town [m.].

Jagi.—Village and police station with post office [m.].

Jaklabandha (*Konwarital*).—Village and post-town [m. s.].

Jhaluguti.—Village and post-town [m.].

Kakomari.—Village and post-town [m.].

Kalang.—Important offshoot of the Brahmaputra, which issues from the left bank a few miles below Bishnath in Darrang District on the opposite side of the river, and rejoins the Brahmaputra at Panikhaiti, about 15 miles above Gauhati.

Kamakhya.—Small range, situated between the Brahmaputra and its offshoot the Kalang, about 1,500 feet high. On one of the hills, called the Kamakhya Parbat, stands a temple of the goddess Durga; and the slopes are under tea cultivation.

Kampur.—Village and post-town [m.]. Contains also Honorary Magistrate's office.

Kharikhana.—Village and post-town [m.].

Kohabar.—Village with a Staging Bungalow.

Kotiatali.—Village and post-town [m.].

Messa.—Village and post-town [m. s. T.].

Mikir Hills.—Tract to the north of the Naga Hills proper, chiefly occupied by the aboriginal tribe of Mikirs. The Mikir Hills constitute a very remarkable outlying block of the main range, reaching from the Garo Hills to the Patkai range in the Naga Hills, but are completely cut off from it by the valleys of the Dhansiri on the east, and by those of the Diyang, Jamuna, and Kopili rivers on the south-west.

Nelli.—Village and post-town [m. s. T.].

Nonai.—River, rises in the Mikir Hills, and after receiving the Salna and the Chapanala, falls into the Kalang, at the village of Hariamukh.

Nowgong.—Chief town of the District of the same name, situated on the east bank of the Kalong river, 610 miles from Calcutta *via* Goalundo and Silghat. Population about 5,400. Besides the usual District staff, it contains 2 normal schools of the American Baptist Mission, Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Panimar.—Village on the Kapili river. In the neighbourhood, good building-stone and limestone abound.

Phulaguri (*Fulaguri*).—Village, at which a religious fair, attended by about 5,000 persons, is held annually for one day in March.

Puranigudam.—Trading and river-side village, contains Honorary Magistrate's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Raha (*Roha*).—Village and police station, 13 miles from Nowgong town. Contains Honorary Magistrate's Court and post office [m. s. T.]. There is an important ferry over the Kalang.

Samaguri.—Village and post-town [m.].

Silghat (*Koliabar*).—Market town and police station, situated on the Brahmaputra river, 32 miles from Nowgong town. It is also a calling station for river steamers. Contains Honorary Magistrate's Court and Staging Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Solona.—Village with Honorary Magistrate's Court.

Sonai.—Important navigable channel, which issues from the Brahmaputra, and falls into the Kalang, itself a similar offshoot from the Brahmaputra.

SIBSAGAR.

Sibsagar (*Seebsaugor*).—District in the Upper Valley of the Province of Assam ; bounded on the north and east by Lakhimpur District, south by the Naga Hills, and west by the Nowgong District. Area, 2,855 square miles. Population 4,57,274. Head-quarters Sibsagar town.

There are no mountains nor lakes, canals, or artifical watercourses in the District ; but there are many extensive marshy wastes, in which rattans and canes grow wild, and long-stemmed varieties of rice are cultivated. Innumerable varieties of creepers are found in the jungle. The mineral wealth of the District is said to comprise coal, iron, petroleum, and salt. A little gold dust is washed in several of the hill streams.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crop throughout the District is rice; the other crops include Indian corn, several varieties of pulses, mustard grown as an oil-seed, sugar-cane, betel-leaf, and cotton and indigo raised only by the hill tribe of Miris. The *sum* tree is an important object of attention in the neighbourhood of villages, for the sake of the silkworm that feeds on its leaves.

MANUFACTURES.—The local industries are limited to the weaving of silk and cotton cloth, the making of domestic utensils from brass and bell metal, and a coarse description of pottery.

COMMERCE.—*Exports*—Tea, silk, mustard seed, cotton, and jungle products. *Imports*—Salt, oil, opium, piece goods, and miscellaneous hardware.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Sibsagar, like that of the rest of the Assam velley, is comparatively miled and temperate. Scarcely a single month passes without some rain, but the year may be roughly divided into two seasons—the dry and cold season, extending from October to May, and the hot and rainy season, occupying the remainder of the year. Dense fogs prevail in the early mornings from November to February.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the north-east, and it seldom rises above the strength of a moderate breeze.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 Sub-divisions of Jorhat and Golaghat. Revenue about 10 lakhs of Rupees, and the expenditure about two-fifths of the revenue. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (with powers of District Magistrate, and of Sub-Judge) ; Assistant Commissioner (also 2nd class Magistrate) ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (one with powers of 1st class Magistrate, of Munsiff. and of Judge of Small Causes Court ; and the other with powers of Magistrate, 2nd class, and of Munsiff) ; Sub-deputy Collector ; Executive Engineer ; Deputy Conservator of Forests ; Superintendent and Examiner, Post Office Accounts ; Deputy Inspector of Schools ; Head Master High School ; Marriage Registrar ; Civil Surgeon ; Honorary Magistrate, Major-Commandant. Assam Valley Administrative Battalion; Government Pleader and Overseer. There are 3 charitable dispensaries in the District. For further information regarding Sibsagar town see Sibsagar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahatguri.—Village and post-town [m.].

Akar-ali.—Old raised road or *ali*, running from Golaghat to Nigiriting ; length about 20 miles.

Amguri.—Village with Honorary Magistrate's Court. [p. m. s. T.].

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

Badlipar.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Bar-ali.—Old raised road or *ali*, running from Nazira to Dikhumukh ; length about 22 miles.

Bokakhat.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

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

Cinnamara.—Village railway junction station, half an hour's journey from Jorhat. [p. m. s. T.].

Dehingmukh.—Village and steamer tation, about 2 hours' journey from Dibrugarh. [p. m. s. t.].

Dekumukh.—Village and steamer station, about 5 hours' journey from Dibrugarh by steamer.

Desangmukh.—Village and steamer station, 9 miles from Sibsagar, or about 4 hours' journey from Dibrugarh by steamer. [p. m. s. T.].

Dhansirimukh.—Village with Supervisor's office. [p. m. s. T.].

Dhodar-ali.—One of the most important of the raised roads, which runs parallel to the Brahmaputra through Sibsagar District, for a distance of 117 miles, and joins the Assam Trunk Road at the Dhaneswari river in the Golaghat Sub-division.

Dikumukh.—Village with Dak Bungalow. [p. m. t.].

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

Disoi (*Disai*).—River, rising in the Naga Hills, and flowing northwards into the Gela *Bhil*, which communicates with Brahmaputra near Nigiriting.

Garhgaon (*Gargaon*).—Ruined town and fort on the Dikhu river, to the south-east of Sibsagar town. The royal palace (one of the oldest buildings in the Province, surrounded by a brick wall about 2 miles in circumference), and the ruins of gatewayas, are still to be seen within the fortified cricumvallations which surrounded the town.

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

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

Golaghat.—Sub-division of Sibsagar District, also chief village, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, on the Dhaneswari river. Population about 2,300. Steamers reach Golaghat during the rainy season, and the river is navigable for small boats all the year through. An Assistant Commissioner (sub-divisional officer) with powers of Magistrate (1st class), and of Munsiff ; Extra Assistant Commissioner with powers of 2nd class Magistrate, and of Munsiff; Sub-Deputy Collector; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph offices; and 2 Supervisors hold their courts and offices here. [p. m. s. t.].

Gosaigaon.—Village and railway station, about 45 minutes' journey from Jorhat.

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

Jhanji (*Konamukh*).—Village with post office [m. t.].

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

Jorhat.—Sub-division of Sibsagar District, also village and head-quarters of Jorhat Sub-division, situated on the left bank of the Disoi river, 12 miles south of Kokilamukh. Population about 2,500. Jorhat has become the most important mart in the District. Many of the tea-gardens consign their produce by river steamer direct to England. The Jorhat Tea Company is chiefly owned by shareholders in that country. The superior administrative staff includes an Assistant Commissioner (sub-divisional officer) with powers of 1st class Magistrate ; Extra Assistant Commissioner with powers of Magistrate (1st class), of Munsiff and of a Judge of a Small Causes Court ; Sub-deputy Collector with powers of Magistrate (3rd class), and of Munsiff ; Inspector of Post offices ; Supervisor ; Honorary Magistrate ; and Overseer. The public buildings include a lock-up, a charitable dispensary, a Government High School, and an artisan's school. Post office [m. s. T.] and railway station. Route from Goalundo to Kokilamukh by steamer.

Kokilamukh.—Village and steamer station on the Brahmaputra river, 12 miles from Jorhat. Dak Bunglow. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Moriani (*Mariani*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nakachari.—Village 14 miles from Jorhat. Route from Goalando *via* Kokilamukhghat (by steamer), and Jorhat (by railway). [p. m. s. T.].

Nzira.—Village on the left bank of the Dikhu river, 10 miles from Sibsagar town, and 48 from Jorhat. Important as containing the head-quarters of the Assam Tea Company. The village contains steam mill, and a large *bazar*. [p. m. s. T.].

Negheriting (*Nigriting*).—' Old name Charali. '—Village and steamer station, on the left bank of the Brahmaputra, about 16 miles from Golaghat. Negheriting is the principal garden of the Brahmaputra Tea Company. It is also the port for Golaghat and a stopping-place for steamers plying on the Brahmaputra, which here disembark coolies and stores for the tea-gardens, and take return cargoes of tea. [p. m. s. t.].

Numaligarh (*Kamargaon*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Rangpur (*Old name for Sibsagar*).—Ruins, immediately south of Sibsagar town, marking the site of the residence of the Aham kings during the 17th century. A palace and a beautiful temple on the banks of the Jaisagar lake are both noticeable here.

Selang.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Shikarighat.—Village with post office [m. s. T.], 21 miles from Jorhat.

Sibsagar.—Chief town and Civil head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the Dikhu river, 554 miles from Calcutta, and 9 from the south bank of the Brahmaputra. Population about 6,400. The town contains a magnificent tank with several old temples on its bank, and large daily market. Sibsagar is the seat of river trade. During the rainy season, a small steamer plies on the Dikhu river from Dikhumukh to Nazira, calling at Sibsagar. Route by steamer from Goalando to Dikhnamukh during rainy season ; and to Disangmukh during dry season, and thence by road 9 miles. [P. m. s. T.].

Soklatunga (*Sharangagram*).—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sonari.—Village 30 miles from Sibsagar and 68 from Jorhat. [p. m. s. T.].

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

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

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

Titabar (*Charaipani*).—Village with post office [m. T.].

SYLHET.

Sylhet (*Srihatta*).—A District in the Province of Assam ; being bounded on the north by the Khasi and Jaintia Hills ; on the east by Cachar ; on the south by Tipperrah ; and on the west by Maimensingh. Area, 5,414 square miles. Population 2,154,593. Sudder station Sylhet Town.

MINERALS.—Coal-fields have been discovered in Sylhet. The northern hills yield an inexhaustible supply of limestone.

PRODUCTS.—The one staple crop cultivated throughout the District is rice. The other crops include—mustard, linseed, and *til* (sesamum), grown as oil-seeds, *China*, a variety of millet, cultivated chiefly in the west of the District as a substitute for rice ; several kinds of pulses, jute, sugar-cane, and cotton grown in patches amid the jungle by the hill tribes. Tea cultivation occupies a subordinate position in Sylhet, as compared with the neighbouring District of Cachar.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Sylhet is excessively damp. The rainy season generally lasts from April to October, and the remaining months are regarded as constituting the cold weather. The rainfall is very heavy, and has the effect of tempering the heat.

ADMINISTRATION.—For the ordinary work of administration, Sylhet is divided into 4 Sub-divisions called South Sylhet, Sunamganj, Karimganj, and Habiganj. The revenue and expenditure of the District are about 12 and 8 lakhs of rupees respectively. Within the last twenty years, education has made much progress in Sylhet. There are five charitable dispensaries in the District assisted by Government contributions, and 5 others supported entirely by local funds. *District Staff*—District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet, and Sessions Judge, Cachar ; Deputy Commissioner (also District Magistrate) ; 4 Extra Assistant Commissioners (2 with powers of Magistrate, 1st class, 1 as 2nd class, and 1 as 3rd class, Magistrate) ; Special Sub-Registrar ; Sub-Judge ; 2 Munsifs ; District Superintendent of Police ; Sub-Deputy Collector ; Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests ; Executive Engineer ; Overseer ; Inspector of Police ; Deputy Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley ; Head Master, High School ; 2 Honorary Magistrates ; Civil Surgeon ; Missionary ; Government Pleader ; Superintendent of Post Offices ; Superintendent of Jails ; and Chairman, Municipality. For further information regarding Sylhet town see Sylhet.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

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

Ajmirganj (*Old name Abidabad*).—Village and steamer station 134 miles from Sylhet. [p. m. s. t.].

Akhailkura *(Noakholly)*.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Atgram (*Ashtagram*).—Village with Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s.t.].

Azabpur.—Village and steamer station, 199 miles from Sylhet.

Azmeriganj (*Ajmirigang*).—Trading village and steamer station, on the Surma river, with considerable river-borne exports of rice, dried fish, bamboos and mats ; and imports of salt, tobacco, sugar and piece-goods.

Bahadurpur (*Badarpur*).—Village on the Lower Barak river, near the mouth of the Man river, 14 miles from Karimganj. Formerly a place of some trade.

Baidya Bazar.—Village and steamer station, 245 miles from Sylhet.

Balaganj.—Village and steamer station on the Kusiyara river, about 12 hours' journey from Silchar, thence 70 miles Sylhet by road. Large river-borne trade in rice, jute, oil-seeds, and *sitalpati* mats. The village contains police station, and Rural Sub-Registrar's office. [p. m. s. T.]

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

Baniaychong (*Baniachang*).—Village and police station, 8 miles from Ajmirganj (steamer station). There is a mosque of great local repute. Population about. 27,000. [p. m. s. t.]. *See* Laur.

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

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

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

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

Bekiteka (*Sankarpassa*)—.Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Berasri (*Bersi*).—Village with post office [m.].

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

Bhoyrab Bazar (*Bhairab Bazar*).—Village and steamer station, 204 miles from Sylhet.

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

Bisnandi—Village and steamer station, 237 miles from Sylhet.

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

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

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

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

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

Chatalpara.—Village and steamer station, 193 miles from Sylhet.

Chhatak (*Rasulganj*).—Village and steamer station on the left bank of the Surma river, 43 miles from Sylhet town. It is a thriving seat of river traffic, where the limestone, oranges, and potatoes of the Khasi Hills are collected for shipment to Bengal. Contains police station. [p. m. s. T.]

Deraichandpur.—Village and steamer station, 101 miles from Sylhet. Contains police station.

Dhaka-Dakshin.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dharampassa.—Village and police station. [p. m. s.].

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

Dilalpur.—Village and steamer station, 195 miles from Sylhet.

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

Duarabazar (*Dwarbazar*).—Village and steamer station, 61 miles from Sylhet. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Dullabcherra.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Duttagram (*Dattagram*).—Village with post office [m. s.],

Fenchuganj.—Village and steamer station, 15 miles from Sylhet. Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. T.].

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

Goalnagar.—Village and steamer station, 175 miles from Sylhet.

Gobindganj.—Village and steamer station, 23 miles from Sylhet.

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

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

Gopaya (*Mashajanbazar*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

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

Habiganj.—Sub-division of Sylhet District, also chief town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 87 miles from Sylhet *via* Inathganj and Fenchuganj. It is an important centre of trade. Contains large *bazar*, and police station. Population about 5,000. Government Officials include Assistant Commissioner (Sub-divisional officer) with powers of 1st class Magistrate ; 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners (with powers of 1st class Magistrate) ; Sub-Deputy Collector (3rd class Magistrate) ; 2 Munsiffs (with powers of Small Causes Court Judge) ; Captain, Surma Valley Light Horse ; Special Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate (2nd class Magistrate) ; and Inspector of Post offices. [p. m. s. T.].

Hingajiya.—Village and police station. Contains Rural Sub-Registrar's office. [p. m. s. t.].

Inathganj.—Village and post office [m. s. t.], 24 miles from Habiganj.

Indeswar.—Village and post office [m. s. t.].

Ita.—Small detached group of hills in the centre of the District. Area, about 50 square miles ; highest point, 300 feet above sea-level. The slopes, which were formerly over-grown with dense jungle and brushwood, are now converted into flourishing tea-gardens.

Jaintia (*Old name Jaintia Hills*).—Village and post office [m. s. t.]. The history of this place is as follows—The territory of the Raja of Jaintia was confiscated in 1835, in consequence of his complicity in the forcible seizure of certain British subjects, who were barbarously sacrified at

the shrine of Kali. The Raja, Indra Singh, was granted a pension of Rs. 6,000 a year, and he resided in Sylhet until his death in 1861. The plains portion of his territory, extending from the foot of the hills to the Surma river, was annexed to Sylhet District, while the remainder now constitutes the Jaintia Hills Sub-division of the Khasi Hills District.

Jaintiapur (or *Jaintia Bazar*).—Village on the old bed of the Hari river, at the foot of the Jaintia Hills. The place contains some interesting architectural remains. Weekly market.

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

Jaldhup.—Village and police station [p. m. t.].

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

Jatua (*Jatna*).—Village with post office [m.].

Kajaldhara.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

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

Kalighat.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Kalni.—One of the many channels of the Surma river in the south-west of Sylhet District, which all finally unite to form the main stream of the Meghna.

Kamalganj.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

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

Kanaighat.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Karimganj.—Sub-division of Sylhet District, also chief village and head-quarters of Karimganj Sub-division, on the Kusiara or southern branch of the Barak river, 34 miles from Sylhet, and 104 from Shillong. The village contains market and police station. The superior administrative staff includes an Assistant Commissioner (Sub-divisional officer) with powers of 1st class Magistrate, Extra Assistant Commissioner (also 1st class Magistrate), Lieutenant, Surma Valley Light Horse, Munsiff with powers of a Judge of Small Causes Court, Overseer and Special Sub-Registrar, [p. m. s. T.].

Kusiara.—The most southerly of the two branches of the Surma or Barak river in Sylhet District. The point of bifurcation is at the village of Bhanga on the Cachar boundary. The Kusiara, after receiving the waters of the Langai, Juri, and Manu rivers, takes the name of Bibiana, at Bahadurpur, where the old course of the Barak river bifurcates. Farther west, the waters of the Kusiara meet those of the Surma or northerly branch of the Barak. The united stream takes various names at different parts of its course, and at length contributes to make up the estuary of the Meghna.

Lakai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 19 miles from Habiganj.

Lakhat.—Village on the border of Sylhet District, at the south foot of the Khasi Hills. Bi-weekly market.

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

Langai.—River in the south-east of Sylhet District, which rises beyond the frontier, and, flowing northwards, forms the boundary between the Lushai hills and the State of Hill Tipperah. It ultimately falls into the Kusiara branch of the Surma or Barak near the village of Karimganj. The Langai has given its name to a valuable elephant *mahal* or hunting-ground, reserved for the operations of the commissariat *kheda*.

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

Lashkarpur.—Village on the Kwahi river, 8 miles from Habiganj. The village is celebrated for several handicrafts.

Latu (*Old name Jabainpur*).—Village with post office [m.].

Laur.—The Old name for one of the three Divisions of Sylhet District. The division of Gor or Sylhet proper was conquered by the Muhammadans in the 14th century, but Laur retained its independence until the time of the Mughal Emperor Akbar. The last Hindu Raja of Laur, Gobind, was summoned to Delhi, and there became a Musalman. His grandson, Abid Reza, abandoned Laur, and built the town of Baniyachang in the beginning of the 18th century.

Lauta.—Village with post office [m.].

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

Madhabpur.—Village and police station. Contains also Rural Sub-Registrar's office. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Maniknagar.—Village and steamer station, 224 miles from Sylhet.

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

Marcoolly.—Village and steamer junction station, 116 miles from Sylhet.

Maulvi-Bazar.—Village and head-quarters of the South Sylhet Sub-division. The administrative staff includes Assistant Commissioner (Sub-divisional officer), who is also 1st class Magistrate ; Extra Assistant Commissioner (also 1st class Magistrate) ; Captain, Surma Valley Light Horse ; 2 Munsiffs ; Special Sub-Registrar ; Supervisor ; 2 Lieutenants, Surma Valley Light Horse ; Inspector of Police ; and Post offie [m. s. T.].

Meghna.—The eastern estuary of the united waters of the Brahmaputra and Ganges. The name is properly applied only to the channel of the old Brahmaputra, from Bhairab Bazar downwards, after it has received the Surma or Barak from Sylhet ; but some maps mark the head-waters of the Meghna as a small stream meandering through the centre of Maimensingh District, and joining the Brahmaputra near Bhairab Bazar.

Mirashi.—Village with Honorary Magistrate's Court.

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

Mogla Bazar.—Village with post office [m.].

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

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

Mudna.—Village and steamer station, 163 miles from Sylhet.

Mulagul (or *Molaghul*).—Village and police station on the bank of the Luba river. Mulagul has given its name to a *mahal* or reserve for elephant-hunting. Weekly *bazar*.

Munshibazar.—Village and post office [m. s. t.].

Nabiganj.—Trading village and police station on the Barak branch of the Surma river. [p. m. s. t.].

Narpati.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Nilam's Bazar.—Village and post office [m. t.].

Pagla.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Pail.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Pailgaon.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Painda.—Offshoot of the Surma river, navigable throughout the year.

Patharia.—Hill range in the south of Sylhet District. Area, 47 square miles. Height 600 feet. In this tract, a peculiar perfume called *agar attar* is manufactured, and is said to be exported *via* Calcutta as far as Arabia and Turkey.

Patharkandi.—Village and post office [m. s. T.].

Patheriya.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Phaljar.—Village in the Jaintia plains in the north of Sylhet District ; containing a celebrated Hindu temple. A human sacrifice at this temple led to the British annexation of Jaintia in 1837.

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

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

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

Raghunandan.—Hill range in the south-west of Sylhet District, running north from the State of Hill Tipperah. Area, 61 miles ; height 200 feet above sea-level.

Rainagar.—Village and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajnagar.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Ratabari.—Village and post office [m.].

Sachna.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Saraganj (or *Langla*).—Hill range in the south of Sylhet District, running northwards as a spur from the State of Hill Tipperah. Area, 81 square miles ; height 1,100 feet.

Shaistaganj.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Shamsherganj.—Village with considerable river trade. [p. m. s.].

Shamshernagar.—Village and post office [m. s. T.].

Sibganj.—Village and post office [m.].

Silooah.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Singla.—River, flowing north from the Lushai Hills into the Kusiara branch of the Surma river. It has given its name to an elephant *mahal* or hunting ground, and also to a forest reserve.

Sonamganj (or *Sunamganj*).—A Sub-division of Sylhet District, also chief village (steamer station) with river trade, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the left bank of the Surma river, 73 miles from Sylhet town. The Sub-divisional Staff includes Extra Assistant Commissioner (Sub-divisional officer) with powers of 1st class Magistrate ; Munsiff (with powers of a Judge of Small Causes Court) ; Special Sub-Registrar ; and Sub-Deputy Collector (3rd class Magistrate). Sonamganj also contains a police station, jail, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

South Sylhet.—A Sub-division of Sylhet District. The administrative head-quarters of the Sub-division are at Maulvi Bazar. See Maulvi Bazar.

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

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

Sukhair (*Shakharbazar*).—Village with post office [m.].

Surma [or *Barak*).—River, which rises in the Cachar mountains and falls into the Meghna.

Sylhet.—Chief town in the District of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Surma river, 64 miles from Shillong. Population about 16,500. Sylhet town is a centre of river trade, and also of some little manufacturing industry. Besides the usual Public Offices, there is a handsome church, and also police station. The mosque of Shah Jalal, a *fakir* whose miraculous powers contributed greatly to the Musalman conquest of the country, attracts pilgrims from great distances. The Muhammadan festival of the '*Id*', at the time of the *Muharam*, is marked by a fair lasting for two days, when toys, cheap ornaments, and sweetmeats are sold. There are 4 Dak Bungalows. [P. m. s. T.].

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

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

BALUCHISTAN.

BALUCHISTAN—A tract of country, whose coast is continuous with the north-western seaboard of the Indian Peninsula ; bounded on the north by Afghanistan, on the east by Sind, on the south by the Arabian Sea, and on the west by Persia. The country consists of alternate rocks, mountains and deserts. Area about 120,000 square miles. The population of the whole country is about 1½ millions ; and that of the British Baluchistan including Quetta is 172,687.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, antimony, brimstone, alum, sal-ammoniac, and many kinds of mineral salts, and saltpetre are found in various parts of the country. The precious metals have only been discovered in working for iron and lead, in mines near the town of Nal, about 150 miles south-south-west of Khelat.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.—All kinds of grain grown in India are cultivated in the different Provinces of Baluchistan, and there is abundance of vegetables. Madder, oil-seeds, rice, tobacco, cotton, and indigo are also produced ; the latter is considered superior to that of Bengal. Date fruit in the Province of Makran. The gardens and orchards in the vicinity of the towns produce many sorts of fruit, which are sold at a moderate rate, such as apricots, peaches, grapes, almonds, pistachio-nuts, apples, pears, plums, currants, cherries, quinces, figs, pomegranates, mulberries, plantains, melons, guavas, etc. On the coast fish are caught in great quantites.

ANIMALS.—The domestic animals of Baluchistan are horses, mules, asses, camels, buffaloes, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs and cats, besides fowls and pigeons ; but there are neither geese, turkeys, nor ducks. The wild animals are tigers, leopards, hyenas wolves, jackals, tiger-cats, wild dogs, foxes, hares, mongooses, mountain goats, antelopes, ibex, wild sheep, wild asses etc. Of birds there are many European and Central Asian species, and also a few Indian.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Baluchistan are unimportant, being confined to a few matchlocks and other arms at Khelat.

RIVERS.—The rivers of Baluchitsan are the Bolan, Rodbat, Lora, Shirinab, and Mula in the north ; the Habb, Sinamani, Marwar, Nari, Urnach, and Purali in the east ; the Shadi, Mokula, Bhasul, Ghish, and Gashastan in the south ; and the Dasht, Rakshan, Bhado, Gwargo, Nihing, and Mashkhid in the west. The two principal water-courses which drain the Kohistan portion of Baluchistan east of Khelat, are the rivers Bolan and Mula, the former rising about 60 miles north-east of Khelat, the latter at Anjira, about 45 miles south of that city. They both discharge themselves into the plains of Kacchi, the former at Dadar, and the latter at Kotra near Gandava. South of the Mula, the Gaj river issues into the plains, and its waters are also absorbed in cultivation. The Nari issues into the plains near Kajjak, on the north-west of Kachh-Gandava, ordinarily its water is utilized entirely for cultivation in its course through the Province of Sibi ;

but at periods of heavy rains in the mountains it is liable to burst its banks, and then it inundates immense tracts in the Kachhi desert to the south.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Baluchistan is extremely various in the different Provinces, and runs to extremes. The cold during winter is exceedingly severe, snow lying on the ground for two months at a time, even in the fertile valleys, while in summer the heat is overpowering on the lower grounds. Some parts of Makran are said to be the hottest localities in Asia. In February and March a good deal of rain falls, after which the dry season commences and lasts till September.

PEOPLE.—The country is inhabited by Muhammadan tribes ruled by Chiefs. The principal tribes are the Baluchis (in the west) and Brahuis (in the east). The Baluchis are a wild people and care little for agriculture ; they have many sheep and cattle, and trade with India through the Bolan Pass, giving hides and wool for manufactured goods. The language of the Baluchis is Dravidian.

RELIGION.—Muhammadanism is the professed religion of the country.

GOVERNMENT.—The Khan of Khelat claims authority over the eastern tribes, but they are in a great measure, independent. The western part belongs to Persia.

REVENUE.—The amount of revenue enjoyed by the Khan of Khelat is about Rupees. 300,000.

DIVISIONS.—The territories of Baluchistan comprises 7 Divisions or Provinces, viz., Jhalawan, on the east ; Kachh-Gandava, and the country of the Marris and Bugtis on the north-east ; Khelat, in which is situated the capital of Baluchistan ; Kohistan, or the mountain country, on the west ; Lus, on the south-east ; Makran, occupying an extensive length of country, on the south ; and Sarawan, on the north.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abigum.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Sibi.

Babarkuch.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Sibi.

Bagh.—Chief town of the Province of Kachh-Gandava.

Barkhan.—Village and post office [m. s.].

Bashkhird.—Mountain range, about 240 miles in length.

Beleli.—Railway station, 8 miles from Quetta.

Bellput (*Bell-pat*).—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Jacobabad. [p. m. s. t.].

Bolan.—Pass leading over the Brahui mountains, from the plains of Kachhi to the highlands of Sarawan and Baluchistan. It commences about 5 miles north-west of Dadar, and rises in a succession of narrow valleys between high ranges, having a north westerly course, until it culminates in a broad plain called the Dasht-i- Bedaulat. Length about 60 miles ; elevation of the top, about 5,800 feet. From the foot of the

pass the halting places are—Khundilani, 7 miles ; Kirta, 5 miles ; Bibi-Nani, 13½ miles ; Abigum, 14 miles ; Sar-i-Bolan, 6 miles ; and from Sar-i-Bolan to the top of the pass, Dasht-i- Bedaulat, the distance is 12 miles. The temperature in the pass during May is very high ; water is abundant and good, but firewood is scarcely procurable. From Bibi-Nani a mountain road leads to Khelat, *via* Baradi, Rodbar, Nurmah Takhi, and Kishan, distance 110 miles. Distance from top of pass to Quetta, 25 miles ; road good.

Bori.—Village 58 miles from Harnai *via* Torkkan (18 miles), Sinjawi (28 miles), thence Bori 18 miles. Native Assistant Agent to Governor-General resides here.

Bostan.—Village and railway junction station [R.], 21 miles from Qutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Brahui Hills.—A southern offshoot of the N. W. Himalayas, marking a portion of the boundary between India and Baluchistan.

Chaman (*New Chaman*).—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Chehil Tan.—Highest mountain of Sulaiman range, bearing about north by east 85 miles from Khelat, and attaining an altitude of 12,000 feet above the sea.

Dalujal.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Sibi.

Dirgi.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Harnai.

Duki.—A fortified village with a cantonment of Thal-Chotiali. [p. m. t.].

Fuller's Camp.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Quetta.

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

Gandava.—Political capital of the Province of Kachhi, situated on the Mula Pass route, 40 miles from Bagh. A fortified place, built apparently on an artificial mound. The winter residence of the Khan of Khelat, whose place was described as the only respectable edifice in the place. Only periodical visits are paid by the Khan to the town, and the population therefore is probably a fluctuating one.

Gulistan.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kilh Abdulla. [p. m. s. t.].

Hab.—River on the western frontier of Sind, and for some distance the boundary between British territory and Baluchistan. It rises in Khelat and falls into the Arabian Sea. Length about 100 miles.

Hala Mountains.—A southerly offshoot of the Himalayas, marking a portion of the western boundary of India.

Harnai.—Village and railway station, 98 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s.]. Harnai is also a pass leading from Baluchistan to Afghanistan.

Herbui.—Range of mountain (a continuation of the Sulaiman) originates in Afghanistan, and enters Baluchistan, north of the Bolan Pass, is called the Herbui mountains.

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

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

Kachh.—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Quetta.

Kalat (*Khelat*).—Chief town of the territories of the Khan of Khelat, situated on the northern spur of a limestone hill called the Shah Mardan. It is a fortified town built in terraces, and has three gates, known as the Khani, Mastung, and Bolai. The *bazar* of Khelat is large and well supplied with all kinds of necessaries. The *miri*, or old fort, now forms the palace of the Khan, and overhangs the town. The trade and manufactures of Khelat are in every way slight and unimportant. Population about 15,000. Post office [m. T.].

Kez.—Chief town of the Province of Makran.

Khanai.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s.].

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

Khost.—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s.].

Kilh-Abdulla.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s. t.].

Kochali.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Sibi.

Kozdar.—Chief town of the Province of Jhalawan.

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

Kuchlak.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Quetta.

Lakhi (*Laki*).—Mountain range, connects with the Hala or Brahui mountains in Baluchistan; and terminates on the Indus, near the town of Sehwan.

Lindsay.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Sibi.

Loralai.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Mangi.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s.].

Mastung.—Chief town of the Province of Sarawan.

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

Mir-Ali-Khel.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Much (*Mach*).—Village with Dak Bungalow, 44 miles from Quetta. The Magistrate of Bolan Pass holds his court here. [p. m. s.].

Mudgorge.—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Quetta.

Mula.—Pass over the Brahuik range, by which access is gained from Khachh Gandava to the table-land of Jhalawan in Baluchistan. It has three entrances—(1) at Pir chatta, 9 miles from Kotri ; (2) the Taphoi entrance, leading from Jhal, 9 miles from Kotri ; and (3) the Gatti entrance, a very difficult road. The halting-places are—Kuhan, 12 miles from Pir chatta ; Hatachi, 16 miles ; Nar, 16 miles; Peshtar Khan, 12 miles ; and Bapau, 12 miles. Length about 102 miles.

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

Nari.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sibi.

Nasak Frontier.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Harnai.

Nuttall.—Village and railway station, 57 miles from Sibi.

Pishin (or *Peshin* New Cantonment).—Formerly a District of Southern Afghanistan, but it is now under the control of the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, whose head-quarters are at Quetta (30 miles). A Political Agent is in subordinate charge of the administration, and lives generally at the small town of Pishin (formerly khown as new *bazar*), where there are also a *tahsildar*, *naib tahsildar*, police station, sub-treasury, and Commissariat store. Pishin fort is the military station. [p. m. s. T.].

Quetta (or *Shalkot*).—The most northerly District of Baluchistan proper, forming part of the territories of the Khan of Khelat. It is also the chief town of the District of the same name, and at present the head-quarters of the Baluchistan Agency, and also a large British Cantonment in the Valley of Shab ; situated 28 miles from the northern mouth of the Bolan Pass. The valley is 25 miles in length, and 5 miles in breadth, and is almost entirely surrounded by high mountains. Quetta is bounded on the north, and north-west by the Pishin District ; on the east by the Zarghun range ; on the south by the Dasht-i-Bedaulat and the Mastung District ; and on the west by Sharod District. Population of the District (1891) 27,270. The principal inhabitants are Afghans named Kasis. The land revenue amounts to about Rupees 25,000, a year. The climate is pleasant.

Quetta District has been administered by British officers since 1877. At first its revenues were accounted for to the Khan of Khelat, but in 1882 it was arranged that the District should be leased by the Khan to the British Government for a fixed annual quit-rent of Rs. 25,000. Since 1883, the administration has formed part of the charge of the Political Agent for Quetta and Pishin, who is under the control of the Govrnor-Generals' Agent in Baluchistan. Subordinate to the Political Agent are the usual establishments of an Extra Assistant Commissioner, a *tahsildar*, Munsiff, Agency Surgeon, and also a police force supplemented by tribal levies. The Civil *bazar* and native town are administered on municipal principles. Since Quetta has been connected with a railway station, it was increased in importance. The town contains an Indian Bank, called ' Punjab Banking Company Ld.' ; Club, and post office [m. s. T.]. The Cantonment post office [m. s. t.].

Rasmauri (*Ras Movari* ; called *Ras Jil* by the Baluchis).—The frontier promontory between Sind and Baluchistan, at the south-eastern extremity of the estuary of the Hab river. This headland, well-known to mariners, forms the extreme southern offshoot of the hills, which under the name of Brahuik, Hala, etc., separate Sind from Baluchistan.

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

Saiyad Hamid.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Quetta.

Sanari.—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Sibi.

Sarawani Mountains.—A range stretching in a north-east direction.

Shahrig.—Village and railway station [R.], 82 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s. T.].

Shelabagh.—Village in Pishin District [p. m. s. T.].

Shirnao.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Quetta.

Sibi.—District of Southern Afghanistan, assigned to the British Government by the treaty of Gandamak in 1881. It is a railway station [R.], 97 miles from Jacobabad, and also the head-quarters of the Political Agent, and in the cold weather of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. *Administrative Staff* includes Political Agent of Thal Chotiali, Native Assistant Agent, Tahsildar and Munsiff. No troops regularly stationed in the District, but there are police and tribal levies. The town of Sibi has developed very largely of late, and is now administered on municipal principles. Population about 16,000. [p. m. s. T.].

Sinjawi.—Village with a Dak Bungalow, 39 miles from Harnai.

Sonmiani.—Town and harbour situated at the northern head of the Bay, or large inlet of the sea, 70 miles from Bela, and 52 from Karachi in Sind. The water-supply is very bad. Trade unimportant though once considerable. Sonmiani was used as a port of debarkation for stores and munitions of war, especially for mules from Persia.

Spintangi.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Sibi. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Tanduri.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Sibi.

Temple-Dera.—Village and railway station, 74 miles from Sibi.

Thal-Chotiali.—A District in Baluchistan, with an area of 200 square miles. The cantonment is at Duki. The administrative head-quarters are at the town of Sibi. *See* Sibi.

Torkkan.—Village with a Dak Bungalow, 12 miles from Harnai.

Wushuti or Mue Mountains.—A parallel range, forms part of the northern boundary of Baluchistan, separating it from the great southern desert of Afghansitan.

Yarukarez.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Quetta. [p. m. s. t.].

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

BENGAL (or as it is more precisely designated ' Lower Bengal') is the ancient Bangala, or Bang (Vanga) Desa. It was also called Gaur. The word ' Bengal' is derived from Sanskrit Geography, and applies strictly to the country stretching south-east from Bhagalpur to the sea. Bengal is a Presidency of British India, comprising the whole river system of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, together with the upper waters of the Indus and its affluents ; or, roughly speaking all India north of the Vindhya mountains. It is bounded on the north by Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan ; on the east by Burma and Arakan ; on the south by the Bay of Bengal and Orissa ; and on the west by Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces. Bengal forms a Lieutenant-Governorship, with a population, according to the Census of 1891, of 74,643,366 souls (about one-fourth of the total population of British India) ; and an area of 187,377 square miles (about one-eighth of the whole of India) excluding rivers, lakes, and certain unsurveyed tracts.

MINERALS.—In the *Rajmahal* hills, and in Chota Nagpur, which is hilly throughout and full of jungle, valuable coal and iron are found. On the Chilka lake and on the sea-shore of Orissa much salt is manufactured.

PRODUCTS.—The luxuriance of vegetation in Bengal is not surpassed, perhaps, in any part of the world. The country may be considered as one enormous garden. Rice is most generally cultivated, but wheat and many other food-grains are grown. Poppies, from which opium is manufactured, indigo, tea, jute, cotton, sugar-cane, mulberry, tobacco, hemp and flax form the principal commercial crops. Oil-seeds, ginger, chillies, and other esculent vegetables ; mangoes, oranges, limes, plantains and other fruits are produced in profusion, and everywhere beautiful flowers and gorgeous flowering trees and shrubs grow without care. The Sundarbans (*Sundari vana*, forest of Sundari trees), and the forest at the base of the Himalayas, produce great quantities of useful timber.

MANUFACTURES.—Throughout Bengal there are the usual handicrafts, to supply local demand. The production of silk has long been an important industry. The cultivation of the date-tree and the manufacture of date sugar are extensively carried on in Jessor, and in parts of Nadiya, the Twenty-four Parganas, and Faridpur. Saltpetre is refined in the northern Districts of the Patna Division in Behar. Carpenters, blacksmiths, gold-smiths, potters, and oil-sellers are settled in almost every village. Among the important manufactures of Bengal calling for special notice are indigo, tea, silk, sugar and saltpetre.

COMMERCE.—*Imports*—The chief imports are cotton, woollen, and hardware goods, machinery, manufactured metals, glass, wines, spirits, beer and salt. *Exports*—These are principally opium, rice, wheat and other food-grains, jute, cotton, indigo, and other dyes, raw silk and silk goods, oil-seeds, sugar, tea, saltpetre and hides. The countries chiefly traded with are England, France and China. A great deal of commerce is also carried on with Bombay.

EDUCATION.—Education is most flourishing in and around Calcutta, the centre of commerce and of Government ; but it is everywhere rapidly extending.

CLIMATE.—The seasons in Bengal are very well defined, being devided into the hot, the rainy and the cold. The hot season lasts from the middle of March to the middle of June, the rains from thence to October, and the remainder of the twelve months is called the cold season.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The revenue of Bengal under all the heads amounts to about 19 crores of rupees ; and the expenditure nearly 50 lakhs of rupees.

ADMINISTRATION.—Although ruled by a Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal Presidency forms the largest administrative Division of India. It comprises the following great Provinces of Bengal (1), Behar (2), Orissa and Chhota or Chutia Nagpur, and the Tributary States thereto attached ; the Tributary States of Kuch Behar and Hill Tipperah, and the protected Native States of Sikkim. These four Provinces are portioned off into nine large tracts of varying area, officially called Divisions, each of which is superintended by a Commissioner. Of these nine Divisions, five—namely, the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chittagong—are within the limits of Bengal ; two—namely, Patna and Bhagalpur—make up the Province of Behar ; while Orissa and Chutia Nagpur each form a single Commissionership or Division. These nine Divisions are again divided into 47 Districts, inclusive of the town and suburbs of Calcutta, and the Government estate of Angul. A full account of each of these Districts, as well as of the Native States of Bengal, and also of the other important heads, which form the subjects of separate articles, will be found under their respective alphabetical headings.

ANGUL AND KHONDMALS.

Angul and Khondmals.—District in the Orissa Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. Bounded on the north by the States of Radhakol and Bamra in the Central Provinces ; on the east by Talcher, Dhenkanal, and Hindol States ; on the south by Narsinghpur and Daspalla States ; and on the west by the State of Athmalik. The administrative head-quarters of the District are at Angul, which is also the chief village of the District, and residence of the ex-Raja's family. Area, 1,681 square miles. Population 170,058. With the exception of the southern portion, which is hilly, the country is level. The Brahmani river flows within a mile of the north-east boundary. The high road from Cuttack to Sambalpur passes through Angul. Coal and iron are found. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Tahsildar with powers of 1st class Deputy Collector and of Munsiff, and a medical officer. [p. m. s. t.]. There is also a Tahsildar at Khondmals.

(1) Bengal Proper is the great plain which lies between the Himalayas and the sea.

(2) Behar—The name is derived from Vihar. In ancient times it included the kingdom of Magadha, and was the chief seat of Buddhism. Behar lies between Bengal Proper and the North-Western Provinces.

BAKARGANJ.

Bakarganj (*Backergunge* ' Old name for Barisal).—A District in the Dacca Division of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by the Districts of Dacca and Faridpur ; on the east by the Meghna and Shahbazpur rivers ; on the south by the Bay of Bengal ; and on the west by Jessor and Faridpur Districts. Area, 3,649 square miles. Population 2,153,965. The administrative head-quarters are at Barisal, 12 miles distant from the town of Bakarganj.

MINERALS.—There are no mineral products, with the exception of salt.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. The other crops are mustard, pulses, linseed, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, safflower, and *pan*. Jute is grown in the northern part of the District.

MANUFACTURES.—Pottery, coarse cloth, oil, molasses, and fine mats; of these only the pottery, which is of excellent quality, is exported.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Bakarganj is said to be one of the healthiest in Eastern Bengal, owing to the strong south-west monsoon ; which blows up fresh from the sea, and keeps the atmosphere cool. But the heavy rainfall and consequent humidity of the atmosphere, combined with the use of bad water, act as sources of disease.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District contains four Sub-divisions called Patooakhally, Perozepore, Dukhin Shabazpore and Sadar or head-quarters. The total revenue is about Rs. 2,400,000 and expenditure about Rs. 600,000. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 10 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Settlement Officer, Assistant Settlement Officer, Khas Tahsildar, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, about 4 or 5 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon with an Assistant, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Barisal town *see* Barisal.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abhaynil.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 8 miles from Bakarganj.

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

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

Ayala-Chandkali.—Village with post office [m.].

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

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

Bakarganj.—Former head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated near the junction of the Krishnakati and Khairabad rivers, 183 miles from Calcutta. Contains police station.

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

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

Bauphal (*Baophal*).—Village and police station, 90 miles from Barisal *via* Patooakhally by boat or steamer. [p. m. s. t.].

Barisal (*Burrisal*).—Town and Civil station and also a Sadar or head-quarters Sub-division of Bakarganj District, situated on the west bank of the Barisal river. The head-quarters of the District, formerly at Bakarganj, were transferred to Barisal in 1801. Barisal is a steamer station, contains municipality, police station, dispensary, Sadar Independent Bench of 10, and Municipal Bench consisting 5, honorary magistrates, and Mahomedan Marriage Registrar's Office. [P. m. s. T.].

Barmuddin Havildars.—Village and police station in the Dakhin Shabazpur Sub-division. Contains office of Mahomedan marriage Registrar.

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

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

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

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

Bhandaria.—Village and police station in Pirozpur Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhati.—The name given by the Muhammadan historians to the coast-strip of the Sundarbans from Hijili to Meghna. The name means 'lowlands overflowed by the tide,' and is still applied to the Sundarban tracts of Bakarganj District.

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

Bhola.—Village and head-quarters of the Dukhin Shabazpur Sub-division, contains police station, Munsiff's Court, and a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

Bishkhali.—A river of the Bakarganj Sundarbans, flowing from north-east to south-west, from Nayamati Hat to the sea. Length 45 miles. Navigable throughout the year.

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

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

Dakshin Shabazpur.—A large low-lying island in the Meghna estuary, and now a Sub-division of Bakarganj District. Head-quarters at Bhola.

Daulat Khan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Galachipa.—Village and police station in Patooakhally Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Gaurnadi.—Village and police station in Pirozpore Sub-division, 25 miles from Madaripur. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Gulisekhali (*Goolshakhally*).—Village and police station in Patuakhally Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Haniff Khan's Hat.—Village and steamer station, 25 miles from Barisal.

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

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

Jhalakati (or *Maharajganj*).—Village and steamer station, situated at the junction of the Jhalakati and Nalchiti rivers, 17 miles from Barisal. One of the largest timber markets in Eastern Bengal, especially for the sale of *Sundri* wood. Contains police station, municipality, and a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates. Fair held here annually in November at the *Diwali* festival, which is attended by about 8,000 persons. [p. m. s. T.].

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

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

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

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

Kaukhali.—Village and steamer station 35 miles from Barisal. [p. m. s. t.].

Khairabad.—River in Bakarganj District. An offshoot of the Barisal river at Ranihat, flowing east of Bakarganj town to Angariahat (22 miles) ; whence it continues as the Nahalia river, running a tortuous course, as far as Patuakhali (14 miles) ; after which it is called the Galachipa or Rabnabad river, and flows a southerly course for 20 miles till it falls into the Bay of Bengal, just north of the Rabnabad islands.

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

Lota.—Village with post office [m.].

Mathbaria.—Village and police station in Pirozpore Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Mehendiganj (*Medhiganj*).—Village and police station in the Sadar Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Nalchiti.—Municipal village and steamer station in Sadar Sub-division, situated on the river of the same name, 12 miles from Barisal. Seat of a large trade. Exports rice and betel-nuts ; imports—salt, tobacco, oil and sugar. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Náya Bagni.—One of the chief channels by which the Padma or main stream of the Ganges now discharges its waters into the estuary of the Meghna. The Naya Bagni is south of the Kirtinasa, and within the jurisdiction of Bakarganj District.

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

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

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

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

Parerhat (Old name *Debiganj*). —Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patuakhali (*Patoakhally*).—Sub-division of Bakarganj District, and also chief village of the Sub-division of the same name. It is a steamer station, 42 miles from Barisal. Contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Pirozpur.—Sub-division of Bakarganj District, and chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the Kachna river. Contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. T.].

Rahmatpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 12 miles from Barisal.

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

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

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

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

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

Sahebganj.—Village on the river of the same name. [p. m. s. t.].

Sarupkati.—Village and police station in Pirozpur Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Saula-Srirampur (*Abupur*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

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

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

BALASORE.

Balasore.—District in Orissa Division, under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by Midnapur District and the Tributary State of Morbhanj ; on the south by Cuttack District ; on the east by the Bay of Bengal ; and on the west by the Tributary States of Keunjar, Nilgiri and Morbhanj. Area, 2,066 square miles. Population 994,625. Head-quarters Balasore town, 145 miles from Calcutta.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop in Balasore, as throughout the rest of Orissa. MANUFACTURES.—Salt.

CLIMATE.—The hot season, which lasts from March to the middle of June, is tempered by a cool sea-breeze from the south-west; the rains, which follow the hot season, last until the end of September.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District contains two Sub-divisions called Bhadrak and Sadar or head-quarters. Revenue about 7 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure one-fifth of the whole revenue. *District Staff.*—Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Port Officer, Executive Engineer and 11 Honorary Magistrates. For further information concerning Balasore town *see* Balasore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

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

Balasore (*Baleshwar*).—Town, chief port, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Burabalang river, about 7 miles from the sea in a straight line, and 16 by river. It contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench consisting 20 Honorary Magistrates, municipality, police station, and Dak Bungalow. [P. m. s. T.].

Baliapal.—Village and police station in Sadar Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Banikpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

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

Basta.—Village and police station in Sadar Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Basudebpur.—Village and police station in Bhadrak Sub-division. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhadrak (*Bhuddruck*).—Sub-division of Balasore District, and head-quarters town of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the high road between Calcutta and Cuttack, 43 miles from Balasore town by palki. The town contains Sub-Deputy Collector's (3rd class Magistrate) office, Independent Bench of 9 Honorary Magistrates, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhograi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. An embankment at the mouth of the Subarnarekha river is constructed here.

Chandbali.—Village in Bhadrak Sub-division, and river port on the left bank of the Baitarni river, 32 miles from Bhadrak by palki. This place is now the centre of a rapidly growing trade. Several steamers ply regularly between Calcutta and Chandbali, and an idea has been entertained of making the latter a sea-bathing place for the metropolis. The trade in merchandise is supplemented by a passenger traffic, which amounts to about 40,000 persons either way. A portion of these passengers are pilgrims on their way to and from the shrine of Jagannath—chiefly up-country people of the middle class, who can afford to pay their fare by rail to Calcutta, and by steamer to Orissa. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Chhanuya (*Chanua*).—Port on the Panchpara river, frequented by native sloops (vessels) for cargoes of rice.

Churaman.—Port on the Gammai river, a branch of the Kansbans. It is considered the most safe and convenient port on the coast of Orissa, and carries on a sea-going trade exceeding that of Balasore.

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

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

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

Gammai.—The southern branch of the Kansbans river, falls into the Bay of Bengal, six miles south of the Kansbans.

Jellasore (*Jaleswar*).—An old border town in Sadar Sub-division, situated on the Calcutta high-road. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Kansbans (or *Kainsbans*).—River, so called from a jungle of *kains*, or *kans* grass and bamboos, amid which it rises in *kila* Ambohata, and falls into the sea. Laichanpur port is situated near the mouth of the river.

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

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

Kudika.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Laichanpur.—Port on the Kansbans river.

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

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

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

Nuna.—Great embankment, extending for about 15 miles along the sea face of Ankura *pargana*, in Balasore District, Orissa.

Panchpara.—River formed by a number of small streams, the principal being the Bans, Jamira, and Bhairingi, which unite, bifurcate, and re-unite in the wildest confusion, until they finally enter the sea.

Pippli.—Village on the Subarnarekha river. The name is apparently preserved in one or two villages in the neighbourhood of the Subarnarekha, called Pimpal.

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

Remuna.—Village 5 miles west of Balasore town. Celebrated for a religious fair held annually in February in honour of Kshirichora Gopinath, a form of Krishna ; it lasts about 13 days, and is attended by about 12,000 persons. The temple of the god is an unsightly stone edifice defaced by indecent sculptures. It is much frequented during the months of February, April and November. [p. m. s. t.].

Saratha.—Port on the Saratha river, frequented by native rice sloops, the river being navigable as far as Nalitagarh, 8 miles from the sea. The sister port of Saratha is Chhanuya.

Soro.—Village and police station in Sadar Sub-division. [p. m.s. t.].

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

Susunia.—Hill situated due west of Kora. It runs due east and west for 2 miles, its height being 1442 feet above sea-level.

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

Teliberia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.).

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

BAY OF BENGAL.

BAY OF BENGAL.—The Bay of Bengal lies on the east or south-east of India, separating it from Burma and Siam or the Eastern Peninsula. Between Ceylon and Sumatra, where it joins the Indian Ocean, it is 900 miles across. It is widest between Madras and the Tenasserim coast, where it is 1200 miles across, and becomes much narrower further north. Its greatest length from north to south is about 1,100 miles. It is bordered on the west by the Karnatak ; on the north-west by Orissa ; on the north by Bengal ; and on the east by Arakan, Pegu, Tennaserim, and Malacca. Port Blair is the principal station (or harbour) 800 miles from Calcutta, 385 from Rangoon and 410 from Moulmein.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Andaman Islands.—A cluster of low and thickly-wooded islands, situated on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, and forming a continuation of the archipelago which extends from Cape Negrais in Burma, to Achin Head on the north coast of Sumatra. They lie at a distance of 590 miles from the Hugli mouth of the Ganges, and 160 miles from Cape Negrais. The aborigines of the Andamans are black savages. The climate is very moist ; the islands being exposed to the full force of the south-west monsoon, only four months of fair weather (February to May) can be counted on. The rainy season lasts from June to September, and what is called the ' moderate ' season, from October to January. The Andaman Islands are used as a penal settlement for Indian convicts. Communication is kept up with Calcutta and Rangoon by a monthly mail service under contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company. Administrative Staff includes Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair, Deputy Superintendent, 3 Assistant Superintendents, 4 Extra Assistant Superintendents, 4 Medical Officers, District Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors of Police, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Commanding Officer of Troops, Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Officer, 2 Chaplains, Head Mistress (European and Eurasian School), Assistant Master Government School, Managers of Government Tea and Tobacco plantations, Postmaster and 6 Jail Overseers.

Cocos, The.—Two islands (called the Great Coco and Little Coco) in the Bay of Bengal. The (Great Coco) is a low oblong-shaped island, between 6 and 7 miles in length and 2 miles broad ; area about 14 square miles ; and the Little Coco is lying about 3 leagues to the south-west of the Great Coco, is 2½ miles long and about a mile broad. The meteorological aspects of the islands do not differ from those

of the Andamans. In 1878, the Governor-General invited tenders for a fifty years' lease of the great Coco, which has subsequently been rented to a European gentleman, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Nicobars.—A cluster of islands lying to the south of the Andamans. Area, 425 square miles, and the population about 6,000. This group consists of 8 large and 12 small islands, of which the following are the principal—Great Nicobar, 30 miles in length, and between 12 and 15 in breadth ; Car-Nicobar, 6 miles ; Terressa, 12 miles ; Katchall, 9 miles ; Nancowry, 4 miles ; Camorta, 16 miles ; and the Little Nicobar, 12 miles. Nancowry is the only station among the islands of the Nicobar group. Agriculture is quite unknown on the Nicobars. A few plantains, sweet limes, yams, and other vegetables for local consumption are, however, raised. The dense jungles, which impede every current of free air, and extensive marshes, render the climate of the Nicobars very unhealthy. The rainy months mark the predominant season of the year ; even the driest months, from December to March, are not without rain. The heaviest rains occur in May, June, and July, and the south-west wind is then very strong, and frequently rises to a storm.

Port Blair.—Principal harbour of the Andaman Islands with Dak Bungalow and post office [m. t.].

Ross.—An island with Dak Bungalow.

Sandwip (*Sundeep*).—Island in the Bay of Bengal ; situated off the coast of Chittagong and Noakhali, and forming part of the latter District. The largest of many *chars* formed by the Meghna as it enters the sea. Population about 20,000.

Swatch of No Ground.—A great natural depression in the Bay of Bengal, lying off the Gangetic Delta, due south of the rivers Raimangal and Malancha ; extends north by east 3 leagues in breadth, with its northern extrimity about 5 leagues from the land, and its western edge about 40 miles eastward of Sagar Sand. The interior of this basin has not yet been sounded ; but on its northern edge the depth of water is about 13 fathoms, decreasing towards the land ; the other parts of its circumference deepen regularly off. Its sides are so steep, that it affords mariners the best possible sea-mark ; the lead suddenly dropping, especially on its western face, from 5 and 10 to 200 and even 300 fathoms, with no ground. Two circular tides, formed at the mouth of the Hugli, meet in the bay. The consequence seems to be that they must do one of two things—either they must throw up a bar between them or they must scoop out a depression. The first would be the action of two rivers, the velocity of whose currents was diminished or stopped by contact with the ocean ; the latter is the probable action of the tides as they actually exist and is sufficient to account for the formation of the depression.

BHAGALPUR.

Bhagalpur (the ancient *Anga Desa*).—A Division or Commissionership under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It comprises the District of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purniah, Maldah and the Santhal Parganas—all of which see separately. Bounded on the north by the independent State of Nepal, and Darjeeling District ; on the east by the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, and Rajshahi ; on the south by the Districts of Murshidabad, Birbhum, Burdwan, and Manbhum : and on the west by Hazaribagh, Gya, Patna and Durbhanga Districts. Area, 20,511 square miles ; population (1891) 8,582,490. BHAGALPUR—District in the Division of the same name ; is bounded on the north by Nepal State ; on the east by Purniah ; on the south by the Santhal Parganas ; and on the west by Durbhunga and Monghyr Districts. Area, 4,226 square miles. Population 2,032,696. The Head-quarters are at Bhagalpur, 265 miles from Calcutta by rail (Loop line).

MINERALS.—The principal mineral product is galena, found in places in large quantities, and much of which is argentiferous. Sulphuret of antimony is also found. Copper exists in the southern hills in various forms. Iron-ore is also largely distributed, but is not much worked, owing to the difficulties in the way of procuring sufficient fuel, and a good flux.

AGRICULTURE.—The principal crop in the District is rice. The other crops are wheat, Indian corn, several kinds of millet, peas, oil-seeds and indigo.

MANUFACTURE.—The principal manufacture of the District is indigo. The weaving of silk cloth gives employment to a considerable number of persons in the District. Several kinds of coarse glass are made, and cotton weaving and the manufacture of saltpetre are carried on to a limited extent.

ADMINISTRATION.—Bhagalpur is divided into four Sub-divisions—the Sadar or head-quarters Sub-division, Supal, Muddehpura and Banka. Revenue about 14 lakhs of rupees ; and expenditure nearly half the amount of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Magistrate and Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 6 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Assistant Settlement Officer, Superintendent of distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Sadar Bench (General and Municipal) consisting 30 honorary magistrates, Superintendent of Central Jail, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools, Inspector of Mahomedan Education Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, Head Master Zilla School, Minister, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Local Works, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Bhagalpur town *see* Bhagalpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alamnagar.—Village about 7 miles south-west of Kishenganj. This was once the principal village of a powerful Chandel family, which

at one time possessed fifty two adjacent townships, and enjoyed a considerable revenue. The estate, however, was squandered away, and at present only two villages remain to the family. Ruins of fine tanks, earthenware ramparts of forts, and of a large family residence, alone remain to show the former wealth of the owners. The prevailing castes are Rajputs and Brahmans.

Amarpur (*Umarpur*).—Town in Banka Sub-division, 18 miles from Bhagalpur. One of the chief collecting centres for the rice and Indian corn grown in the south of the District, and exported eastwards by way of Monghyr and Sultanganj. Amarpur is the head-quarters of police circle, and contains Independent Bench of 12 honorary magistrates. There is a large tank with a mosque on its bank. At Dumraon, about a mile north of Amarpur, are the remains of an old fort of Debi Raja. Dak Bungalow *en route* at the 5th mile from Amarpur. [p. m. s. t.].

Babhungawan *(Bahungama)*.—Village with post office [m. s.].

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

Balua.—Trading village 2 miles from Kusi river. Principal trade—oil-seeds. Chief imports salt and piece-goods.

Banka.—Sub-division of Bhagalpur District, small town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the Chandan river, 28 miles from Bhagalpur *via* Noorganj (D. B.). Conveyance available at Bhagalpur railway station. It contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 14 honorary magistrates, police station and dispensary. [p. m. s. t.].

Barahat (*Burrahut*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bausi (*Baunsi*).—Village situated near the base of Mandar Hill. The numerous buildings, tanks, large wells, and stone figures, found for a mile or two round the base of the sacred hill, show that a great city must once have stood here. The people of the neighbourhood say that it contained 52 markets, 53 streets, and 88 tanks. There was a temple of Madhusudan on Mandar hill ; and on its destruction, the image of the god was brought to Bausi, where it now remains. Once a year, on the Paus-Sankranti day, the image is carried from Bausi to the foot of the hill, and is swung on the triumphal arch above referred to. About 40,000 pilgrims assemble at this festival from all parts of the country, to bathe in the sacred tank at the foot of the hill, and a fair is held which lasts for 15 days.

Behipur.—Village and police station. Contains also a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates.

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

Bhagalpur.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Bhagalpur District ; also chief town, railway station, cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, which is 7 miles wide at this point. The town is 2 miles in length, and about a mile in breadth. Population about 85,000. Within the town and its neighbourhood (at Champanagar) are some interesting Muhammadan shrines, and two remarkable places of worship, belonging

to the Jain sect of Oswals. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains municipality, dispensary, police station, Dak Bungalow, and two monuments to the memory of A. Cleveland, sometime Collector of Bhagalpur District. [P. m. s. T.].

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

Bhaptiahi.—Village and railway station, 200 miles from Bhagalpur *via* Samastipur, Mokameh and Luckee sarai. [p. m. s.].

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

Biluabazar (*Maharajganj*).—Village with post office [m.].

Bir Bandh.—An embankment running along the west bank of the Daus river, in the north of Bhagalpur District. It is usually represented as being a fortification erected by a prince named Bir ; and this supposition is favoured by the fact that the Daus is at present an insignificant stream, which does not require embanking. At one time, however, it was probably much larger, and it may be that the Bir Bandh was raised to restrain its overflow.

Birpur.—Village on the Nepal frontier. A brisk trade was formerly carried on here ; but the place is fast losing its importance, as the merchants, fearing that further inroads of the Kusi river may carry away their storehouses, are gradually abandoning the village.

Bongaon-Mohishi (*Bongong*).—Village in Supal Sub-division. Contains Independent Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chalauni.—River rises in a marsh in *pargana* Harawat, and falls into the Loran at Pandua. Rice is grown in many parts of its bed.

Champanagar.—Village and the head-quarters of the *tasar* silk manufacture in the District. Contains the mausoleum of a Muhammadan saint, and also Residence of the *Pujaris* belonging to the Jain sect of Oswals, of whom there is a small community at Bhagalpur.

Chainpur.—Small village with large Brahman population ; noted only for its antiquity.

Chandan.—River rising in the hills near Deogarh, and joins the Ganges near Bhagalpur town. Embankments on both sides.

Colgong (*Kahlgaon*).—Municipal town and railway station in Sadar Sub-division, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 20 miles from Bhagalpur. It is the second largest town in the District, and also a centre of trade for the country on all sides for about a dozen miles round. It contains a Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. The Colgong Rocks interrupt the channel of the Ganges. The chief is Divinath, crowned with a Hindu temple. Several idols are carved on the rocks, and are worth noticeable.

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

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

Dhusan.—River (*see* Parwan).

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

Ghoga (*Pakhi Serai*).—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Bhagalpur. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Karnagarh.—Hill, or more properly plateau, near Bhagalpur town. Karnamgarh is said to derive its name from Karna, a pious Hindu king of olden times, celebrated for the enormous sums he bestowed on Brahmans. The plateau is locally khown as the *kila* or fort, and is the reputed site of the good Raja's palace. The only objects of interest are Sivaite temples of some celebrity. These consist of four buildings (*maths*), one is several hundred years old, the others being modern buildings. Numbers of Hindus, though not usually worshippers of Siva, pay their devotions here on the last day of the month of Kartik. The temples contain several of the so-called seats of Mahadeo or Siva, one much prized being made of stone from the Narbada, said to have come from the marble rocks near Jabalpur. Two monuments to the memory of Mr. Cleveland are also erected here.

Katna.—River formed by the united waters of the Talaba, Parwan, and Loran, which after a course of about 12 miles, falls into the Tiljuga in Monghyr District.

Katoria.—Village and head-quarters of police circle. [p. m. s. t.].

Khandauli (*Kanauli*).—Village situated within a short distance of the Nepal frontier. A large bi-weekly market is held here, which is one of the most flourishing seats of trade in the north of the District. Since the opening of the Tirhut State Railway to Durbhunga, Khandauli has much increased in commercial importance.

Khanwa Ghat (*Kunwa Ghat*).—Railway station 223 miles from Bhagalpur. Steamers run between Khanwa Ghat and the Anchra Ghat in connection with Bengal and North-Western Railway (Kosi Extension), and Eastern Bengal State Rail way (Behar section).

Khungarpore.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

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

Mandar (*Mandargiri*).—Famous mount or sacred hill, situated about 30 miles south of the town of Bhagalpur. It is a granite hill about 700 feet high, and most interesting place in the District, which is fabled to cover the body of the giant, who attempted to destroy Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. Mandar is a great place of pilgrimage, as, according to the Puranas, it was with this hill that " the gods churned the milky sea. " It also possesses great interest for the antiquary and abounds with remarkable ruined temples and natural and artificial curiosities.

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

Muddehpoora.—Sub-division of Bhagalpur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on the right bank of the river Parwana, on the high road to Supal, about 52 miles from Bhagalpur town. Population about 4,000. Contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 15 honorary magistrates, police station, *sarai* or native hotel, small *bazar*, Government aided school, dispensary, and excise office. [p. m. s. t.].

Muraliganj (*Jarampur*).—Town on the Dans river, 12 miles east of Muddehpoora. Large *bazar*. Near the village are numerous *ghats* or landing-places, used at different times of the year for the purposes of trade, according to the height of water in the river. [p. m. s.].

Nathnagar.—Village with Dispensary.

Nirmali.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s. t.].

Noorganj.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 17 miles from Bhagalpur.

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

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

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

Partabganj.—Village and railway station, 68 miles from Durbhanga. Contains dispensary and post office [p. m. s. T.].

Parwan.—River rising in the south-east corner of Naridgar *pargana*, not far from the source of the Dhasan. The two streams pursue different courses, about 3 miles apart, until their waters mingle at Singheswarsthan. At this place the Dhasan loses its own name ; and the mingled waters, under the name of the Parwan, flow on towards the south. The river, after a course of 30 miles, forms the Sahsal swamp, the outlet from which assumes the name of the Katna, and flows into *pargana* Pharkiya, a mile and a quarter below the triple junction of that *pargana* with Chhai and Nisankpur Kura.

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

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

Perozepur (*Barahat*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

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

Pirpainti (*Searmari*)—Large village and railway station, 32 miles from Bhagalpur. Contains police outpost. Some stone is quarried in the neighbourhood. [p. m. s. t.].

Pirpainti-Bazar.—Trading village, which is also the site of a flourishing indigo factory, is situated about 2 miles from the railway station, and contains a *bazar* about half a mile in length. [p. m. s.].

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

Raghopur.—Railway station, 60 miles from Durbhunga.

Raharia.—Railway station, 49 miles from Durbhunga.

Rapatganj.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Sankhund.—Spring, so called from the monster *Sankh* or Shell Panchjanya, mentioned in the *Mahabharata*, the sound of which filled the breasts of the enemy with dismay. This shell is said to have rested beneath the waters of the spring, and its impression on the bank—three feet in length by a foot and a half wide—is still shown.

Shakund (*Kherhi*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Singheswar.—Village situated at the junction of the Parwan

and the Dhason rivers, 4 miles north of Muddehpoora. Well known in Behar for being the scene of the largest elephant fair north of the Ganges; this is held in January, and attended by traders from Purniah, Monghyr, Tirhut, and the neighbouring parts of Nepal. There is a temple built to Siva, which is called Singheswarsthan belonging to the Pandes. This spot is considered very holy, and several thousand Hindus resort to the Shrine in February to pay their devotions, bringing with them small quantities of Ganges water, which they throw over the image of the god. [p. m. t.].

Sitakund.—An oblong tank, about 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, excavated in the Mandar Hill, nearly 500 feet above the surrounding plain. The pilgrims who visit it are persuaded to believe that Sita used to bathe in it during her stay on the hill with her husband when banished from Oudh. On the northern bank of this tank stood the first temple of Madhusudan, ascribed to Raja Chola, now in ruins.

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

Sonbarsa.—Town or collection of villages. Population about 6,000. Contains a Bench of 8 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Suktia (*Gopalpur*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sultangunge.—Considerable village and head-quarters of police circle, situated close to the banks of the Ganges, near the railway station of the same name, 15 miles from Bhagalpur. Population about 5,000. Sultangunge is conspicuous for two great rocks of granite, one of which, on the river bank, is crowned by a Musalman mosque. The second and larger one is occupied by a temple of Ghaibnath Siva, and is a place of great holiness in the eyes of Hindus. The river here strikes against a cliff of stone, and a spot where this occurs is always believed to be the scene of the loves of the river nymph and the god Siva. In the rainy season the rock is isolated, and the stream rushes past with great violence. During the fair weather, many of the Hindus who live in the neighbourhood receive instruction at the temple. Few Hindus of any position pass the place without making offerings to the idol. The village contains a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Supal.—Sub-division of Bhagalpur District, also town (a collection of three villages, Supal, Bhelahi, and Karael), and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 72 miles from Bhagalpur, and 22 from Muddehpoora. The town contains large *bazar*, dispensary and a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

Tiljuga.—River of north Behar; rises in the hills of the Sub-Tarai of Nepal and flows into Bhagalpur, separating that District on the west from Nepal and Tirhut, and falls into the Kusi at Saura Gadi.

Uda-Kissengunge (*Kishenganj or Krishnaganj*).—Village and head-quarters of a police circle, 33 miles from Bhagalpur town. Con-

tains the second largest market in the District. Government distillery. [p. m. s. t.].

BHUTAN.

Bhutan.—An independent State in the Eastern Himalayas. It is bounded on the north by Tibet ; on the east by a tract inhabited by various uncivilized independent mountain tribes ; on the south by the British Districts of Goalpara and Kamrup of the Province of Assam, and the Bengal District of Jalpaiguri ; and on the west by the independent Native State of Sikkim. Area, 10,000 square miles. Population about 25000.

RIVERS.—Manas is the most considerable river, flowing in its progress to the Brahmaputra under the walls of Tasgaon, below which it is unfordable. At the foot of Tasgaon Hill it is crossed by a suspension bridge. The other principal rivers are the DHARLA (or *Torsha*) which rises in the Bhutan Hills, and falls into the Brahamputra at Bagwa ; GADADHAR rises among the mountains of Bhutan, and debouches upon the plains of the Dwars through a picturesque gorge ; JALDHAKA, rising in the Bhutan Hills, and joins the Dharla, near the trading villages of Durgapur and Gitaldaha in Bhutan State ; KALJANI, rising in the Bhutan Hills and finally joins the Raidhak in the extreme north-east corner of Rangpur District.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY.—The country is very rugged. The population consists of three classes—the priests ; the Chiefs or Penlows, including the governing class ; and the cultivators. The people are industrious, and devote themselves to agriculture, but from the geological structure of the country, and from the insecurity of property, regular husbandary is limited to comparatively few spots. The Bhutiyas are Buddhists. They have a civil ruler called the *Deb Raja*, elected every third year. He resides at Tasisudan, the capital, on the Godada, 350 miles north from Calcutta. They have also a religious chief or Lama, called the *Dharma Raja*, who resides at Punakha, on the Bagni, east of Tasisudan. The revenues of Bhutan are usually paid in articles of produce and merchandise. The military resources of the country are on an insignificant scale. The chief towns are Punakha or Dosen (a place of great natural strength), the capital, on the left bank of the Bugni river, 96 miles from Darjeeling ; Tasichozang, Paro, Angdaphorang, and Toungso on the road from Assam to Lhassa. The other towns are Wandipur, Ghasa, and Murichom.

BIRBHUM.

Birbhum (*Vir-Bhumi*, 'hero-land '— Old name Barabazar,).—District in the Burdwan Division ; being bounded on the north-west by the Santhal Parganas ; on the east by the Districts of Murshidabad and Burdwan ; and on the south by Burdwan Disrtict. Area, 1,753 square miles. Population 797,833. Sudder Station, Sooree town, 131 miles from Calcutta. *via* Sainthia railway station (11 miles).

MINERALS.—Iron and limestone are the only minerals of any importance found in the District.

MANUFACTURE.—The principal manufacture of Birbhum is silk.

CLIMATE.—The District has long been famous for its salubrity.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Rampur Hat. Revenue about Rs. 1,300,000 and expenditure nearly Rs. 500,000. The Administrative Staff of the District consisted of a Magistrate-Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Medical Officer, District Engineer, and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Sooree town see Sooree.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmadpur.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Sooree. [p. m. s. t.].

Bahiri.—Village and post office [m.].

Bakeswar (or *Kana*).—A small river, rises in Birbhum District, and, with its tributary the Kopai or Kopa or Sal Nadi, drains the country between the Ajai and the Mor or Maureksha, joining the latter river in Murshidabad District. Springs impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen are found in the bed of the stream, with hot and cold jets within a few feet of each other, about 8 miles west of Sooree.

Baliya.—Village and post office [m. s. t.].

Bangachhatra.—Village and post office [m. s. t.].

Baswa.—Village and post office [m. s. t.], 28 miles from Sooree *via* Rampur Hat railway station.

Bhum-Bakeswar.—Group of hot sulphur springs on the banks of the Bakeswar *nala* about 1 mile south of Tantipara village. About 120 cubic feet of water per minute are ejected from the hottest well.

Bolpur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Sooree town. It is a considerable place of trade, and also the head-quarters of police circle. Contains Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Chatra.——Village and railway station, 42 miles from Sooree town. [p. m.].

Deocha.—Village, where the smelting of iron, was formerly carried on. The works, however, have now been stopped, owing to their unremunerative results.

Dubrajpur.—Town and police station, which also contains Munsiff's Court and a good market. In the south of the town, huge picturesque rocks of granite and gneiss (composed of glassy quarty, pink and grey felspar, and black mica) crop up through the soil, covering an area of about one square mile. In the centre is a vast block of granite united to a mass of gneiss, which adheres to it. A good view of the surrounding country, with the Parasnath mountain, Rajmahal, and Panchet hills

in the distance, can in clear weather be obtained from the summit of this rock, which is about 60 feet high. A flat-roofed temple has been built on one of these granite rocks, and the whole block is worshipped by the Brahmans as Mahadeo. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Ganutia.—Town on the north bank of the river Mor, and famous as the centre of the silk industry of Birbhum. [p. m. s. t.].

Ghat-Durlabhpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ilambazar.—Town on the Ajai river ; also seat of a considerable trade, and celebrated for its manufacture of lac ornaments. Contains about 12 native factories. [p. m. s. t.].

Kenduli.—Village on the north bank of the Ajai. Birth-place of Jayadeva, a disciple of the Vishnuvite reformer Chaitanya and Sanskrit poet, the author of the celebrated *Gita Govinda*, a Sanskrit poem in praise of Krishna. An annual fair in honour of Jayadeva is held in the village on the last day of Magh (February), and is attended by upwards of 50,000 persons.

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

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

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

Labpur (*Nabpur*).—Village in Sadar sub-division, and head-quarters of police circle. [p. m. s. t.].

Margram.—Town situated about 4 miles south-east of Rampur Hat town, and 20 miles due west of Berhampore, near the Dwarka river. Silkworm-rearing is extensively followed ; silk is also woven into *saris* and pieces, and sent to Murshidabad for sale. [p. m.].

Mayureshwar.—Village and head-quarters of a *thana*, situated on the road from Sooree to Murshidabad. The inhabitants are principally engaged in rearing silk-worms, and in silk-spinning and weaving.

Mollarpur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Sooree. Also head-quarters of Settlement Officer. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Murarai.—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Sooree town. [p. m. s. t.].

Nalhati.—Village and railway junction (E. I. & N. S. Rys.) station, 37 miles from Sooree. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Noada (*Noahada* or *Nowada*).—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Sooree town. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Rajnagar (*Nagar*).—Town and ancient capital of Birbhum District. Formerly of considerable importance as the metropolis of the Hindu

princes of Birbhum, prior to the conquest of Bengal by the Muhammadans in 1,203 A. D. The site of Nagar is now covered with crumbling houses, mouldering mosques, and weed-choked tanks ; the ancestral palace of its Rajahs has almost fallen into ruins. The remains of an ancient mud fort are buried in dense jungle. The famous Nagar wall or entrenchment, around the town for a distance of 32 miles, is now undergoing a rapid process of decay. [p. m. s. t.].

Rampur Hat.—Sub-division of Birbhum District. It is also the chief town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, and railway station, 28 miles from Sooree town. Contains Sub-Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, police station, and a Bench of 11 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

Sainthia.—Village and railway station connected with Sooree town (11 miles) by a good road. [p. m. s. t.]. Conveyance available.

Sakulipur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Sooree (*Suri*).—Head-quarters Sub-division of Birbhum District. It is also chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Birbhum District ; situated about 3 miles south of the Mor river. Population about 9,000. The town is situated upon the summit and extremity of a gravel ridge. Besides the usual District Staff, it contains a Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, police station, and New Birbhum Coal Co., Ld. [P. m. s. T.].

Surul.—Village situated in the south of the District, about 5 miles north of the Ajai river. Noteworthy as the site of an old commercial Residency, formerly the centre of the Company's trade in Birbhum. The ruins crown the top of a small hill visible for miles.

Takipur.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Sooree town.

BOGRA.

BOGRA (*Bagura*).—A District in the Rajshahi Division. Bounded on the north by Dinajpur and Rangpur Districts ; on the east by the river Konai ; on the south by Pabna District ; and on the south-west by Rajshahi District. Area, 1,452 square miles. Population 817,494. Sudder Station Bogra town. Distance 210 miles from Calcutta *viâ* Hughli, Naihati, Damukdia and Sultanpur railway stations.

PRODUCTS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District. The other crops include wheat, barley, *ganja*, *pan*, and mulberry, are insignificant.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Bogra is somewhat less hot than that of the Districts farther to the west. It has been observed that the wind, when blowing from the east, is perceptibly cooled by passing over the wide stream of the Brahmaputra.

ADMINISTRATION.—There are no sub-divisions in this District. Revenue and expenditure about 7 and 2 laks of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Medical Officer and District Engineer. For further information regarding Bagura town *see* Begura.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adamdighi.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Bagura.—Chief town and administrative head-quarters of Bogra District, situated on the west bank of the Karatoya, a river which Hindus used to consider the limit of civilisation, and beyond which it was not lawful for a Brahman to pass. Population about 7,500. The town has no interesting buildings. Besides the usual District Staff, Bagura contains Sudder Independent Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, police station, and municipality. [P. m. s. T.]. Nearest railway station Sultanpur, 26 miles from Bagura. Conveyances are obtainable at the railway station.

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

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

Bonra.—Marsh, locally known as the *bara bil*, or great swamp. It is connected with the Chalan Lake in Rajshahi, one of the largest pieces of water of this kind in Bengal.

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

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

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

Chorkai.—Village and railway station, 67 miles from Bagura.

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

Dubchanchia.—Village with Staging Bungalow, 13 miles from Bagura. [p. m. s. t.].

Hili.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Bagura. [p. m. s. t.].

Jamalganj.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Bagura.

Jaypur (*Jaypur Hat*).—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Bagura. [p. m. s. t.]. Manager of Jaypur Government Estates holds his office here.

Khetlal.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Mahasthangarh.—Ancient shrine and scene of a fair (held in April), 7 miles north of Bagura town. The traditional capital of a monarch, Parasurama, who ruled over 22 feudatory princes, and who is identified by the Brahmans with the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. The common people

assign a much later date to this Parasurama, and say that he was destroyed by a Muhammadan saint, named Shah Sultan Hazrat Auliya. The place accordingly forms a nucleus around which many legends of both Hindu and Musalman origin have gathered. Numerous remains connected with the two religious mark its site, and it was for long a Muhammadan shrine of great sanctity.

Nagar.—Small river of Northern Bengal ; rises in the north of Bogra District, enters Rajshahi, and falls into the Gur, which is the name given to the united streams of the Atrai and Jamuna.

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

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

Nawabganj.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Bagura. It is also the head-quarters of police circle.

Panchabibi.—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Bagura. It also contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Shariakandi.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Sherpur.—Town and municipality with population about 5,000. Contains Independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Shibganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Sultanpur.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Bagura. Passengers for Bogra by road alight here. Conveyances are procurable.

Tiluckpur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Bagura.

BURDWAN.

BURDWAN.—(*Bardwan*, correctly *Vardhaman*).—A Division or Commissionership under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Comprises the six Districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah (all of which see separately). It is bounded on the north by the Districts of the Santal Parganas and Murshidabad ; on the east by the Districts of Nadiya and Twenty-four Parganas ; on the south by the Bay of Bengal and Balasore District ; and on the west by Morbhanj State and Manbhum and Singhbhum Districts. Area, 13,956 square miles. Population (1891) 7,688,818. BURDWAN—District in the Division of the same name ; bounded on the north by the Santhal Parganas, Birbhum and Murshidabad Districts ; on the south by the Districts of Hughli, Midnapur and Bankura ; on the east by the Nuddea District ; and on the west by the Manbhum District. Area, 2,697 square mile. Population 1,391,880. Sudder Station—, Burdwan, 67 miles by rail, from Calcutta.

PRODUCTIONS.—The mineral products of Burdwan consist of coal, iron, red limestone, sandstone, and laterite. The principal crop in Burdwan, is rice. Among the other crops raised in the District, are wheat, barley, gram, peas, mustard, *til*, castor-oil, sugar-cane, mulberry, *pan*, potatoes, hemp, cotton, and indigo.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufacture of the Disrtict is the

weaving of silk *saris*, *dhotis*; there is also a considerable number of workers in gold, silver, and brass.

CLIMATE.—For six months of the year, (from February to July), when the soil is dry, the District is healthy and fever uncommon. During the rainy season from June to September, the country is submerged, and with the drying up of the water, which commences in October, the fever breaks out and lasts until the following February.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Raneegunge, Cutwa and Culna. Revenue and expenditure, about 34 and 10 laks of rupees respectively. *District and Divisional Staff*—Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 6 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, 3 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Local Works, District Engineer, Superintendents of Post Offices and of Jail. For further information regarding Burdwan town *see* Burdwan.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adjai (*Ajaya*).—River of Bengal, rises on the boundary between the Districts of Hazaribagh, Monghyr, and the Santal Parganas; and joins the Bhagirathi, just north of Katoa.

Agiara.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

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

Amadpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 38 miles from Katoa.

Asansol.—Village and railway junction station (E. I. & B. N. Rys.) [T. & C.], situated in the centre of the Raniganj coal-field, and distant 65 miles form Burdwan. A number of railway employes reside here. Contains Independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, Catholic convent and school. [p. m. s. T.].

Ausgram.—Considerable village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Babuabera.—Trading village on the Damodar river. Chief articles of traffic—coal, rice, and timber.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Banpas.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Noted for its manufacture of brass and bell-metal ware, and cutlery.

Barakar.—Village and Sanitarium, also railway station, 76 miles from Burdwan. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

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

Bhausingh.—Market village on the Bhagirathi river, comprised within the municipality of Dainhat. Chief trade salt, jute, and cloth.

Bhedia.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Bohar.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

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

Bud-Bud (*Bood Bood*).—Village and police station, 25 miles from Burdwan. Contains Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Mankar, 2 miles by palki.

Burdwan.—The head-quarters Sub-division of the District of the same name in Bengal. It is the principal town and civil station of the District, also railway station [R.], situated on the Banka river, 67 miles from Calcutta. It contains the palace and fine gardens of the Maharaja, a fine large edifice, many of the apartments in which are furnished in European fashion ; the Sivalaya, a collection of 108 temples arranged in two circles, one within the other, and the shrine of Pirbaharam. The municipality of Burdwan is composed of 93 little villages, lying close to each other and surrounding the town proper. Besides the usual *District Staff*, the town contains police station, a Bench of 17 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T.]. There is also a Hotel (refreshment and retiring rooms) here.

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

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

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

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

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

Chaukidanga.—Village and a mine in the Raniganj coal tract, situated in the Singaran valley. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Dainhat (*Daihat*).—Trading town and municipality, situated on the banks of the Bhagirathi. Scene of a considerable annual fair. [p. m. s. t.].

Debipur.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Durgapur.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Galsi.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Goda-Annada.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Gram-kalna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Gushkara.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Jamalpur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Kaksa.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

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

Kalna (*Culna*).—Sub-division of Burdwan District. It is also the chief town and head-quarters of the Kalna Sub-division, and an important seat of trade in Burdwan District ; situated on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, 47 miles from Burdwan *via* Panduah railway station (18 miles by palki or cart). From ancient times Kalna carried on a very extensive river trade. Sub-Deputy Collector and Munsiff hold their office and court here. The town contains also Independent Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, municipality, police station, and an English School. The Maharaja of Burdwan has a palace here, and has constructed some handsome temples in the town. Two fine mosques, now in a ruined condition, date from the time of Musalman supremacy. Kalna is a station of the Free Church Mission, and contains post office [m. s. T.].

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

Kanu (*Khana*).—Village and an important railway junction station, 8 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Karui.—Village with post office [m.].

Kasba.—Large trading village on the Damodar river, which is here crossed by a ferry on the road to Sonamukhi.

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

Katoa (*Katwa* or *Cutwa*).—Sub-division of Burdwan District. It is also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of Katoa Sub-division, and of a police circle (*Thana*) ; situated at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Ajai rivers, 34 miles from Burdwan. (Conveyance available, and 3 Dak Bungalows on the road). Population about 8,000. Katoa contains 2 Munsiff's Courts, a Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, police station, an aided English School and a charitable dispensary. It is also one of the principal seats of District trade, and the residence of many wealthy native merchants. The old fort of Katoa (a mud building, half a mile in circumference, and mounted 14 guns), of which scarcely a vestige now remains, is noted as the scene of the defeat of the Marathas by Ali Vardi Khan. Katoa is considered sacred by the Vaishnavs, as having been the place where their apostle, Chaitanya, took upon himself the life of an ascetic. [p. m. s. t.].

Kendwah.—Village and a place of Bengal Iron Works, where a considerable European community is working, 73 miles from Burdwan.

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

Keugaon.—Village and police station in Raniganj Sub-division.

Khandaghosh.—Village and police station, situated on the road from Burdwan town to Sonamukhi and Bankura. [p. m. s. t.].

Korjonah.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 8 miles from Burdwan.

Kotalpur.—Village of some importance, 31 miles from Burdwan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maimari (*Memari*).—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.]. Manufacture of silk *saris* and *dhotis*.

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

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

Mangalkot.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Mankar.—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Burdwan. Seat of considerable trade. Annual fair in January. [p. m. s. t.].

Manteshwar.—Village and police station [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Mungulpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Nadanghat.—Trading village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Ondal.—Village and railway station, 49 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Panagar.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

Paraj.—Village w ithpost office [m.].

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

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

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

Purbasthali.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Rajbandh.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Burdwan.

Raniganj.—Sub-division of Burdwan District. The most important coal area in India, the chief town and head-quarters of the sub-divi-

sion of same name, also railway station ; situated on the north bank of the Damodar river, 54 miles from Burdwan. Population about 12,000, Raniganj is now one of the principal seats of the District trade. It contains Sub-Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, an Independent Bench of 14 honorary magistrates, police station, municipality, dispensary, public library and Hotel. [p. m. s. T.].

Raona.—Village and *thana* or police station. Population about 5,000.

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

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

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

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

Sahebganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Saktigarh.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Satgachi.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Sershendighi.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 15 miles from Burdwan.

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

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

Siarsol.—Coal-mine, being a part of the Raniganj coal-field. It gives employment to upwards of 500 men, women, and children .[p. m. s. t.].

Sitarampur.—Village, railway station, and one of the abandoned coal-mines of the Raniganj coal-field, 71 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. T.].

Srikund (*Shrikhanda*).—Village with Dak Bungalow, 29 miles from Burdwan. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Tapasi.—Coal-mine in the Raniganj coal-field. It is now closed.

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

Uddhanpur—Market village on the bank of the Bhagirathi. Ferry across the river. Annual fair held on the occasion of the Hindu festival, *Paus Sankranti*.

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

CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG (*Chattogram* ' Old name Islamabad).—Division or Commissionership of Bengal ; comprising the Districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Bounded on the

north by the Hill Tipperah State ; on the east by the hilly tract inhabited by Lushais and other half-savage tribes ; on the south by Akyab District in Burma ; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal and the Meghna estuary. Area, 12,118 square miles. Population 4,190,081.

CHITTAGONG—A District in the Division of the same name is bounded on the north by Tipperah ; on the south by Arakan ; on the east by the Hill Tracts of Chittagong ; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 2,563 square miles. Population 1,290,167. Head-quarters, Chittagong town. Distance from Calcutta *via* Dacca, 160 miles by land.

PRODUCTIONS.—No coal or minerals are known to exist in Chittagong. Rice is the staple crop. Other crops are Indian corn, wheat, barley, peas, jute, flax, mustard, sugar-cane, *pan*, cotton, tobacco, and tea. Of these the most important are the three last-named. Rice and timber are the chief exports.

MANUFACTURES.—Manufactures are not carried on to any great extent in the District. Ship-building is carried on to some extent.

CLIMATE.—Chittagong District is very unhealthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Cox's Bazar. Revenue about 15, and expenditure nearly 2, lakhs of rupees. District and Divisional Staff—Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Magistrate and Collector, Settlement Officer, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Manager Court of Wards, 3 Assistant Settlement Officers, 2 Sub-Deputy Collectors, Collector of Customs, Port Officer and Conservator, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 2 Munsiff's, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Madrassa, Assistant Inspector of Schools (Chittagong Division), Head Master (College), Law Lecturer, Minister, Civil Surgeon, 2 Executive Engineers, Superintendent of Jail and Superintendent of Telegraph, and 17 Muhamedan Marriage Registrars. For further information regarding Chittagong town *see* Chittagong.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abutarab.—Village with post office [m.], 36 miles from Chittagong.

Adhunagar.—Village with post office [m.], 36 miles from Chittagong.

Anwara.—Village and Munsifee. [p. m. s. t.]

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

Banskhali.—Village with small export trade in rice. The place gives its name to a police circle (*thana*), and also to a small canal and an embankment. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Belgaon (*Chandpur*).—Village with post office [m.].

Bhatiari (*Madan's Hat*).—Village with Staging Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Chandranath.—Village situated on Sitakund Hill, and a frequented place of pilgrimage.—*See* Sitakund.

Chittagong.—Head-quarters Sub-division of the Chittagong District, also chief town and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, and the second port in Bengal ; situated on the right bank of the Karnaphuli river, about 12 miles from its mouth, or 296 miles from Calcutta. (Steamer in 48 hours—once a week). The town is merely an agglomeration of small villages grouped together for municipal purposes. The houses occupied by the European residents are scattered over a considerable area, each house on a separate hill. These hills, though small, are very steep, and, with one or two exceptions, it is impossible to drive to the top. Population about 25,000. Besides the usual District Staff, Chittagong contains municipality, Sudder Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, Sudder Municipal Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, Staging Bungalow, Club, and post office [m. s. T.].

Cox's Bazar.—Sub-division of Chittagong District ; also head-quarters of the Sub-division of same name and police circle ; situated on the banks of the Bagkhali *khal*, 88 miles from Chittagong by boat. Named after Captain Cox, who in 1799 was appointed to look after the many thousand Magh fugutives who sought shelter in British territory after the conquest of Arakan by the Burmese. Population about 6,000. The little town is now a thriving and important place, differing altogether in appearance from a Bengal village. The places of worship and the rest-houses of the Maghs are well and solidly built ; and some of the houses of the well-to-do residents are not only substantial, but picturesque and neatly ornamented. Cox's Bazar contains Munsiff's Court, Khas Tahsildar's *cutcheri*, police station, municipality, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Dewan's Hat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Fatickcheri.—Village and head-quarters of police circle, 26 miles, from Chittagong (by horse, palki or boat). It contains Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Fort Lungle.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Fort Tregear.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

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

Halda.—One of the chief tributaries of the Karnaphuli, and also one of the principal fishing rivers of the District. Navigable by native boats throughout the year.

Halishar.—Village with Staging Bungalow.

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

Hathazari.—Market village and head-quarters of the police circle, situated 12 miles north of Chittagong town on the road to Ramgarh. Contains Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Kali-Munshirhat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kumira.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*), situated near the sea-coast, on the main road from Tipperah to Chittagong, on the banks of the Kumhira Khal (Crocodile Creek), from which it derived its name. [p. m. s. t.].

Kutubdia.—Island and light-house off the coast of Chittagong. The light-house is situated on the west of the island. The island is now in its prosperity, and is well cultivated. [p. m. s. t.].

Mahahmad-Takirhat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mahamuni.—Buddhist temple, resorted to annually in April, on the festival of *Bishu* by the Khyoungtha or Jumia Maghs and Chakmas (tribes), to feast and make offerings at the shrine.

Maheshkhali.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Mahishkhal (*Maskal*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Mirsarai.—Village and police station. Contains also Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Narayan's Hat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

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

Patiya.—Village and Munsifee (Munsiff's Court) ; contains police station and Khas Tahsildar's *cutcheri*. [p. m. s. t.].

Pomara (*Pahartola*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramu.—Village and police station, situated upon the Chittagong and Arakan road, 85 miles from Chittagong town. Large mart for local trade. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Raozan.—Village and Munsifee (Munsiff's Court), also contains police station, and Khas Tahsildar's *Cutcheri*. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Sangu.—River, which rises in the range of hills dividing Arakan from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, near the hill of Kudang ; and finally empties itself into the Bay of Bengal.

Satkania.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Munsiff's Court, Khas Tahsildar's Cutcheri and police station.

Shahpuri.—Small island, situated at the mouth of the Naaf river in Chittagong District ; famous as having afforded the *casus belli* of the first Anglo-Burmese war.

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

Sitakund.—Highest peak in the Sita kund range. A sacred hill, 1155 feet above sea-level. A hot spring on this hill (now no longer in existence) is a great place of pilgrimage, and is visited by pious Hindus from all parts of India. Tradition states that Sitakund was visited by both Rama and Sita ; and it is believed to be one of the favourite earthly residences of the latter deity. The principal gathering is the *Siva Chaturdasi* festival, on the 14th day of the moon sacred to Siva (usually in February) ; it lasts about 10 days, and is attended by about 20 thousands devotees. Minor gatherings take place at Sitakund in or near the months of March and November, and on the occasion of every eclipse of the sun and moon. The ascent of Sitakund or Chandranath Hill is said to redeem the pilgrim from the misery of a future birth. A meeting of Buddhists (chiefly hillmen) takes place on the last day of the Bengali year at a spot on Chandranath Hill, where the body of Gautama, the last Buddha, is locally reported to have been burned after death. Bones of deceased relatives are brought here, and deposited in a pit sacred to Gautama. At Bharatkund, in the same range of hills, there is a bituminous spring. The water is cold, but there is a constant emission of gas from the shale, which, being lighted, keeps up a flame. There is also a salt-spring, known by the name of Labanakhya, situated about 3 miles north of the Sitakund, which is also reputed to be of great sanctity, and is visited by large numbers of pilgrims.

Sitakunda.—Village and Munsifee (Munsiff's Court), which also contains Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Teknaf.—Village and police station in the Cox's Bazar Sub-division.

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

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

Zorourganj.—Village with Staging Bungalow.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.—District in the Chittagong Division ; bounded on the north by Hill Tipperah State ; on the south by the District of Akyab ; on the west by Chittagong District ; and on the east by the Blue Mountains. Area, 5,419 square miles. Population 107,286. Head-quarters—Rangamati, 66 miles from Chittagong (weekly steamer); but the most populous place in the District is Bandarban.

PRODUCTIONS.—Both lignite and coal have been found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Limestone is also found, but of an inferior quality. Sandstone exists in abundance. Salt-licks are found at many places, and are utilized by the Kukis as sources of the local salt-supply by boiling down the water in conical earthen pots. Rice is the staple crop of the District. The crops grown for export are cotton, tobacco, tea and potatoes.

COMMERCE.—Imports—rice and salt : exports—raw cotton and India rubber.

POPULATION.—There are no towns of any importance in the District. Apart from the military police force, the Government servants, and a few Bengali shop-keepers, the whole population is agricultural.

ROADS.—The roads in the Hill Tracts are mere foot-paths ; and even where they have been made of considerable width, there is so little traffic that the jungle has again sprung up and left only enough clear space to enable persons to walk in single file.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Hill Tracts is cool, and to natives healthy, though the reverse is the case with strangers. The most unhealthy month is September, at the close of the rains, and fever of a bad type is then very prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District contains only one Sub-division called Sangu. Revenue about Rs. 50,000 and expenditure including the cost of maintenance of the frontier force, nearly 2 lakhs of rupees. *District Staff*—Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sub-Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Medicial Officer and District Engineer. There is no jail in the Hill Tracts ; convicts being sent to Chittagong town. For further information regarding Rangamati town *see* Rangamati.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bandarban.—Principal village of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the residence of the Poang Raja (the Bohmong), situated on the Sangu river. Population about 3,500. There is a Buddhist temple. to which the people resort in large numbers at the time of their festival in May. The village contains permanent market, Government middle-class Anglo-vernacular school with boarding department and post office [m. s. t.]

Basi-Tang (or *Taung*).—Mountain range in the Chittagong Hill

Tracts. It is a principal peak, height 2181 feet. The hills are very steep, thickly covered with jungle and uninhabited.

Chakaria (*Chukuria*).—Village and police station, situated on the Chittagong and Arakan road. [p. m. s. t.].

Chandraghona.—Village on the Karnaphuli river. Contains market and post office [m. s. t.].

Demagiri.—Village with a flourishing mart and post office [m. s. t.]. Also Falls on the Karnaphuli river. They are situated about three days' journey from Barkal, where the Karnaphuli leaves the higher ranges of hills in the District. Above the falls the river is an insignificant stream.

Grishchandra Bazar.—Market village on the Pheni river.

Karnaphuli.—River rises in the north-east of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Kasalang.—Market village with a Dak Bungalow, situated on the Karnaphuli river.

Khaghoria.—Village on the Myani tributary of the Kasalang river.

Malchari.—Market village on the Chengri river.

Matamuri.—One of the chief rivers of the Chittagong Hill Tracts ; rises in the range of mountains dividing Arakan from Chittagong, near the Sangu, to which river the Matamuri runs parallel for about 67 miles on the other side of a chain of hills, and ultimately falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Rangamati.—Administrative head-quarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, as well as the head-quarters of the Bengal frontier force ; pleasantly situated on the banks of the Karnaphuli river. Contains large market, Government English school, Honorary magistrate's Court, and Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. T.].

Ruma.—Village with post office [m. t.], 105 miles from Chittagong by boat, *via* Chandbally Khal.

Sangu.—Sub-division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, formed in March 1867. It comprises the tract of country between the rivers Sangu and Matamuri, along the north-eastern frontier of Bengal.

Tippera Bazar.—Market village on the Pheni river.

CHUMPARAN.

CHUMPARAN.—District in the Patna Division, occupying the north-west corner of Behar. Bounded on the north by the Independent State of Nepal ; south by Muzaffarpur and Saran ; east by Muzaffarpur ; and on the west by Gorakhpur. Area, 3,531 square miles. Population 1,859,465. Sudder Station—Motihari, 466 miles from Calcutta, *via* Mokameh railway station.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the chief crop. The other crops include barley, wheat, Indian corn, and various millets and pulses. The miscellaneous

crops not grown for food, are indigo, oil-seeds, opium, tobacco and sugar-cane.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Chumparun is described as comparatively cool and dry. The rainy season lasts from June to September. The hottest month of the year is May, at which time hot winds from the west frequently prevail. The cold weather lasts from November to March. The nights are then cold and bracing, and light winds blow.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Bettiah. Revenue and expenditure, about Rs. 9 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, District and Sessions Judge, Munsiff, a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail), Assistant Surgeon and District Engineer. For further information regarding Motihari town *see* Motihari.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adapur.—Village and police station, 26 miles from Motihari. [p. m. s. t.].

Araraj.—Village about a mile south-west is a monolith of polished granite, on which are cut, in well-preserved letters, portions of Asoka's edicts ; the pillar is 36½ feet high ; diameter at the base 42 inches, at the top 38 inches.

Bagaha.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Motihari. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Bettiah.—Sub-division of Chumparan District. It is also the largest town and most important trade-centre in the District ; also railway station and municipality, 27 miles from Motihari. The town lies very low, and the surrounding country becomes a swamp during the rains. A large fair in honour of Rama is held in the town in October, which lasts for 15 days, and is attended by about 30,000 persons. The most noteworthy building is the palace of the Maharaja of Bettia, situated on the west side of the town. Close to it are the Roman Catholic Church and mission-house. The Sub-divisional staff includes Sub-Deputy Collector, a Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, lock-up, police stotion, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Bhaunrah (*Bahawar*)—.Village with post office [m. s. T.].

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

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

Dhaka.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Dun.—A range of hills in the north-west of Chumparan District ; extending in a slightly south-easterly direction from the Rohua *nadi* to the Achui *nadi*, a distance of about 20 miles, the average breadth

being 4 miles. The Dun valley is inhabited by the aboriginal tribe of Tharus.

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

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

Gobindganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Hardi-terha (*Shikarpur*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t].

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

Jodhara (*Madhu-Chupra*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Kisoriah (*Kesaria*).—Village and police station with population about 6,000. [p. m. s. t.]. Two miles south of the village on the road to Sattar *Ghat*, stands a lofty brick mound 1400 feet in circumference at its base, capped by a solid brick tower (a memorial of Buddhism), 62 feet high. The common people call it Raja Ben *ka deora*, after a traditional monarch who is said to have been one of five supreme Emperors of India. A tank a little to the south is also called after this king.

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

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

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

Madhuban.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Madhubani.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Maesi (*Mehsi*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Noted for a strong flavoured tobacco.

Majhaulia.—Village and railway (flag) station, 21 miles from Motihari. [p. m. s. t.].

Masan.—A tributary of the Little Gandak river, rising in the Sumeswar range, close to Fort Sumeswar in Chumparan District. It only flows during floods and rains, and soon dries up when the rain ceases. Bed and banks, sandy.

Minatar (*Indwara*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Motihari.—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Champaran District. It is also chief town, railway station [R.], municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Champaran District. The town is situated along the east bank of a lake, known as the Motihari Lake. Small *bazar* jail, civil offices, indigo factory, dispensary, opium office, school and circuit Bungalow. [P. m. s. T.].

Pakri.—Village with post office [m.].

Pandai.—River rising on the north of the Sumeswar hills, and entering the Ramnagar Raj through a pass between the Sumeswar Churia Ghatia ranges, at the Nepal outpost of Thori ; and joins the Dhoram about 2 miles east of Singarpur.

Patahi (*Bakri*).—Village with post office [m.].

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

Patkhauli (*Harnatar*).—Village with post office [m.].

Pipra .—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Motihari. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Ramnagar.—Village 13 miles north-west of Bettia. Only noteworthy as the residence of the Raja of Ramnagar. The village has a very bad reputation for fever. [p. m. s. T.].

Sangrampur.—Town situated on the river Gandak. [p. m.].

Segowlie.—Town and railway station, 13 miles from Motihari. It is also a military station, ordinarily occupied by a regiment of Native Cavalry. [p. m. s. T.].

Semra.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Motihari.

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

Simra (*Simraon*).—Ruined town, situated partly in Nepal territory, the frontier line passing through the walls. The remains of the fort are in the form of a square, surrounded by an outer wall 14 miles in circumference, and by an inner one of only 10. Inside are scattered the ruins of large buildings. The portions of the palaces and temples left standing disclose some finely carved basements, with a superstructure of bricks. The Isra tank measures 333 yards along one side, and 210 along the other. [p. m.].

Sirsa.—Village with post office [m.].

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

Sumesar (*Sumeswar*).—Hill range, length about 46 miles, the highest point being 2,270 feet high, and the average height 1,500 feet. In some places the range is almost inaccessible. The frontier line with Nepal runs along the top of these hills, from the Kudi *nadi* to the source of the Panchnad river. At the eastern extremity, where the Kudi *nadi* divides the range, is situated the pass leading into Deoghat in Nepal.

Turkaulia—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Motihari. [p. m. s. t.].

CHUTIA NAGPUR.

CHUTIA NAGPUR (*Chota Nagpore*).—Division or Commissionership of Bengal. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Mirzapur, Shahabad, and Gya ; on the east by Monghyr, the Santal Parganas, Bankura, and Midnapur ; on the south by the Orissa Tributary States ; and on the west by the Sambalpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Rewa. This Division comprises the 4 British Districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Singbhum, Manbhum, and the 7 States of Chang Bhakar, Korea, Sirguja, Udaipur (Chota), Jashpur, Gangpur, Bonai, with 2 semi-independent estates of Kharsawan and Saraikala, (all of which see separately). Area including British Districts and Feudatory States, 43,020 square miles. Population (1891) 5,512,151.

CHUTIA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY STATES.

CHUTIA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY STATES (*known as the Tributary Mahals*).—A collection of petty Native States in the western portion of the Chutia Nagpur Division, lying between the valley of the Son and that of the Upper Mahanadi. Bounded on the north by Rewa State and by Mirzapur District in the North-Western Provinces; on the east by Lohardaga and Singbhum Districts; on the south by the Tributary States of Orissa and by Sambalpur District in the Central Provinces; and on the west by Bilaspur District in the Central Provinces and by Rewa State. These States are nine in number, viz. (1) Bonai (2) Chang Bhakar, (3) Gangpur, (4) Jashpur, (5) Kharsawan, (6) Korea, (7) Sarai Kala, (8) Sirguja, and (9) Udaipur. Area, 16,054 square miles. Population 883,359. These States, now under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, belong historically to two separate clusters, known as the Sambalpur and Sirguja groups. The southern Sambalpur group, comprising Bonai and Gangpur, together with eight other States now under the Central Provinces. The northern or Sirguja group of States embraces Chang Bhakar, Jashpur, Korea, Udaipur, and the large State of Sirguja, which last in early times exercised an ill-defined feudal supremacy over the rest. The Chiefs are authorized to realize from their subjects both rents and customary dues. They are also empowered to pass sentence of imprisonment up to five years, or to fine to the extent of Rs. 200, subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner. In cases of heinous crime, the Chiefs are to remit the cases to the Commissioner for his disposal, and the sentences of death must be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governnor for confirmation. The Chiefs pay tribute Rs. 4,680, and most of them are also bound to supply a contingent for military service, if required. Their revenue is about Rs. 264,000. Further information regarding each of these nine States will be found under their respective names.

BONAI.

BONAI.—The most southerly of the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur. It is bounded on the north by part of Singbhum District and by Gangpur State; on the south and west by Bamra, a feudatory State of the Central Provinces; and on the east by Keunjhar State, Orissa. Area, 1,349 square miles; population about 30,000. The State is shut in on all sides by the lofty Bonai Hills, which occupy so large a portion of the country that only one-twelfth of the entire area is under cultivation. The Brahmani flows from north to south, forming in the centre of the State a fertile and comparatively level tract, in which most of the largest villages are situated. The timber in the Bonai and Gangpur forests along the banks of the Brahmani is the most valuable in the Chutia Nagpur Tributary States. Silk cocoons and stick-lac are the most valuable of the jungle products. Iron exists and is melted in the State for local use, but is not exported. Gold is found in small quantities in the bed of the Brahmani and the hill streams. The principal crops are rice, pulses, and oil-seeds. The family of the Bonai chief claim a mysterious and foreign origin. They say that they came from Sakaldwip or Ceylon, and that

the founder of the family was abandoned by his mother under a *kadamba* tree. In reference to their early connection with the *kadamba* tree, they describe themselves as *kadambansi* Rajputs. Income about Rs. 6,000. Besides paying a yearly tribute of Rs. 200 to the British Government, the Raja is bound to furnish, when required, a contingent of armed men for military service.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bonai Garh.—Residence of the Raja of Bonai State, picturesquely situated on the Brahmani river, which surrounds the *garh* or fort on three sides. It is further defended by a high mud wall and moat. Within this enclosure are about 150 houses, including the palace of the Chief, his court-house and jail. The entire village contains about 300 houses.

Bonai Hills.—A series of ranges, rising to a height of 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the central valley of Bonai State, and shutting it in on all sides. With the countless spurs which they throw off, they occupy a large portion of the State. Most of the hills are densly wooded to the summit, and, except at the regular passes are inaccessible to beasts of burden. The shortest route from Gangpur to Bonai is by a rugged path through this glen, but it is only practicable during the dry weather. Principal peaks—Mankarmacha, 3,639 feet above sea-level; Badamgarh, 3,525 feet; Kumritar, 3,490 feet; Cheliatoka, 3,308 feet; and Kondadhar, 3,000 feet. Fifteen other peaks are named, each more than 2,000 feet in height.

CHANG BHAKAR.

CHANG BHAKAR (*Bhukar*).—Native State with an area of 906 square miles. It forms the extreme western point of the Chutia Nagpur Division, projecting into the Bagelkhand State of Rewa, which bounds it on the north-west and south; on the east, it marches with the State of Korea. The general aspect of Chang Bhakar is that of a dense and tangled mass of hills, ravines, and plateaux, covered with *sal*, jungle, and dotted at intervals with small villages. The most prominent of the hill ranges takes a serpentine sweep from north-east to south-west, and rises in occasional peaks to upwards of 3,000 feet above sea-level. The scenery in the interior of the country is for the most part monotonous. The only rivers in the State are two unnavigable hill streams, the Banas and the Neur, both of which take their rise in the range separating Chang Bhakar from Korea. The Bhaya, or Chief of Chang Bhakar is a Rajput by caste, belonging to a collateral branch of the Korea Rajas. His residence is in the village of Janakpur, a mere collection of wretched huts. The Chief's dwelling is a double-storied range of mud buildings enclosing a courtyard. His annual revenue is Rs. 3,000; tribute Rs. 380. Population about 16,000. The Dravidian Gonds form the most influential race in the State. Two hill passes lead into the State, which is intersected by two jungle roads.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Banas.—River (a hill stream with rocky bed and fiequent rapids), rises in the range of hills which separates Chang Bhakar from Korea State; flows through Chang Bhakar until it takes a bend to the north,

following the boundary line of the State, which it leaves at its north-west corner, and passes into Rewa.

Harchoka.—Village in Chang Bhakar State, situated on the Muwahi river near the northern boundary of the State. Remains of extensive rock excavations, supposed to be temples and monasteries, were discovered here in 1871.

GANGPUR.

GANGPUR.—Native State with post office [m. s. t.]. Bounded on the north by Lohardaga District and the State of Jashpur ; on the south by the States of Bonai, Sambalpur and Bamra ; on the east by Singbhum District ; and on the west by Raigarh, a chiefship of the Central Provinces. Area, 2484 square miles. Population about 125,000. Gangpur State consists of a tangled mass of hills and jungle, the only open portions being the valleys of the Ib, Sankh, and South Koel rivers. Magnificent forests occupy the valley of the Brahmani, Koel and Sankh rivers. Included within the State are two feudatory chiefships subordinate to the Raja, Nagra in the east and Hingir in the west. The chief rivers are the Ib, the Sankh, and the South Koel ; the two latter unite in the east of the State, and, after a southerly course, fall into the sea in Cuttack District as the Brahmani. Diamonds and gold are occasionally found in the Ib ; coal exists in Hingir, but is not yet worked. The principal jungle products are lac, *tasar* silk, resin, and catechu. Chief crops—rice, sugar-cane, oil-seeds and tobacco. Gangpur yields the Raja an annual income of Rs. 20,000 ; tribute to the British Government Rs. 500.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Brahmani.—River formed by the junction of the South Koel and the Sankh rivers. These rivers meet in Gangpur State ; and the united stream, assuming the name of Brahmani, passes through Bonai State, and the Orissa States of Talchar and Dhenkanal, and enters Cuttack District near Garh Balrampur. It then follows a very winding course from west to east, and reaches the Bay of Bengal by two mouths, the Dhamra estuary and the Maipara river. The confluence of the South Koel and the Sankh—*i. e.* the point of origin of the Brahmani—is the prettiest spot in Gangpur State, and is said by local tradition to be the scene of the amour of the sage *Parasara* with the fisherman's daughter, Matsya Gandha, who became the mother of Vyasa, the reputed compiler of the Vedas and the Mahabharata.

Karo, South.—Tributary of the South Koel : rises in the Gangpur State, and falls into the Koel at Arandpur, Singbhum District.

JASHPUR.

JASHPUR.—Petty State with an area of 1963 square miles; bounded on the north and west by the State of Sirguja ; on the south by Gangpur and Udaipur : and on the east by Lohardaga District. The residence of the Raja is at Jagdispur or Jashpurnagar. The State of Jashpur consists in almost equal proportions of highland and lowland areas. The chief river is the Ib, which flows through the State from north to south ; but numerous rapids render it unnavigable. The small rivers to the north

are feeders of the Kanhar. Iron and gold are found in Jashpur ; *sal*, *sisu*, ebony, and other valuable timber abound along the course of the Ib. Jungle products—lac, *tasar* silk, and beeswax. Income of the State is about Rs. 12,000 ; and pays tribute Rs. 775. Population about 112,000.

KHARSAWAN.

KHARSAWAN.—One of the petty states with an area of 145 square miles. The Thakur or Chief is a Hindu Rajput. He is under engagements binding him to right administration, and his decisions in serious cases are subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur. Total population about 40,000. Annual revenue Rs. 18,000.

KOREA.

KOREA.—Native State of Chutia Nagpur. Bounded on the north by Rewa State ; on the east by Sirguja ; on the south by Bilaspur District in the Central Provinces ; and on the west by Chand Bhakar and Rewa. Korea consists of an elevated table-land of coarse sandstone overlying the coal measures, from which spring several abruptly scarped plateaux, varying in height, and irregularly distributed over the surface. To the east is the Sonhat plateau, with an elevation of 2,477 feet ; the north of the State is occupied by a still higher table-land, with a maximum elevation of 3,367 feet. In the west a group of hills culminates in Deogarh Peak, 3,370 feet. Several streams rise in the hills, of which the largest is the Heshto, a tributary of the Mahanadi. Large forest tracts of *sal* timber exist. Alternating with the forest areas are wide stretches of pasture land, from which grazing dues to the extent of about Rs. 1,500 a year are realized. Iron is found throughout the State. Good coal is found in the Barakhar rocks, which form the upper surface in the northern part of the State ; and underlying the Mahadeva sandstones forming the central plateau. Crops consist of rice, wheat, barley, Indian corn, *marua*, pulses, oil-seeds, cotton, etc. Jungle products—stick-lac and resin. Area, 1,625 square miles ; population about 36,000. The principal village and the residence of the Chief is Sonhat, situated on the plateau so named. The Chief's family call themselves Chavhan Rajputs, and claim descent from a chief of that clan, who conquered Korea about 610 years ago. Revenue of the Chief, about Rs. 7,000 ; tribute, Rs. 400.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Heshto (*Hasdo*).—Largest river in Korea State ; rising near Sonhat, and forms a fine waterfall near Kirwai.

Korea.—Hill range in the Tributary State of Korea. Principal peaks —Deogarh, 3370 feet ; Jutarsuka, 3238 feet ; Khoro, 3219 feet ; Churi, 3010 feet ; Kuhi, 3007 feet ; Gogadand, 2945 feet ; Gogragarh, 2847 feet ; Machigarh 2839 feet ; Jogi 2805 feet ; Tithitangarh, 2790 feet ; Bunjari, 2775 feet ; Jangia, 2746 feet ; Damaur, 2715 feet : Gorba, 2708 feet ; Baskata, 2657 feet ; Mardanighat, 2561 feet ; Sula, 2534 feet ; Maraon, 2505 feet ; and Baman, 2217 feet.

SARAIKALA.

SARAIKALA.—Political estate and chief village of the estate of the

same name. Area, 457 square miles. Population about 80,000. The village contains Bengali school and weekly market.

SIRGUJA.

SIRGUJA (*Sarguja*).—The largest of the Native States of Chutia Nagpur, with post office [m. s. t.]. Area, 6,055 square miles. Population about 3,30,000 (consisting principally of Gonds, Uraons, and the Kolarian tribes). Bounded on the north by Mirzapur a District of the North-western Provinces, and the State of Rewa; on the east by Lohardaga District; on the south by Jashpur and Udaipur States, and the District of Bilaspur in the Central Provinces; and on the west by Korea State. The residence of the Maharaja is at Bisrampur; but Pratappur is virtually the capital of the State. It contains a court-house, jail, and school.

Sirguja may be described in general terms as a secluded basin, walled in on the north-east and south by massive hill-barriers, and protected from approach on the west by the forest-clad tract of Korea. The eastern portion of the State consists of an undulating table-land about 2500 feet above the sea, continuous with, but slightly higher than, the adjoining plateau of Chutia Nagpur proper. From this, again isolated hill ranges, and *pats* or plateaux, capped with a horizontal stratum of trap rock, rise to an elevation of 3500 and 4000 feet, forming on the north the boundary of Palamau, and blending in the south with the northern Jashpur Hills. The two most prominent physical features of Sirguja are the Mainpat, a magnificent table-land 18 miles long from 6 to 8 miles broad, and 3781 feet above sea-level; and the Jamirapat, a long winding ridge about 2 miles wide. The chief peaks in the State are Mailan, 4024 feet; Jam, 3827; and Partagharsa, 3804. The principal rivers are the Kanhar, Rehr, and Mahan, which flow into the Son; and the Sankh, a tributary of the Brahmani. None of these streams is navigable. Coal is found in Central Sirguja, in the Bisrampur field. There is a group of hot springs at Tatapani, in the north of the State. *Sal* timber abounds everywhere.

The staple crops in the Sirguja State are cereals, oil-seeds, and cotton. The manufactures are pottery, coarse cloth, and rough iron-work. Weekly markets are held at Pratappur, Bisrampur and Jhilmili. The passes into the State are impracticable for wheeled traffic.

Sirguja is divided into 11 police circles, three of which are kept up by the State. Revenue Rs. 40,940, and the expenditure (including a tribute of Rs. 2640) to Rs. 21,090.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bisrampur.—Village and the residence of the Chief, Maharaja Indrajit Singh. Contains a school and weekly market.

Bisrampur Coal-field.—The name given to an area (400 square miles) of coal measure rocks, situated in the eastern portion of the comparatively low-lying ground in the centre of Sirguja State. Good coal exists in abundance.

Hathpor.—Curious tunnel on the northern face of Ramgarh Hill in Sirguja State. The name Hathpor may be a corruption of *Hathipola*, or the 'Elephant Gate'; but it has also been suggested that the name implies that the tunnel was made by hand. Mr. V. Ball, of the Geological survey, attributes its formation to the trickling of water through crevices in the sandstone, and it certainly bears no sign of human workmanship. The hill contains two good-sized caves. The larger of these is 44 feet long, 10 feet wide, and about 6 feet high. Local tradition, remembers nothing so modern, and describes the caves as the residence of Rama during the fourteen years of forest exile which preceded his conquest of Ceylon. Here it was that Sita was carried off by the demon Ravana, and two deep grooves in the rock in front of the larger cave are said to be portions of the enchanted circle which Rama drew around her for her protection.

Juba.—Deserted fortress, about 2 miles south-east of Manpura village. It stands on the rocky shoulder of a hill, and commands a deep gorge overgrown with jungle. Among the trees are the remains of carved temples, almost covered with accumulations of vegetable mould. Here found a complete *linga*, with a well-carved face and head projecting from its surface.

Ramgarh.—Hill in Sirguja State. A rectangular mass of sandstone rising abruptly from the plain, about 8 miles west of Lakhanpur village. It is descended from the northern side by a path, which follows the ridge of an outlying spur nearly as far as the base of the main rock. Here, at a height of 2,600 feet, is an ancient stone gateway, the lintel of which is sculptured with an image of Ganesh. A second gateway crowns the most difficult part of the ascent. On Ramgarh hill are several rock-caves with roughly cut inscriptions, and ruins of temples containing figures of Durga with twenty arms, Hanuman, and other deities.

UDAIPUR.

UDAIPUR.—Native State under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Chuita Nagpur and the Bengal Government. It is bounded on the north by Sirguja; on the east by the British District of Raipur in the Central Provinces, and the State of Jashpur; on the south by Raigarh; and on the west by Bilaspur District. Area, 1,055 square miles. Total population about 40,000. The chief geological formation in the State is a coarse carboniferous sandstone. Gold and iron are found in small quantities; and within the boundaries of Udaipur lies a portion of one of the most extensive coal-fields in India. The only hill of any size is Lotta, 2,098 feet. The Rajah pays a tribute of Rs. 534, and is also charged with some allowances to members of the former ruling family. He is bound to furnish, when required, a contingent for military service.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dharamjaygarh (*Rabkob*).—Chief village of Udaipur State, situated on a picturesque bend of the Mand river, near the centre of the State. The Raja of Udaipur maintains a police station and jail, and possesses

a large granary, in this village; and a periodical market is held here. [p. m. t.].

Dorki.—Market village on the right bank of the Mand, 24 miles south of Rabkob.

Mand.—River rises near Girsa in Sirguja State, and joins the Mahanadi in Raigarh.

CUTTACK.

CUTTACK (*Katak*).—A central District of the Orissa Commissionership or Division. It is bounded on the north by the Baitarni river and Dhamra estuary; on the south by Puri District; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; and on the west by the Tributary States of Orissa. Area, 3,633 square miles. Population 1,937,671. Divisional Head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division and District Head-quarters—Cuttack City, 248 miles from Calcutta *via* Chandbaly or False Point (by weekly steamer, in 3 days).

PRODUCTIONS.—The staple crop of Cuttack, in common with the other Districts of Orissa, is rice. The other cereals grown in the District are *Mandua*, (a grain peculiar to Orissa), wheat, barley, pulses, fibres, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and *pan*, are also produced.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Cuttack District are insignificant. Brass vessels, brass ornaments, and coarse cloth are the chief articles made.

CLIMATE.—The hot season, commencing in March, the rainy, in the middle of June; and the cold, in the beginning of November. The Meteorological Department has stations at False Point Lighthouse, and at Cuttack town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar, Kendrapara and Jajpur. In 1860 the gross revenue is returned at Rs. 1,396,420; and the gross expenditure at Rs. 1,144,380. In 1870, Cuttack District contained 3571 estates, held by 9554 proprietors. At the present day, Cuttack District alone contains nearly double this number of estates, and quadruple the number of proprietors. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner of Orissa and Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, Magistrate and Collector, Settlement Officer, 11 Assistant Settlement Officers, 6 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectorts, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Munsif, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Joint Inspector of Schools (Orissa Circle), Principal (Cuttack College,) Law Lecturer, Head Master (Training School), Deputy Inspector of Schools, Uriya Translator to Government, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Teacher of Surgeory and Midwifery (Medical School), Superintendent of Vaccination, and 5 Executive Engineers. For further information regarding Cuttack town, *see* Cuttack.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achala Basanta (*Eternal Spring*).—Peak of the Assia range. At the foot of the hill lie the ruins of Majhipur, the residence of the ancient Hindu chief of the hills, and his brethren and relatives. Dilapidated remains of old gates and broken walls now alone mark the site.

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

Alamgir Hill.—One of the peaks of the Assia range, in Orissa. On the summit of a precipice of this hill, 2,500 feet above the neighbouring country, stands a mosque ; every morning and evening, the people of the neighbourhood, Hindus as well as Muhammadans, offer homage at the shrine.

Alba.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Amravati.—Hill close to the village of Chatia. At the eastern base of the hill are the remains of an old fort, with an extensive rampart made of laterite, 4 feet deep, and 2 miles square. On a platform within the ramparts are the remains of the fort ; and another platform contains two images of the goddess Indrani, cut out of slate-stone, and remarkable for their elegance and beauty. A spacious tank, called the *nil pukur*, covering about 20 acres, is situated within half a mile of the hill, in the centre of which are the ruins of an old building of considerable dimensions.

Assia.—Range of Hills in Cuttack District ; containing very interesting Buddhist, Muhammadan, and Hindu remains of ancient temples, forts, caves, sculptures, etc. The principal hills are—Achala Basanta, with numerous ruins ; Alamgir, with a Mahomedan mosque ; Amravati, with two beautiful images of Indrani ; Bara Dehi, the highest peak in the range ; Naltigiri, with its sandal-wood trees and famous antiquities, chief among which is the Elephant Cave ; and Udayagiri, with two large figures of Buddha, and extensive Buddhist ruins.

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

Aul (or *Rajabari*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Baideshwar.—Trading village on the Mahanadi river, in Bank Government Estate, Orissa. Contains post office [m. s. t.].

Bakud Creek.—A short, deep branch of the Mahanadi river, in Cuttack District. It is the more southerly of the two channels leading inland from the anchorage at False Point, and it is also the more direct of the two for navigation. A bar, about 1,000 yards long, lies across the mouth, and is dry during the last quarter of the ebb. At full tide, however, cargo-boats and steamers enter easily. Beyond the bar a channel of 2 feet is obtained, gradually deepening to 8, then shoaling again to 2, and eventually deepening into an excellent channel of 14 to 20 feet up to its junction with the Mahanadi, a distance of about 16 miles.

Balia.—Village with post office [m.].

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

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

Banki.—Government Estate in Orissa, formerly a feudatory chiefship, situated on the south bank of the Mahanadi. It contains police station, two schools, and post office [m. s. t.].

Barabati Fort.—The citadel of Cuttack town, situated on the south bank of the Mahanadi river opposite Cuttack. This gateway, and a mosque called after Fateh Khan Rahim, are almost the only portions of the citadel which remain intact. An unsightly series of earthen mounds, and a wilderness of stone pits, now mark the place where the fortress stood. The appearance of the edifice is some resemblance to Windsor Castle.

Bara Dehi.—The highest of the four chief peaks of the Assia range of hills in Cuttack District. At the foot of the mountain is the ruined seat of the old Hindu hill chieftain.

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

Barunibunta.—Highest hill range in the District. They are densely covered with primitive jungle, and the surrounding country is inhabited by the aboriginal tribe of Savars. Principal peak, Mahavinayaka, with Sivaite temples and images.

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

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

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

Birupa.—An offshoot from the left bank of the Mahanadi, from which river it branches opposite the town of Cuttack. It receives on its left bank the Genguti, which, after receiving the waters of the Kelo, again joins the Birupa. The river afterwards joins the Brahmani, and its waters ultimately find their way into the Bay of Bengal by the Dhamra estuary.

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

Buxihogur.—Village and military cantonment with Dak Bungalow.

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

Chitartala.—A branch of the Mahanadi, which leaves the parent stream about 10 miles below the point where it throws off the Birupa. After flowing a few miles, the Chitartala bifurcates into the Chitartala and the Nun. These streams re-unite after a course of about 20 miles; and under the name of the Nun, the united waters fall into the Mahanadi estuary a few miles from the coast, and so into the Bay of Bengal.

Cuttack (' *The Fort* ').—Sadar or head-quarters Sub-division of Cuttack District. It is also chief town, municipality, cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, and also capital city of the Province of Orissa; situated on the peninsula formed by the bifurcation of the Mahanadi, where it throws off the Katjuri. The city was founded about 900 years ago by one of the kings of the Long-haired or Lion dynasty, and has continued to be the seat of Government to the present day. Its position as the key of the hill territory, and as the centre of the network of the Orissa canals, gives it both military and commercial importance. At present, however, Cuttack is mainly known

in the world for its beautiful filigree work in gold and silver. Besides the usual District Staff, Cuttack contains a Sadar Bench of 15 honorary magistrates, Small Cause Court, Lunatic Asylum, Dak Bungalow and Club. [P. m. s. T.].

Devi.—River in Orissa ; formed by the junction in Cuttack District of the Great and Little Devi, two distributaries thrown off from the right bank of the Katjuri, an important offshoot of the Mahanadi. The united stream passes into Puri District, and falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles below the southern boundary of Cuttack. The Devi forms the last part of the great network of channels into which the Katjuri branch of the Mahanadi bifurcates ; most of these streams re-unite as they approach the sea, forming a broad and noble estuary, which, under the name of the Devi, enters the ocean. The mouth of the river is surrounded by dense jungle, destitute of inhabitants.

Dhamra.—River and estuary in Bengal, formed by the combined waters of the Brahmani and Baitarani and their tributaries, which enter the Bay of Bengal. The Dhamra is a fine navigable river, but rendered dangerous by a bar across its mouth.

Dhamra.—Port in the estuary of the same name. The name is applied to the navigable channels of the rivers forming the Dhamra, as far as they are affected by tidal waters. These limits embrace Chandbali, on the Baitarani, a seat of coasting steamer traffic, and a rapidly rising town ; Hansua, on the Brahmani, formerly a great salt emporium ; Patamundai, on the same river ; and Aul, on the Kharsua. The eastern boundary of the port is the Dhamra customs station.

Dharmashala.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. T.].

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

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

False Point.—Cape, harbour, and light-house, situated on the north of the Mahanadi estuary. The harbour consists of an anchorage, landlocked by islands, and sandbanks, with two navigable channels. False Point takes its name from the circumstance that it was often mistaken by ships for Point Palmyras, one degree farther north. It is the best harbour on the Indian coast between the Hugli and Bombay. The light-house stands on the point which screens it from the southern monsoon. The chief trade is with other Indian ports. (t.).

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

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

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

Hukitala (*False Point*).—Village and military cantonment. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Jagatsingpur.—Village and police station, situated on the Machhgaon Canal. [p. m. s. T.].

Jajpur.—Sub-division of Cuttack District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Baitarani river. Area of town site 2,891 acres

The town contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, charitable dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, lock-up, and post office [m. s. T.]. Jajpur is celebrated for its settlements of Brahman Sivaite priests, and as the head-quarters of one of the four regions of pilgrimage into which Orissa is divided, *viz.*, that sacred to Parvati, the wife of the Siva. In Jajpur are numerous ruins of Sivaite temples, sculptures etc. Jajpur ranks as the fifth town of Orissa, and derives much wealth from its yearly fair in honour of Baruni, 'Queen of the Waters', on which occasion crowds of pilgrims flock to bathe in the holy Baitarani, the Styx of Hindu mythology.

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

Jambu.—The northern channel leading inland from False Point anchorage, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, Cuttack District. A winding stream, which renders navigation dangerous, especially during the freshes, when a strong current comes down. The entire course of this channel is through a desolate country, which during floods forms one large sea or jungle-covered swamp. The Jambu is now the property of the Maharaja of Burdwan.

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

Jotdar.—Channel of the Devi, or branch of the Mahanadi estuary, in the south-east of Cuttack District. Entres the sea.

Kalibhanj.—Island in the estuary of the Dhamra river, Cuttack District, Orissa.

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

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

Katjuri.—River of Cuttack District, A deltaic distributary of the Mahanadi, which branches off from the main stream soon after it enters Cuttack District. The Katjuri itself immediately divides into two, of which the southern branch, under the name of the Koyakhai, passes into Puri District. The northern branch, which retains the name of the Katjuri, throws off the Surua, which after a few miles rejoins the parent stream. Lower down, the Katjuri throws off two other minor distributaries, the Large and Little Devi, which unite after a southerly course of about 20 miles, and fall into the Bay of Bengal in Puri District under the name of the Devi. A cross stream connects the Mahanadi with the Katjuri, which latter river ultimately falls into the Bay of Bengal under the name of the Jotdar.

Kendrapara.—Sub-division of Cuttack District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of Kendrapara Sub-division, and of a police circle; situated a few miles north of the Chitartala branch of the Mahanadi, 29 miles from Chandbally or 8 from Marsaghai (palki dak available). Population about 18,000. The town contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, lock-up, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Kendrapara Canal.—A branch of the Orissa Canal System. It starts from the right flank of the Birupa weir, and proceeds along the

north and west bank of the Mahanadi, and of its distributaries the Chitartala and the Nun, in a due easterly direction for 42½ miles, to Marsaghai, in tidal waters, 23 miles from False Point. The extension from Marsaghai towards False Point is intended for navigation only.

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

Kharsua.—River of Orissa, rising in the Tributary States, and flowing south-eastwards through Cuttack District till it falls into the left bank of the Brahmani river, a short distance above the point where the combined waters of the Baitarani and Brahmani fall into the Bay of Bengal as the Dhamra estuary.

Kimiria.—A deltaic distributary of the Brahmani river, Cuttack District, which branches off opposite the village of Rajendrapur, and after receiving the waters of the Genguti, Kelo, and Birupa, falls again into the parent stream at the village of Indpur.

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

Kot-Sahi.—Village with post office [m.].

Koyakhai.—River of Orissa. A deltaic offshoot of the Mahanadi, which bifurcates from the main stream opposite Cuttack, and in its turn throws off numerous distributaries, and finally finds its way into the Bay of Bengal, or the Chilka Lake, as the Kusbhadra, Bhargavi, and Daya.

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

Machhgaon.—A rising town and port, 9 miles from the mouth of the Devi estuary. Trade in rice.

Machhgaon Canal.—One of the canals of the Orissa system, connecting Cuttack town with Machhgaon at the mouth of the Devi river. It starts from the Taldanda Canal at Birbati, and joins the Devi river. Total length of the main canal, 53 miles.

Mahavinayaka.—Sacred peak of the Barunibunta Hills, visible from Cuttack city. Consecrated during ages to Siva-worship by ascetics and pilgrims, who penetrated the surrounding jungles, braving the wild Savars and other forest tribes. The Vaishnavas, in later times, have built a monastery on the northern slope of the hill. A massive piece of rock, 12 feet in circumference, still bears the name of Mahavinayaka, the Great Ganesa or Vinayaka. The right face of the rock is considered to be his father Siva ; the left face has a knot over it, fancied to represent the bound-up tresses of his mother, Gauri or Parvati. The rock is accordingly worshipped as the union of Siva, Gauri, and Ganesa. A waterfall, 30 feet higher up, supplies the temple and its pilgrims.

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

Mahurigaon.—Port on the Baitarani, 2 miles above Chandbali, its sister port.

Maipara.—River in Cuttack District ; the southern outlet by which the waters of the Brahmani find their way into the Bay of Bengal, the northern being known as the Dhamra. The Bansgarh, a tidal creek of the Maipara, runs southward, almost parallel to the coast, till it falls into the sea about 6 miles north of the False Point Harbour.

Marsaghai.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 23 miles from False Point Harbour. Connected with Cuttack city, 42 miles distant, by the Kendrapara canal, which drops into tidal waters at Marsaghai. An extension of this canal for 15 miles farther towards False Point, as far as the Jambu mouth of the Mahanadi, is regularly open for navigation by steamers and boats.

Naltigiri.—Low chain of hills, 3 miles south of the Assia range of hills, from which it is separated by the Birupa river. The Naltigiri chain has two peaks of unequal height, and bears little vegetation, except a few valuable sandal-wood trees, the only ones found in Orissa. Naltigiri is famous for its Buddhist remains, some of which are in a fair state of preservation.

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

Palmyras Point.—Headland in Cuttack District. It is a landmark for vessels making for the Hugli from the south. Point Palmyras (called by the natives Maipara, from the contiguous sandy island of this name) bears from False Point about north-east by north, distant 8 leagues; but from being abreast the latter in 14 or 15 fathoms, with it bearing west-north-west, the direct course is about north-east, and the distance 10 leagues to the outer edge of the bank off Point Palmyras in the same depth, with the point bearing west-north-west. The land on Point Palmyras is low, and clothed with Palmyra-trees, having on each side of it, at a small distance, the mouth of a river; that on the south side is navigable by boats or small vessels. In rounding the bank off the Point, the trees on the land are just discernible in 15 fathoms water, distant about 4 leagues from the shore; ships, therefore, seldom see the Point in passing, unless the weather be clear, and the reef approached upon 14 or 15 fathoms, which ought never to be done in a large ship during thick weather, or in the night. A ship passing False Bay in daylight, with a westerly wind, may steer along at discretion in 10 or 12 fathoms; but if she gets into 9 fathoms, and sees Point Palmyras, she ought instantly to haul out into 12 or 14 fathoms in rounding the eastern limit of the bank. When blowing strong from south-west or south, a ship with daylight, after rounding the banks off Point Palmyras, may haul to the westward, and anchor to the northward of the banks in 10 fathoms or rather less water, where she will be sheltered by them until the force of the wind is abated.

Patamundai.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Salepur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Taldanda.—Canal, connecting Cuttack city with the main branch of the Mahanadi river within tidal range. It is intended both for navigation and for irrigation; total length, 52 miles. It starts from the right

flank of the Mahanadi weir at Jobra, skirts the east side of the city of Cuttack for a mile and half, then turns eastward, and runs midway between the Katjuri and the Mahanadi for 4 miles; thence to Birbati, it keeps nearly parallel with the latter river, at a distance of from half a mile to one mile. At Birbati, a branch canal is thrown out to Machhgaon, at the mouth of the Devi. The Taldanda canal, with its offshoot the Machhgaon, is designed to irrigate 155,000 acres of the central delta.

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

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

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

Tirtal.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

DACCA.

DACCA.—Division or Commissionership of Eastern Bengal. Bounded on the north by the Garo Hills ; on the east by Sylhet District, Tipperah, and Noakhali ; on the south by the Bay of Bengal ; and on the west by Khulna, Jessore, Pabna, Bogra and Rungpur Dstricts. The Division comprises the four Districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Bakarganj and Maimensingh. Area, 15,045 square miles. Population 9,844,127.

DACCA (*Dhaka*, derived either from the *dhak* tree, or from Dhakeswari, 'the conceived goddess').—District of Eastern Bengal, situated at the junction of the river systems of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. Bounded on the north by the District of Maimensingh ; east by Tipperah ; south and south-west by Bakarganj and Faridpur ; and west, for a short distance, by Pabna. Area, 2,797 square miles. Population 2,420,656. District and Divisional Head-quarters, Dacca City, 264 miles from Calcutta (by rail *via* Poradaha and Goalundo stations (150 miles), thence to Dacca by daily steamer).

The District is intersected by a complete network of rivers and streams, and the chief means of communication at all times of the year is by water.

PRODUCTS.—The staple food crop is rice. Other crops include millets, pulses, oil-seeds, jute, cotton, Safflower, *pan*, areca-nut, cocoa-nut, and sugar-cane.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures are cotton-weaving, embroidery, silver-work, shell-carving, and pottery. The muslins of Dacca, once so celebrated, have now almost entirely ceased to be made.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Dacca during the hot months is sensibly cooled by the circumstance that the wind has passed over the wide surface of large rivers. The rainy season lasts from April to October. The most disagreeable weather in the year is experienced at the close of this season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 Sub-divisions of Dacca or head-quarters, Narayanganj, Manikganj and Moonshiganj. Re-

venue and expenditure about 15 and 5 lakhs of rupees respectively. Education has made rapid progress in recent years. *District and Divisional Staff*—Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2 Assistant Magistrates, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Moonsheeganj, 2 Sub-Judges, 3 Munsifs, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, 2 Chaplains, Inspector of Schools, (Principal, 4 Professors and 2 Lecturers, Dacca College), Law Lecturer, Lecturer in Botany, Head Master Dacca Collegiate School, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Training School, Superintendent of the Madrassa, Head Mistress Eden Female School, Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery, Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery, Teacher of Medical Jurisprudence and Therapeutics, Civil Surgeon (Superintendent of Jail and of Lunatic Asylum) ; Superintendent of Vaccination, Inspector of Local Works and District Engineer. For further information regarding Dacca City *see* Dacca.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

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

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

Amirabad-Lalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bhawal (or *Nagari*).—Village almost entirely inhabited by Christians of Portuguese descent. This and several neighbouring villages are the property of a Roman Catholic Mission.

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

Bikrampur.—Village celebrated as being the seat of Government under the Hindu Kings of Northern Bengal, from the reign of Vikramaditya to the overthrow of the dynasty by the Musalmans. A quadrangular mound of earth, covering an area of 3,000 square feet, and surrounded by a moat 200 feet wide, is pointed out as the site of Raja Ballal Sen's palace, and the foundations and remains of buildings are found for many miles round. Near the site of the palace is a deep excavation, called Agnikunda, where, according to legend, the last native prince of Bikrampur and his famaly burned themselves on the approach of the Musalmans. The village ranks only second to Nadiya town as regards Sanskrit learning, and contains several *tols*, where logic, rhetoric, grammar, and astronomy are taught.

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

Buriganga (' *Old Ganges* ').—A branch of the Dhaleswari, about 26 miles in length, leaving that river a short distance below Sabhar village, and rejoining it at Fatulla on the Narayanganj road. The tract between the Buriganga and the Dhaleswari is known as Paschimdi Island.

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

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

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

Dacca.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Dacca District ; also chief town of the District and Commissionership of the same name, steamer station, municipality, and the fifth largest city under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ; is situated on the north bank of the Buriganga river, 8 miles above the confluence of the Buriganga with the Dhaleswari. Municipal area about 8 square miles. Population about 100,000. The town extends along the bank of the river for a distance of nearly 4 miles, and inland, towards the north, for about one mile and a quarter. It is intersected by a branch of the Dolai creek. The two principal streets cross each other at right angles. One runs parallel to the river for upwards of two miles, from the Lal Bagh Palace to the Dolai creek. The other leads north from the river to the old military cantonments ; it is about one mile and a quarter in length, of considerable width, and bordered by regularly built houses. The Chak Bazar [p. m. s. t.], or market-place, a square of fine dimensions, lies at the extreme west. The remainder of the twon is composed of narrow, crooked lanes, few of which admit wheeled conveyances. The houses of the European residents extend along the river for a space of about half a mile, in the centre of the town. Dacca preserves few traces of its former magnificence as the Muhammadan capital of Bengal during the 17th century. The old fort, erected in the reign of the Emperor Jahangir, has entirely disappeared. The only public buildings of this period still remaining are the Katra

(1645), and the palace of the Lal Bagh ; both are now mere ruins, and their decorations have been wantonly destroyed. The factories built by the English, the French, and the Dutch during the 17th century have also been swept away. The city was first selected as the seat of the Muhammadan Government of Bengal about 1610. In 1704, the Nawab Murshid Kuli Khan moved his residence to Murshidabad ; and though Dacca long retained a titular Nawab, its glory departed with the removal of the Court. During the 18th century, Dacca won a new reputation for its manufacture of fine muslins, which became famous in the markets of the West. But in the beginning of the present century, this industry began repidly to decline, under the competition of cheaper piece-goods from Manchester. Besides the usual District Staff, Dacca contains a Bench of 24 honorary magistrates, Muhammadan Marriage Registrar's office and Post office [m. s. T.] ; and also Bank of Bengal, Dak Bungalow, Club and Troops—Dacca Volunteer Rifles.

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

Demra.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhaleswari.—An offshoot of the Jamuna, or main stream of the Brahmaputra, which runs across Dacca District, and forms a valuable communication with the Meghna.

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

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

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

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

Durduria.—Site of a ruined fort, said to have been built by the Bhuiya Rajas ; its popular name is Ranibari.

Firinghi Bazar.—Village situated upon a branch of the river Ichamati. Noted as the first Portuguese settlement in the District. Firinghi Bazar was once of considerable size, but its prosperity has declined since the decay of the Dacca trade, and it is now an insignificant village.

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

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

Harirampur.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle. Police station is located at Lesraganj.

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

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

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

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

Jaidebpur.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Dacca. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kaliganj.—Village with Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamola.—Village and steamer station, 15 miles from Dacca.

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

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

Kapasia.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Katadia-Simulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Keraniganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Kirtinasa.—One of the main channels by which the Ganges now finds its way into the Meghna.

Kola (*Koilaghat*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Kumarbhogh (*Kalipara*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Lalbagh.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Lalitganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 4 miles from Manikganj.

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

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

Madanganj.—Town on the Lakhmia river, opposite Narayanganj town, of which it in reality forms a part, having been established by the merchants of that place, who were pressed for space in Narayanganj. Large and increasing trade in country produce. The united towns form a single municipality. [p. m. s. t.].

Madhupur.—Extensive jungle, known also as the Garh Gazali, stretching northwards from the northern part of Dacca into the heart of Maimansing District, almost as far as the Brahmaputra. The *sal* grows throughout the tract, and supplies timber and charcoal. Climate very unhealthy.

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

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

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

Manikganj.—Sub-division of Dacca District ; also town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the west bank of the Dhaleswari river. The *bazar* extends over an area of about 2 square miles. Fair held here, chiefly for religious purposes. Communication by boat, except in the dry season. The town contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. Route from Goalundo, 47 miles by boat.

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

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

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

Mendi-khali.—A navigable arm of the Meghna river, communicating with the Brahmaputra at Kakiar Tek.

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

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

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

Munshiganj.—Sub-division of Dacca District, also chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Route from Goalundo to Rakabibazar (96 miles by steamer), thence by road 4 miles.

Nababganj (*Nawabganj*).—Village and police station. [p m. s. t.].

Nali.—Village with post office [m.].

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

Narayanganj.—Sub-division in Dacca District ; also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, port, municipality and railway, as well as steamer, station ; situated on the western bank of the Lakhmia, at its confluence with the Dhaleswari ; and, with its *bazars*, extending for about 3 miles along the river. Distant 10 miles from Dacca by rail. In the neighbourhood are several forts built by Mir Jumla ; and almost opposite stands the Kadam Rasul, a spot held in great repute among the pious Musalmans in this part of the country. The chief business of Narayanganj is the collection of country produce, especially jute, from the neighbouring Districts ; and the distribution of piece-goods, salt, and other European wares. There are several steam presses belonging to Europeans, for the preparation of jute in bales. The town contains Munsiff's Court, police station, a Bench of 8 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. T.].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rajendrapur.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Dacca.

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

Raypura.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

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

Rupganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Sabhar.—Village, police station and ruins, situated on the north bank of the Buriganga, a tributary of the Dhaleswari. Formerly the capital of the Bhuiya Raja Harischandra. Small trade in cloth and ironware. [p. m. s. t.]

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

Saturia.—Villlage with post office [m. s. t.].

Sealoo Aircha.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

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

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

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

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

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

Sonargaon.—The ancient Muhammadan capital of Eastern Bengal, but now an insignificant village, called Painam ; situated about 2 miles from the Brahmaputra. It was formerly famous for the manufacture of a fine description of muslin. In the vicinity of Sonargaon are the ruins of several mosques, but the place does not appear to have ever had any pretentions to architectural grandeur. So long as Sonargaon remained the capital, it was a place of considerable trading importance.

Srinagar.—Village and police station, contains Independent Bench of 9 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s.].

Sripur.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Dacca. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Tangi.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Dacca.

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

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

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

DARJEELING.

DARJEELING.—A central District in the Rajshahi Division, running up between Nepal and Bhutan towards Independent Sikkim. The British frontier is demarcated on the north from Sikkim by a series of rivers and mountain torrents, on the west from Nepal by a lofty range of hills ; along the east and south run the British Districts of Jalpaiguri and Purniah. Area, 1164 square miles. Population 223,314. District Head-quarters—Darjeeling, 379 miles from Calcutta (*via* Damookdia and Siliguri, railway stations). Along the base of the Himalayas, there is a marshy tract, covered with jungle, called the Tarai, which is very feverish. A Munsiff holds his court here.

PRODUCTIONS.—The mineral products of the District comprise coal, iron, copper, calcareous tufa, and slate. There are several caverns situated in the hills, the most important of which is situated near the Cutcherry hill in Darjeeling station, and is superstitiously believed by the natives to extend as far as Lhasa in Tibet. Rice is the principal crop in the lower parts of the district ; but among the hills, Indian corn, millets, wheat, potatoes, and cardamoms are also grown, wherever practicable. Subordinate crops in the plains are cotton, jute, pulses, oil-seeds and sugar-cane. The leading industry of Darjeeling is tea cultivation, under European management.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Darjeeling is marked by excessive humidity. The District is not unhealthy, the hills being almost free from endemic disease except goitre. Throughout the greater part of the year, the prevailing wind is from the south-east, and comes laden with moisture from the Bay of Bengal. The few hours between sunrise and 9 A. M. from the only period of the day entirely free from clouds, mist, or rain.

ADMINISTRATION.—There are no sub-divisions in this District. Revenue and expenditure 3 and 2 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Munsiff, Conservator of Forests, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Darjeeling town *see* Darjeeling.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badamtam.—Village near which there is a Rest House.

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

Balasan.—A river rises at Jagat Lepcha, a few miles south-west of Darjeeling, and flows south until it enters the *tarai*, where it divides into two streams. One, called the New Balasan, branches off and joins the Mahanadi on its right bank just below Siliguri ; the other, the Old Balasan, continues its southward course till it passes out of the *tarai* into Purniah District.

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

Chunbatti.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Clarendon Hotel.—A railway telegraph office for the receipt and despatch of paid telegrams. Refreshments can be obtained here.

Darjeeling.—Town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name and also of the police circle ; situated in the lower Himalayas. The station occupies a narrow ridge, which divides into two spurs, descending steeply to the bed of the Great Ranjit, up whose course the eye is carried to the base of the great snowy mountains. The ridge is very narrow at the top. Darjeeling was purchased by the English Government in 1835 from the Raja of Sikkim. The station rapidly increased, and soon became a favourite summer retreat for the officials of Lower Bengal and their families. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ordinarily spends several months of every year in Darjeeling. Besides the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor and the public offices,

the other principal buildings are the Episcopalian Church, Wesleyan Chapel, Roman Catholic Convent, St. Paul's School, Club, 7 Hotels, Delhi and London Bank etc. Two gardens, Lloyd's Botanical Garden and the People's Park, are open to the public. A Sudder Independent Bench of 4 honorary magistrates is also established here. A military convalescent depôt is on the hill, about a mile distant, which is occupied by European invalids during the hot months. There is not much shooting to be had near Darjeeling, but all who wish to see the finest views of the tours in the world ought to visit it. [P. m. s. T.].

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

Ghoom.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Darjeeling.

Ghyabari (*Gyabari*).—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Darjeeling. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Jalaphar.—A ridge and the convalescent depôt, about 2 miles from the Civil station. Mount Everest, 23,130 feet above the level of the sea, is visible from this hill. A Cantonment Magistrate's office is established here. [p. m. s. T.].

Jorbangala.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Jor Pokri.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Kalimpang (or *Dilingkot*).—Hill tract situated east of the Tista, west of the Ne-chu and De-chu rivers, and south of Independent Sikkim. The principal village in it is Kalimpang, and the tract has now taken the name of Kalimpang. This village is on the trade route across the Jelep pass into Tibet. It has a bazar and post office [m. s. T.].

Kurseong.—Town, railway station, and municipality, situated in the Lower Himalyas, 19 miles from Darjeeling. It forms a central point for the tea-planters between Darjeeling and the plains, has a Dak Bungalow and an excellent Hotel. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Munsiff hold their courts and offices here. There is also an Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates. Kurseong contains also police station, two schools for boys and girls separately, and post office [m. s. T.].

Mahananda.—River of Bengal ; rises in Mahaldiram, a hill in the Himalayan range, flows through Jalpaiguri and Purniah Districts, and eventually falls into the Ganges or Padma, at the southernmost corner of Maldah District, just above the police station of Godagari in Rajshahi District.

Mahanudy.—Railway station, 24 miles from Darjeeling.

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

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

Mechi.—River of Bengal, rising under the Rangbang spur in the Singalila range on the frontier of Nepal. The Mechi forms the western boundary of Darjeeling District from its source, flowing south till it passes into Purniah.

Nagri-Spur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Naxalbari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates.

Padong.—Village with post office [m. T.], 52 miles from Siliguri.

Panighatta.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Pankhabari.—Village with Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. T.].

Phalalum (*Phalat*).—One of the loftiest peaks in the Singalila spur of the Himalayas, 12042 feet in height. The view of the great northern Snowy Mountains from this hill is said by the District officer to be one of 'indescribable grandeur. A jagged line of snow connecting the two highest mountains in the world, Everest and Kanchanjanga, dazzles the eye ; and while the deep silence around impresses itself upon the spectator, the thick clumps of pine forest, with their wide-spreading arms, add a weird solemnity of the scene.' The range is crossed by the Nepal frontier road.

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

Ramman.—One of the tributaries of the Great Ranjit river, which rises under the Phalalum mountain in the Singalila range, and falls into the Great Ranjit.

Rangli-Rungliot.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ranjit, Great.—River of Bengal, which rises in Independent Sikkim and enters Darjeeling District from the west, forming part of the northern boundary. After a short course from west to east, it falls into the Tista. Its affluents above the point of junction are the Rangnu and the Chhota or Little Ranjit.

Ranjit, Little.—River of Bengal, rising in the Tanglu mountain, and falls into the Great Ranjit on its right bank.

Rungtong.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Darjeeling.

Siliguri.—Village and railway station [R. & W.], 51 miles from Darjeeling. Contains Deputy Collector's Office, Munsiff's Court, police station and Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Sinchal Pahar.—Long undulating mountain spur, stretching gradually down to the Tista, from the top of which, at a height of 8,607 feet above the sea-level, Mount Everest is just visible. This hill is the loftiest mountain in the vicinity of Darjeeling station ; its two peaks are locally known as the Bara and Chhota Durbin.

Singalila.—Hill range, 60 miles long, stretching south from Kanchanjanga to the plains of India, and separating Sikkim from East Nepal. The waters from its west flank flow into the Tambar, and those from the east into the Great Ranjit, a feeder of the Tista. There is a Staging Bungalow, and available to the travellers on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

Sitang.—Bold conical peak, situated to the south-east of Darjeeling station. The northern slopes are occupied by the Government cinchona gardens.

Sonadah (Old name *Hope-Town*).—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Darjeeling. [p. m. s. t.].

Subargum.—One of the principal peaks in the Singalila range, situated upon the eastern frontier of Darjeeling District, bordering upon Nepal. Height, 10,430 feet.

Sukna.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Darjeeling. [p. m. s. t.].

Tanglu.—One of the principal peaks in the Singalila range. Height, 10,084 feet ; on the summit is some extent of undulating land. The Nepal frontier road runs over this hill, and there is a Staging Bungalow for travellers, available on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

Tindharia.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Darjeeling. Contains Assistant Engineer's Office. [p. m. s. t.].

Tista Bridge.—Rest House and post office [m.].

Tung.—Village and railway station 14 miles from Darjeeling. [p. m. s. t.].

DINAJPUR.

DINAJPUR.—A District in the Rajshahi Division ; being bounded on the north by Darjeeling ; on the south by Bogra, Maldah and Rajshahi ; on the east by the Karatoya and Rungpur ; and on the west by the Mahananda river. Area, 4,118 square miles ; population 1,555,835. District Head-quarters, Dinajpur town, 222 miles from Calcutta (*via* Sahebganj by rail, 136 miles, Katihari, 17 miles by steamer, and thence Dinajpur, 69 miles by rail).

PRODUCTS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District. Among miscellaneous crops may be mentioned maize and millet, pulses, oil-seeds, tobacco, jute, sugar-cane, *pan* or betel leaf. The staples grown for export are rice and jute.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Dinajpur is considerably cooler than that of the Gangetic delta. The hot weather does not set in so early, and the temperature at night continues low until the end of April. During the winter months a heavy dew falls at night, and a thick mist hangs over the ground until dispelled by the morning sun. It has been observed that the hot season proves the least healthy to strangers, while the natives suffer most at the close of the rains.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Thakurgaon. Revenue and expenditure about Rs. 20 and 4 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Inspector of Schools, District Engineer, and Court of Wards. For further information regarding Dinajpur town *see* Dinajpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Atrai.—A river of Bengal ; assuming its name at a point close to the northern boundary of Dinajpur, flows through Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Pabna Districts and finally joins the Ganges in the latter District. Total length, about 250 miles.

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

Balia.—Village in Dinajpur District. A celebrated annual fair called 'Alawakhawa' is held here. It is held in honour of Krishna on the occasion of a Hindu religious festival *Raspurnima*, celebrated in October or November. The god is worshipped by the devotee with offerings of dried rice, and hence the name. The fair lasts from 8 to 15 days, and is attended by about 80,000 persons. A considerable tride is carried here at this time.

Balurghat.—Village with Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.], 63 miles from Dinajpur, *via* Parbatipur. Nearest railway station, Hilli, 17 miles.

Bangshihari.—Village and head-quarters of police circle. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhawanandpur.—Village in Dinajpur District. An annual fair called 'Nekmard' is held here. It takes its name from a Muhammadan *pir* or saint, whose tomb is a place of pilgrimage. The fair lasts six or seven days, and is frequented by about 150,000 persons. It is principally a cattle fair ; but many varieties of articles are brought for sale.

Bhobanipur.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Dinajpur.

Biral.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Dinajpur.

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

Birganj.—Village and police station, situated on the Dhapa, a tributary of the Purnabhaba river. Small local trade. [p. m. s. t.].

Chinirbandar.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Dinajpur. [p. m. s.].

Chintaman.—Village and police station. [p. m.].

Churaman.—Trading village on the left bank of the Mahananda river.

Dhaldighi.—Village and large tank in Dinajpur District. Fair held annually on the bank of the tank, which lasts for 8 days, commencing on the first day of Phalgoon ; attendance about 25,000. Considerable trade carried on at this time.

Dinajpur.—Chief town, railway station, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the east bank of the Purnabhaba, just below its point of confluence with the Dhapa river. Besides the usual District Staff, the town contains Sadar Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, a Dak Bungalow and Post office [m. s. T.].

Dowlatpur.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Fakirganj.—Commercial village. Exports of rice, gunny cloth and jute.

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

Gangarampur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Gayra.—Village with post office [m.].

Ghoraghat (*Goraghat*).—Ruined city ; once the capital of the eastern Mughal Government The site of Ghoraghat is now a vast mass of ruins buried in dense jungle, on the west bank of the Karatoya river. [p. m.].

Habra.—Village on the Tilai river, a tributary of the Jamuna. Large river mart, trading in rice, tobacco, sugar, jute etc.

Hemtabad.—Village and police station, situated on the bank of the Kulik river, 30 miles from Dinajpur town. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Kaliaganj (*Kaliganj*).—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Dinajpur. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kaogaon.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Dinajpur. [p. m.].

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

Kulik.—River (the principal tributary of the Nagar), rises in a marsh in the police circle of Thakurgaon, and, after running for 36 miles through the *thanas* of Ranisankail, Pirganj, and Hemtabad, falls into the Nagar.

Kumerganj.—Trading village on the Atrai river. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Laskharhat.—Village with a Dak Bungalow.

Mahadevpur.—Village and police station. [m. s. t.].

Manahalli (*Basar*).—Village with post office [m.].

Nagar.—River of Northern Bengal. Approaching Dinajpur District from Purniah at its extreme northernmost point, it flows southward for about 90 miles, marking the boundary between Dinajpur and Purniah, till it falls into the Mahananda, at the point where the latter river first touches on Dinajpur.

Nagar.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Dinajpur.

Nawabganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Parbatipur.—Village and railway junction station [R.], 19 miles from Dinajpur. Passengers for Rangpur, Dhubri and Assam alight here. The village contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Parsa.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Patiram.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Patnitala.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Phulbari.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Dinajpur, *via* Parbatipur. It contains Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Pirganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Purnabhaba.—River of Bengal ; rises in the Brahmanpukhur Marsh, flows through Maldah District, and joins the Mahananda, about a mile below the ancient Muhammadan grain mart of Rohanpur, which was formerly fortified as one of the approaches to Gaur by way of the Mahananda.

Radhikapur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Dinajpur.

Raiganj.—Town and railway station, situated on the river Kulik, 32 miles from Dinajpur. It is an important seat of river trade, and contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, numerous tanks, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Rajganj.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

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

Ranisankail.—Village and police station. [p. m. t.].

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

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

Tangan.—River of Northern Bengal. Enters Dinajpur District from Jalpaiguri, on its extreme northern boundary ; and after a southerly course of about 80 miles, passes into Maldah District, where it empties itself into the Mahananda near Muchia, a small mart for rice and grain. Total length about 120 miles.

Thakurgaon.—Village and police station, contains also Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

DURBHUNGA.

DURBHUNGA (*Darbhanga*).—District in the Patna Division or Commissionership of Behar, forming the eastern portion of the old District of Tirhut. Bounded on the north by the independent territory of Nepal ; on the east by North Bhagalpur ; on the south by Monghyr and the Ganges river ; and on the west by Muzaffarpur District. Area, 3,335 square miles. Population 2,801,955. District Head-quarters, Durbhunga town, 342 miles from Calcutta *via* Mokameh and Samastipur railway stations.

Durbhanga was originally a Muhammadan town. According to some authorities, the name is derived from one Durbhungi Khan, the founder ; while others say the word is a corruption of *Dar-i-Bangal*, or ' Door of Bengal,' alluding to the fact that it was a Muhammadan cantonment. Durbhunga has been the residence of the Maharajas of Durbhunga since 1762. The estates of the Raj are situated in the Districts of Durbhunga, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purniah and Bhagalpur. The total rental is Rs. 2,380,000 ; the total Government revenue, Rs. 400,000.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops are rice, linseed, indigo, mustard, tobacco, common cereals, and tuberous roots.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures are indigo, sugar, tobacco, saltpetre, cloth and pottery. The trade of the District is considerable.

CLIMATE.—The climate is dry, generally mild, and fairly healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Madhubani, Sadar or head-quarters, and Samastipur. Revenue and expenditure about 17 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail), Visiting Chaplain, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Durbhunga town *see* Durbhunga.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahiyari.—Village and scene of religious gathering, called Ahalyasthan, attended by 10,000 people ; contains a fine temple with images of Rama and Sita.

Bahera.—Market village and police station, 20 miles from Durbhunga [p. m. s.].

Bajpatti.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Durbhunga.

Bargoria (*Rampatti*).—Village with post office [m.].

Bela.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Benipati.—Village and police station. [p. m. s.].

Bishanpur.—Village situated near the west bank of the Little Gandak. Contains 6 temples dedicated to Siva and a school. Road to Dalsingh-sarai and Rusera. Two fairs are held during the year.

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

Dalsingh-Sarai.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Durbhunga, *via* Samastipur. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Durbhunga.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Durbhunga District, also the head-quarters station of police circle and principal town of the District of the same name, railway station [R.], situated on the left bank of the Little Baghmati river. It ranks third in population and size among the towns of Behar. The town has been constituted a first-class municipality. One of the principal features in Durbhunga is the number of large tanks within the town. The *bazars* are large, and markets are held daily. A handsome large market-place has been constructed between the hospital and the Maharajah's garden. The new palace of Maharaja is also another object of interest. Besides the Government offices, there are independent and municipal independent Benches, the former consisting of 24, and the latter consists of 17, honorary magistrates, aided middle English school, Dak Bungalow and Post office [m. s. T.].

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

Ghoghardiha.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Durbhunga [p. m.].

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

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

Hati.—Village with post office [m.].

Hyaghat (*Bilaspur*).—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m s. t.].

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

Jainagar.—Town situated a few miles south of the Nepal frontier, and a little east of the river Kamla. Contains the ruins of a mud fort. The town is in easy communication with all parts of the District.

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

Jhanjharpur.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Durbhunga. Famous for its brass utensils, particularly the *panbatta* or box for holding betel-leaf, and the *gangajali* or water-pot. Two *bazars*; large grain market, temple of Rakalmala, and post office [m. s. t.]. Janjharpur is now the property of the Maharaja of Durbhunga, and the appointed residence of the Rani on the occasions of her confinement.

Jogiara.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Durbhunga.

Kakraul.—Village situated about 12 miles north of Durbhunga town, on the Jainagar road. Cloth of fine texture is woven here, and is very popular with the Nepalese. An ancient sage, Kapil Muni, is said to have lived in the village. Annual fair in January or February.

Kamtaul.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s. t.].

Kansi-Simri (*Paigumberpore*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khajoli—Village and police station, situated on the river Dhauri, about 12 miles north-east of Madhubani. Small bi-weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Kishanpur—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s.].

Lahiria-Sarai (*Durbhunga Court*).—Railway flag station, 3 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s. T.].

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

Lehra.—Small village and outwork of Pandaul indigo factory, situated on the main road from Madhubani to Bahera. Small *bazar*. In the neighbourhood are three large tanks—one of them called Ghordaur, 2 miles long.

Lokhi (*Andramat*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Madhepur (*Madhupur*).—Town situated at the junction of th

roads from Barhampur, Harsinghpur, Gopalpur *ghat*, and Durbhunga. It is admirably situated for trade with all parts of Tirhut and Purniah. Contains good *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Madhubani.—Sub-division of Durbhunga District ; also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, situated on one of the main roads from the south of the District to Nepal, 16 miles from Durbhunga town. Sub-divisional staff includes Sub-Deputy Collector, Munsiff, registration office, and police station. There is an independent Bench of 17 honorary magistrates, and also municipal Bench of 13 honorary magistrates. Good *bazar*, daily market, dispensary and hospital, Sarai, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Madhwapur.—Village and *bazar* situated on the Nepal frontier, on the river Dhaus. A busy trade is carried on with Nepal.

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

Malinagar.—Town situated on the north bank of the Little Gandak, on the main road from Pusa to Durbhunga. Contains a temple to Mahadeo. A *mela* or fair, called *Ramnavami* is held annually in honour of Rama, and is attended by from 2,000 to 4,000 persons. This fair is, as usual, partly of a religious and partly of a commercial character.

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

Mahammadpur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Durbhunga.

Monigachi.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s.].

Mow (*Bazitpur*).—Village with post office [m. t.]

Nagarbasti.—Town situated on the east bank of the Little Gandak, 20 miles south of the town of Durbhunga. Police station, school, *bazar*, bi-weekly market, and post office [m.].

Naraya.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

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

Pandaul.—Village situated 7 miles south of Madhubani, on the Durbhunga road. [p. m. s. T.].

Pulperas.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Pupri.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Durbhunga,

Pusa.—Village and Government estate. [p. m. s. t.].

Rajnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

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

Roserha.—Town, municipality and seat of a large trade, situated on the east bank of the Little Gandak, just below the confluence of that river with the Baghmati. The town contains independent Bench of 12 honorary magistrates and municipal independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, also police station, distillery, an aided English school, large *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

Sakri.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Durbhunga. [p. m. s. t.].

Samastipur.—Trading village and railway [R.], junction station (T. S. and B. & N. W. Rys.), situated on the south bank of the Buri Gandak river, 23 miles from Durbhunga town. Contains Sub-Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.]. Fine railway workshop, and rifle range for the railway volunteers.

Saurath.—Village 8 miles west of Madhubani. Famous for the large *mela* (religious fair) which takes place annually in June or July, when vast numbers of Brahmans assemble to settle their children's marriages. Saurath contains a temple of Mahadeo ; close to this building is a tank, shaded by a fine mango grove.

Silanath.—Village on the Kamla river. Noted for its fairs held in November, and again in February or March, for about 15 days, and attended by 15,000 people, chiefly from the *tarai*. The fair doubtless had its origin in pilgrims coming to visit a temple of Mahadeo, which stood here ; but the Kamla has changed its course, and washed the temple away, and now no traces of it remain.

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

Sitamarhi.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Durbhunga.

Tajpur.—Village and head-quarters of police circle ; situated on the Dalsingh-sarai road, 24 miles from Muzaffarpur. Contains dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.]. The river Balan, which flows out of the Jamwari, passes the village on the west.

Tamuria.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Durbhunga.

Tar Sarai.—Railway flag station, 8 miles from Durbhunga.

Ujiarpur (*Ujarpur*).—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Durbhunga *via* Samastipur. [p. m. s.].

Waini.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Durbhunga *via* Samastipur. [p. m. s.].

FARIDPUR.

FARIDPUR (*Furreedpore*).—District in the Dacca Division ; being bounded on the north and east by the Padma or main stream of the Ganges ; on the west by the Garai, Barasia, and Madhumati rivers ; and on the south by a line of swamps and the Nawa Bhangni. Area, 2,267 square miles. Population 1,797,320. District Head-quarters, Faridpur, 170 miles from Calcutta, *via* Poradaha up to Goalundo Ghat by rail ; and thence by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The staple products of the District are rice. The other crops comprise—wheat, barley, oats, maize, pulses, tubers, oil-seeds, fibres, sugar-cane, date-palm, indigo, betel-leaf, sufflower, fruits, and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES.—The most important manufacture of Faridpur, and the staple article of District trade, is sugar, prepared both from the juice of the date-tree and from the cane. A fine matting called *sital pati*—very cool to sleep on during the hot season—is skilfully woven out of a peculiar wild grass.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Faridpur is very damp; the rains often set in at the end of April, and by the end of June the greater part of the District is under water.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Madaripur and Goalundo. The total revenue of the District is about 10 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure is less than one-third of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 5 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgen, Superintendent of Jail and District Engineer. For further information regarding Faridpur town *see* Faridpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abdulabad.—Village 30 miles from Faridpur. Nearest railway station, Goalundo Ghat. [p. m.].

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

Angaria (*Manohar Rai's Bazar*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Archa.—Village and steamer station, 6 miles from Faridpur.

Arial Khan.—A river of Lower Bengal. It diverges from the Padma, or Ganges, close to Faridpur town; flows south-east through the Districts of Faridpur and Bakarganj, and after throwing out a network of branches, it re-enters the Gangetic estuary (Meghna) at Mirzaganj.

Ayanpur (*Awanpur*).—Village and police station. [p. m.].

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

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

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

Baliakandi.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Belgachi.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Faridpur.

Bhanga.—Trading village situated on the Kumar river. A large number of non-residents attend the market on Mondays and Fridays. Contains Munsiff's Court, police station, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Bhushana.—Village and police station. Contains independent Bench of 7 honorary magistrates.

Boalmari.—Trading village situated on the Barasia river. Weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

Bohar.—Village and steamer station, 38 miles from Faridpur.

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

Chandpur.—Village and railway station, 59 miles from Faridpur. [p. m.].

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

Chikandi.—Trading village with Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.], 30 miles from Madaripur.

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

Dhol Samudra.—Marsh situated to the south-east of Faridpur town. During the rains it expands into a lake of about 8 miles in circumference, the water extending close to the houses of the town. In the cold weather it gradually dwindles, and in the hot season is only a mile or two in circumference.

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

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

Faridpur.—The Sadar or head-quarters Sub-division of Faridpur District. It is also chief town and civil station of the District of the same name, railway station, and municipality ; situated on the west bank of the Small river Mara Padma. Area of town site, 5,001 acres. Population about 12,000. In January, an annual agricultural exhibition is held here. The South Australian Baptist Mission has a branch in the town ; and the Brahma Samaj was represented in 1883 by 20 followers. An anniversary Samaj is held every year, which is largely attended both by Brahmas and Orthodox Hindus. A native association called the *Suhrid Sabha*, with its head-quarters at Calcutta, has a branch at Faridpur, and is fairly successful in promoting female education, holding examinations of *Zanana* ladies and others, and granting rewards and certificates to those who reach a certain standard. There is also at Faridpur a flourishing joint-stock native banking company, called the 'Faridpur Loan Office, Limited,' believed to be the first institution of the kind in Eastern Bengal. Besides the usual District Staff, Faridpur contains a Sadar Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, Muhammadan Marriage Registrar's office and Post office [m. s. T.].

Ghagar.—River rising in the Kotwalipara Marshes, and flows south into the Madhumati, a distributary of the Ganges, and is called the Saldaha in the lower part of its course.

Gharisar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 42 miles from Narayanganj.

Goalundo (*Rajbarighat*).—Sub-division of Faridpur District ; also railway station [R.], river mart and principal town of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated at the confluence of the main streams of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. The town contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, *bazar*, and post office [m. s. T.]. The trade of Goalundo consists almost entirely in the transhipment of goods from river to rail. Passengers alight here from the train and proceed to Narayanganj by steamer service which runs daily in connection with mail train.

Gohailbari (*Ghoshpur*).—Village with post office [m.].

Gopalganj.—Town and police station, situated on the Madhumati river. Contains Sub-Deputy Collector's Office, a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, an evangelical mission and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Hasher-Kandi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Jelaldi.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Faridpur.

Kabirajpur (*Nilakhi*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadirpur.—Village and steamer station, 23 miles from Faridpur.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Karakdi (*Kharagdiha*).——Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kartikpur.—Village and steamer station, 48 miles from Faridpur. [p. m. s. t.].

Kasiani. Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Kotwalipara (*Kotalipara*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Kumar.—River (a branch of the Chandna), taking off from that river near Madhukhali, a few miles west of Faridpur town, and flowing a tortuous course generally from north-west to south-east, falls into the Arial Khan at Madaripur.

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

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

Madaripur.—Sub-division of Faridpur District, also principal town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, river mart and municipality ; situated at the confluence of the Arial Khan and Kumar rivers, 55 miles from Faridpur. The town contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 14 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Route from Goalundo by boat (3 days), or from Rajbari by road.

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

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

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

Maksudpur.—Village and police station. Contains a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

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

Nalia.—Villlage with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Pachooria.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Faridpur.

Palang.—Village and police station. Contains a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Pangsa.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Faridpur. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Rajbari.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Faridpur. [p. m. s. t.]. There is an Inspection Bungalow on the 7th mile from this village.

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

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

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

Saidpur (*Sayyidpur*).—Trading town formerly on the Barasia river, but now three miles distant from the bank. Fine *sitalpati* mats are made in the neighbourhood.

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

Shibchar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Umedpur (*Chanderchar*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

GYA.

GYA (*Gaya*).—A District in the Patna Division ; being bounded on the north by Patna, on the east by Monghyr, on the south and south-east by Lohardaga and Hazaribag, and on the west by Shahabad. Area, 4,712 square miles. Population 2,128,331. District Head-quarters, Gya, 394 miles from Calcutta by rail.

The District of Gya is full of places of the greatest sanctity. The name is derived from that of a pagan monster, whose fate is recorded in the *Vayu Purana*. His only crime was his desire to save sinners from perdition. Accordingly, Brahma himself undertook the task of putting a stop to his career. This he effected by treacherously persuading him to lie down, and then placing a heavy stone upon his body. When the monster struggled to get free, the gods prevailed upon him to keep quiet, by the promise that they would come and take up their abode on the spot, and that all pilgrims who worshipped there should be delivered from the pains of hell. The profitable lesson of this legend has been turned to good account by the Gayawals, or Brahman priests, who possess the monopoly of pointing out the sacred spots, and reciting the appropriate prayers.

Gya is a noted place of Hindu pilgrimage. Its holy places first belonged to Buddhism; but when that religion was stamped out, the Brahmans used them for their own purposes. The pilgrim who would effectually secure admission for his ancestors into heaven, must scrupulously perform the whole routine of duties, each one of which involves presents to the priest. Before leaving his home, he must first walk five times round his native village, calling upon the souls of his ancestors to accompany him on his journey. Arrived at Gya, he is forthwith placed in charge of a special Brahman guide. There are 45 sacred localities, which he should visit in proper order and on particular days. The full round occupies 13 days; but for those who have not sufficient devotion, or sufficient wealth, 38 shrines, two, or even only one, will serve the desired purpose. Each of these sacred places, *bedi*, *tirat*, or *tirtha* is supposed to represent the foot-print of some deity. At each, a *pinda* or ball of rice and water has to be deposited by the pilgrim, while a hymn is chanted by the attendant Brahman. Some of the spots lie a considerable distance beyond the city walls, on the summit of steep hills, the ascent of which demands not a little enthusiasm on the part of the devotees. Others are crowded together within the walls of old narrow temples. The average number of pilgrims in the year is estimated at 100,000; and it has been calculated that a poor man might accomplish the full round at a cost of rupees 25.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crop is rice. The other crops include wheat, barley, Indian corn, yams, potatoes, hemp, flax, cotton, oil-seeds, opium, indigo, sugar-cane and *pan*.

MANUFACTURES.—Common brass utensils for home use, black stone ornaments, pottery, *tasar* silk cloth, and rope made of a grass called *sabih*, are manufactured. Soda effloresces in parts of the District, and a considerable quantity of saltpetre is manufactured and despatched to Calcutta.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Gya is dry, and the District is regarded as very healthy. The wettest month is July.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into the four Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Nowada, Jehanabad and Aurangabad. Revenue of the District about 15 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure is nearly one-third of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 5 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, 2

Sub-Judges, 3 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail), and District Engineer. For further information regarding Gya town *see* Gya.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

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

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

Amba.—Village with post office [m.].

Arwal.—Village and produce depôt on the river Son, 41 miles from Patna. The village of Arwal itself has long since been swept away by the Son river, but a group of villages in the neighbourhood now goes by the name, and forms the seat of a considerable grain, tobacco, and salt trade. Contains two considerable sugar manufactories, police station, large *sarai* or native inn, and post office [m. s. t.]. The Patna branch canal affords water communication by means of a considerable boat traffic, and a weekly Government steamer.

Atrai (*Tatwa*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Atri (*Atari*).—Village and police station, 28 miles from Behar.

Aurangabad (*Naurangabad*).—Sub-division of Gya District, also trading village on the Grand Trunk Road, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 56 miles from Gya *via* Sherghotty. The village contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, school, dispensary, jail, and a distillery, at which native liquor is manufactured. [p. m. s. t.].

Barabar.—Hills in Gya District. A range of great interest to the archæologist, as it contains many remarkable antiquarian remains ; between 6 and 8 miles east of the Bela railway station. On the highest peak (Barabar) is an ancient temple sacred to Sidheswara, containing a *linga*, said to have been placed there by Bara Raja, the Asar King of Dinajpur. In September, a large fair, attended only by men, is held here. The pilgrims, who number between 10,000 and 20,000, spend a night on the mountain. Near the foot of the hill are some caves cut in the rock about 200 B. C., and in the immediate neighbourhood are a sacred spring and tank, and several sculptures of great interest to the antiquary.

Barah (*Barachatti*).—Village and head-quarters of a police circle, on the Grand Trunk Road, 20 miles south of Gya. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Good shooting of all kinds is in the neighbourhood.

Barun.—Village with Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Bela.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gya.

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

Buddhain (or *Buddhavana*).—Hill, 17 miles north-east of Kurkihar village. On account of its commanding position, it was made one of the stations of the great Trigonometrical Survey.

Bud-Gya (or *Bodh Gaya* 'Old name *Mohabud*')—Village with shrines and post office [m. s. t.], situated about 6 miles south of Gya

town, on the west bank of the Phalgu or Nilajan river, just above its junction with the Mohana. The ruins at this place are among the most interesting and famous in India, for it is acknowledged to have been the dwelling-place of Sakya Muni or Buddha, the princely founder of the Buddhist religion, and here is the *pipal* tree under which he sat in mental abstraction for five years. Here, too, are extensive remains of temples and monuments, and of the Rajasthan or palace, said to be the residence of Dharma Asoka, and some of his successors on the throne of Magadha. Pilgrims visit Buddh Gya by thousands, and deposit their offerings under the sacred *pipal* tree. Close by the temple is a large convent of Sanyasis, the *mahant* or abbot of which shows visitors over the convent after they have visited the temple.

Chakand.—Village and railway station 6 miles from Gya.

Daudnagar—Town and municipality, situated on the banks of the Son. Contains police station, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, *sarai* or rest house, a small *Imambara* and a *Chautara*, formerly used for the transaction of business. An Assistant Engineer has his office here, and also post office [m. s. t.]. Four miles from Daudnagar, on the road to Gya, there is a beautiful temple, the carving of which was executed at Mirzapur.

Deo—Town and seat of the Deo Rajas, one of the most ancient families of Behar, who trace their descent from the Ranas of Udaipur. The Deo Raja stood boldly forward for the British during the Mutiny of 1857, and for his services, he received the title of Maharaja Bahadur, with a Knight Commandership of the Star of India. The town is also the seat of an old ruined fort and famous temple, at which thousands of people congregate twice a year to hold the *Chhat* festival in honour of the Sun-god. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Dona.—Village with post office [m.].

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

Fatehpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.], 18 miles from Gya by road. Conveyances are obtainable.

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

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

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

Gya.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Gya District. It is also chief town, railway station, and (with Sahibganj) the administrative head-quarters of Gya District ; situated on the right bank of the Phalgu river. The town consists of two distinct portions adjoining each other—the old town or Gya proper, which contains the residence of the priests ; and Sahibganj, the trading quarter, and also the seat of administration, where the civil offices and the dwelling-houses of the European residents are situated. Besides the ordinary official courts, Sahibganj contains the jail, police lines, hospital, dak, staging, and circuit bungalows, and church.

There is also a municipal and regular Bench of 12 honorary magistrates, public library, billiard-room, swimming-bath, and racecourse. Gya with Sahibganj forms one municipality. [P. m. s. T.].

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

Haswa (*Hasua*).—Town and police outpost station, situated on the right bank of the river Tiliya on the Gya and Nowada road, 9 miles from Nowada and 27 from Gya town. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Jehanabad (*Jahana*).—Sub-division of Gya District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the Murahar or Dardha river, 29 miles from Gya. Contains police station, lock-up, Dak, also Staging and Inspection Bungalows, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Kako (*Komohbad*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Kasma.—Village with post office [m].

Kawakole (*Kanakole* or *Pachamba*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khoda-Sarai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kinjur.—Village with post office [m].

Kokalhat.—A waterfall (90 feet high), leaks down the northern face of Mahabar range (see Hazaribag District) in Gya District. An annual fair is held in February at this picturesque spot.

Kouch.—Village with post office [m.].

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

Kutumba.—Village with post office [m. s. t.

Lakairpore—Village with post office [m.]

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

Maigra—Village with post office [m.]

Makhdumpore—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Gya. [p. m. s. t.].

Makshudpur—Village with post office [m.].

Moulaviganj—Village with post office [m.].

Mow—Village with post office [m].

Nabinagar—Village with police station and post office [m.s. t.].

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

Nowada (*Nawada* or *Nawabada*).—Sub-division of Gya District, also town and head-quarters of the Nowada sub-division ; situated on a branch of the river Dhanarji. Nowada has a large and increasing through traffic. It also contains Sub-Deputy Collector's office, police station, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Pakribarwan.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Parwaya [*Azmatganj*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Parwezabad (*Puhleza*).—Village with post office [m. s t.].

Phalgu.—River of Gya District ; formed by the union, a few miles above Gya town, of two hill torrents, the Lilajan and the Mohana, which both enter the District from the south. During the hot weather it dries up, but water can always be obtained by digging a few feet below the surface. After leaving Gya, the river runs in a north-easterly direction for about 17 miles. When opposite the Barabar Hill it divides into two branches, which flow eventually into a branch of the Punpun.

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

Punpun.—River of south Behar, rising in the extreme south of Gya District, and joins the Ganges at Fatwa. About 9 miles above its junction with the Ganges, the Punpun is joined by the Murhar.

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

Rajan.—Village with post office [m.].

Rejauli (*Rajauli*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Sahibganj.—Civil station of Gya District. Adjoins Gya town, of which it forms a part. Total population of Gya with Sahibganj about 90,000.

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

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

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

Sherghotty.—Town and head-quarters of police circle, situated at the point where the Grand Trunk Road crosses the Murahar, 21 miles from Gya. Contains Dak and Staging Bungalows and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Tikari.—Town and municipality, situated on the Murhar river, 21 miles from Gya. Nearest railway station, Bela (9 miles). Contains police station, a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. The chief interest of this town centres round the fort of the Rajas of Tikari, who rose into importance after the dismemberment of the Mughal Government in the 18th century. The late chief received the title of Maharaja in 1873. The rental of the estate is Rs. 468,260 ; and the Government revenue is Rs. 192,500.

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

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

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

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

HAZARIBAG.

HAZARIBAG.—District in the Chutia Nagpur Division; being bounded on the north by the Districts of Gya and Monghyr; on the south by Lohardaga; on the east by the Santal Parganas and Manbhum; and on the west by Lohardaga and Gya. Area, 7,021 square miles. Population 1,164,321. District Head-quarters, Hazaribag, 278 miles from Calcutta, *via* Giridih, railway station.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop of the District. The other crops are wheat, barley, Indian corn, the usual pulses and green crops of Bengal, a little jute, flax, aloe, sugar-cane, opium, cotton etc.

MINERALS.—Six coal-fields are known to exist in Hazaribag District—namely, Karharbari, Karanpura, Bokaro, Ramgarh, Itkhuri and Chope, all of which see separately. Iron is smelted at many places in the District, and tin is found in Loranga, on the south bank of the Barakhar river.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hazaribag is much cooler and more pleasant than that of Lower Bengal during the months of June to September. The climate is reckoned healthy, but rheumatism, fever, and dysentery are not uncommon; cholera is rare.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Hazaribag and Giridih. Revenue and expenditure about 5 and 2 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Judge, 5 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail, and of the reformatory School), and District Engineer. For further information regarding Hazaribag *see* Hazaribag.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amanat.—The chief feeder of the North Koel river, rises in the hilly *pargana* of Kunda in Hazaribag District, and, flowing west, joins the North Koel a little north of Daltanganj in Lohardaga.

Bagodar.—Village and police station, 40 miles from Giridih. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Barakhar.—River in Bengal. Rises on the north face of the central plateau of Chutia Nagpur; flows in a northerly direction as far as the Grand Trunk Road, after crossing which it turns east and then south-east, until it leaves Hazaribag District, and enters Manbhum. About 32 miles from the point where it leaves Hazaribag it joins the Damodar, on the boundary of Burdwan and Manbhum Districts, close to the village of Sankhtoria. Boat traffic is impossible.

Barhi (*Burhee*).—Village and railway station 111 miles from Giridih. Contains police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

Bhandeswar.—Hill in Hazaribag District; a bare rock rising abruptly from a wild, uninhabited tract to an elevation of 1759 feet above sea level. The hill is very difficult of ascent, and is crowned by a perpendicular rock 20 feet in height. There are several smaller peaked hills of the same character in the neighbourhood.

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

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

Bokaro.—Coal-field covering an area of 220 square miles ; length 40 miles and maximum breadth 6½ miles. It takes its name from the river Bokaro, which flows through the field for a distance of 27 miles.

Chatra.—Town, municipality and chief market of Hazaribag District, situated about 36 miles north-west of Hazaribag town. A large cattle fair, held annually during the *Dasahara* festival, is attended by butchers from Calcutta. The town contains Munsiff's Court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Chendwar.—Hill near Hazaribag town ; height, 2816 above sea-level, and 800 feet above the elevated plateau on which it is situated.

Chorparan (*Chauparan*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Chope.—Small coal-field situated in the valley of the Mohani river, about 8 miles in a direct line a little north of west from Hazaribag town. This coal-field, which takes into name from the principal village in the vicinity, is the smallest known in India, covering an area of only three quarters of a square mile.

Dhangain.—Pass, by which the old Trunk Road to Sherghotty left the upper plateau for the lower level. It is now impracticable for wheeled traffic, and has fallen into disuse.

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

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

Dumri (*Dumurhee*).—Village and police station, 28 miles from Giridih. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Gadi-Shrirampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ganwan (*Gowan*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Giridih.—Sub-division of Hazaribag District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, railway terminus station, and head-quarters of a police circle ; distant 72 miles from Hazaribag (by Dak gharry—journey occupies 12 hours). Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 19 honorary magistrates, Superintendent of Distillery, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Hazaribag.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Hazaribag District, also chief town, municipality including cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; picturesquely situated on the high central plateau of the District, at an elevation of 2000 feet above sea level, and in the midst of a group of conical hills. Distant, 72 miles from Giridih. The town is little more than a cluster of hamlets, with intervening cultivation, which sprung up round the former military *bazar*. Hazaribag was the military head-quarters of the District since about 1780 until very recently, and has been the seat of civil administration since 1834. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a Sadar Bench of 12 honorary magistrates, police station, Dak Bungalow, Hotel and two Clubs, station and union. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Ichak.—A picturesque town situated about 8 miles from Hazaribag. Contains a fort which up till recently was the family residence of the Rajas of Ramgarh. [p. m. s. t.].

Itkuri.—Coal-field situated in the valley of the Mohani river. Length 15 miles ; average breadth, 1½ mile. The coal-bearing area is very small ; and the coal is only worth working for rough purposes.

Jogeshwar.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Jori.—Village with post office [m.].

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

Karanpura.—Coal-field with an area of 472 square miles ; greatest length, 42 miles ; breadth, 19 miles. It is divided into two tracts by the Damodar river. Iron-ores of good quality occur in abundance in the field, and the manufacture of iron forms one of the industrial features of Hazaribag District, where many villages are inhabited solely by iron-smelters. Limestone is found along the edge of the field in many places, but not in sufficient quantity to be available as a flux for large iron-works for a lengthened period.

Karharbari.—Coal-field with an area of 11 square miles, of which 8½ miles are coal-bearing. Railway station, Giridih.

Kasmar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kharakdiha.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Kodarma.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Lilajan.—River of Hazaribag District, which, with the Mohani, drains the north-western portion of the District. The two streams unite in Gya District, 6 miles south of Gya town, and continue their course together towards the Ganges, under the name of Phalgu.

Lugu.—Detached hill south of the central plateau of Hazaribag District. A natural fortress, forming remarkable feature in this District. The northern face has a bold scarp of 2200 feet in height ; and the highest point is 3203 feet above the sea.

Mahabar.—Range of hills in Hazaribag District, comprising the feeders of the Sakri river on the west. These hills extend in a general direction east and west for 14 miles ; their sides are steep, but not entirely scarped ; the top undulates, with an average breadth of about a mile. The general elevation above the Sakri valley is 1600 feet ; and the elevation above the sea at the eastern end, where the survey station is fixed, 2210 feet.

Mahudi.—Hill in the Karanpura *pargana* of Hazaribag District ; situated about 8 miles from the southern face of the Hazaribag plateau, Scarped all round, forming a natural fortress ; height of scarp, 800 feet ; elevation above sea, 2437 feet. Detached from the northern face of the hill is a remarkable outwork (so to speak), shaped like a crescent. A tea plantation has been established on this hill.

Marang Baru (or *Baragai*).—Hill on the edge of the plateau of

Hazaribag District ; situated on the boundary line between Hazaribag and Lohardaga Districts. It rises 2400 feet above the valley of the Damodar, 1300 feet above the Chutia Nagpur plateau, and attains an extreme elevation above the sea of 3445 feet.

Pachamba.—Town 3 miles from Giridih railway station. It is also head-quarters of the Free Church of Scotland Mission to the Santals ; dispensary and training school for teachers are attached to the Mission.

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

Parasnath (*Pareshnath*).—Hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, in the east of Hazaribag, and adjoining Manbhum District. The mountain consists of a central narrow ridge, with rocky peaks, rising abruptly to 4488 feet above sea-level from the plains on the south-west, and throwing out long spurs, which extend towards the Barakhar river on the north. A spur to the south-east forms the boundary between the Districts of Hazaribag and Manbhum, and eventually subsides into an extended belt of high land with peaked hills in the latter District. The summit, emphatically termed by the Jains *Asmid* (more correctly, *Samet*) *Sikhar*, or " The Peak of Bliss, " is composed of a table-land flanked by twenty small Jain temples on the craggy peaks. The hill is now easily approached by the East Indian Railway to Giridih station, and thence by a short journey along a metalled road, the distance being about 18 miles. The climate of this place is cool and the air is pure. Pilgrims flock, to the number 10,000 annually, from distant parts of India to this remote spot—the scene of *Nirvana*, or ' beatific annihilation' of no less than 10 of the 24 deified saints, who are the objects of Jain adoration. From the last of these, Parsva or Parsvanatha, the hill, originally called Samet Sikhar, took its better known name of Parasnath. Contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Ramgarh.—Coal-field in the Damodar valley, near the old village of Ramgarh, whence the field takes its name. Total area 40 square miles. Length 14 miles, and breadth about 8 miles. The village contains police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Distant 28 miles from Hazaribag.

Sakri.—River of Bengal, rises in Hazaribag District, flows through Gya and Patna Districts and joins the Ganges in Monghyr.

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

Simuriya.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tandwa (*Tundwa*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

HOWRAH.

HOWRAH.—Sub-District of Hugli District in the Burdwan Division. The name of the District is derived from *hogla*, marsh-reeds. Bounded on the north by the Bali Khal and by the southern limit of the Hugli District ; on the east by the river Hugli ; on the south and west by the

Rupnarayan river. Area, 476 square miles. Population 721,211. District Head-quarters—Howrah, which is connected with Calcutta by a bridge of boats.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural products are rice, mustard, oil-seeds, tobacco, indigo, ginger, hemp, jute, betel-nuts, leaves, and cocoa-nuts. Silk-worms are reared in some parts of the District. Manufactures are entirely confined to the town of Howrah and its immediate suburbs.

CLIMATE.—The hot weather lasts from the middle of March to the middle of June, the rains from thence to October, and the remainder of the twelve months is called the cold weather.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Uluberiya. In revenue matters, Howrah forms a part of Hugli District, and separate figures cannot be furnished. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sessions Judge (who is also District and Sessions Judge of Hugli), 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon and District Engineer. For further information regarding Howrah town *see* Howrah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amta (*Ampta*).—Village and police station on the Damodar river, 26 miles from Howrah. Contains Munsiff's Court, Inspection Bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Good mats are made here.

Andul-mauri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagnan.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bali (*Bally*).—Market village and railway station on the right bank of the Hugli river, 6 miles from Howrah. The village takes its name from a *khal*, or canal, 12 feet deep, running from here to the Dankuni marsh west of Serampur station. A suspension bridge crosses the *khal* at Bali. Contains an academy for Hindu *pandits*, also a Bench of 15 honorary magistrates and police station.

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

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

Chakrabari.—Village noted for its manufacture of *dhutis* and *Saris* (cloth garments for men and women).

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

Domjurh (*Domjore*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Fort Gloster.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 42 miles from Howrah.

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

Golabari.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Goosery (*Ghusri*).—Trading village with permanent market. Manufacture of *dhutis* and *Saris* carried on according to European methods.

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

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

Howrah.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Howrah District. It is also the largest and most important town, terminus station (T. & C.), of the East Indian Railway, municipality, and the head-quarters of the District and Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, opposite Calcutta, practically forming a suburb of that city. The town of Howrah is lighted with gas ; and it contains General Bench consisting of 50 honorary magistrates, a Mechanics' Institute, Schools for European and Eurasian children, a manufactory (known as the Albion Works, consisting of a flour mill and a distillery) ; also a dockyard, saw-mill, jute-mill, Botanical Gardens, General Hospital, and Government Engineering College. [P. m. s. T.].

Jagatballabhpur.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Jhikra.—Villlage with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Lillooah.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Howrah.

Maju.—Village with post office [m.].

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

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

Narit.—Village with post office [m.].

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

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

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

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

Salkia.—Northern suburb of Howrah with a permanent market. The inhabitants are largely engaged in river traffic, and as labourers in the docks, mills, and East Indian Railway. Along the river-side are several dock-yards. A ferry steamer plys daily between Salkia and Calcutta.

Sankrail.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

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

Shibpur (*Sibpur*).—Suburb of Howrah town, situated opposite Fort William. The place has grown since the beginning of this century from a small village into a flourishing town ; inhabited chiefly by Government and other clerks, and by labourers employed on the various mills and founderies, and on the East Indian Railway works. On the river-side are the Albion works, consisting of a flour-mill and a distillery. To the south of Shibpur are the Royal Botanical Gardens, one of the finest of their kind in the world. A little above the gardens, an important technical School of industry—the Shibpur Engineering College—occupies the buildings and premises of the old ' Bishops College, ' now transferred to Calcutta. Shibpur is a permanent mart for District produce ; bricks are largely made and exported to Calcutta. The town contains police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Shingti-Shibpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shyampur (*Shampur*)—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Uluberiya (*Oolaberia*).—Sub-division of Howrah District. It is a small town on the banks of the Hugli, 15 miles south of Howrah. It contains a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector's Court, also Munsiff's Court, police station, Staging Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. Considerable boat traffic is carried on between Calcutta and Uluberiya ; two native ferry steamers ply daily between the two places, and the Midnapur line of steamers from Calcutta call daily. Large weekly cattle market on Saturdays.

Uttarpara.—Large and thriving town, situated on the Hugli river, 7 miles from Howrah, or 1 mile from Bally station. It contains a Municipal Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, Government school, also girls' school, public library, dispensary and post office [p. m. s. T.]. The building, in the pillared Italian style, stands on the river bank, and is one of the most imposing edifices on the Hugli either above or below Calcutta.

HUGLI.

HUGLI (*Hooghly*).—District in the Burdwan Division ; being bounded on the north by Burdwan, on the east by Hugli river, on the south by Howrah, and on the west by Burdwan District. Area, 1223 square miles. Population 1,076,710. District Head-quarters—Hugli Town, 25 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. Subordinate cereals grown are barley, wheat, and Indian corn, peas and many varieties of pulse, mustard and other oil-seeds, vegetables, jute, hemp, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, mulberry, tobacco and betel leaf. The chief manufactures of Hugli are silk and cotton. Among the other manufactures of Hugli are paper, rope, oil, baskets, and pottery.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hugli does not differ from that of Lower Bengal generally.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Serampur, and Jehanabad. The revenue of the combined District of Hugli and Howrah is about Rs. 1,350,000. Government Officers—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 8 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, 3 Sub-Judges, 2 Munsiffs, Small Cause Court Judge, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon, District Engineer, and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Hugli town *see* Hugli.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

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

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

Atra.—Village with post office [m.].

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

Baidyabati.—Important market town, and railway station on the Hugli river, 10 miles from Hugli town. Contains a Municipal Bench of 8 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Bainchhi (*Boinchee*).—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Hugli. [p. m. s. t.].

Bakhshi Khal.—Water channel and the principal tributary of the Rupnarayan river. It drains the central marsh lying between the Damodar and the Rupnarayan.

Balagarh.—Town and police station, situated on the right bank of the Hugli river. [p. m. s. t.].

Bali.—Town on the Dhalkisor river with population about 8,000.

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

Ballabhpur.—Suburb of Serampur. Two festivals connected with the god Jagannath, which are celebrated with great pomp here and at the neighbouring village of Mahesh, attract large concourses. The first is the Snan-Jatra or bathing festival, which takes place in May, and lasts only one day ; the second and more important—the Rath Jatra (car festival)—is celebrated six days after the bathing of the idol. The god is brought out of his temple in Mahesh, placed upon a car, and dragged to Ballabhpur, a mile distant. Here he is deposited in the temple of a brother god, Radhaballabh, where he remains for eight days, when the *ulta-rath* or return journey takes place, the god being escorted back to his temple in the same way as he was brought out. A large fair is held at Mahesh during the eight days, with an attendance of 8,000 persons daily, and 100,000 people on the first and eighth day, when the procession and return journey take place.

Bandel.—Small village on the bank of the river Hugli, about a mile above Hugli town. The name 'Bandel' is a corruption of *bandar*, a wharf or port. The inhabitants are pure Bengalis. The village contains a Roman Catholic monastery, said to be the oldest Christian Church in Bengal. At present, the establishment consists of a very small Portuguese mission. At the festival of the Novena, celebrated in November, a large number of Roman Catholics resort to the place.

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

Bansbaria (or *Bansbati*, 'The place of Bamboos').—Town on the Hugli river, 29 miles north of Calcutta. There is a famous temple with 13 pinnacles, and as many images of Siva, dedicated to the goddess Hanseswari. The temple occupies 15 acres of ground. The town also contains a Municipal Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, a Christian Church and post office [m. s. t.].

Barijahatty.—Village 24 miles from Hugli *via* Bali railway station.

Belun.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhadreswar.—Trading town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, 6 miles from Hugli. Contains a Municipal Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Bora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 17 miles from Hugli *via* Serampur railway station.

Bura-Shibtala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Champdani.—Small village near Baidyabati. In former times, notorious for piracies and murders. Dak Bungalow.

Chanditala.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chinsurah.—Town situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, 1 mile from Hugli town. Contains a public library and printing-press. [p. m. s. T.].

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

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

Dhaniakhali.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Digsui (*Taragani*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumurdah.—Town situated on the Hugli river just above Naya Sarai. Formerly notorious for its gangs of river *dakaits.*

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

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

Gholghat.—Village, famous as the site of a fortress built by the Portuguese, which gradually grew into the town and port of Hugli. Traces of this fort are still visible in the bed of the river.

Gobindpur.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Hugli.

Goghat.—Village and police station with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Haripal.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Hugli town. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Hugli.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Hugli District, also chief town, railway junction station, and administrative head-quarters of Hugli District ; situated on the right bank of the Hugli river. Hugli is said to have been founded by the Portuguese in 1537. Hugli and Chinsurah immediately to the south form a single municipality. The town contains 3 Benches 1st of 8, 2nd of 7, and the 3rd, Municipal Bench of 10, honorary magistrates, also Government College (consisting of a principal, 5 Professors, 2 Lecturers, and 2 Law Lecturers), a fine Muslim Imambara, and extensive barracks. [P. m. s. T.].

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

Ilsoba-mondlai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Jahanabad.—Sub-division of Hugli District, also town, municipali-

ty, and head-quarters of Jahanabad Sub-division ; situated on the river Dhalkisor, 47 miles from Hugli. It contains two Munsiff's Courts, Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, dispensary, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Route from Sheoraphuli railway station *via* Haripal and Chuadanga.

Janai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 23 miles from Hugli, or 8 miles from Konnagar railway station.

Kana-Damodar.—Watercourse in Hugli District ; formerly one of the main outlets of the Damodar into the Hugli. It branches off from the present Damodar near the point where the Kana *nadi* leaves that river, and flows southwards through Hugli District parallel to the Damodar. In the lower portion of its course it is known as the Kansona *khal*, under which name it enters the Hugli river about 5 miles above Raipur and 1 mile north of Uluberia.

Kana-nadi.—Watercourse in Hugli District ; formerly the main channel of the Damodar, but now a pettey stream. It branches off from the present Damodar near Salimabad in South Burdwan, whence it flows south-east and east through Hugli District till it joins the Ghia-*nadi*, when, under the name of the Kunti *nadi* or Nayasarai *khal*, it falls into the Hugli river at Naya-sarai, thus establishing a connection between the Damodar and the Hugli.

Khajri.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Khamargachi (*Sija*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanakul.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Khanyan.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Hugli. [p. m. s. t.].

Konnagar.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Hugli. Inhabited by a large Brahman community, but not otherwise of any importance. [p. m. s. t.].

Kotrang.—Town situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, 7 miles above Howrah. The village is principally noted for its brick manufactories, and for a large workshop belonging to the Calcutta municipality.

Krishnanagar—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Magra.—Town and seat of considerable local trade, a few miles west of Tribeni ; it is also a railway station, 6 miles from Hugli. Contains *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Mahesh —Village suburb of Serampur, and a famous place for the two great festivals of Jagannath—*see* Ballabhpur.

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

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

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

Nalikur.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Hugli.

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

Panchpara—Village with post office [m.].

Pandua (*Pundooah*).—Village and railway station 15 miles from Hugli town. In ancient times, Pandua was the seat of a Hindu Raja, and fortified by a wall and trench 5 miles in circumference. It is now only a small rural village picturesquely surrounded by groves, orchards, and gardens. Traces of its ancient fortifications are still discernible at places ; a tower (120 feet high) built to commemorate a victory gained by the Muhammadans over the Hindus in 1340 A. D., is said to be the oldest building in Bengal. The village also contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Polba.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

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

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

Rajhati-Bandar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Saraswati.—Silted up channel in Hugli District. Formerly the main stream of the Ganges, and navigable by large vessels as far as Satgaon, the royal port of Bengal, from the earliest historical times up to the 16th century. At one time, this was a broad river flowing between high banks, at places 600 feet apart. It carried the main body of what is now the Hugli, and enjoyed religious honours as the true continuation of the Ganges. According to Sanskrit legend, the sanctifying waters of the Saraswati enter the Jumna at Allahabad, and leave the Ganges at Tribeni Ghat, 36 miles above Calcutta. By the beginning of the 16th century, the Saraswati mouth had so far silted up, that the Portugese abandoned Satgaon, and established a new port of their own a few miles lower down the Hugli at Gholghat, which grew up into Hugli town. At the present day, the Saraswati at Tribeni is a mere tidal ditch. The site of Satgaon is left high and dry, but remains of old ships have been frequently discovered buried many feet in the ground. The course of the dead river can still be traced to the south-west of Tribeni by a series of pools and marshes, until after throwing off a branch into the Damodar near Ampta, the main stream regains its character of a navigable channel near Sankrel in Howrah District, where it re-enters the Hugli a short distance below the Calcutta Botanical Gardens.

Satgaon (*Saptagram*, 'The seven villages,' so called from seven sages who gave their names to the same number of villages).—Ruined town in Hugli District. The mercantile capital of Bengal from the Puranic age until the foundation of Hugli by the Portuguese. The decay of this port dates from the silting up of the channel of the Saraswati, and nothing now remains to indicate its former grandeur except a ruined mosque ; the modern village consists of a few miserable huts. Satgaon is said to have been one of the resting places of Bhagirathi.

Seoraphuli (*Sheoraphuli*)—Village and railway junction station (E. I. & T. Rys.), 10 miles from Hugli railway station. [p. m. s. t.].

Serampur (*Srirampur*).—A town and Sub-division of Hugli Dis-

trict, also municipality and railway station ; situated on the right bank of the river Hugli, 13 miles from Hugli town. Serampur was purchased from the Danes in 1845. Here Carey, Marshman, and Ward established the famous Baptist mission in 1799 ; the mission still flourishes, and its founders have established a church, school, college, and noble library in connection with it. There is also a dispensary here. Chief manufactures, paper and mats. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Small Cause Court Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of distillery, and Civil medical officer. Serampur also contains 3 Benches—1st of 8, 2nd of 8, and the 3rd municipal Bench of 6, honorary magistrates, police station, Hotel and post office [m. s. T.].

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

Singur.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Hugli town. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Sinhet (*Synhet*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Syambazar.—Town with an old *sarai* (native inn) situated a few miles south of the Ajai river. Population about 15,000.

Tarakeshwar.—Village and railway terminus station, 32 miles from Hugli. Famous for its large shrine dedicated to Siva, resorted to by crowds of pilgrims all the year round. This temple is richly endowed with money and lands, supplemented by the offerings of wealthy devotees. It is under the management of a *mahant* or priest, who enjoys its revenues for life. Two large religious gatherings are held annually at Tarakeshwar. The first of these, the *Sivaratra*, takes place in February, and is attended by about 20,000 people. This festival occupies only one day ; but a considerable *mela* or fair held at the same time continues for three days. The second great religious festival is the *Chaitra Sankranta*, falling within April, on the last day of the Hindu month of Chaitra, which is also the day of the swinging festival. The temple is then visited by persons who come for purposes of penance, or to lead a temporary ascetic life in fulfilment of vows made to Siva in the crisis of their lives. The swinging festival of the present day is a very harmless affair compared with what it used to be in olden times, the votaries now being merely suspended by a belt instead of by means of hooks pierced through the fleshy muscles on both sides of the spine. The fair on this occasion lasts six days, and is estimated to be attended by about 15,000 people. The village contains post office [m. s. t.].

Tribeni ('The Three Streams').—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. The inhabitants live principally by river traffic. This place is so called from being situated at the junction of the Ganges or Hugli, the Saraswati, and the Jamuna, the last-named stream flowing into the Hugli on its left bank opposite the southern extremity of an extensive island

in the middle of the river facing Tribeni. North of the Saraswati is the broad and high Tribeni *ghat*, a magnificent flight of steps, attributed to Mukund Deo, the last sovereign of the Gajapati dynasty of Orissa, who was reigning in the 16th century. South of the Saraswati lies the village of Tribeni itself, which is considered to possess great sanctity. It is said that Tribeni was one of the four *samaj* or places famous for Hindu learning ; the others being Nadia, Santipur, and Guptipara. Formerly there were over 30 Sanskrit schools here. Tribeni was also once noted for its trade.

South of Tribeni village stands a famous mosque, originally a Hindu temple, which contains the tomb of Zafar Khan. The principal Hindu festivals held at Tribeni are the following :—(1) *Makar Sankrant* or Uttarayan, the day on which the sun entres Capricorn, takes place in January, on the last day of the Hindu month of Paush, and the first day of the succeeding month of Magh. The great Bathing festival on Sagar Island is held at the time of the *Makar Sankrant* ; and a *mela* or fair at Tribeni, which is attended by about 8000 persons. (2) *Bisuva Sankrant*, held in honour of the sun at the time of the vernal equinox, falling in February ; (3) *Baruni*, the great Bathing Festival of Bengal, in honour of Baruna (Varuna) the god of the waters, held in February or March ; (4) *Dasahara*, held in June, in commemoration of the descent of the goddess Ganga from heaven to save the souls of the 60,000 sons of King Sagar, who were reduced to ashes for the crime of assaulting a Brahman Sage ; (5) *Kartik*, in honour of Kartikeya, son of the goddess Durga. All these gatherings are utilized for purposes of trade.

Trishbigha.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Hugli town.

JALPAIGURI.

JALPAIGURI (*Julpigoree*).—The north-eastern District of the Rajshahi Division, occupying an irregularly shaped tract south of Bhutan and north of the State of Kuch Behar and Rangpur District. Area, 2962 square miles. Population 681,352. Divisional Head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and District Head-quarters,—Jalpaiguri, 305 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop in all parts of the District. The other crops are wheat, barley, mustard seed, cotton, jute and tobacco. Tea cultivation is in rapid progress.

CLIMATE.—The climate in the vicinity of Jalpaiguri town does not materially differ from that common to Northern Bengal, except that the rain fall is heavier, and during the cold months fogs and mists are of daily occurrence. The prevailing wind is from the east.

EDUCATION.—Education encounters great difficulties in Jalpaiguri, partly owing to the circumstance that the people are not gathered into villages, but live each family in its own sequestered homestead.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Alipur. Revenue about 5 lakhs of rupees; and the expenditure, one-half the revenue. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner of Rajshahi Division, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Settlement Officer (Jalpaiguri Dooars), Deputy Conservator of Forests (Jalpaiguri Division), District and Sessions Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools (Rajshahi Circle), Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Medical Officer, District Engineer, Telegraph Superintendent, and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Jalpaiguri Town *see* Jalpaiguri.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alipur-Duar (*Alipore*).—Sub-division of Jalpaiguri District, also chief town of the Sub-division, situated on the road from Kuch Behar to Baksa, on the north bank of the Kaljani river, which separates Jalpaiguri District from Kuch Behar State; distance from Kuch Behar town, 10 miles, and from Baksa, 22 miles. Alipur contains Munsiff's Court, police station, timber depôt and post office [m. s. T.].

Bairagir Hat.—Village with post office [m.].

Baksa Duar (*Baxa* 'Old name Bura').—Military cantonment situated on a small gravel plateau, in a valley in the lower range of the Bhutan Hills. It is 32 miles from Kuch Behar town, and 6 miles from the Bhutan frontier. The cantonment consists of a rough fort, to which three pickets are attached, situated on spurs at a higher elevation. The plateau is 1800 feet above sea level. Baksa is now occupied by only a wing of a regiment. Two regimental market-places are situated at the west of the fort. There is a Cantonment Magistrate's Court and also post office [m. s. T.]. A medical officer is also stationed here.

Batugole.—Village with an Independent Bench of 4 honorary magistrates.

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

Bhojanpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Boda (or *Chandanbari*).—Town with police station and post office [m. s. t.], 30 miles from Jalpaiguri *via* Domar railway station. Contains Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates.

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

Chhota Sinchula.—Peak in the Sinchula range, separating British and Bhutan territory. Elevation 5695 feet above sea-level; distant about 7 miles north of the military cantonment of Baksa.

Dam-dim.—Village and police station. Contains Independent Bench of 3 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Debiganj.—Village with Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains also Independent Bench of 4 honorary magistrates.

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

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

Duduya.—One of the chief rivers of Jalpaiguri District, formed mainly by the junction of the Gayerkata and Nanai, which streams, after uniting, flow through the Western Dwars of Jalpaiguri, passing into Kuch Behar territory at a village called Dakalikoba Hat. The Forest Department has a timber depôt on the east bank of the river where it is crossed by a ferry, up to which point it is navigable.

Dwars, Western.—A tract lying along the foot of the Himalayas, and including some of their outermost spurs, in the north-east of Jalpaiguri District. The entire tract contains a large area of waste land covered with jungle, but intersected by streams from the mountains, and well suited for reclamation. A considerable population of husbandmen has already moved into the Dwars; and the Western Dwars have been opened for tea-planting on a large scale. The Western Dwars, now called *parganas*, extend from the Sankos river on the east, which forms the boundary between Goalpara and Jalpaiguri Districts, and the Tista river on the west. They are nine in number, viz :—Bhalka, Bhatibari, Baksa, Chakao-Kshattriya, Madari, Lakshmipur, Maraghat, Mainaguri, and Chengmari.

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

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

Jalpaiguri.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Jalpaiguri District, also chief town, railway station [R.], municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Tista. Population about 9,000. Contains police station, Lloyd's Bank, and post office [m. s. T.].

Jalpesh.—Town in the Western Dwars; noted for its annual fair, held on the occasion of the *Sivaratra* festival in February, at the temple of Jalpesh, which is about two hundred years old, and built on the site of a still older structure. It contains an image of the god Siva. This gathering lasts for ten days, and is attended by about 2000 people.

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

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

Kumargram-Duar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Mandalghat.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Jalpaiguri [p. m. s. t.].

Maynaguri.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains also Sub-Deputy Collector's office.

Mujnai.—River of Jalpaiguri District; rises in the southern slope of the Bhutan Hills, and falls into the Jaldhaka in Kuch Behar State, after that river has joined the Dharla or Torsha.

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

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

Patgram.—Estate in Jalpaiguri District, comprising the police division of the same name. It belongs to the Raja of Kuch Behar. The people are very poor, shy, and indolent. The village contains Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station Haldibari, 17 miles.

Pilan's Hat (*Phulbari*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raidhak.—River of Northern Bengal ; rises in the Bhutan Hills, and flows southwards through the Western Dwars, till it enters Kuch Behar territory near the small village of Bhurjkuti. In its upper course through Jalpaiguri, this river forms a large island by throwing off a branch stream, called the Mainagaon *nadi*, which leaves the Raidhak at the point where it enters the District, and rejoins it about 8 or 9 miles lower down. The Raidhak cuts across the eastern angle of Kuch Behar, and unites with the Kaljani, flowing in the same direction, to form the Sankos. The combined streams fall into the Brahmaputra below Dhubri.

Rajganj.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Rajnagar.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Ramsai-Hat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Salbari.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Saldanga—Village with post office [m.].

Shikarpur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Jalpaiguri. [p. m. s. t.].

Titalyah.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Scene of an important fair, and also one of the principal seats of permanent commerce in the District. The fair is held in February or March, at the time of the *Dol-jatra* festival, and lasts for fifteen days.

JESSORE.

JESSORE (*Jasohar* or *Yashohara*—means—'fame depriving').—District in the Presidency Division ; being bounded on the north and west by the Nuddea District, on the south by Khulna, and on the east by Faridpur. Area, 2925 square miles. Population 1,888,827. District Head-quarters—Jessore Town (locally called Kasba), 75 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—The staple crop in Jessore is rice. Among the other crops of the District are barley, Indian corn, peas, mustard, jute, tobacco, potatoes, sugar-cane, indigo, *pans*, dates, etc.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Jessore does not differ from that of the other Districts of Lower Bengal.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five Sub-divisions of Jhenidah, Magura, Sadar or head-quarters, Narail, and Bongong. Revenue about 15 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure is nearly one-fourth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 6 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors,

District and Sessions Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 3 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla school, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), District Engineer and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Jessore Town *see* Jessore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abaipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 40 miles from Jessore.

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

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

Amritabazar.—Village founded by a family of land-holders in the District, and named after their mother Amrita. Contains post office [m. s. T.].

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

Bagharpara.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Baghdanga.—Village, a little to the west of Jessore town; noted for its excellent pottery.

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

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

Barasia.—A branch of the Madhumati river; flows north and south, leaving the parent stream at Khalpara and rejoining it at Lohagara.

Barkalea.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Basantia.—Trading village on the Bhairab river, 12 miles east of Jessore town.

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

Benapol.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Jessore.

Bidyananda-Kati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Binodpur (*Satrajitpur*).—Village and steamer station, 83 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

Bongong.—Sub-division of Jessore District, also chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, and railway station, 27 miles from Jessore. Contains Munsiff's Court, police station, Bench of 13 honorary magistrates, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Borie.—Village and steamer station, 94 miles from Jessore.

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

Chanchra.—Village and the residence of the Rajas of Chanchra, about a mile south of Jessore town. The Chanchra family traces its origin to one Bhabeswar Rai, a Soldier in Khan-i-Azam's army. The remains of palace and a large tank called chor-mara (*thief-beating*) tank are noticeable here.

Chandpara.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Jessore.

Chandpur (*Kotchandpur*).—Village and municipality, situated on the left bank of the Kabadak river. The largest seat of the sugar trade and

manufacture in the District, both it and the adjacent village of Sulaimanpur being covered with refineries. The village contains police station, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar's office. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Chaugachha.—A sugar manufacturing and refining village, surrounded by groves of date palms ; situated on the bank of the Kabadak river. Contains post office [m. s. t.].

Chitra (*'The Variegated,'* or *'Glancing waters'*).—River in Jessore District, flows through Jessore in a south-south-easterly direction, and loses itself in the low marshy country in the interior of the District.

Chowlia (or *Binodpur*).—Village and steamer station, 86 miles from Jessore.

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

Gadkhali.—Town and police station situated on the river Kabadak, on the road from Calcutta to Jessore.

Gaighata.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Ganrapota.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Gazee Khal.—Village and steamer station, 36 miles from Jessore.

Garai (*Gorai*).—River of Bengal. The name given to the upper reaches of the Madhumati, the largest and most important river in Jessore District. The Garai is one of the principal channels by which the waters of the Ganges are carried to the sea. It flows in a southerly direction from Ganeshpur to Haripur, about 35 miles.

Gobra.—Village and steamer station, 48 miles from Jessore.

Gopalnagar.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Ichakhada.—Village 4 miles west of Magura. A road-side *bazar* ; trade in molasses, potatoes, and pine apples. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Jadabpur Nabharan.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Jessore.

Jessore.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Jessore District, also chief town of the District, railway station and municipality ; situated on the Bhairab river. Population about 10,000. Besides the town proper, the villages of Purana, Kasba, Baghahar, Sankarpur, and Chanchra lie within the municipal limits. They are chiefly inhabited by people connected with the courts and public offices, or employed by the residents of the towns. In addition to the usual public offices, Jessore has two Benches—the Sadar Independent Bench of 20 honorary magistrates and the other municipal Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, a small public library, Church

with parsonage attached, two cemeteries, a charity hospital, *bazar* and Dak Bungalow. A temple in the neighbourhood, contains an image of Raghunath, and is maintained by an endowment of Rs. 4100 per annum. [P. m. s. T.].

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

Jhenidah.—Sub-division of Jessore District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the river Nabaganga, 28 miles from Jessore town. A Sub-Deputy Collector, 3 Munsiffs and a Muhammadan Marriage Registrar hold their courts and offices here. The town also contains a large *bazar*, large tank, police station, Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a Bench of 15 honorary magistrates. A bi-weekly market is held every Thursday and Sunday near the *bazar*, at which the idol of Kali, in the market, receives a handful of every thing brought for sale.

Jhinkargacha (*Jhikargacha*).—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

Kalia.—Village with flourishing school and post office [m. s. t.]. The village contains settlements of Kayasths and Baidyas, many of whom are employed in the Courts and Government offices at the head-quarters town, and only return to their homes for the *Durga-puja* holidays, when they spend their time in boat-racing.

Kaliganj.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Keshabpur.—Trading town with two large *bazars* or market-places, situated on the Harihar river, about 18 miles south of Jessore town. The town is the second largest entrepôt of commerce in the District, and a centre of the sugar trade. It contains numerous refineries, conducted by Calcutta native merchants. Large quantities of earthen pots and vessels are manufactured here for the purpose of sugar manufacture. Another local manufacture is brasswork. Police station and post office [m. s. t.]

Khajura.—Village situated on the Chitra river, 8 miles north of Jessore town. One of the principal seats of date-sugar manufacture in the District, the village taking its name from the date-tree (khajur).

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

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

Lohagara.—Town and seat of an extensive manufacture of (refined *pakka*) sugar. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Magura.—Sub-division of Jessore District, also chief town and head-quarters of Magura Sub-division and steamer station ; situated on the Nabaganga river, at the point where the Muchikhali brings down into it the waters of the Garai and Kumar, 97 miles from Jessore by steamer. The town is divided into two parts—Magura proper, with the *bazar*, and Dari Magura on the west. Protected from inundation by the Nabaganga embankment. Brisk export of sugar, and import of rice. Sugar refineries. Extensive manufacture of reed mats is carried on. Sub-divisional staff includes Sub Deputy Collector, 2 Munsiffs, Muhammadan Marriage Re-

gistrar, and Independent Bench of 17 honorary magistrates. The town also contains police station, dispensary, Dak Bungalow of the Road Cess Committee and post office [m. s. t.]. Route from Chooadangah railway station *via* Jhenida, 52 miles from Jessore by palki or cart.

Maheshpur.—Town and municipality with population about 6,000. Contains police station, Independent Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, and Municipal Bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Manirampur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Masjidkur.—Site of an old mosque, still used as a place of worship. This ruined edifice has 9 domes and 4 towers at its 4 corners, the roof is supported by 4 pillars of greystone. Masjidkur lies 6 miles south of Chandkhala on the Kabadak.

Morrellganj.—Town and port situated on the Panguchi, 2½ miles above its confluence with the Baleswar or Haringhata, of which it is a feeder. The town is the property of Messrs. Morrell & Lightfood, who converted this part of the country from impenetrable jungle into a prosperous rice-growing tract, dotted with thriving villages (1872). The position of Morrellganj on a fine navigable river, commanding a rich rice country, renders the place a centre of local trade.

Muhammadpur.—Village on the right bank of the Madhumati river, 14 miles south-east of Magura. Formerly it was a large town, but desolated between 1836 and 1843 by an epidemic fever ; it now survives as a small market village, with a purely local trade, except in the rains, when large numbers of *hilsa* fish are exported to Calcutta. A quadrangular fort, many fine tanks and other ancient remains bear witness to its former importance. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Naldi.—Village and steamer station, 64 miles from Jessore. [p.m. s. t.].

Narail (*Naral*).—Sub-division of Jessore District, also chief town and head-quarters of Naral Sub-division, and steamer station on the Chitra river, 64 miles from Jessore by steamer. Nearest railway station Singia, 10 miles (2 miles by road, thence 8 miles by steamer). Contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 12 honorary magistrates, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. Two bi-weekly markets are held, but the trade is entirely local. The Naral family are the first land-holders of Jessore District, and have always been noted for their liberality.

Narikelbaria.—Village situated on the Chitra river, 6 miles from Baghapara. One of the seats of the Jessore sugar trade.

Naupara (*Nawapara*).—Village and station, (both railway and steamer), 17 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t].

Nohata (*Nawhata*).—Village and steamer station, 75 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Rajapore.—Village and steamer station, 78 miles from Jessore.

Rupdia.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Salikha.—Village and police station with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarsha.—Village and police station with post office. [m. s. t.].

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

Sholpore—Village and steamer station, 44 miles from Jessore.

Singa-Shalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Singia.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Jessore. [p. m. s. t.].

Soojapore (*Singia Factory*).—Village and steamer station, 68 miles from Jessore.

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

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

Sulkopa.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Tala.—Town and a police outpost, on the Kabadak. Centre of local trade, and large sugar mart.

Tona.—Village with post office [m.].

Trimohini.—Market village and a depôt for the purchase of sugar for export. A fair is held here in March, at the time of the Baruni or Bathing festival. [p. m. s. t.].

KHULNA.

KHULNA (*Khoolna*).—District in the Presidency Division; being bounded on the north by Jessore, on the south by the Sundarbans, on the east by Bakarganj, and on the west by the Twenty-four Parganas. Area, 2077 square miles. Population 1,177,652. District Head-quarters—Khulna Town, 110 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—As in Jessore, the staple crop in the District of Khulna is rice. Among the other crops in the District are peas, jute, sugar-cane, dates, palms, etc.

CLIMATE.—The seasons are substantially the same as in other Districts of Lower Bengal; but the climate is marked by a comparative absence of cold weather during the winter months, throughout which heavy night dues prevail, and by a cool breeze during the rainy season from the south-east.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Satkhira, and Bagirhat. *District Staff.*—Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Dis-

trict and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge (who is also Judge of the Small Cause Court), Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil medical officer, (who is also Superintendent of Jail), District Engineer and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Khulna Town *see* Khulna.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agra.—Village about 1 mile north-east of Kapilmuni, containing remains of old buildings, supposed to be the residences of early settlers in the Sundarbans

Alaipur (*Alaipur Hat*).—Trading village and steamer station, at the junction of the Bhairab and Atharabanka rivers, 5 miles from Khulna. Noted for the manufacture of excellent pottery. [p. m. s. t.].

Asasuni.—Village and police station at the junction of the Sobnali and Asasuni rivers. Annual fair during the *Dol jatra* festival. Contains large market and post office [m. s.].

Atharabanka.—River in Khulna District. A cross stream connecting the Madhumati and the Bhairab rivers. It flows from north-east to south-east, leaving the Madhumati at Chapali, and falling into the Bhairab at Alaipur.

Bagerhat.—Sub-division of Khulna District, also chief village, steamer station and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the Bhairab river, 22 miles from Khulna. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Munsiffs, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. The village contains also police station, Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. T]. The inhabitants, who are mostly Muhammadans, are described as turbulent and lawless, and excessively fond of litigation. There are several interesting ruins of the famous buildings of Khan Jahan. The chief of these is the Shat-gumbuz, a sixty-domed mosque, 3 miles west of Bagerhat. From the Bhairab river at Bagerhat to the Shat-gumbuz, there is a brick road, also the work of Khan Jahan, and still in good order, although it is said not to have been repaired since it was made 400 years ago. About a mile and a half from Bagerhat along this road a track strikes off to a mound, on which is situated, within a double enclosure, Khan Jahan's tomb, covered by a dome 47 feet in height. Here an annual fair is held in March-April at full moon. The tomb is also visited by pilgrims throughout the year. Khan Jahan, who was one of the earliest reclaimers of the Sundarbans, died in 1459.

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

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

Baruipara—Village and steamer station, 12 miles from Khulna. [p. m. s. t.].

Basantpur—Trading village at the confluence of the Kalindi and Jamuna rivers, on the northern boundary of Khulna District. All boats put in here for provisions and fresh water, and also for repairs. There is good anchorage for country craft of any burthen.

Batiaghata (*Baitaghata*).—Village and police station [p. m. s. t.].

Bayra—Considerable grain depôt and rice mart in Khulna District.

Bayra Bil—Bil or marsh, covering an area of 40 square miles; situated east of the Jamuna river. The greater part of the *bil* is covered with reed jungle.

Budhata—A considerable trading village with salt warehouse, landholder's revenue Court, and many rice granaries. Bi-weekly markets. Ruins of extensive masonry buildings are visible, and there is a set of 12 temples dedicated to Siva, called *Dwadash mandirs*. Annual fairs are held at the Hindu festivals of the *Ras jatra*, *Durga-puja*, and *Kali-puja*.

Chandkhali.—Village situated on the Kabadak, about 10 miles north of the point where that river enters the Sundarbans forest. It is now a leading mart in this part of the country, to which the villagers bring their rice for sale, purchasing in return their little homestores and necessaries. Chandkhali is also the principal seat of the Sundarbans wood trade. Monday is the market day. Police outpost station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chanduria—Trading village and municipality, situated on the east bank of the Ichhamati. [p. m. s. t.].

Chitalmari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]; situated on the banks of the Madhumati. The site of an annual fair held at the end of March, lasting six days, and attended by about 4000 people daily.

Dakshin-Sripur.—Village with post office [m.].

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

Debhata.—Village and municipality situated on the river Jamuna. Large trade in lime produced from burnt shells.

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

Dumuria.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Fakirhat.—Village situated 5 miles south-east of Kaliganj police station. Bi-weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Gobra.—Solitary village, on the river Kabadak. Here embankments and ruins of masonry buildings still exist.

Henckellganj (*Hingalganj*).—Village founded in 1782 by Mr. Henckell, then Magistrate of the District, as a part of his scheme for the reclamation of the Sundarbans. Now only a petty hamlet with an insignificant trade in grain.

Jatrapur.—Village and steamer station, 16 miles from Khulna.

Kachua.—Village and steamer station, situated at the junction of the Bhairab and Madhumati rivers, 29 miles from Khulna. The place probably derives its name from *Kachu*, a species of yam, which is grown here in great quantities. A *khal* or creek, crossed by a masonry bridge, divides the village into two parts. Kachua is a market-place and contains police outpost station, a considerable *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalaroa.—Town and police station, situated on the Betna river. Trade in rice and sugar. [p. m. s. t.].

Kaliganj.—Village and police station, situated at the junction of the Jamuna and Kanksiali rivers, on the boat route to the south. Large *bazar*, and considerable river trade. Manufacture of horn sticks. [p. m. s. t.].

Kalindi.—A distributary of the Jamuna river. It branches off from the parent stream at Basantpur, whence it flows in a southerly direction through the Sundarbans, and falls into the Raimangal. The Kalindi is a fine deep river, averaging 300 feet in breadth.

Kanksiali (*Coxeali*).—Distributary of the Jamuna river. Favourite night anchorage on the boat route between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal Districts.

Kapilmuni.—Village situated on the bank of the Kabadak river, 5 or 6 miles below Tala. It has a permanent *bazar* and a bi-weekly market. The village takes its name from a Hindu Sage (*muni*) named Kapila, not the great Kapila who, according to Hindu mythology, destroyed the sons of King Sagar, but a celebrated devotee, who established his abode here in ancient times, and set up the idol Kapileswari, which is still worshipped. A grand fair (*mela*) is annually held here in honour of the goddess in March, on the day of the *Baruni* bathing festival. According to local belief, the Kabadak at this place acquires for that day the sanctifying influences of Ganges water—a result due to the virtues of Kapilmuni. The tomb of a Muhammadan saint, Jafar Ali, has also become here a place of pilgrimage for devout Musalmans.

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

Katipara.—Village situated on the banks of the Kabadak, 10 miles north of Chandkhali. It contains a settlement of the Kayasth or writer caste ; the rest of the inhabitants are engaged in cultivation.

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

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

Kholpetua.—River in Khulna District ; an offshoot of the Kabadak near Asasuni. Receives the waters of the Budhata Gang, joins the Galghasia, and the united river falls again into the Kabadak, a few miles above the place where that river in its turn empties itself into the Pangasi.

Khulna.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Khulna District, also chief town and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, municipality and railway terminus station [R. & S. A.], as well as steamer station, situated at the point where the Bhairab river meets the Sundarbans. Khulna may be described as the capital of the Sundarbans ; and for the last hundred years at least it has been a place of considerable importance. The whole boat traffic from the east and north-east passes here on its way to Calcutta. Numerous sugar refineries exist. It contains three market-places, of which the most important, Jen's Bazar, is situated on the east and the other two on the west bank of the river. Besides the usual public offices, Khulna contains a Sadar In-

dependent Bench of 10 honorary magistrates. Dak Bungalow and Post office [m. s. T.].

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

Magoora.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Mahmud-Kati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mansa.—Village and steamer station, 7 miles from Khulna.

Marjata (or *Kaga*).—Estuary in the District of Khulna, situated 2½ or 3 leagues to the eastward of Patni Island. Two islands called Parbhanga, lie 4 or 5 miles inside the entrance of the river, on the southernmost there is said to be a tank of fresh water.

Mollahat.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Morelganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Paikgachha (*Deluti*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Phultala.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Khulna.

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

Raighat.—Village and steamer station, 33 miles from Khulna.

Rampal.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Raruli-Katipara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

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

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

Sankarkati.—Village with bi-weekly market. Noted for its numerously attended fair held during the *Durga-puja*, *Dol*, and *Rath jatra* festivals.

Satkhira.—Sub-division of Khulna District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, and municipality, situated on the Betna river. The town contains police station, many Hindu temples, and a large *pathsala*, entirely supported by the Zamindars. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munsiff and Assistant Surgeon. A Bench of 10 honorary magistrates is also established here. Large trade in sugar and rice. [p. m. s. t.].

Senhati.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], situated 4 miles north of Khulna town. Contains the largest collection of houses in the District, and perhaps the most jungly place in it. Population about 2,500. The numerous tanks scattered over the town are filled with weeds and mud. Market-place called Nimai Rai's *bazar*, with a temple to Kali, and one or two sugar refineries. On the banks of the river Bhairab are two shrines—one dedicated to Sitala, goddess of small pox ; and the other to Jwar narayan, god of fever.

Sobnali.—River in Khulna District ; also known as the Kundria and the Bengdaha, and in its lower reaches as the Guntiakhali. The Sobnli is so called from its passing the large village of that name. It takes its rise from a number of small watercourses in the Bayra marsh, near the

village of Baltia, and, after a south-easterly course, ultimately joins the Kholpetua. Sobnali forms one of the principal boat routes between Calcutta and the eastern Districts.

Sripur Banagram.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Taki-Sripur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

KUCH-BIHAR.

KUCH-BIHAR (*Cooch-Behar*).—Native State in political relation with the Government of Bengal. Bounded on the north by the Western Dwars of Jalpaiguri, on the south by Rangpur, on the east by Goalpara, and on the west by Dinajpur. Area, 1,307 square miles. Population 578,868. The administrative head-quarters and the principal residence of the Maharaja are at Kuch-Bihar town, 335 miles from Calcutta *via* Damookdia. Nearest railway station Haldibari, 43 miles by cart ; and three large rivers have to be crossed.

As is the case with many of the Native States throughout India, the ruling family of Kuch-Bihar lays claim to a divine origin. There can be no doubt that this region contained the capital of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Kamrup, which was overthrown by the Afghan kings of Gaur towards the close of the 15th century. Local traditions of the national dynasty still live in the memories of the people, and the ruins of more than one of their capitals are pointed out at the present day. On their downfall, according to all accounts, succeeded a period of anarchy, during which the land was overrun by wild tribes from the north-east. Among these the Kochs came to the front, and ultimately founded the kingdom of Kuch-Bihar. The town of Kuch-Bihar, which contains the palace of the Raja, and has about 9000 inhabitants, is the only place worthy the name of a town in the State. The people do not gather into hamlets of any sort, but each well-to-do family lives apart in its own homestead. Within the State are situated the extensive ruins of two ancient walled cities, known as Dharma Pal's city and Kamatapur, capitals of the Kamrup monarchy before the rise of Kuch-Bihar.

Products.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the State, being grown on about three-fourths of the total cultivated area. Jute and tobacco are largely grown for exportation, over an area that is increasing year by year. Irrigation is rarely practised.

Manufactures.—The people make a great portion of their own cloth, mats, baskets, etc. within their own families. The only special industries are the weaving of a strong silk from worms fed on the castor-oil plant, and of a coarse jute cloth, used for screens and bedding.

Climate.—The climate of Kuch-Bihar is damp and malarious, but not so hot as in other parts of Bengal. The wind sets much from the east, and thunderstorms are common from March to May. The rainy season lasts from April to October. Fogs are common during the cold weather in the early mornings.

ADMINISTRATION.—The administration of Kuch-Bihar State is carried on by the Maharaja, assisted by a Council, consisting of three members, namely, the Superintendent of the State, the Diwan or chief revenue officer, and the Civil Judge. The Maharaja is the President of the Council, and in his absence the Superintendent of the State acts as Vice-President.

The Superintendent of the State supervises, directs, and controls the administration of criminil justice, and the police, military, jail, public works, education, and audit departments. He is also Sessions Judge, hearing all criminal appeals which ordinarily lie to Sessions Judges in British Districts.

The Diwan is in charge of the revenue department, and is responsible for the collection of all kinds of revenue, and the supervision of all proceedings in connection therewith. He does not exercise any judicial powers. Appeals from the decisions of his subordinates in rent suits lie to the Civil Court; but he hears appeals from their orders in revenue executive matters, such as sales for arrears, mutation cases, etc.

The Judicial Member of Council hears all civil and revenue appeals in which the subject-matter of the suit exceeds Rs. 100 in value in small cause court cases, and Rs. 50 in other cases. In addition, he tries original civil and rent suits, in which the value exceeds Rs. 500.

The following appeals lie to the Council—(1) Appeals from sentences passed by the Sessions Court; (2) Civil appeals, both on the facts and on points of law, from the Judicial Member in original suits; Special appeals on law points only, in other civil and revenue cases. Sentences of death are confirmed by the Maharaja in Council in every case. The three Members of Council are independent of each other.

The officers subordinate to the Superintendent of the State are—(1) The *Fauzdari Ahilkar*, or Magistrate, who exercises the powers of a first-class Magistrate in British Districts. He is assisted by subordinate Magistrates, who exercise second and third class powers; (2) The Superintendent of Education, who has under him a Deputy and a Sub-Deputy Superintendent; (3) The Superintendent of Police, with his staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; (4) The Superintendent of Public Works, with a subordinate staff of Assistant Superintendents, Overseers, and Sub-overseers. The Diwan, or chief revenue officer, is assisted by an officer styled *Malkachhari Naib Ahilkar*, who has also the charge of the treasury. There are four administrative Sub-divisions in the State (Boda, Matabhanga, Sadar or head-quarters and Haldibari)—each presided over by an officer styled *Naib Ahilkar*, whose duties are analogous to those of sub-divisional officers in British Districts. The total revenue of the State from all sources (exclusive of the Zamindars within British territory) amounted to about Rs. 1,350,000; and the net expenditure is nearly Rs. 1,250,000. For further information concerning Kuch-Bihar town *see* Kuch-Bihar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Balarampur.—Town or collection of villages with population about 12,000.

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

Boda.—An extensive *Zemindari* estate belonging to the Raja of Kuch-Bihar State. Area, 475 square miles. It is a chief town, with revenue Court of the Raja. For postal purposes, this village is taken into the Jalpaiguri District. Nearest railway station, Domar.

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

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

Gitaldaha.—Trading village with Staging Bungalow, 24 miles from Kuch-Bihar.

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

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

Haldibari.—Town and railway station, 43 miles from Kuch-Bihar. Population about 6000. Contains Dak and Staging Bungalows. [p. m. s. t.].

Kamatapur.—Ruined city in Kuch-Bihar State. The ruins indicate that the city must have been a very extensive place. Area, 19 miles in circumference.

Kheti.—Village with post office [m.].

Kuch-Bihar.—Capital of Kuch-Bihar State and the principal residence of His Highness the Maharaja (Nripendro Narayan Bhup Bahadur) ; situated on the Torsha river. Population about 10,000. Area of town site, 1309 acres. There is a great square,which is surrounded on three sides with handsome public buildings. In the centre of the square is a large tank called the Sagar-dighi, which affords good drinking water to nearly all the population. On the north side of the square stands the Maharaja's court-house and attached offices, a two-storied building of imposing appearance. On the east are the English and vernacular schools, printing office, and State record rooms. To the south the subordinate civil and criminal Courts occupy a fine building, containing four large court-rooms and other smaller offices. A quadrangular market-place has been constructed, and an excellent dispensary and hospital has been built. The other public and noteworthy buildings are the Maharaja's new palace, post-office, jail, police station, and artisans' schools (or technical institutions for the lower classes) located in suitable masonry buildings. There is a good library of English literature. A municipality is also established here. An official Gazette called Kuch-Bihar State Gazette is published every fortnight at the State press. Dak and Staging Bungalows and post office [m. s. T.].

Matabhanga.—Sub-divisional station with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Singimari.—Principal river of Kuch-Bihar State. Entering the State under the name of the Jaldhaka, at its extreme north-west corner, near Moranger-hat in Khiti, it flows in a south-eastern direction by the villages of Giladanga, Panigram, Dhaibanga, Khaterbari, and Matabhanga. In the middle of its course it is called the Manshahi, and lower down, the Singimari. It has several cross communications with the Dharla or Torsha, and finally joins that river on the southern border of

the State, near the trading villages of Durgapur and Gitaldaha. The capital of Kuch-Bihar was formerly situated on the banks of the Singimari, near Gosainimarai (at Kamatapur), where the ruins of temples and fortresses still attest the bygone greatness of former days.

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

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

LOHARDAGA.

LOHARDAGA (*Lohardugga*).—District in the Chutia Nagpur Division. Bounded on the north by Hazaribagh and Gya, on the north-west and west by Mirzapur, and the Native States of Sirguja and Jashpur, and on the south-east and east by the Districts of Singhbhum and Manbhum. Area, 12,045 square miles. Population 1,725,655. Divisional Head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Chutia Nagpur Division and District Head-quarters—Ranchi, 252 miles from Calcutta, 110 from Barakar, and 130 from Giridih railway station.

MINERALS.—Iron in a nodular form, and three varieties of iron-ore, are found in the District ; lime and soapstone are obtained in small quantities ; and copper has been found in several places in Palamau, though not in sufficient quantity to allow of profitable working. Gold is washed by the poorest classes from the sands of the rivers in the south of the District, especially in the valley of Sonapet, bordering on Singhbhum. There is one important coal-bearing tract situated to the north of Daltonganj, known as the Daltonganj coal-field. It covers an area of nearly 200 square miles, lying partly in the valley of the Koel river and partly in that of the Amanat, and extending altogether a distance of 50 miles from east to west. A portion of the south Karunpura coal-field extends into *pargana* Tori.

PRODUCTS.—The principal product of the District is rice. Other crops are wheat, barley, Indian corn, millets, peas, gram, mustard, and other oil-seeds, *pan*, cotton, and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES.—Shell-lac is manufactured in considerable quantities. Inferior articles of brass and iron work, coarse cloth, rough blankets, mats, baskets, rope, and rude pottery utensils are also made.

CLIMATE.—The hot weather extends over almost six weeks, commencing about the middle of April, and is never really oppressive. The rainy season lasts from the middle of June to about the first week in October, but it is not very regular.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, and Palkot. Revenue and expenditure 6 and 3 lakhs of rupees respectively. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, 3 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Judicial Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Inspector of Schools (Chutia Nagpur Division), Minister, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Su-

perintendent of Vaccination, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Ranchi Town *see* Ranchi.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Basia.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

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

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

Chainpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. t.].

Chokahatu.—Village and Place of Mourning in the south-east of Lohardaga District. It takes its name from a large burial-ground, covering an area of 7 acres, and containing more than 7000 tombs, which is still used by the Mundas of Chokahatu, and 9 surrounding villages.

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

Chutia.—Village with an ancient temple to Rama and Sita, situated 2 miles east of Ranchi town. This village was the original residence of the Rajas of Chutia Nagpur, and is said to have given its name to the State.

Damodar.—A river of Bengal ; rises in the Tori *pargana*, and falls into the Hugli, just above the ill-famed 'James and Mary Sands,' a shoal which it has helped to deposit at its mouth. Length about 350 miles.

Dasamghagh.—A picturesque waterfall, about 22 miles to the south-east of Ranchi, is formed by the Kanchi river falling over a ledge of rock in a perpendicular descent of 114 feet.

Durenda (*Dorundah*).—Military cantonment, situated to the south of Ranchi. It has a parade-ground and a rifle range, with a small *bazar*. Contains Cantonment Magistrate's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Hundrughagh.—A picturesque waterfall situated about 25 miles east-north-east of Ranchi, and is caused by the Subarnarekha river rushing down a rocky chasm, as it passes from the second to the lowest plateau in its course towards the Delta of Bengal. The measured height of the fall is 320 feet, but this does not represent sheer drop, except in the rains.

Johna.—Village with post office [m.].

Karo, North.—River of Bengal, tributary of the south-Koel river, ; rises in Lohardaga District, drains the north-west corner of Singbhum, and finally empties itself into the south Koel.

Karra (*Kera*).—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Khunti.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Kochdega.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Koel, North.—River of Chutia Nagpur ; rises in the Barwa Hills, in the west of Lohardaga District ; and, after passing through the center of Palamau District, falls into the Son on the northern boundary of the District, about 20 miles above Dehri. The Koel has a rocky bed in its earlier course, which becomes sandy as it nears the Son.

Koel, South.—River of Chutia Nagpur ; rises in Lohardaga Dis-

trict, a short distance west of Ranchi town. It flows circuitously southwards, until after a course of 185 miles it is joined by the Sankh river in the Tributary State of Gangpur, whence the united stream becomes the Brahmani, and ultimately flows into the Bay of Bengal in the north-west of Cuttack District by the Dhamra estuary.

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

Kuru.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 12 miles from Lohardaga, or 35 from Ranchi.

Lohardaga.—Town and municipality in Lohardaga District, and, until 1840, the administrative head-quarters of the District ; situated 45 miles to the west of Ranchi, the present head-quarters station. Population about 4000. Contains important market, Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 2 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandar (*Mandwar*).—Village with police station. [p. m.].

Palkot.—Sub-division of Lohardaga District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name ; contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Rahe.—Village with post office [m.].

Ranchi (*Chota Nagpur*).—Chief town and administrative head-quarters of Lohardaga District, also municipality, and residence of the Commissioner of the Chutia Nagpur Division ; situated on the high central plateau of Lohardaga, with a general elevation of 2100 feet above sea-level. Population about 20,000. Ranchi is simply a cluster of hamlets, from one of the smallest of which the station takes its name. The town forms a distributing centre, for Lohardaga and the Tributary States, of large quantities of cotton goods imported from Calcutta. Besides the usual public buildings, Ranchi contains police station, an Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, small library (maintained by public subscription), Circuit House, Dak Bungalow, Club, two Churches, a charitable hospital and post office [m. s. T.].

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

Sankh.—River of Chutia Nagpur ; rises in the west of Lohardaga District, and joins the South Koel in Gangpur State. The united stream, under the name of the Brahmani, enters the sea in the north of Orissa. The confluence of the South Koel and the Sankh is the most picturesque spot in Gangpur. Local tradition asserts it to be the scene of the amour of the Sage Parasurama with the fisherman's daughter Matsya Gandha, the offspring of which was Vyasa, the reputed compiler of the *Veda* and the *Mahabharata*.

Saru.—The loftiest hill in Chutia Nagpur ; situated in Lohardaga District, west of Ranchi town ; 3615 feet in height.

Sili.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also a Dak Bungalow here.

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

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

Subarnarekha (*The Streak of Gold*).—River of Bengal; rises 10 miles south-west of Ranchi, flows through Hazaribag, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Midnapur, and Balasor, Districts, and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Subarnarekha.—Port consisting of a demarcated portion of the river of the same name; situated about 12 miles from the sea by water route, or about 6 miles in a direct line. In early times, this seems to have been the most important port on the Orissa coast. The port is principally visited by fishing boats, which in fair weather issue out in squadrons, and sail down as far as Puri.

Tamar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Torpa.—Village with post office [m.].

Toto.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

MAIMENSING.

MAIMENSING (*Mymensing Old name 'Nusseerabad'*).—District in the Dacca Division; being bounded on the north by the Garo Hills, on the east by Sylhet, on the south-east by Tipperah, on the south by Dacca, and on the west by the river Jumna. Area, 6,332 square miles. Population 3,472,186. District Head-quarters—Maimensing, 339 miles from Calcutta *via* Poradaha station by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—The chief food staple of the District is rice. The other crops grown are wheat, oats, maize, peas and other pulses, linseed, mustard, *til*, tobacco, a little sugar-cane, and *pan*. Jute constitutes the chief commercial staple of Maimensing.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Maimensing is not specially unpleasant, except towards the end of the rains, when there is much sickness both among Europeans and Natives. During the remainder of the year the District is fairly healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five Sub-divisions of Jamalpur, Tangail, Netrakona, Sadar or hed-quarters, and Kishorganj. Revenue about 20 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-fourth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Jail, District Engineer, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Maimensing town *see* Maimensing.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

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

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

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

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

Atia.—Village in Tangail Sub-division. Contains Munsiff's Court.

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

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

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

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

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

Bajitpur (*Bazitpur*).—Town and municipality ; contains Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, police station, charitable dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Baksiganj (*Dalu*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balipara.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Maimensing.

Balla-Ratanganj (*Ratanganj*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bhairab (*Ulakanda*).—Town on the Meghna, just at the boundary junction of the three Districts of Dacca, Tipperah, and Maimensing. The most important commercial mart of the District. Large trade in jute and salt ; also cattle market. The village contains a good school and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Datter-Bazar (*Datts' Bazar*).—Village on the Brahmaputra, 37 miles from Nasirabad town. One of the principal marts of the District, carrying on a large trade in jute ect. with Narayanganj in Dacca. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Dewanganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhanikhola.—Town on the Satua river, about 12 miles from Nasirabad.

Dhanu.—River in the south-east of Maimensing District, which falls into the Meghna, and contains fish in abundance.

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

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

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

Durgapur-Shusung.—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Fulbari (*Phulbaria*)—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Gafarganw (*Gafargaon* or *Gufferganj*).—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Maimensing. Contains police station and Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Ghoga.—Village with post office [m.].

Ghoshganw (*Old names Fulpur and Sankand*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

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

Gopalpur.—Village with police station and Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

Halhaliya.—River of Bengal, formerly a considerable stream rising in Maimensing District, which has now almost disappeared, or been absorbed by the Brahmaputra or Jamuna. Branches of it, however, remain on both sides of the Jamuna ; that on the west bank being much the larger of the two, and flowing through Bogra District, for about 30 miles until it joins the Karatoya at Khanpur. The Halhaliya is locally confounded with another river, the Manas, which has almost disappeared in consequence of the same causes to which the Halhalia itself owes its diminished size.

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

Husainpur.—Village wih post office [m. s. t.].

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

Isvarganj.—Village with Munsiff's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Jamalpur.—Sub-division of Maimensing District, also head-quarters town and municipality of Jamalpur Sub-division ; situated on the west bank of the Brahmaputra, 32 miles from Maimensing. Ferry across the Brahmaputra. Population about 16,000. Sub-divisional staff includes Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Munsiff, and Independent Bench of 13 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.]. Route from Goalundo to Subarnakhali, by steamer (weekly), thence by horse, palki or cart, 37 miles.

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

Jaria.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

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

Jasodal (*Gosaiganj*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Kalia-Chapra (*Old name Majhati* or *Majiadi*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalihati.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalir Bazar.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Maimensing.

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

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

Kaoraid (*Karaid*).—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Maimensing. Dak Bungalow.

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

Karimganj.—Village situated 9 miles east of Kishorganj. Large *bazar* and reed jute mart. [p. m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Kendua (*Old names Fatehpur* and *Kandinara*).—Village with police station and post office [p. m. s. t.].

Kishorganj (*Kala-Khali*).—Sub-division of Maimensing District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of Kishorganj Sub-division and police circle ; situated on the Kundali *khal*, 13 miles east of the Brahmaputra. Population about 15,000. A fair is held here annually during the Jhulan *jatra*, a festival in honour of the birth of Krishna, lasting for a month, from the middle of July to the middle of August. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Munsiffs, Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Gafargaon, 17 miles by palki or cart.

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

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

Lakhia (*Lakai*).—Village with post office [m.].

Lakhmia.—An offshoot of the Brahmaputra ; which river it leaves at Tok, a village on the northern border of Maimensing District. It then flows southwards and empties itself into the Dhaleswari, about 4 miles from its junction with the Meghna in Dacca District. The Lakhmia, with its high and well-wooded banks, is one of the most beautiful rivers in Eastern Bengal ; it is also remarkable for the purity and coolness of its waters.

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

Madhupur.—Village with Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Maimensing (or *Nasirabad*).—Sub-division of Maimensing District, also chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Maimensing District ; situated on the west bank of the Brahmaputra river (crossed here by a ferry). Population about 12,000. The only antiquities of any interest are two Hindu temples. Besides the usual District offices the town contains good English and vernacular schools, charitable dispensary, Sadar Independent Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, Dak Bungalow and Post office [m. s. T.].

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

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

Muktagacha.—Village and municipality with post office [m. s. T.].

Nagar-Bari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

Nalitabari.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]

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

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

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

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

Netrakona (*Kaliganj*).—Sub-division of Maimensing District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of Netrakona Sub-division, 26 miles from Maimensing by palki dak. There is a Road-Cess Bungalow on the 14th mile. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and 3 Munsiffs hold their courts and offices here. The town contains an Independent Bench of 13 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t].

Nikli (*Aguro Sindur*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Patul.—Village with post office [m.].

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

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

Phulpur.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Pingna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Munsiff's Court.

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

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

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

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

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

Salil-Arrah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

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

Shambhuganj.—Village 3 miles east of Nasirabad. One of the busiest marts in the District for country produce of all kinds ; large exports of jute. [p. m.].

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

Sherpur.—Town and municipality lies between the rivers Shiri and Mirghi, about half a mile from the former, and 1 mile from the latter, 9 miles north of Jamalpur. Sherpur contains a fine Hindu temple ; its buildings in general are in bad repair, and the place has a decayed and neglected appearance. Police station, Munsiffs Court, a good school and post office [m. s. t.]. Consideable river trade. A weekly newspaper, Charavartha is published here.

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

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

Sibganj.—Village with post office [m].

Sribardi Sambhuganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Subarnakhali (*Subankhali*).—Market village on the Jamuna river, 44 miles from Nasirabad, and 37 from Jamalpur. Trade in jute. [p. m. s. t.].

Susang.—*Zamindari* estate in Maimensing District, and also the name of a *pargana* in the same District. Area, 451 square miles ; land revenue Rs. 21,830. Police station. Court at Netrakona. The *Zamindar* has the title of Maharaja ; his palace is situated at Durgapur, a village with a population of about 1300.

Tangail.—Sub-division of Maimensing District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the Lahajanga, a branch of the Jamuna, 45 miles from Goalundo by boat. Two Sub-Deputy Collectors with powers of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrate, respectively hold their offices here. There is also an Independent Bench of 15 honorary magistrates. Tangail also contains police station, dispensary, two good schools, Road Cess Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. A centre of considerable trade, especially in European piece-goods.

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

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

Toke Chandpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

MALDAH.

MALDAH.—District in Bhagalpur Division ; being bounded on the north by Purneah, on the north-east by Dinapur, on the south-east by Rajshahi, and on the west by the Ganges river and Murshidabad. Area

1902 square miles. Population 814,919. District Head-quarters—English Bazar. Distant 219 miles from Calcutta. Nearest railway station, Rajmehal, 25 miles by boat—10 or 12 hours' journey.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District. Among miscellaneous crops are—pulses and oil-seeds of various sorts, wheat, maize, and inferior cereals.

MANUFACTURES.—The two staple manufactures of the District are silk and indigo.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Maldah is considered somewhat less unhealthy than that of the neighbouring Districts. The rainy season lasts from the middle of June to the middle of October.

ADMINISTRATION.—There are no sub-divisions in this District. Revenue about 7 and the expenditure nearly 1½, lakhs of rupees. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Civil Surgeon (also Superintendent of Jail), and District Engineer. For further information regarding English Bazar and Maldah *see* under their respective names.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amaniganj-hat.—The chief silk mart in Maldah District. Traders come to this village from the neighbouring Districts of Murshidabad and Rajshahi to buy mulberry silk cocoons, and also native-wound and raw-silk, called *Khanyru*. The rates for cocoons at each *bandh* or breeding season are fixed here for the whole District. Weekly market.

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

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

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

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

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

Chanchal.—Village with dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Chapai (*Nawabganj*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. An Independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates is also established here.

Chhota Bhagirathi.—A branch of the Ganges in Maldah District. Only navigable during the rains, and almost dry in the hot season. It is, however, the old bed of the great river itself, and is still revered as at least equal in holiness to any other part of the Ganges. The course of the Chhota Bhagirathi is first east and then south, bordering for 13 miles the ruins of the city of Gaur. It eventually falls into the Pagla or Pagli, a larger offshoot of the Ganges given off farther down ; and before regaining the parent stream it encloses an extensive island, 16 miles in length, forming the south part of Maldah District.

English Bazr (or *Angrezabad*).—Town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Maldah District ; situated on the right bank of the Mahananda. Population about 13,000. The town consists of a

series of trading villages lining the right bank of the Mahananda for a considerable distance. Being an open elevated site on the river bank in a mulberry-growing country, it was chosen at an early date as the site of one of the Company's silk factories. The largest building is the public cutcherry or Court-house, originally a factory of the East India Company. It is regularly fortified, and within its walls are all the public offices of the District. A small embankment protects the town from inundations, which are of frequent occurrence in Maldah District. An extensive trade in grain is carried on. The town contains also police station, and Sadar Bench of 9 honorary magistrates.

Gaur (*Lakhnauti*).—Ruined city and ancient capital of Bengal, situated on a deserted channel of the Ganges. The most ancient name for the city itself seems to have been Lakshmanawati, corrupted into Lakhnauti. The name Gaur is also of great antiquity, but it is probable that this name was more strictly applicable to the kingdom (called Gauriya Bengala) than to the city. It was conquered in 1204 A. D. by the Muhammadans, who retained it as the chief seat of their power in Bengal for more than three centuries. This was the period during which were erected the numerous mosques and other Muhammadan buildings, which yet remain in a tolerable state of preservation. It was abandoned in the 16th century for its unhealthiness. The only other object of interest is the large Sagar Dighi, the most celebrated artificial piece of water in Bengal. The banks are built of brick, and the water remains pure and sweet to the present day. This was a Hindu Structure; and in the neighbourhood are the two most frequented places of Hindu pilgrimage in the District, namely, Sadullapur *ghat* and the Durbasine shrine. The banks, however, are now occupied with Muhammadan buildings (tomb of a saint and a small mosque). There are many other large tanks within the city walls, some containing crocodiles, which are fed by the resident *fakirs*. Of these, the finest is the small Sagar Dighi, which is inferior in size only to the tank of the same name in the north suburb.

The actual city of Gaur was long entirely deserted, and was formerly overgrown with dense jungle; but cultivation is gradually spreading, and clusters of habitations and new villages are appearing here and there amid the ruins of the ancient city. A great fair called 'Ramkail' is held annually on the last day of the Hindu month of Jaishtha (about the middle of June), within the precincts of Old Gaur, in the immediate neighbourhood of the great Sagar Dighi. Pilgrims and others, chiefly Hindus of the Vaishnav sect, flock hither to the number of 30,000 from all parts of Maldah, and from the neighbouring Districts. The ceremonies consist in performing worship, and giving feasts in honour of Krishna. Advantage is also taken of this occasion by the Vaishnavas, to get married in strict accordance with the rites prescribed by Chaitanya. This religious gathering continues for five days. Some rows of houses are kept in repair solely for the purposes of this fair. It commemorates the retirement from public life of two Brahman brothers, Rup and Sanatan Goswami, ministers of Husain Shah, king of Gaur (1515 A. D.), who became Bairagees or religious mendicants, and followers of the Vishnuite reformer Chaitanya.

Gazol.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Gomastapur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Hayatpur (*Haiatpur*).—Town situated on the left bank of the Ganges. The town occupies an important situation at the spot where the waters of the Ganges have effected a junction with the Kalindri, and is the largest river mart in Maldah District. [p. m. s. t.].

Kalia-Chak.—Village and police station situated on the banks of the Ganges. [p. m. s. t.].

Kansat.—Village situated on the Ganges. Noted for its fair held in February or March, which lasts for two days, and was formerly attended by from 8,000 to 10,000 Hindus, who come for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges. The fair is now in a declining state owing to the recession of the main stream of the Ganges, and the drying up of the old bathing-place.

Katal.—A peculiar geological formation of country covered with thorn jungle, and extends some 6 miles west of the Mahanadi river, to the borders of Dinajpur. It consists of a continuous waste of jungly high lands rising out of swamps. These high lands are covered with a thorny tree jungle called *katal*, whence the tract takes its name. The country shows traces of having been at one time occupied by a considerable population, which is reported to have been swept away by pestilence. Many tanks are to be seen here ; some of them of grand proportions, and scattered over a wide area.

Kharba.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Maldah (or *Old Maldah*).—Town and municipality situated at the confluence of the Kalindri with the Mahananda. Population about 5500. This town is admirably situated for river traffic. Trade is carried on in food stuffs. Contains Independent Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, police station, circuit-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Manikchak.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 18 miles from Maldah.

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

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

Nimasarai.—Village with Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Pagla (or *Pagli*).—River in Maldah District. An offshoot of the Ganges on its left bank, into which the Chotta Bhagirathi, a smaller branch, flows, and which, before it regains the Ganges, encloses a large island in the south of the District about 16 miles long.

Pandua (*Peruah*).—Deserted town in Maldah District, once the Muhammadan capital of the Province ; situated 6 miles from Old Maldah, where there are extensive ruins and remains of paved roadways, showing that this was formerly the river port of Panduah, and about 20 miles from Gaur, in a north-easterly direction from both. Like those of Gaur, the ruins of Panduah lie buried in almost impenetrable jungle, which for long formed the undisputed home of tigers and other wild animals, till

clearances of the jungle made by new settlements of Santal colonies. Although in all respects less noteworthy than Gaur, it contains some remarkable specimens of early Muhammadan architecture. The Adina Masjid (14th century), a celebrated ruined mosque is one of the most remarkable surviving specimens of Pathan architecture in existence here. There is also another ruin in Pandua, called ('sixty Towers'), which is said to have been the palace of one of the kings. A Muhammadan *mela*, or religious gathering takes place at Panduah every year in October or November ; it is attended by 5000 persons, and lasts for five days.

Ratua (*Baral*) .—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Sadullapur.—Village in Maldah District. The chief descent or *ghat* to the holy stream of the Bhagirathi is at this place, to which the dead bodies of Hindus are brought from great distances to be burned. A weekly market is held here, and a large annual religious-trading fair in March, as well as on occasions of bathing festivals throughout the year. During the Muhammadan rule at Gaur, this was the only burning *ghat* allowed for the Hindus in Maldah District. It is held in great veneration by the Hindus on account of its antiquity as a burning *ghat* and bathing place.

Shibganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tandan (or *Tangra*).—Ancient town and capital of Bengal after the decadence of Gaur. It is now a petty village in Maldah District. Old Tandan has been utterly swept away by the changes in the course of the Pagla.

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

MANBHUM.

MANBHUM.—District in Chutia Nagpur Division ; being bounded on the north by the District of Hazaribag and Birbhum, on the south by Singbhum and Midnapur, on the east by Burdwan and Bankura, and on the west by Lohardaga and Hazaribag. Area, 4147 square miles. Population 1,193,328. District Head quarters—Purulia, 180 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—Coal is found at Jharia. The principal crop is rice. The other crops of Manbhum include wheat, barley, Indian corn, *arhar*, peas, *til*, mustard, linseed, jute, hemp, sugar-cane, indigo (very little), *pan* and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES.—The weaving of cotton cloth in hand-looms is carried on all over the District as a domestic industry, and a fair quantity of *tasar* silk is annually produced in Manbhum.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Manbhum is fairly healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters and Gobindpur. Revenue about 3 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly one-half of the revenue. *District Staff*—

Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judge, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail) and District Engineer. For further information regarding Purulia town *see* Purulia.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adra.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Purulia.

Anara.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Purulia.

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

Baghmundi.—Village with police station and post office [m.]

Baghmundi.—Plateau and hill range in Manbhum District ; highest peak, Gangabari or Gajboru, a bold, cliff-like hill, with rocky and forest-clad sides, accessible only on foot, except from the plateau. Distance from Purulia, 20 miles south-west.

Balarampur.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Purulia [p. m. s. t.].

Bankura.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 40 miles from Purulia.

Barabazar.—Village in head-quarters Sub-division. Contains Munsiff's Court.

Barahabhum.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Begunkodar.—Village with post office [m].

Bonai.—Village with a Bench of 2 honorary magistrates.

Boram.—Village on the right bank of the Kasai (Cossye) river, 4 miles south of the town of Jaypur. It is chiefly noteworthy on account of the *Jain* remains in the neighbourhood. There are many indications that these remains mark the site of what was at one time a very important place. Amidst heaps of *debris* and ruins stand three fine brick temples, of which the most southerly is the largest. These temples resemble the great Buddhist temple of Buddh Gya in Behar.

Budhpur—Village situated on the Kasai (Cossye) river. Extending for 2 miles along the bank are several ruins of what are thought to be Jain temples. A number of carved slabs of stone are scattered about ; and an extensive collection of octagonal headstones is believed to mark the graves of the early settlers. About 4 miles to the north at Pakbira, is a group of temples with a colossal figure, about 9 feet high, supposed to represent one of the Tirthankaras or deified saints of the Jains.

Chaitanpur.—Village with hot spring in Patkum *pargana*, Manbhum District.

Chakultor.—Village with annual fair, which commences on the occasion of the *Chhata parab* or umbrella festival in September, and lasts about a month ; resorted to by traders from Bankura, Burdwan, Birbhum, Lohardaga and Hazaribag. Brass vessels and brass or shell ornaments are the chief articles brought for sale.

Chandil.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Purulia. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Charra.—Village situat[illegible] and containing two very old Jain temples, called *deuls* or *derálayas*, built of roughly-cut stone, without cement, and clamped together with iron bands. There is no carving about the temples, nor any object of worship in the shrines; but on the stones scattered about, traces of the nude Tirthankaras, or Jain deified saints, are visible. The construction of some large ancient tanks in the vicinity is also attributed to the Srawak Jains.

Chash.—Village with police station and post office [m. t.].

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

Dalma.—The principal hill in the mountain range of the same name in Manbhum District; height 3407 feet. It has been described as the 'rival of Parasnath'; but it lacks the bold precipices and commanding peaks of that hill, and is merely a long rolling ridge rising gradually to its highest point. Its slopes are covered with dense forest, but are accessible to men and beasts of burden. The chief aboriginal tribes living on Dalma Hill are the Kharrias and Paharias.

Dalmi.—Site of remarkable Hindu ruins on the Subarnarekha river. They comprise an old fort with the remains of curious temples, dedicated both to the Sivaite and Vishnuvite objects of worship. There are some indications that the Brahmans who built and used these temples were preceded by Buddhists.

Damudur.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Purulia

Dhalkisor (or *Dwarkeswar*).—River of Western Bengal. It rises in the Tilabani Hill in Manbhum District, flows through Bankura and Burdwan Districts, and leaves the latter District at Berari village, after which it is known as the Rupnarayan, eventually joining the Hugli opposite Hugli Point

Gaurangdihi.—Hills in Manbhum District. Three conical hills at a village of the same name, 24 miles from Bankura, on the road to Raghunathpur; about 300 feet above the level of the surrounding country, covered with tree jungle, and so steep as to be only accessible to men.

Gaurangdihi (*Gaurandi*).—Village and police station [m. s. t.].

Gobindpur (*Govindpur*).—Sub-division of Manbhum District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, and head-quarters of a police circle. Sub-divisional officer (Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector) holds his office here. [p. m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Barakar, 20 miles by bullock train or palki.

Hura.—Village with post office [m.].

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

Ingrampore.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 8 miles from Purulia.

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

Jhalda.—Village, municipality and head-quarters of police circle. Contains a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Jharia.—Village and coal-field, situated in the *pargana* of the same

name, a few miles south and south-east of Parasnath Hill, or nearly south of the village of Govindpur on the Grand Trunk Road. Contains police station and post office [m.].

Kasai (*Cossye*).—River of Bengal ; rises in the north-west of Manbhum District ; flows through Manbhum, Bankura and Midnapur, and falls into the Haldi in the latter District, about 20 miles above the confluence of that river with the Hugli. A considerable floating trade in timber, chiefly *sal*, is carried on during the rainy season, from the south of Manbhum into Midnapur.

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

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

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

Man-Bazar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Nirshachati (or *Nirsha*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Palma.—Deserted Jain settlement (Jain ruins), situated within a few miles of Purulia, and near the Kasai river.

Panchet (*Panchkot*).—Large *Zamindari* or landed estate, occupying an area of 1890 square miles. It pays to Government a revenue of Rs. 55,790. The Rajahs of Panchet claim that they came into Manbhum as conquering Rajputs from North-Western India ; but it is more prabable that they are of aboriginal descent, and it is certain that their claims to supremacy were only nominally recognised by the other chiefs of the District.

Panchet.—Hill situated half-way between Raghunathpur and the confluence of the Barakhar and Damodar rivers. It is 3 miles long, stretching from north to south in a long rounded ridge, at least 2000 feet above sea-level. The hill is covered with dense jungle, and is in accessible to beasts of burden.

Para.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Anara.

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

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

Purulia.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Manbhum District ; also chief town, railway station, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Manbhum District. Besides the usual public offices, the town contains a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, church, and Post office [m. s. T.]. The *bazar* supplies the District generally with cotton, salt, and other imported goods.

Raghunathpur.—Village and municipality, 20 miles from Purulia. Contains Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Adra.

Raghunathpur.—Hill 8 miles west of Gaurangdihi. Rises abruptly in three prominent peaks, the highest of which is at least 1000 feet above the sea. Raghunathpur Hill is composed mainly of bare and jagged

rock, but is in places thickly covered with dense jungle ; it is quite inaccessible to wheeled carriages or beasts of burdens, and difficult for men, in some places requiring steps to be cut for a foothold.

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

Ramkanali (*Muradi*).—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Purulia. [p. m. s. t.].

Saturi.—Village with post office [m].

Silai.—River of Bengal ; rises in the Fiscal Division of Ladhurka, Manbhum District, and falls into the Rupnarayan, of which it forms the chief tributary, near the point where that river touches the eastern boundary of Midnapur.

Topchanchi (*Tapchansi*).—Village and police station. [p. m. s.t.].

Tulin.—Village with post office [m.].

Tundi.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

MIDNAPORE.

MIDNAPORE (*Medinipur*).—A District in the Burdwan Division. Bounded on the north by Bankura and Burdwan, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, on the east by the Hugli and Howrah Districts, on the south-west by Balasore, on the west by the State of Mayurbhanj and Singbhum District, and on the north-west by Manbhum District. Area, 5186 square miles. Population 2,631,516. District Head-quarters—Midnapore town, which is connected with Calcutta by a navigable canal and by a road to Uluberia on the Hugli, and thence by river or road to Calcutta, 68 miles distant.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. The other crops are wheat, barley, peas, linsid, mustard, *til*, flax, hemp, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, mulberry, and *pan*.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufactures are indigo, silk, mats, and brass and copper utensils.

CLIMATE.—The climate a Midnapore does not differ from that of the Twenty-four Parganas.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Ghatal, Tamoluk and Contai. Revenue about 34 lakhs of rupees ; and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 6 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 3 Munsiffs, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Special Sub-Registrar, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgen, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Midnapore town *see* Midnapore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

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

Anandapur.—Village with considerable silk manufacture. [p. m.].

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

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

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

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

Banka.—Canal in Midnapur District. The name given to the first reach of the Rupnarayan and Rasulpur canal. It extends from near the mouth of the Rupnarayan at Goonkhali, to the Haldi river, a distance of 11 miles. It is a tidal canal, navigable throughout the year.

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

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

Bhagabanpur.—Village with police station. [p. m s. t.].

Binpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Birkul (*Beercool*).—Village situated on the sea-coast in the south of the District, close to the north boundary of Balasore ; 26 miles from Contai by road. Birkul has long been known as a pleasant hot-weather retreat from Calcutta, and was a favourite resort of Warren Hastings. There is a delightful sea-breeze, and the only drawback is scarcity of fresh water, which has to be brought from a considerable distance. Traveller's Bungalow.

Birkul.—Embankment in Midnapur District ; commences at Khadalgobra village in Birkul *pargana*, and, running generally parallel with the coast-line of the Bay of Bengal for a distance of 41 miles, terminates at the village of Syamchak in Keoramal *pargana*. This line of embankment is now called the sea-dyke.

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

Chandpur.—Sea-side village at the mouth of the Hugli ; a few miles higher up than Birkul, and 14 miles from Contai. This place is favourably situated for watering-places and sanitaria for Calcutta during the hot summer months. A fine travellers' bungalow is constructed here.

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

Chandrakona.—Village and municipality, and is also a large trading centre. It contains many weaving families, who produce cotton fabrics of superior quality. Police station, a municipal Bench of 5 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Contai (*Kanthi*).—Sub-division of Midnapur District, also chief town and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 49 miles from Diamond Harbour railway station (by ferry steamer and boat *via* Gaonkhali). It contains the usual Sub-divisional buildings, Assistant Magistrate's and Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's offices, 3 Munsiff's Courts, a higher class-English school, police station and dispensary. There is also a Bench of 13 honorary magistrates. [p. m. s. t.].

Dantan.—Village and seat of a Munsiff's and of a Sub-Registrar's Court ; considerable trade in cloth, made of *tasar* and cotton, manufactured in Mayurbhanj State and within the District. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Daspur.—Village with police station and post [illegible] t.].

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

Debra (*Haldi*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

Egra.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Gaonkhali (*Genokhali*).—Village and steamer station 20 miles from Diamond Harbour. [p. m.]. Steamer plies twice in the week between Genokhali and Contai. There are several Inspection Bungalows *en route* which can be occupied on payment of a small fee.

Garbeta.—Town and municipality situated in the north of the District, on the main line of road to Midnapore, 19 miles from Chandrakona. Contains Munsiff's Court, police station, a Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T.].

Ghatal.—Sub-division of Midnapore District, also important commercial town, municipality and head-quarters of Ghatal sub-division; situated on the Silai river near its junction with the Rupnarayan, 4 miles from Daspur or 64 from Calcutta by steamer. Population about 14,000. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 13 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, library and post office [m. s. T.].

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

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

Gopiballabhpur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Gopiganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 40 miles from Calcutta by boat or steamer.

Haldi.—River of Southern Bengal, rising near the western boundary of Midnapore District. The river is formed by the junction of the Kasai and Tengrakhali, whence it flows south south-east till it falls into the Hugli, near Nandigaon, a few miles south of the confluence of the Rupnarayan and Hugli, and opposite Mud Point in Sagar island.

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

Haria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 26 miles from Tamoluk.

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

Hijili.—Sea-coast division of Midnapore District; consisting of the tract of land from the mouth of the Rupnarayan along the west bank of the Hugli to the northern boundary of Balasore District. The tract is well watered by navigable rivers and numerous intersecting water-courses; it produces great quantities of rice, and is dotted with plantations of date-trees and other palms.

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

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

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

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

Jhargram.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Kasijora.—Village inhabited by colonies of mat-makers, who make the finer qualities of *maslandi* mats, which are largely exported to Calcutta as flooring mats for the houses of European residents.

Keshiari (*Kasiari*).—Large trading village with post office [m. s. t.]. Noted for its *tasar* silk cultivation and manufacture.

Keshpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Khajri (*Kedgeree* or *Khejiri*).—Village situated on the right bank of the Hugli river, near its mouth. Close by is an old English burial-ground. [p. m. s. t.].

Kharar.—Village and municipality with post office [m. s. t.].

Khirpai—Village and municipality situated on the main road from Burdwan to Midnapore town, 8 miles from Ghatal. The town is principally inhabited by cotton-weavers, who manufacture fabrics of a superior quality, which commands a high price. [p. m. s. t.].

Kola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 17 miles from Uluberiya by boat.

Kukrahati.—Village and steamer station, 19 miles from Diamond Harbour. [p. m. s. t.].

Kutabpur.—Village in Midnapur District. The site of a considerable fair held in April or May in honour of the goddess Brahmani, which lasts for eight days.

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

Mahishadal (*Mysadal*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Maslandpur.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Mayna (*Maina*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Midnapore.—Sadar or head-quarters Sub-division of Midnapore District, also chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, situated on the north bank of the Kasai river, 98 miles from Raniganj railway station. The high road from Calcutta to Orissa passes through Midnapore town. Population about 35,000. The town has a large *bazar*, with commodious public offices, and handsome European residences, some of them old and stately. An American Mission maintains an excellent training school, together with a printing press, and has founded village schools in the District. A brisk manufacture of brass and copper utensils takes place in the town ; and it forms the local centre of a large indigo and silk industry, conducted by Messrs. Watson & Co. in the surrounding Districts. The town contains also a Bench of 19 honorary magistrates, police station, a college, library, dak bungalow, travellers' rest-house, club, church, English and vernacular schools, and Post office [m. s. T.].

Midnapur High Level Canal.—A navigation and irrigation canal, extending from Midnapore town to Uluberiya, on the Hugli, 16 miles below Calcutta. The Calcutta Steam Navigation Company maintains a daily steamer service between Midnapore and Calcutta; a daily service between Midnapore and Panchkura; and a bi-weekly service to Ghatal. Steamers belonging to Native firms ply daily to Panchkura and Ampta, and twice a week to Ghatal.

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

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

Nandigram.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Narajol.—Village situated on the Palaspai, a small stream. Seat of a large manufacture of cotton cloth and mats [p. m. s. t.].

Narayangarh.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Natan Bazar.—Village with Dak Bungalow.

Nawada.—Village with population about 3,000. Noted for the manufacture of a superior quality of cane-sugar; trade in agricultural produce.

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

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

Pana.—Village with post office [m.].

Panchkura.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Assistant Engineer's office.

Pataspur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

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

Ramjibanpur.—Village and municipality with post office [m. s.t.].

Ramnagar.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Rasulpur.—River of Bengal, which, with the Haldi, is the only tributary of the Hugli within Midnapur District. Rises in the south-west of that District, under the name of the Bagda, and flows eastwards and south-eastwards till it falls into the Hugli below Cowcolly lighthouse, a short distance above the embouchure of that river into the Bay of Bengal.

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

Rupnarayan.—River of Bengal. The name given to the Dhalkisor after the confluence of the Silai, which flows into it from Midnapore District. The course of the Rupnarayan, from where it first touches upon Hugli District to where it falls into the Hugli river opposite Hugli Point, is generally south-easterly. It is navigable throughout the year by native boats as far as Ghatal village.

Rupnarayan and Rasulpur Canal.—Tidal canal in Midnapore, extending from the Rupnarayan to the Rasulpur river in the Hijili

portion of the District ; divided into two reaches. The first reach is called the Banka Canal, and runs from near the mouth of the Rupnarayan river to the Haldi river, a distance of 8 miles. The second section is called the Tiropkia Canal, and runs from the Haldi to the Rasulpur river, a length of 18 miles. These canals are intended for navigation only.

Sabang.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

Salbani.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

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

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

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

Sirsa.—Village wtih post office [m. s. t.].

Sutahata.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tamoluk (*Tamluk*).—Sub-division of Midnapore District, also chief town, steamer station, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the Rupnarayan river, 43 miles from Midnapore by boat, or 12 miles from Gaonkhali by palki. Tamluk, or Tamralipta, as it is called in Sanskrit, although originally a centre of Buddhism, continued to be a place of great sanctity when that religion was ousted by Brahmanism. Its very name bears witness to its ancient unorthodoxy, but even this has been distorted. into a title of honour. Grammarians derive the word from *tamas-lipta*—literally, ' Stained with darkness or sin. ' But a legend relates that it took its name from the fact that Vishnu, in the form of Kalki, having got very hot in destroying the demons, dropped perspiration at this fortunate spot, which accordingly became stained with the holy sweat of the god, and gave a sanctity and name to the place.

In ancient times Tamoluk was a famous city, and figures as a kingdom of great antiquity in the sacred writings of the Hindus. It is now one of the principal seats of commerce in the District. Indigo, mulberry, and silk, the costly products of Bengal and Orissa, form the traditional articles of export from ancient Tamoluk ; and although the sea has since left it, the place long continued an important maritime town.

Under the rule of the ancient Peacock Dynasty of Tamoluk, the royal palace and grounds are said to have covered 8 square miles, fortified by strong walls and deep ditches. No trace of the ancient palace is now discernible, except some ruins to the west of the palace of the present Kaibartta Raja. The old city lies under the river-silt, even the great temple is now partly under-ground ; and the remains of masonry wells and houses are met with at 18 to 21 feet below the surface. A considerable number of old silver and copper coins bearing Buddhistic symbols have been recently discovered in the midst of debris from the crumbling banks of the Rupnarayan.

The principal object of interest at Tamluk is a temple sacred to the goddess Barga-bhima or Kali, situated on the bank of the Rupnarayan

The honour of its construction is ascribed to various persons. Some say that it was built by Viswakarma, the engineer of the gods. It is generally, however, assigned to the King of the Peacock Dynasty mentioned above, although the present royal family of Tamluk assert that the founder of their dynasty, the first Kaibartta Raja, was the builder. The skill and ingenuity displayed in the construction of this temple still attract admiration. The shrine is surrounded by a curious three-fold wall. A high foundation was first constructed, consisting of large logs of wood placed upon the earth in rows over the whole area to be occupied by the temple, and afterwards covered over with bricks and stones to a height of 30 feet. Upon this the wall is built. The three-folds form one compact wall, the outer and inner being made of brick, the centre one of stone. The wall rises to a height of 60 feet above the lofty foundations, its width at the top of the foundation being 9 feet. The whole is covered with a dome-shaped roof. Stones of enormous size were used in its construction, which raise the spectator's wonder as to how they were lifted into their places. On the top of the temple, although dedicated to the wife of Siva, is the sacred disc (*chakra*) of Vishnu, surmounted by the form of a peacock. The idol is formed from a single block of stone, with the hands and feet attached to it. The goddess is represented standing on the body of Siva, and has four hands.

Outside the temple, but within its enclosure, is a *kelikadamba* tree, supposed to have the virtue of redeeming wives from barrenness. Numbers of women flock hither to pray for offspring, suspending pieces of brick to the tree by ropes made of their own hair. The branches of the tree are said to be covered with these curious ropes. The dread of the anger of the goddess is great. The Marathas, when ravaging Lower Bengal, left Tamluk untouched, and made many valuable offerings to the temple, out of reverence for the goddess. There is also a Vishnuite temple at Tamluk, which, in shape and construction, resembles that of Barga-bhima. The Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Munsiffs, a Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also a public library here.

MONGHYR.

MONGHYR (*Mungir*).—District in the Bhagalpur Division. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Bhagalpur and Darbhanga, on the east by Bhagalpur, on the south by the Santal Parganas, and the District of Hazaribag, and on the west by the Districts of Gya, Patna, and Durbhanga. Area, 3921 square miles. Population 2,036021. District Head-quarters—Monghyr, 296 miles from Calcutta by rail (*via* Khana and Jamalpur junction stations). The origin of the name of Monghyr is very uncertain. It is said that the place was formerly called Madgalpuri or Madgalasram, from its having been the abode of Madgal Muni, a hermit saint, who lived in the early ages of the world. Another explanation, founded on the authority of the *Haribansa*, derives the name from a certain Madgal Raja, one of the sons of Vishwamitra, son of a Gadhi Raja, who received this part of his father's dominions. The existence, therefore, both of the saint and prince is very doubtful.

Minerals.—The minerals found in Monghyr District are almost entirely confined to the tract lying south of the Ganges. The more important are the following—Galena, a sulphuret of lead, containing a small quantity of silver, found in the hill tracts of *pargana* Chakai. Minium or protoxide of lead is found in the bed of the Kharakpur hill streams. A rich iron-ore is quarried in the Kharakpur hills near Bhimbandh; actynotite is found in the same neighbourhood The hematite or peroxide of iron is an impure or earthy species of iron oxide combined to some extent with alumina, silica, and a trace of alkali; found principally in the Karakpur hills. Corundum is obtained from the hills near Jamui, but the precious forms are not met with. Travertine is found near Gidhaur, and in the Kharakpur hills. *Kankar* or nodular limestone, principally used for metalling the roads, is found more or less in all parts of the District, mostly in the older tertiary formations of alluvial origin. There are also stone and slate quarries in the District.

Products.—The cultivation of rice is the principal occupation of the people. Wheat and Indian corn are the two next important crops. The other important crops are indigo and opium, which are grown and manufactured under Government supervision, Monghyr forming a Sub-Agency subordinate to the Patna Agency of the Government Opium Department.

Manufactures.—The name of Monghyr is famous throughout India as that of the Indian Birmingham, though its manufactures of iron are now on the decline. Fire-arms, swords, and iron articles of every kind are still produced in abundance, but marked by cheapness rather than quality. The entire process of iron manufacture, from smelting the ore to hammering out delicate ornaments, is carried on in the District. At the present day, the manufacture of indigo, by European capital and under European supervision, is by far the most important industry in Monghyr. There are also extensive slate quarries at Abaipur under European management. Among minor industries may be mentioned weaving, dyeing, cabinet-making, and boot-making, at the town of Monghyr; soap boiling; making water-bottles of clay; carving *lingas* or emblems of Siva out of Chlorite; and basket-weaving and straw-work.

Climate.—The climate of Monghyr is dry, and considered healthy. The temperature is high in the hot weather, reaching 107° F. in the month of May; but the cold weather is cool and pleasant, and generally agreeable to Europeans, who frequently resort to Monghyr for change and rest after labour in the Bengal plains. The rains are not heavy.

Administration.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Begoo-sarai and Jamooee. Revenue about 18 lakhs of rupees; expenditure nearly half the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge (who is also Judge of the Small Causes Court), Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Minister of Monghyr and Jamalpur, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Jail, and District

Engineer. For further information regarding Monghyr town see Monghyr.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bakhtiarpur.—Village with post office [m].

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

Barbigha.—Town with post office [m. s.].

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

Bariarpur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Monghyr *via* Jamalpur. [p. m. s. t.].

Barowni.—Railway flag station, 56 miles from Monghyr, by rail and steamer.

Basdeopur.—Village with a shrine called Chandisthan : sacred to Chandi, the tutelary goddess of the place. The shrine is covered by a small brick building.

Begoo-Sarai.—Sub-division of Monghyr District, also chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, 22 miles from Monghyr by road. Sub-divisional offices and Courts of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Munsiff. Contains also a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station, lock-up and post office [m. s. T.]. Most of the chief indigo factories of Monghyr lie in this sub-division.

Begum-serai.—Village and railway station, 64 miles from Monghyr. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Bhimbandh.—Hot springs, about 16 miles south of Rishikund. The springs, which are the finest in the District, issue from the eastern base of the Mahadeo Hill, so near the Man river that they may be considered one of its sources. The hot water issues from four different places at some diatance from each other, springing at each place from numerous crevices of the rock. It is limpid and tasteless, but contains earthy matter, the stones through which the hottest spring bubbles up being encrusted with a deposit resembling calcareous tufa.

Chakai.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

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

Cheria-Bariarpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

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

Dharara.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Monghyr. [p. m.].

Garhara (*Baroo*).—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Monghyr by rail and steamer. [p. m. s.].

Gidhaur—Town and railway station 62 miles from Monghyr. Contains a great temple of Baidyanath and post office [m. s.]. The site of a deserted hill frontier town, and interesting as the seat of one of the oldest of the noble families of Behar. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an ancient castle. The Gidhaur family, which now after twenty-two generations is still wealthy and influencial, was founded about 1066 A. D. by Bir Vikram Singh, a Rajput of the Chandrabansi or Lunar dynasty.

Gogri.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

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

Jamalpur.—Town and municipality, also railway station [R.], situated at the foot of the Monghyr Hills. Chiefly noted as containing the largest iron work-shops in India, which belong to the East India Railway Company, on its loop-line, 6 miles from Monghyr. Population about 15,000. Neat and substantial dwellings for the European employees and their families are laid out in streets and squares near the railway station. The native town and *bazar* is separated from the European quarter by the railway. Jamalpur contains police station, a municipal Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, and post office [[m. s. T.]. It also contains an institute with library and reading rooms, a theatre, swimming bath, church, schools, race-course, and cricket ground, largely supported by the railway authorities.

Jamooee (*Malehpur*).—Sub-division of Monghyr District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the river Keul, 53 miles from Monghyr, or 4 miles south-west of the Jamooee railway station, with which it is connected by a metalled road. The town is healthy with 5000 population. It contains the usual public buildings, a jail, dispensary, Anglo-vernacular school, distillery, police station and post office [m. s. T.]. Sub-divisional Staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and a Munsiff. There is also a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates. Jamooee is a town of recent growth, and has no historical interest ; to the south of it are the remains of an old fort.

Kabar. Lake or marsh in Monghyr District. The chief of a chain of marshes running along the north of the District, with high and abrupt banks, which seem to indicate that they owe their origin to a change of course in the Ganges or Gandak. They are annually filled by the floods of these rivers, and abound in crocodiles, fish, and wild-fowl.

Kajra.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Monghyr. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Khargpur (*Kharakpur*).—Town and head-quarters of a police circle. The *pargana* which gives its name to the town forms one of the estates of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. Extensive irrigation works are being carried out here under the superintendence of the Assistant Manager of the Darbhanga estate. The town contains charitable dispensary, vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.].

Luckeeserai.—Village and railway junction station [T. & C.], 35 miles from Monghyr. A broad, handsome bridge here crosses the the Keul river, on the west bank of which Luckeeserai stands. Of growing importance as a railway junction. [p. m. s. t.].

Malnipahar.—Hot spring, forming the source of the Anjana river. It is situated about 7 miles east and north from Bhimbandh, and issues from the bottom of Malnipahar, a part of the central cluster

of the Monghyr Hills. A space of about 20 yards in length and 20 feet in width is covered with fragments of rock, under which the water may be heard running, and in some places seen through the crevices, until it comes to the lower side and forms into little streams that soon unite. The stones from among which the water issues are a kind of jasper, stained with red.

Mananpur.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Monghyr.

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

Monghyr.—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Monghyr District, also chief and picturesque town, municipality, railway terminus station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the Ganges. Population about 60,000. Monghyr consists of two distinct portions—the fort, within which are situated the public offices and residences of the Europeans ; and the native town stretching away from the former eastward and southward along the river. It also contains a Sadar Bench (General and municipal) of 19 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, high school, dak bungalow, hotel, and post office [m. s. T.].

Nawadih.—Village and railway station [T & C.], 69 miles from Monghyr. [p. m. s. t.].

Pachna (*Panchna*).—Village with post office [m.].

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

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

Rishikund.—Hot spring in Monghyr District. It has been made a place of worship ; and a reservoir has been built to collect the water into one pool, which is about 140 feet square, and on the side most remote from the sources, overgrown with aquatic plants. A fair is held at Rishikund once in three years. It is of no great importance, there being seldom more than 2000 people present.

Semaria-Ghat.—Railway station, 49 miles from Monghyr. [p. m. s.].

Shaikhpura.—Town with police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains a Bench of 12 honorary magistrates.

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

Sikandra.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Simultala.—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Monghyr. [p. m. s. t.].

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

Surjyagarh.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tegra.—Village and railway station 59 miles from Monghyr. Contains police station and post office [m s. t.].

MOZUFFERPORE.

MOZUFFERPORE.—District in the Patna Division or Commissionership of Behar. Bounded on the north by the Independent State of Nepal, on the south by Patna, on the east by Durbhunga, and on the west by Saran and Chumparan. Area, 3003 square miles. Population 2,711,445. District Head-quarters—Mozufferpore town, 352 miles from Calcutta by rail *via* Mokameh.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops of the District are rice, poppy and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufactures are indigo, saltpetre, opium and tobacco. Such other manufactures as exist are merely conducted to the small extent required for home consumption.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Mozufferpore does not differ from that of Patna District generally.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, *Sadar* or head-quarters and Hajeepore. Revenue about 20 lakhs of rupees ; and the expenditure nearly one-fourth of the revenue. The District contains 15055 revenue paying estates, owned by 75118 separate proprietors and co-parceners. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Minister, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail) and District Engineer. Military—Head-quarters of Behar Light Horse. For further information regarding Mozufferpore town *see* Mozufferpore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

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

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

Baghmati, Little.—River in Muzafferpore District. A tributary of the Baghmati, which it joins at Haiaghat, about 8 miles south of Durbhunga.

Bakra.—Village and police outpost station, 22 miles from Mozufferpore. It is the residence of a family of influential landholders, said to be descendants of the *sadar kanungos* of Behar, and has a saltpetre store, two schools, and some temples.

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

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

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

Basantpur.—Village with population about 5500. It is close to the main road leading from Lalganj to Sahibganj. A little to the north of it is the Kewalpura outwork of the Sarya indigo factory.

Belamaspakwani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belsand.—Village situated on the east bank of the old Baghmati river, about 27 miles from Muzafferpur on the Kantai and Seetamarhee, road, and 13 miles from Seetamarhee town. Contains indigo factory, vernacular school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

rary magistrates, dispensary, 2 clubs, dak bungalow and Post office [m. s. t.].

Ottur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paru.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Patehpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pupri.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Raghopur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajapokur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Rajkund (*Orai*).—Village with post office [m.].

Runisayadpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarya.—Indigo factory, situated 18 miles south-west of Mozufferpore town, on the banks of the Baya river, which is here crossed by the Chapra road on a fine three-arched bridge. A short distance from Sarya is a monolith called Bhim Singh's *lathi* or club, supporting a lion carved in stone. It consists of a plain cylinder about 24 feet high, on the top of which is a pedestal with the lion. The cylinder is in one piece, the height of the whole being about 30 feet. Its depth below ground is unknown, but it must be very great, as some persons once dug down several feet, and failed to reach the foundation. The stone is covered with names, many of them English, some of which date from 1793. It stands in the courtyard of a Brahman's house, but no religious meetings take place here.

Seetamurhee (*Sitamarhi*).—Sub-division of Mozufferpore District, also chief town, railway station, municipality and head-quarters of Seetamurhee Sub-division ; situated on the west bank of the Lakhandai. 97 miles from Mozufferpur by rail *via* Samastipur and Darbhanga. Population about 7,000. The town contains Assistant Magistrate's and Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates, police station, good dispensary, school, *bazar*, daily markets and post office [m. s. t.]. Large fair held in the month of Chaitra, the principal day being the 9th of the Sukla Paksha or Ramnavmi. This fair lasts a fortnight, and is attended by people from very great distances. Tradition relates that the lovely Janaki or Sita whose life is described in the *Ramayana*, here sprang to life out of an earthen pot into which Raja Janak had driven his ploughshare. Nine temples, of which five are in the same enclosure as that of Sita, are dedicated to Sita, Hanuman, Siva, and Dahi. A wooden bridge crosses the Lakhandai here.

Serai (*Etwar-khan-ka Serai*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sharafuddinpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Sheohar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Silout (*Maniari*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Singhara (*Parmanandpur*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sonbarsa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sondhul.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sursand.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

MURSHIDABAD.

MURSHIDABAD (*Maksudabad*).—District in the Presidency Division ; being bounded on the north and east by the Ganges or Padma river, on the south by Nadiya and Burdwan, and on the west by Birbhum and the Santal Parganas. Area, 2144 square miles. Population 1,250,946. District Head-quarters—Berhampore, 176 miles from Calcutta (164 miles by rail *via* Khana, Nalhati, and Azimganj, and thence by gharry or steamer ferry, 12 miles). In 1704 Murshid Kuli Khan changed the seat of Government from Dacca to the little town of Maksudabad, where he built a palace, and called the place after his own name.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District ; the other crops consisting of wheat, barley, and many varieties of oil-seeds and pulses. Jute is but little grown ; and the cultivation both of indigo and mulberry for silkworms is on the decline.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Murshidabad are not in a flourishing state. The winding of silk is still the staple industry, but it has steadily declined since the day when the Company closed their great factory at Jangypur in 1835. At present, sericulture is most common in the south-east of the District, and a considerable quantity of cocoons are imported from neighbouring Districts to be wound off there. The weaving of silk cloth is also conducted in several villages. The material condition of the weavers is very low. At Murshidabad city and Berhampore there are special industries of ivory-carving, bell-metal work, and gold and silver embroidery.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Murshidabad does not differ from that common to Lower Bengal, except that it experiences, to some extent, the burning winds of Central India during the hot season. As regards health, Murshidabad District ranks perhaps below the general standard of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters, Lalbag, Jungypore, and Kandi. Revenue about 20 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-third of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Special Deputy Collector, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Munsiff, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasa, Head Master High School, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and District Engineer. For further information regarding Berhampore town *see* Berhampore.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akhriganj.—Village wtih post office [m. s. t.].

Assanpur.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Aurangabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Azimganj.—Village situated in the head-quarters Sub-division, and seat of a *munsifi*, or subordinate Civil Court. [p. m. s. t.].

Azimganj.—[illegible] situated on the Bhagirathi river, 12 miles from Murshidabad. It contains a thriving colony of Oswal and Marwari (up-country) traders, who are all Jains. Their handsome temples are conspicuous from the river.

Badrihat (*Ghiasabad*).—At present an unimportant police outpost on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, a few miles above Azimganj. The old Hindu name of Badrihat was changed by the conquering Muhammadans to Ghiasabad, in honour of Ghias-ud-din, one of the Pathan kings of Gaur, who is said to be buried here. Ruins extending several miles from the river show that an ancient city with a palace or fort once stood here.

Banwaribad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barala.—Village and railway station 18 miles from Murshidabad.

Baruipara.—Village with post office [m.].

Barwa.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Barwan.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Beldanga (*Bedanga*).—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Berhampore.—Large municipal town and a military cantonment, also administrative head-quarters of Murshidabad District ; situated on the left bank of the Bhagirathi, 5 miles below the city of Murshidabad. Population about 25,000. The civil courts are about a mile from the barracks south-west ; the treasury, magistrate's and Collector's offices, jail, and lunatic asylum are within them. There are several churches in the town, and the cemetery contains some interesting memorial stones. There is also a Sadar Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, a Government college, Dak Bungalow, and Post office [m. s. T.].

Bhagabangola (*Bhagawangola*).—River mart on the Ganges. There are in reality two villages of the name, five miles from each other, Called New and Old Bhagwangola. The latter was the port of Murshidabad during Muhammadan rule, and is still much resorted to when the Ganges is in flood. At other times owing to changes which have taken place in the course of the river, it is not accessible by boat, and the river traffic is confined to the new town. This latter is sometimes called Alatali, and is a depôt for up-country produce, especially indigo seed. Old Bhagwangola is a police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhagirathi.—River of Bengal ; a branch of the Ganges, which it leaves at Chhapghati near the police station of Suti in this District. Flowing in a southerly direction, it divides Murshidabad into two almost equal portions, and leaves the District below the village of Bidhnpara, close to the battle-field of Plassey. It then forms the boundary line between the Districts of Nadiya and Burdwan, until it reaches Nadiya town Here its waters are met by those of the Jaiangi, and the united stream assumes the name of the Hugli.

This river is regarded by the Hindus as the sacred channel of the Ganges. The Hindu traditional account of the origin of the holy stream is as follows :—King Sagar was the thirteenth ancestor of Rama, and had ninety-nine times performed the *Aswamedha jajna* (*yadnya*) or great

Horse Sacrifice, which consisted in sending a horse round the Indian world, with a defiance to any one to arrest its progress. If the horse returned unopposed, it was understood to be an acquiescence in the supremacy of the challenger, and the animal was then solemnly sacrificed to the gods. King Sagar made preparations for the hundredth performance of this ceremony, but the god Indra having himself performed the sacrifice, and jealous of being displaced by a rival, stole the horse and concealed it in a subterranean cell, where a holy sage was absorbed in heavenly meditation. The sixty thousand sons of Sagar traced the horse to its hiding-place, and believing the sage to be the author of the theft, assaulted him. The holy man, being thus aroused from his meditation, cursed his assailants, who were immediately reduced to ashes, and sentenced to hell. A grandson of Sagar, in search of his father and uncles, at last found out the sage, and begged him to redeem the souls of the dead. The holy man replied that this could only be effected if the waters of Ganga (the aqueous form of Vishnu and Lakshmi) could be brought to the spot to touch the ashes. Now Ganga was residing in heaven, under the care of Brahma the Creator, and the grandson of Sagar prayed him to send the goddess to the earth. He was unsuccessful, however, and died without his supplication being granted. He left no issue, but a son, Bhagirath, was miraculously born of his widow, and through his prayers Brahma allowed Ganga to visit the earth. Bhagirath led the way to near the sea, and then declared that he could not show the rest of the road. Whereupon, Ganga, in order to make sure of reaching the bones of the dead, divided herself into a hundred mouths, thus froming the delta of the Ganges. One of these mouths arrived at the cell, and by washing the ashes, completed the atonement for the sin of the sons of King Sagar.

Bhagirathpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bharatpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bokhara.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Azimganj.

Choa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dadpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dahapara—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daulatabad (*Daulatbazar*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Dewansarai.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Dhuliyan.—Large village situated on the Ganges. Site of an annual fair, and one of the most importaut river marts in the District. Trade in rice, wheat and other food-grains. [p. m. s. t.].

Dumkal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 22 miles from Azimganj.

Farakka.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gheria.—Small town to the south of Suti Famous as the scene of two important battles—the first in 1740, and the second in 1763.

Goas.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Gokarna.—Village with police station and post office [m.s. t.].

Gorabazar.—The southern suburb of Berhampore town, and head-quarters of police circle. An annual fair called the Chaltia *mela* is held here in honour of Raghunath, attended by about 20,000 people.

Hariharpara.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Islampur (*Goyas*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jalangi.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.], 37 miles from Azimganj.

Jiaganj.—Town on the left bank of the Bhagirathi, situated 3 miles above Murshidabad city, and opposite Azimganj. Trade in cotton, saltpetre, sugar, rice and silk. [p. m. s. t.].

Jungypore (*Jangipur*).—Sub-division of Murshidabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Bhagirathi, 35 miles from Azimganj by boat. Population about 12,000. The town is said to have been founded by the Emperor Jahangir. During the early years of British rule, it was an important centre of the silk trade, and the site of one of the Company's Commercial Residencies. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munsiff, Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kandi.—Sub-division of Murshidabad District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the Kandi Sub-division ; situated in the extreme south-east of the District, at the point where the river Mor enters from Birbhum. Population about 12,000. Kandi owes much of its importance to the circumstance that it is the residence of the Rajas of Paikpara, a wealthy and devout Hindu family. Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, Bench of 15 honorary magistrates, Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Kasimbazar (*Cossimbazar*),—Decayed town with post office [m. s. t.], 2 miles from Khagra or from Murshidabad. This town, the site of which is now a swamp marked by a few ruins, may lay claim to a historical interest even superior to that of the city of Murshidabad. Long before the days of Murshid Kuli Khan, who founded and gave his name to the latter city, the trade of Bengal was centered at Kasimbazar. The different European nations who traded to India had factories here from very early times. The common name for the Bhagirathi in English history down to the early years of the present century was the Kasimbazar river ; and the triangular tract enclosed by the Bhagirathi, Ganges, and Jalangi was known in the early days of the Company as the island of Kasimbazar. The place is said to derive its name from a legendary founder, Kasim Khan. Its history cannot be traced back beyond the 17th century ; but even when first mentioned it appears as a place of great consequence. After Satgaon had been ruined by the silting up of the Saraswati mouth, and before Calcutta was founded, Kasimbazar was the great emporium. Ruins of huge buildings and broad mounds of earth alone remain to attest its former grandeur. The chief traces of European occupation now remaining are mouldering tombstones.

Katlamari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khagra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 1 mile from Berhampore town.

Khamra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khargram.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Lalbagh.—Sub-division of Murshidabad District (called also the city of Murshidabad Sub-division). Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, and a Bench of 21 honorary magistrates.

Lalgola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Azimganj.

Manulabazar.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Mirzapur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Murshidabad.—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Murshidabad District—Properly the City of Murshidabad Sub-division.—*see* Lalbagh Sub-division, by which name it is distinguished from the *Sadar* Sub-division of Murshidabad District. Murshidabad is the principal City in the District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Bhagirathi, 6 miles from Azimganj railway station. It is the most populous town in the District, though its historical importance has departed. It is a place of considerable local trade, and has manufactures of silk and carpets. It is the residence of the titular Nawab of Bengal, and was the seat of the British Government in Bengal till 1771. The chief object of attraction is the palace of the Nawab, on the banks of the river and nearly in the centre of the city. The edifice itself is called by the Natives the Aina Mahal ; and, together with other buildings enclosed within the same wall, it is known as the Nizamat *kila* or fort. The *Zanana*, or private apartments, are situated to the right of the main entrance, and in the rear of the palace. Within the same enclosure is the Imambara or 'house of prayer,' which is built directly in front of the northern principal door. Outside the fort, and a short distance on the left along the road leading to Berhampore, is a magnificent range of coach-houses and stabling for horses and elephants. The other objects worth noticeable are the Nizamat College ; a peculiar mosque in the vicinity of the Mubarak Manzil, formerly called the Kandil Bagh ; *Motijhil* or the Pearl Lake (2 miles south of Murshidabad) ; Khush Bagh, the Garden of Happines (opposite Motijhil) ; and the Kuttara, containing a tomb of Murshid Kuli Khan. The principal industries of Murshidabad are those fostered by the luxury of the native court. Carving in ivory, conducted with much skill and finish, is an old speciality of the city. Other manufactures are the embroidery of fancy articles with gold and silver lace, the making of musical instruments, and hookah-pipes. [p. m. s. T.].

Nabagram (*Kalyanganj*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Nashipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Noada.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Nurpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Panchthupi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patkabari.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Raghunathganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Rangamati.—Ancient town on the right bank of the Bhagirathi, 14 miles below Berhampore.

Sagardighi.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Azimganj. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Saktipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shahanagar.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Shamshirganj.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Sujaganj.—Village and head-quaters of police circle.

Suti.—Town and head-quarters of police circle, situated on the Ganges, at the point, where it is usually recognised that the Bhagirathi branches off.

Talibpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

NEPAL.

NEPAL * (*Nepala Desa*).—A large independent Native kingdom, occupying the southern ranges of the Himalayas beyond the northern boundary of British India. It is bounded on the north by the great mountain wall of the Himalayas, which separates it from Tibet ; on the south by the British Districts of Purneah, Kumaun, Bhagalpur, Durbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Chumparan and Gorakhpur ; on the east by the Darjeeling District and Native Sikkim ; and on the west by Kumaun. It is 500 miles long from east to west and about 160 broad. Area, about 55,000 square miles. Capital—Katmandu, 92 miles from Segauli, and 137 north-east from Gorakhpur, railway stations ; and 560 from Calcutta.

The country is very mountainous. It contains the loftiest known peaks in the world. The whole northern frontier rises to the height of perpetual snow. Lower down there are narrow valleys from 3000 to 6000 feet above the plains of Bengal.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Nepal is characterised by great extremes in different parts. All degrees of temperature, from the heat of the Bengal plains to the cold of Siberia, may be experienced in a day or two's journey. As in Upper India generally, the rains commence rather earlier than in Bengal.

PRODUCTS.—Copper and iron are wrought in the hills, building stone is plentiful, and arsenic and lead occur. Some of the valleys produce rattans and bamboos of enormous size ; others nothing but oaks and pines ; others sugar-cane and fruits ; and others rice., wheat, millet, and similar grains. Ginger and cardamoms abound and oranges grow to perfection. Everywhere and at all seasons the ground teems with the most beautiful flowers in great variety.

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* Nepal as independent territory, is beyond the strict scope of this book, but some account of it is given here.

INDUSTRY.—The manufactures include utensils of copper, brass, and iron, casting of bells, weaving of coarse cotton cloths, and making of paper. A considerable trade is carried on with Tibet, exchanging wood, rice, sugar, tea and manufactured goods, native and European—for Tibetan ponies, shawl-wool, borax, and arsenic.

PEOPLE AND RELIGION.—The whole population is about two millions, consists of Ghurkas, Newars, Bhutias, and aboriginal mountain tribes. The Ghurkas, the ruling race, are Hindus by descent and religion : the Newars are agriculturists, traders, and artisans ; they have Chinese features and are of Tartar origin. The Bhutias live far up the mountains adjoining Bhot or Tibet. They and the Newars are Buddhists in religion. The country is full of temples, and the priests are called Lamas. Throughout Nepal most of the domestic servants are slaves.

LANGUAGE.—The language spoken by the Hindus of Nepal is called Parvatiya (belonging to a mountain) ; that of the Newars is peculiar to themselves.

ROADS.—The principal route for through traffic is that which runs through the British Dtstrict of Chumparan, with Katmandu and Patna for its two points of terminus. Starting from the military cantonment of Segauli (railway station), this route crosses the frontier near Raksul, and then proceeds through Samrabasa, Hataura, Bhimphedi, and Thankot to Katmandu, the total length being about 92 miles. Within British territory there is a good fair-weather road ; beyond the frontier it degenerates into a mere cart-track. As far as Bhimphedi (67 miles), light carts can occasionally be taken ; but as a matter of fact, the greater part of the traffic is conveyed to Bhimphedi on pack-bullocks and ponies, and by coolies. Beyond Bhimphedi, coolies are the only means of carriage available.

MILITARY FORCE.—All the martial tribes of Nepal are liable to military service in times of public danger, though all are not regularly trained to arms. There is also a standing irregular force dispersed throughout the country, numbering 13,000 effective men, besides a large body of regulars always stationed in and near the capital, numbering about 17,000 effective men. These troops are regularly trained, disciplined, and officered after the manner of European troops. The artillery mainly consists of small home-made field-pieces which would be of no value except at comparatively close quarters. The Nepal Government is fully alive to the shortcomings of its armament, and loses no opportunity for improvement which may present itself. A system of short service has long been in force, and it is calculated that three times the number of men could at a month's notice be brought into the field.

ADMINISTRATION.—The chief administrative divisions are :—In the hills : Baitari, Doti, and Acham, Tumla, Satiana, Dhang and Deskhin, Palpa and Pokhra, Gurkha and Katmandu, Sindhulia, Dhankuta, Ilam. In the Tarai : Naya Mulk ('new territory,' ceded in 1860), Batwal, Newalpur, and Chitawan, Pursa Bara and Rotahat, Sirlahi and Mihtari, Suptari, and Murang. With scarcely an exception, these Districts are governed by Gurkhali officers. Revenue about 100 lakhs of Indian

rupees, which is derived from land rents, customs, fines of various sorts, timber, monopolies, and mines. *Ruler* :—Maharaj Adhiraj Prithwi Bir Bikram Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Sah Bahadur Shumshere Jung. *State* :—*Prime Minister*, Maharaja General Beer Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, *Commander-in-Chief*, General Deva, Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur. *Political* :—Resident, Residency Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon (Darbar charitable dispensary), Principal (Durbar College), Head Master (Darbar School), Engineer and Sub-post master.

COINAGE AND CURRENCY.—The current silver coin in Nepal is the *mohar*, two of which go to the Mohri rupee. The intrinsic value of the *Mohar* is 6 annas 8 pies of British Indian currency. The mohrie rupee is not an actual coin, but merely a matter of account, its minor denominations being as follows :—4 dams=1 pice ; 4 pice=1 anna ; 16 annas=1 Mohri rupee. Three different kinds of copper pice are coined, all of which circulate in British territory.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baghmati.—River of Northern Behar ; rises in Nepal, near Katmandu, and joins the Buri Gandak above Rusera.

Banganga (*Arrow-river*).—A hill stream rising in the south of Nepal, which, after forming the boundary between Nepal State and the Oudh *tarai*, flows into Basti District, and after a course of about 18 miles joins the Burhi Rapti at Karmani-ghat.

Bhatgaon (*Bhatgong*).—Town with 30,000 population, situated 6 miles south west of Katmandu It is well kept, and has some fine old buindings. The town is garrisoned by four regiments of infantry, numbering about 2000 fighting men. There are no fortifications.

Dhaulagiri (*Dewalagiri*).—Mountain in the State of Nepal. One of the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas ; height 26,826 feet above sea-level.

Everest, Mount.—The loftiest known peak in the world, situated in the Nepal ranges of the Himalayas, beyond Bengal. Altitude above the sea, 29,002 feet. Mount Everest is called after Sir George Everest, a British officer, at one time head of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Gandak, Little.—River, rises in the Nepal Hills, flows through Gorakhpur District, and empties itself into the Gogra at Sunaria, just within the limits of Saran.

Girwa.—River of Nepal and Oudh ; a branch of the Kauriala, leaving that stream on its eastern bank a mile below the point where it emerges through a gorge in the Himalayas known as Shisha-pani or 'Crystal waters.' The Girwa enters Bahraich Disrrict, and reunites with the Kauriala a few miles below Bharthapur. The waters of the Kauriala and Girwa, afterwards swelled by the Sarju and Chauka (or Sarda), finally become the Gogra, or great river of Oudh.

Gurkha (*Gorkha*).—Chief town in the Gurkha country, situated 53 miles west of Katmandu. It was formerly the capital of the Gurkhalis, or ruling race of Nepal, to whom it gave its name. A small and badly-

equipped local levy is the only military force maintained in Gurkha. The annual fair in honour of Gorakhnath takes place here in February.

Kamla.—River of Northern Behar; rises in Nepal under the first range of the Sub-Himalayas, and joins the Tiljuga, near the point where that river receives the Karai. The river is highly reverenced as a sacred stream by the Hindus.

Katmandu (*Khatmandu*).—Capital of the Native State of Nepal; situated towards the western side of the valley, about a mile from the base of Mount Nagarjun, standing on the east bank of the Vishnumati river at its junction with the Baghmati. Population about 50,000. Katmandu is said to have been founded by Raja Gunakamadeva about A. D. 723. Its modern name is said to be derived from an ancient building which stands in the heart of the city near the royal palace, and which is still known among the Newars as Kathmandu, from *kath*, 'wood' (of which material it is chiefly composed), and *mandi* or *mandon*, an 'edifice,' 'house,' or 'temple.' This building was erected by Raja Lachmina Singh Mal, A. D. 1596, not as a temple (though there are some figures of Siva inside it), but as a house of accommodation for religious mendicants, and it has always been used for that purpose. In fact, at a first glance, the town seems to consist of almost nothing but temples. The greatest length of the city from north to south is about a mile, and its breadth varies from one-fourth to one-third of a mile. In the centre of the town stands the Maharaja's palace. There are many Buddhist temples. There are also several huge and hideous figures of Hindu gods and goddess, which on festival days are dressed up and ornamented in the usual way. A large tank, called the Ranipukhri, or Queen's Tank is noticeable here. South from Katmandu, in the Tarai, on the border, are the ruins of *Simroun*, 12 miles in circuit, once the capital of a Hindu kingdom. Eastwards is Janakpur, formerly the capital of the ancient Hindu kingdom of *Mithila*, and where Swadaja, the father of Sita, is said to have reigned. Near Katmandu is the famous Buddiust temples of *Sambhunath*.

The military force maintained in Katmandu and its suburbs numbers about 12,000 men, in twenty infantry battalions, with 250 field-pieces, all of which are of small calibre, and many are unserviceable.

A British Resident, with a small staff and escort is stationed at Katmandu. The residency is situated about a mile out of the city. [p. t.].

Kusi (*Koosy*)—River of Northern Bengal, rises among the Nepal Himalayas, and falls into the left bank of the Ganges. Length 325 miles.

Lakhandai.—Tributary of the Baghmati river; a small stream, which rises in Nepal, flows south and joins the Baghmati, 8 miles south of the Durbhunga—Mozuffarpur *road*.

Patan.—One of the chief towns of Nepal; situated on rising ground, a short distance from the southern bank of the Baghmati, about 2 miles south-east of Katmandu. It is also known by the names of Yellondesi and Lalita Patan. The latter name is derived from Lalit, the founder of the city. Its general aspect is much the same as that of the capital.

[illegible] to the west of the town, while on the southern side stands a huge Buddhist temple of the most primitive description. Many mound-temples exist in and around Patan. Population 30,000. The people are mainly Buddhists, and comprise the superior artisan classes of Nepal. A brigade of regular troops is quartered to the south of the town.

NOAKHALI.

NOAKHALI (*Sudharam*).—District in the Chittagong Division; being bounded on the north by the District of Tipperah and the State of Hill Tipperah; on the east by Hill Tipperah and the District of Chittagong; on the south by the Bay of Bengal; and on the west by the main stream of the Meghna. Area, 1645 square miles. Population 1,009,693 District Head-quarters—Noakhali town, 280 miles from Calcutta. (110 miles Khoolna by rail, thence 170 miles Taktakhali by steamer).

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice is the staple crop of the District. The other crops comprise pulses, mustard and other oil-seeds, cocoa-nuts, chillies, arecanut, and a little betel-leaf, turmeric, sugar-cane, and jute for domestic consumption.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Noakhali is damp, and the seasons are irregular. The sea-breeze, however, tempers the heat in the worst season.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters and Fenny. Revenue and expenditure about 10 and 4 lakhs of rupees respectively. *District Staff.*—Magistrate and Collector, 5 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), District Engineer, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Noakhali town *see* Noakhali.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alamgirnagar.—An ancient fort, which once commanded the mouth of the Meghna river; it long formed a pirate stronghold, but was stormed and taken from the Arakanese by the Mughals under Husen Beg, the general of Nawab Shaista Khan, in 1664 A. D.

Bamniya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basurhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Begamganj.—Village with Munsiff's Court, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhavaniganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chandraganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Chapra-Shirhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Charsidhi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chhagalnaya.—Village with police station [p. m. s. t.].

Companyganj.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Dalal-Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dattapara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Faradnagar.—Village situated near the Grand Trunk Road, 2 miles north of the Big Feni *ghat* at Bhurbhuria.

Farashganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Feni (*Diwanganj*).—Sub-division of Noakhali District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, 26 miles from Noakhali. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, police station and Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. T.].

Fulgazi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hatiya.—Island and police circle, situated in the estuary of the Meghna river. It lies low, and is partially but very insufficiently protected from incursions of the sea by detached lines of embankments. Contains Munsiff's Court, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kazirhat.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Khaira.—Village with post office [m.].

Khilpara.—Village with post office [m.].

Lakhmipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]. Contains Munsiff's Court and police station.

Naodona.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Noakhali (Old names *Sudharam* and *Bhulla* or *Bhulloah*).—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Noakhali District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Noakhali *khal*, a natural watercourse, which gives its name to the District. Sudharam is so called after one Sudharam Mozumdar, a resident landlord, who dug the only large tank in the place. The town now lies about 10 miles inland, but it was once on the sea-coast. The town contains a Roman Catholic chapel, numerous mosques and tanks, a Bench of 23 honorary magistrates and Post office [m. s. T.].

Panchganw.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panpara.—Village with post office [m.].

Pashuram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raipura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramgatirhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sandvip (*Sundeep*).—Island in the Bay of Bengal ; situated off the coast of Chittagong and Noakhali, and forming part of the latter District. Munsiff's Court, police station and post office [m.s. t.].

Shanta-Shita.—Village with post office [m.].

Shenbagh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Silania.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Taktakhali.—Steamer station, 280 miles from Calcutta.

NUDDEA.

NUDDEA (*Nadiya*, '*Nava dwipa*' new island).—District in the Presidency Division ; being bounded on the north by Murshidabad and Rajshahi, on the east by Pabna and Jessore, on the south by the 24-Parganas, on the west by the Hugli, Birbhum, Burdwan and Murshidabad Districts, and on the north-west by Murshidabad. Area, 2794 square miles. Population 1,644,108. District Head-quarters—Kishnaghar, 67 miles *via* Ranaghat, and 70 miles *via* Bagula, railway stations.

PRODUCTIONS.—The staple crop of Nuddea, as of most other Districts in Bengal, is rice. Among the other cereal and green crops are wheat, barley, oil-seeds, peas, gram, chillies, etc.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacture of indigo dye under European supervision, is the chief industry of the District. Other special industries are the making of brass-ware, particularly at Nuddea town and Meherpur, and the moulding of clay figures at Kishnaghar.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Nuddea does not differ from that of the District of Twenty-four Parganas.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five Sub-divisions of Kushtiya, Meherpur, Chuadanga, *Sadar* or head-quarters, and Ranaghat. Revenue about 20 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly one-fifth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police. Principal of the Kishnaghar College, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Superintendent of Emigration, District Engineer, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Kishnaghar and Nuddea towns *see* under their respective names.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agradwip.—Island in the Bhagirathi river, 30 miles from Kishnagar *via* Nuddea. Scene of one of the principal annual fairs and festivals of the District, held in April or May for a week, and attended by about 25,000 pilgrims. Nearest railway station, Bagula.

Ailhas-Lakshmipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Alamdanga.—Trading village and railway station on the Pangasi river, 46 miles from Kishnaghar. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Amjhupi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Amla-Sadarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Andulberia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Anismali (*Aushmali*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Anulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Aranghata.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula. [p. m. s. t.].

Asannagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Badkulla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baganchra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagula (*Bogoola*).—Village and railway station [R. & W.], 11 miles from Kishnaghar. Contains Dak Bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Baleswar (*Lord of Strength*).—River—one of the principal distributaries of the Ganges ; leaves the parent stream near Kushtiya, where it is called the Garai. Thence flowing in a southerly direction, it soon assumes the name of Madhumati (*Honey flowing*). It enters Bakarganj District near its north-west corner at Gopalganj, and from this point it takes the name of Baleswar, and forms the western boundary of the District, still flowing south, but with great windings in its upper reaches. It then crosses the Sundarbans, and enters the Bay of Bengal under the name Haringhata (*Deer Ford*), forming a fine deep estuary 9 miles broad.

Bangaljhi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banpur.—Railway station, 22 miles from Kishnaghar.

Belpukuria.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhadalia.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhairamara.—Railway station, 67 miles from Kishnaghar.

Bhajanghata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhaluka.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bura Mantreswar.—A name given to the mouth of the Hugli river.

Chandipur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chapra.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chogdah.—Municipal town and railway station situated on the left bank of the Hugli, 31 miles from Kishnaghar. The river here is considered sacred ; and on certain festivals, Hindus flock to Chogdah to wash way their sins in its water. The town contains police station, a Bench of 9 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Chuadanga.—Sub-division of Nuddea District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of Chuadanga Sub-division ; situated on the left bank of the Matabhanga river, locally known as the Haulia, 37 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula railway station. Besides the usual Sub-divisional Courts of Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and of a Munsiff, the town contains police station, dak bungalow, a high-class English school and post office [m. s. t.].

Damukdia.—Village and junction station (railway and steamer), 73 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula railway station. [p. m. s. t.].

Damukdia Ghat.—Village and junction station (steamer and railway) [R.], 75 miles from Kishnaghar.

Damurhuda.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Dariapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Dattapulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daulatganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 25 miles from

Kishnaghar. Contains an independent Bench of 9 honorary magistrates. Nearest railway station Kishnaghar, 7 miles.

Daulatpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Debagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dignagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Dogachi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Fulia-Byara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gangnapur.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Ranaghat and Bagula railway stations.

Gangni.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Gazna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Goari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gokulkhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gopalnagar.—Town and railway station, 40 miles from Kishnaghar, *via* Ranaghat and Bagula railway stations. One of the principal seats of commerce in the District. Permanent markets.

Gosain-Durgapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Habibpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Halsa.—Village and railway station, 52 miles from Kishnaghar, *via* Bagula station. [p. m. s. t.].

Hanskhali.—Town and head-quarters of a police circle ; situated on the left bank of the Churni river, 11 miles from Kishnaghar. Seat of considerable trade, and post office [m. s. t.].

Harinarayanpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haringhata.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Haringhata.—River of Bengal *see* Baleswar.

Hidaipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hugli.—River—a branch of the Ganges ; flows through Bengal, and empties into the Bay of Bengal. Length 120 miles. The Hugli first receives its name near the town of Santipur (64 miles from Calcutta), where it is formed by the union of the Bhagirathi and Jalangi, two streams which branch off from the Padma, the main channel of the Ganges.

Ichamati.—River of Nuddea District ; a branch of the Matabhanga (an offshoot of the Ganges), which it leaves at Krishnaganj. The Ichamati flows south till it enters the District of the Twenty-four Parganas, where it takes the name of Jamuna.

Jadubayra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jagati.—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Kishanghar *via* Poradaha and Bagula stations. [p. m. s. t.].

Jaguli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jalangi (also called *Kharia*).—One of the three great rivers of Nuddea District ; the other two being the Bhagirathi and the Matabhanga. All three streams are offshoots of the Padma, and they are generally known as 'the Nuddea rivers.' The Jalangi flows through Nuddea District, and meets the Bhagirathi at Nuddea town.

James and Mary Sands.—Shifting and dangerous alluvial deposits formed in the channel of the Hugli, by the meeting of the back-water of the Rupnarayan with the discharge of the Damodar. Both of these last-named rivers enter the Hugli at sharp angles from the west; the Damodar nearly opposite Falta, about 27 miles by water from Calcutta, and the Rupnarayan, opposite Hugli point, 33 miles down the river from Calcutta. The James and Mary Sands stretch more or less completely up the Hugli channel throughout the six miles between the mouths of these two rivers; although the name is sometimes appropriated to the more southern portion of the shoals. These fatal sands have long been a terror to seamen, and still form the most dangerous obstacle in the navigation of the Hugli. The name was commonly supposed to be a corruption of the Bengali words jal-mari. 'The waters of Death.' But Sir George Birdwood has discovered in the India Office, the following entry 'The *Royal James* and *Mary* arrived in Balasore Roads from the west coast in August, with a cargo of red wood, candy, and pepper, which she had taken up in Madras. Comming up the river Hugli on the 24th of September 1694, she fell on a sandbank on this side Tumbolee Point (now called Mornington Point), and was unfortunately lost, being immediately overset, and broke her back, with the loss of four or five men's lives' The wreck of this *Royal James* and *Mary* was the origin of the name of the sandbank, and shows that it was a dangerous obstruction to navigation as far back as 1694.

Janipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jayrampur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Kishnagarh *via* Bagula station. [p. m. s. t.].

Jibbannagar.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Joania-Bhaluka.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Juniadah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kabadak (*Kapotaksha*).—River of Bengal. A deltaic distributary of the Matabhanga, branching off from that river near Chandpur, whence it flows a winding easterly course for a few miles, after which it turns southwards, marking the boundary between Nuddea and the Twenty-four Parganas on the one hand and Jessore on the other. Five miles east of Asasuni in the Twenty-four Parganas, it is joined by the Marichhap Gang, which communicates with the series of boat passages and canals from Calcutta; and two miles below this junction it sends off the Chandkhali *khal* eastwards into Jessore District, continuing the boat passage towards Khulna, Dacca, etc. Farther to the south, the Kabadak unites with the Kholpetua, and the combined stream then takes the successive names of the Pangasi, Bara, Panga, Nangad, Samudra, and near the sea, Malancha, under which name it falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Kaliganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalupol (*Kharaghoda*).—Village with police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Kamta.—Village with post office [m].

Karimpur.—Village with police station and post

Kathali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khoksa.—Village and railway station, 77 miles from Kishnaghar, *via* Poradaha and Bagula stations.

Kishnaghar (*Krishnanagar*).—Head-quarters Sub-division of Nuddea District, also chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Nuddea District ; situated on the left bank of the Jalangi river, 10 miles from Nuddea town. Population about 30,000. Besides the usual Government offices and Courts, Kishnaghar is also a station of the Church Missionary Society and of a Roman Catholic Mission, each body having its own church and schools. The town is a seat of considerable trade, and is noted for its manufacture of coloured clay figures, a speciality carried on by a few artists of the Kumbhar or potter caste. Kishnaghar is the residence of the Rajas of Nuddea, one of the old historical families of Bengal ; and it contains police station, an independent Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, dispensary, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Krishnaganj (*Kissenganj*).—Town and railway station, situated on the right bank of the Matabhanga river, 18 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula station. One of the principal seats of trade in the District. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kumar (also called *Pangasi*).—River of the Gangetic Delta. An offshoot of the Matabhanga, leaving the main stream near Alamdanga, and flowing a tortuous easterly and southerly course, first for a few miles through Nuddea District, and afterwards through Jessore, till it forms a connection with the Garai (Gorai).

Kumarkhali (*Comercolly*).—Town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*) ; situated on the left bank of the Garai (Gorai) river, 73 miles from Kishnaghar, *via* Poradaha and Bagula railway stations. The town contains independent Bench of 3 honorary magistrates, a few remains of Company's old factory and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurulgachi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kushtiya.—Sub-division of Nuddea District, also town, railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of Kushtia Sub-division and police circle (*thana*) ; situated on the right bank of the Padma or Ganges river, 65 miles from Kishnagarh. Population about 11,000. Kushtiya is the principal seat of river trade, and it contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, 2 Munsiffs' Courts, an Independent Bench of 14 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s t.].

Kushtiya Court.—Railway station, 64 miles from Kishnaghar.

Madanpur.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula. [p. m. s. t.].

Madhumati.—River of Bengal *see* Baleswar.

Maheshbathan.—Village with post office [m.

Majergram.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Kishnaghar. [p. m. s. t.].

Matabhanga.—One of the three great 'Nuddea rivers,' the other two being the Bhagirathi and Jalangi. All three rivers are offshoots of the Padma, and from the head-waters of the Hugli river. The Matabhanga leaves the parent stream about 10 miles below the point where the Jalangi diverges from it. The Matabhanga is also known as the Hauli or Kumar river ; and it joins the Bhagirathi near Chogda.

Matiari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Megna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Meherpur.—Sub-division of Nuddea District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of Meherpur Sub-division and police circle ; situated on the Bhairab river, 47 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Baguła. Population about 6,200. Meherpur is the centre of an important branch of the Church Missionary Society. Assistant Magistrate's and Collector's Office, Munsiff's Court, dispensary, an independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Choodanga, 19½ miles by palki dak.

Metiyari.—Village with post office [m.].

Mira.—Village with post office [m.].

Mirpur.—Village and railway station, 62 miles from Kishnaghar, *via* Bagula. [p. m. s. t.].

Munshiganj.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Kishanghar, *via* Bagula. [p. m. s. t.].

Muragachha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nabaganga.—River of Bengal, an offshoot of the Matabhanga, meets the Madhumati on the extreme east of the Nuddia District.

Nakasipara.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Natiadangah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Natuda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Natun-Bazar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nayapara.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Nischintapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nuddea (or *Nabadwip*).—Ancient capital of Nuddea District, and the residence of Lakshman Sen (by whom the town was founded in 1063), the last independent Hindu King of Bengal ; situated on the west bank of the Bhagirathi, 10 miles from Kishnaghar. Nuddea was conquered by the Muhammadans in 1203 A. D. It has long been famous for its sanctity and learning. Here, towards the end of the 15th century, was born the great reformer Chaitanya, in whose honour a festival, attended by some 5000 Vaishnavs is held in the month of Magh (January or February) every year. The town possesses municipality, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Plassey.—Battle-field on the Bhagirathi river, 22 miles south of

Berhampur, where Clive routed the army of Siraj-ud-Daula, 23rd June 1757—this victory giving Britain the supreme power in India.

Poradaha (*Katdah*).—Village and railway junction station, 56 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula. [p. m. s. t.].

Raita.—Village with a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates.

Ramnagar.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Kishnaghar.

Ranaghat.—Sub-division of Nuddea District, also chief town, municipality, railway junction station, and head-quarters of Ranaghat Sub-division ; situated on the Churni river, 24 miles from Kishnaghar *via* Bagula station. Population about 10,000. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's Office, Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 7 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Sagar (*Saugor*).—Island at the mouth of the Hugli river. A great fair is held on the island about the middle of January, to which a large gathering of pilgrims, mostly women, from all parts of Bengal, with some from other parts of India, resort to wash away their sins in the waters of the holy stream. The religious ceremonies last for three days, but the fair is continued for a longer period. The only buildings of any importance in Sagar Island are the light-house, telegraph office, and an observatory on the south-west extremity of the island.

Santipur.—The most populous town in the District, situated on the river Hugli, 11 miles from Ranaghat railway station. Population about 35,000. Santipur is a municipal town, and head-quarters of police circle. It possesses an independent Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, and is noted for its cloth manufactures. Considerable local trade and post office [m. s. t.]. The *Ras-jatra* festival, in honour of Krishna, is celebrated here on the day of the full moon in Kartik (October or November). The fair is visited by about 25,000 persons, and continues for three days, on the last of which there is a procession along the high-road. Santipur is also a celebrated bathing place.

Shamkur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shelidah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shikarpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shyamnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Subarnapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sutragarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Swarupganj.—Town, with considerable river traffic, on the Jalangi river. Chief exports—grain, oil-seeds, and molasses. [p. m. s. t.].

Tehata.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Ula (*Birnagar*).—Town and municipality with population about 5,000. [p. m. s. t.]. A festival lasting three days, and attended by 10,000 pilgrims, is held here in June, in honour of the goddess Ulai Chandi, the goddess of cholera, one of the forms of the wife of Siva.

ORISSA.

ORISSA.—A Province of British India, forming a Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The name 'Orissa' is derived from *Odradesa*, or *Ordesa*, the country of the *Odras* or *Ortribes*. In ancient times it was called Utkala. Along with its Tributary States, it forms the extreme south-western portion of the Bengal Presidency, being bounded on the north and north-east by Chutia Nagpur and Bengal Proper; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by Madras Presidency (Ganjam District); and on the west by the Central Provinces. British Orissa contains a total area of 9853 square miles, and a population of (1891) 4,047,352.

Orissa consists of two distinct territories—a fertile alluvial delta, comprising the three British Districts of Cuttock, Balasore, and Puri; bounded on the east and south by the Bay of Bengal; and on the west and north by the second distinct territory—a wild region of sparsely populated Tributary Hill States, which intervenes between the alluvial delta and the Central India plateau. Since 1847, a fourth District called Angul was added to the Orissa Province. Angul was formerly a Tributary State of Orissa, confiscated for the rebellion of the Raja.

The Orissa delta is formed from the deposits of three great rivers—the Mahanadi on the south, the Brahmani in the centre, and the Baitarani on the north. The three rivers gradually converge towards the coast, and dash down their accumulated waters, within 30 miles of each other, upon the Orissa delta.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice is the great crop of Orissa. Other crops—wheat, many varieties of pulse and peas, oil-seeds, hemp, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, the costly betel-leaf, tubers, and vegetables of many kinds.

TRADE.—The ports of Orissa are Balasore, False Point (Cuttack), Puri, and Chandbali, together with several minor coasting ports. Rice and cotton piece-goods are the staples of Orissa trade.

EDUCATION.—Education is satisfactorily advanced in British Orissa.

CLIMATE.—The hot season from March to June; rainy season from the middle of June to October, and the cold season from November to the end of February.

ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES.

ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES.—A cluster of 17 dependent territories which form the mountainous back ground of the Orissa Division, Lower Bengal. A separate article on each will be found under its own name, and the following brief account must suffice here for the whole.

The territory is situated between the Mahanadi Delta and the Central Provinces; and is bounded on the north by the Districts of Singbhum and Midnapur; on the east by British Orissa; on the south by Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency; and on the west by the Tributary States of Patna, Sonpur, Radhakol, and Bamra, in the Central Provinces, and Bonai and Saranda in Chutia Nagpur. The Tributary States of Orissa cover an area of 14387 square miles, and consist for the most part of barren rocky wastes and dense jungles inhabited by a semi-barbarous

Population (1891) 1,696,7[illegible] rs are the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Baitarni, and the Burabalang.

PRODUCTIONS.—A coal-field exists in Talcher; lime-stone and building materials are found in all the States. Iron is found in Morbhanj, Keunthal, and other regions. Rice is the chief crop. The Tributary States are among the best timber producing tracts in India.

EDUCATION.—Education in the Tributary States is backward, as compared with its progress in British Orissa.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Chiefs rule their territories much according to their own ideas of what is right. The British system is to leave each State under its hereditary Raja, and allow him jurisdiction in civil disputes, and in all crimes not of a heinous character. The Chiefs are amenable to the British Commissioner of the Province, in his character as Superintendent of the Tributary States; this officer has jurisdiction in all serious offences, and may imprison criminals for a term not exceeding seven years. Sentences for a longer period, although passed by the Commissioner, must be reported to the Bengal Government for confirmation; and it is the Government alone that can try a Chief. Further information concerning each of these 17 States will be found under their respective names.

ATGAR.

ATGAR (*Athgarh*).—Tributary State of Orissa, covering an area of 168 square miles, and containing a population of 40,000. Bounded on the north by Dhenkanal State; on the east by Cuttack District; on the south by the Mahanadi river; and on the west by the Tributary States of Tigaria and Dhenkanal. A low-lying level country, very subject to inundation. Chief crop rice; occasional crop sugar-cane. The Raja belongs to the Kayastha or writer caste. He maintains a military force of 344 men, and a rural police of 115. Revenue Rs. 16,200; tribute Rs. 2820. The residence of the Raja is at Atgar village. The high road from Cuttack to Sambalpur passes through Atgar State. The village contains a school, a *pathshala* and post office.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Chhagan Gobra.—Village inhabited exclusively by a small community of native Christians, under the charge of the Baptist Mission at Cuttack. The village has a small chapel, and is prettily situated on a slight eminence, surrounded by well-cultivated rice-fields. Two other Christian hamlets adjoin it.

ATMALIK.

ATMALIK (*Athmalik*).—Tributary State of Orissa; bounded on the north by the State of Radhakol in the Central Provinces; on the east by Angul; on the south by the Mahanadi river; and on the west by the States of Sonpur and Radhakol. The country is for the most part covered with dense jungle; a long range of hills, clothed with forest, runs along its southern side, parallel with the course of the Mahanadi. Crops—coarse rice and other inferior grains, with a few oil-seeds. Revenue Rs. 7100; tribute Rs 480. The Chief maintains a military force of 360 men,

Area, 730 square miles ; population about 25,000 (consisting Hindus, Muhammadans, and aboriginal tribes, chiefly Gonds and Kandhs). The chief village, and the residence of the Chief is at Kainta, on the north bank of the Mahanadi. The State contains a school and post office [m.].

BARAMBA.

BARAMBA.—Tributary State with an area of 137 square miles. Population about 35,000. It is entirely surrounded by other Tributary States ; being bounded on the north by Hindol, on the east by Tigaria, on the south by Banki and Khandpara, and on the west by Narsingpur. The Raja claims to be a Kshatriya by caste, and is the 21st Raja in descent from the original Chief. Revenue Rs. 26,000 ; tribute Rs. 1400. The Chief maintains a military force of 709 men, and his police are 188 strong. The principal village and the residence of the Raja is Baramba, in the centre of the State. The only other villages in the State worthy of notice are Gopinathpur, Maniabandh, and Banamalipur—all on the Mahanadi. At the two last-named villages trading fairs are held twice a week. Kanaka peak (2038 feet), the highest point of the hill range of the same name, is situated on the northern border of the State. The State contains a school and post office [m.].

BODH.

BODH.—The most westerly of the Tributary States of Orissa. Bounded on the north by the Mahanadi river ; on the east by Daspalla ; on the south by the Madras States of Goomsur and Kimidi ; and on the west by Patna and Sonpur States in the Central Provinces. Bodh is under the supervision of the Commissioner of Cuttack and the Government of Bengal. To the south of Bodh proper, are the Kandh Hills, formerly feudatory to the Bodh Raja, but now under British management and are attached to Angul District. The largest and most important village, and the residence of the Raja, is Bodh in the north of the State on the right bank of the Mahanadi, 190 miles from the sea. The only other village of any size is Jagatigarh. The principal hills in the State are—Bondigara, 3308 feet high ; Bankomundi, 2080 feet ; and Siananga, 1917 feet. Weekly markets are held at 8 villages, the principal commodities sold being coarse rice, oil-seeds, and jungle products. Revenue Rs. 24,000, and tribute Rs. 800. The reigning family claims an uninterrupted descent from a stranger who founded the petty principality about a thousand years ago ; they are Rajputs of the Solar race. The Raja's militia in Bodh proper consists of 22 men, and his police force is of the same strength. Bodh contains a school and post office [m. s.].

DASHPALA.

DASHPALA (*Dasphalla*).—Tributary State with an area of 568 square miles. Population about 5,000. Bounded on the north by Angul, Narsingpur, and the Mahanadi river, which flows through the picturesque Barmul gorge (near Goaldeo peak) and forms an excellent waterway ; on the south by the Madras State of Gumsur ; on the east by Khandpara and Nayagarh ; and on the west by Bodh. The principal mountain in the State is Goaldeo, in the north, 2506 feet high. The chief village is Dashpala. Revenue Rs. 17,000 ; tribute Rs. 660. Dashpala State is said

to have been founded about 500 years ago by a son of the Raja of Bodh, the present Chief, who claims to be a Kshatriya of the Solar race, being th[illegible] in descent. It is divided into two parts : Dashpala proper, l[illegible] the Mahanadi, the original principality ; and Joremuha, a small tract north of the Mahanadi annexed to Dashpala by conquest. The Raja's military force is returned at 521 men, and his police force at 269. There are 6 schools and post office [m.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

High-Level Canal.—An elaborate system of Canal starts northward from Birupa (1 mile below the departure from the main stream of the Mahanadi) and provides a navigable channel between that river and the Brahmani, with irrigation for the upland country along the foot of the hills, the Kendrapara Canal proceeds due east along the high banks of the Chitartala, &c and supplies water to the lower level of the delta. It irrigates the southern edge of the tract between the Mahanadi (with its subsequent distributaries, the Chitartala and the Nun) and the Birupa (with its continuation the Brahmani). The Taldanda and the Machhgaon Canals will deal with that part of the delta which lies between the Mahanadi and the Katjuri ; the Taldanda Canal supplying the irrigation for the northern edge of this intermediate tract, and the Machhgaon Canal providing for the southern edge. All the Canals keep on high levels. In the case of the High-Level Canal, the channel runs along the uplands at the foot of the hills. In the case of the other three, which are strictly speaking delta Canals, the requisite elevation is obtained by keeping their courses along the banks of the rivers, which are always higher than the intermediate alluvial tracts.

Mahanadi.—River rising in Dashpala State, and joining the Rushikuliya at Aska in Ganjam District, Madras Presidency.

DHENKANAL.

DHENKANAL.—Tributary State with an area of 1463 square miles, Population about 25,000. It is bounded on the north by Pal Lahara and Keunjhar, on the east by Cuttack District and Atgar, on the south by Tigaria and Hindol, and on the west by Talcher and Pal Lahara, the Brahmani forming the boundary for a considerable distance. Cultivable waste land abounds. Iron is plentifully found, but is only worked on a small scale. A petty trade in cochineal is also carried on. Dhenkanal is a chief village, also the residence of the Raja, and the best organized and most prosperous of the Orissa Tributary States. Weekly markets, for the sale of country produce, are held at Hodipur and Sadaipur villages. Revenue Rs. 79,000 ; tribute Rs. 5,090. Militia, 44 men ; regular police, 41 ; rural police, 742. [p. m. s. t.].

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Kopilas.—Hill in Dhenkanal State, which takes its name from a temple situated near its summit, which in February of every year is visited by about 10,000 pilgrims, on which occasion a large fair is held, and considerable trade carried on. At the top of the hill is a table-land, which might be made a pleasant place of residence during the hot months.

HINDOL.

HINDOL.—Tributary State with an area of 312 square miles, and population about 40,000 (consisting of Hindus, Muhammadans, and non-Hindu aborigines). Bounded on the north and east by Dhenkanal State ; on the south by Baramba and Narsinghpur States ; and on the west by Angul District. The aboriginal tribes, many of whom are returned as Hindus by religion, are almost entirely Taalas and Kandhs. The most numerous Hindu castes are—Chasas, Brahmans, and Khandaits. The Cuttack and Sambalpur high-road runs through the State in a south-easterly direction, and small quantities of country produce are thus brought to the Mahanadi, and there sold to travelling merchants. Hindol consisted originally of 3 or 4 petty States, completely buried in jungle, and ruled by separate Chiefs, till two Maratha brothers, belonging to the family of the Kimidi Raja in Madras, drove them out and formed their territories into one principality. The present Chief is 26th in descent from the original founder. He maintains a military force of 83 men, and a police force of 133 strong. Revenue Rs. 20,890; tributes Rs. 550. The following 9 villages are of some importance in the State—*viz.* Karinda, Ranjagol, Didarkot, Nuachaini. Kalinga, Chitalpur, Pora, Gualipal and Rasol, (the last village only possesses post office [m.].)

KANDH-MALS.

KANDH-MALS.—Tract of country in Bodh Tributary State, now formed part of the Angul District. The country consists of a broken plateau, intersected by ridges of low hills, the last refuge of the aboriginal Kandh (Khond). The villages are few in number, and divided from each other by rugged peaks and dense forests ; but a regular system of government on the aboriginal plan is maintained, the hamlets being distributed into *mutas*, each *muta* being under the supervision of its own Chief. Throughout this wild tract, the Kandhs claim an indefeasible right in the soil. The Kandhs manifest a remarkable growing inclination towards education. Charitable dispensary at Bispara.

KEUNJHAR.

KEUNJHAR.—Tributary State with an area of 3096 square miles. Bounded on the north by Singbhum District ; on the east by Morbhanj State and Balasore District ; on the south by Cuttack District and Dhenkanal State ; and on the west by Dhenkanal, Pal Lahara, and Bonai States. It is the second largest of the Orissa States, with population about 26,000. Keunjhar is divided into two wild tracts—Lower Keunjhar, including the valleys, and Upper Keunjhar, embracing the mountainous high lands. The latter consist of great clusters of rugged crags, which afford almost inaccessible retreats to their inhabitants ; and which, although from the plains they appear to be sharply ridged or peaked, have extensive table-lands on their summits, equally fit for pasture and for tillage. The principal village and residence of the Maharaja is Keunjhar, situated on the Midnapur and Sambalpur road. Principal peaks in State are Gandhamadan, 3479 feet ; Thakwani, 3003 feet; Tomak, 2577 feet ; and Bolat 1818 feet.

...ginally formed part of Mayurbhanj ; but about 200 ... this part finding it a great hardship to travel ... sts of Mayurbhanj to obtain justice from their ... themselves, and set up the brother of the Mayurbhanj Raja ...ent ruler. Since then 27 Chiefs have ruled. Annual revenue of the State Rs. 63,390 ; tribute Rs. 1970. The Chief's militia consists of a force of 1758 men, and 318 village police. The Maharaja maintains about 50 schools in the State. A number of other unaided schools also exist.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Baitarani.—River (the styx of Hindu mythology), rises among the hills in the north-western portion of Keunjhar State ; and flows through Orissa to the Bay of Bengal. There is a legend that Rama, when marching to Ceylon to rescue his wife Sita from the ten-headed demon Ravana, halted at the river-side on the borders of Keunjhar ; and, in commemoration of this event, large numbers of people visit the river every January.

KHANDPARA.

KHANDPARA.—Native State in Orissa ; bounded on the north by the Mahanadi river, which separates it from Narsinghpur and Baramba ; on the east by Banki and Puri District ; on the south by Puri and Nayagarh ; and on the west by Dashpala. The State originally formed part of Nayagarh, and was separated from it about 200 years ago by a brother of the Nayagarh Raja, who established his independence. The present Chief, a Rajput by caste, is the eighth in descent from the founder. The country forms a very valuable territory, and is one of the best cultivated of the Orissa States. Fine *sal* timber abounds in the hilly tracts, and magnificent banion and mango trees stud the plain. It is intersected by the Kuaria and Dauka rivers, small tributaries of the Mahanadi. Area, 244 square miles. Population about 80,000. The principal seat of trade is Kantils [p. m. s. t.], on the banks of the Mahanadi. Khandpara, the capital of the State, and residence of the Raja, contains about 800 houses. Revenue, Rs. 24,350 ; tribute, Rs. 4,210.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Padmavati (*Padmabati*).—Town with large river traffic, situated on the Mahanadi river. Trade in salt, spices, cocoa-nuts and brass utensils.

MAYURBHANJ.

MAYURBHANJ (*Morbhanj* or *Moharbhanj*).—The most northerly of the Native States of Orissa. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Singhbhum, Manbhum, and Midnapur ; on the east by Balasore District ; on the south by the State of Nilgiri and Puri District ; and on the west by the State of Keunjhar. Area, 4,243 square miles. Population about 500,000. In the southern portion of the State, the Meghasani Hill attains the height of 3824 feet above the sea. Mayurbhanj State is divided into three parts—Mayurbhanj proper, Uper-bagh, and Bamanghati. Chief villages, Baripada and Daspur. Revenue Rs. 205,000 ; tribute Rs. 1060.

The military force 972, and the police force 483 men. Native chronicles relate that the principality of Mayurbhanj was founded, more than two thousand years ago, by a relative of the Raja of Jaipur in Rajputana. The Chief's emblem of signature is a pea-fowl, from a tradition that the family originally sprang from a pea-fowl's egg; and the killing of this heraldic bird is strictly prohibited throughout the State. [p. m. s. t.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bahalda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baisinga.—Village and post office.

Bamanghati.—The northern division of Mayurbhanj, one of the Orissa Tributary States; comprising 702 villages, and a population of 140,000 persons.

Bisai.—Village with post office.

Burabalang ('*Old Twister*').—A river of Orissa, rises among the hills of Mayurbhanj State, and after receiving two tributaries, the Gangahar and the Sunai, passes through Balasore District, and flows into the sea. River takes its name from its snake like course.

Jashipur.—Village with post office.

Kainsari.—Village with post office.

Karanjiya.—Village with post office [m.].

Kiching.—Village situated in a jungly tract in the south of the State. It is now inhabited only by aboriginal Kols; but ruined temples, tanks, and other architectural remains point to a more civilised population in ancient days. Two of the temples at Kiching are still visited by pilgrims, and are kept in some repair. The surrounding jungle is thickly scattered with fragments of elaborately sculptured idols, and human figures in alto-relievo. The two temples are said to have formed part of a series of 60 similar ones, placed 2 miles apart in a circle 40 miles in diameter, of which only these and some others at Udaipur on the Baitarni are now visited.

Meghasani ('*The Seat of Clouds*'),—One of the chief mountain peaks in the State of Mayurbhanj; height, 3824 feet.

Salandi (*Salnadi*).—River of Orissa, so called from the *sal* forests which it traverses. It rises in the southern slope of the Meghasani mountain in Mayurbhanj State, and in its upper course is a black water river with high banks and a botton of muddy sand. Its low course bifurcates into a network of streams interlaced with those of the Matai, a river bringing down the drainage of the country between the Kansbans and the Salandi, and after a tortuous course falling into the Dhamra near its mouth.

Uparbhog.—Village with post office.

NARSINGPUR.

NARSINGPUR.—Native State of Orissa. Bounded on the north by a range of forest-clad mountains, which separate it from Angul and Hindol; on the east by Baramba; on the south and south-west by the Mahanadi river; and on the west by Angul. Area, 199 square miles, with

total population of 40,000 souls. The principal seat of local commerce is Kanpur, with bi-weekly markets. The State was founded about 300 years ago by a Rajput, who slew the former Chief. Revenue Rs. 16,000; tribute Rs. 1450. The State contains several schools; the Raja's militia of 583 men, and the police is 196 strong. Narsingal village of the State, and the residence of the Raja, [illegible] office [m.].

NAYAGARH.

NAYAGARH.—Petty State with an area of 588 square miles. Bounded on the north by Khandpara State, on the east by Ranpur State, on the south by Puri District, and on the west by Dashpala State and the Madras District of Ganjam. Population about 14,000. The State is a large and valuable territory, with some wide tracts of highly cultivated land. The State abounds in noble scenery; and a splendid range of hills, varying from 2000 to 3000 feet in height, runs through its centre. Nayagarh State was founded about five hundred years ago by a scion of the family of the Rajput Rajah of Rewa. It originally comprised Khandpara, but about two hundred years ago this was erected into an independent territory. Revenue Rs. 35,260; tribute Rs. 5520. The Raja's militia consists of 62 men, and the police force of 495. There are 19 schools scattered throughout the State. The town contains post office [m.].

NILGIRI.

NILGIRI.—Native State with an area of 278 square miles. Population about 60,000. Bounded on the north and west by the State of Mayurbhanj, and on the east and south by Balasore District. Valuable quarries of black stone are worked, from which are made cups, bowls, platters, etc. Revenue Rs. 21,790; tribute Rs. 3,900. The Raja's militia consists of 28 men, and the police force of 76 men. The State contains 18 schools. The capital and residence of the Raja is Nilgiri, which contains post office [m. s. t.].

PAL-LAHARA.

PAL-LAHARA.—Native State, with an area of 452 square miles. Population about 18,000. Bounded on the north by the State of Bonai, east by Keunjhar, south by Talcher, and west by Bamra. The east and north of the State are occupied by hills. Some of the finest *sal* forests in the world are found in Pal-Lahara. Lahara, the residence of the Raja, is the only village containing upwards of 100 houses, and post office [m.]. The Midnapur and Sambalpur high-road passes through the State from east to west. The Pal-Lahara Chief received the title of Raja Bahadur. The present Chief is the thirty-fourth in descent from the original founder of the State. Revenue Rs. 1200; the Raja's militia consists of 67 men, and the police force of 57 men.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Malayagiri.—One of the paincipal peaks in Orissa. It is a magnificent mountain, 3895 feet high, towering above the lesser ranges, with building space and water on its summit.

RANPUR.

RANPUR.—Native State, with an area of 203 square miles. Population about 40,000. Bounded on the north, east and south by Puri District; and on the west by Nayagarh State. The south-west part of Ranpur is a region of hills, forest-clad and almost entirely uninhabited, which wall in its whole western side, except at a single point where a pass leads into the adjoining State of Nayagarh. The only town is the Raja's place of residence, which consists of one long and wide street, containing about 700 houses and post office [m. s. t.]. The revenue of the Raja is Rs. 30,000; tribute to British Government Rs. 1400. The Raja's militia consists of 8, and the polire force of 94 men. The State contains about 40 schools. Tradition affirms that this State was founded 3600 years ago by a hunter called Basara Basuk; its name is said to be derived from a giant Ranasur.

TALCHIRI.

TALCHIRI (*Talcher*).—One of the Petty States, with post office [m.]. Bounded on the north by Pal-Lahara; on the east by Dhenkanal; and on the south and west by Angul District. Area, 399 square miles. Population about 40,000. The chief feiture in this State is a coal-field. Iron and lime are also found near the banks of the Brahmani river. Small quantities of gold are found by washing the sand of the river, but little profit accrues to the workers. The only town of any size in the State is Talchiri, the residence of the Raja, situated on the right bank of the Brahmani, and containing about 500 houses. Talchiri is said to have been founded about 500 years ago by the son of an Oudh Raja, who forcibly ejected the savage tribe which had previously inhabited it. The title of Mahendra Bahadur was bestowed upon the late Chief as a reward for services rendered during the Angul disturbances in 1847. Revenue Rs. 51,930; tribute to the British Government Rs. 1030. The Raja's militia consists of 615, and the police force of 267 men. The State contains 15 schools.

TIGARIA.

TIGARIA.—Native State of Orissa. Area, 46 square miles. Population about 24,000. Bounded on the north by Dhenkanal; on the east by Atgar State; on the south by the Mahanadi river; and on the west by Baramba State. Although the smallest in size, Tigaria is, with the single exception of Banki, the most densely peopled of the Orissa Tributary States, being well cultivated, except among the hills and jungles at its northern end. Bi-weekly markets are held at two villages. The State contains only one village with a population of from 2500 to 3500. Tigaria is the chief village, and residence of the Raja. This little principality was founded about 400 years ago by Sur Tung Singh, a pilgrim to Puri from Northern India, who halted here on his way back, drove out the aborigines, seized the country, and founded the present family. It is said to derive its name from the fact of its having originally consisted of three divisions defended by forts (*trigarh*). Extensive portions of Tigaria were annexed by neighbouring Chiefs in the time of Maratha rule. Revenue Rs. 8,000; tribute Rs. 880. The militia consists of 393, and the police force of 77 men. The State contains 12 schools.

PABNA.

PABNA ( ) District of the Rajshahi Division , bounded on the north by Bagura, on the east by the Brahmaputra river, on the south-west by the Ganges or Padma river, and on the west and north-west by Nuddea and Rajshahi. Area, 1839 square miles. Population 1,362,392. District Head-quarters—Pabna town, 154 miles from Calcutta (Sara *ghat* 132 miles, thence 22 miles by palki dak).

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District. The other crops are wheat, barley, various pulses, oil-seeds, indigo and jute.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Pabna is mild, and not unhealthy as compared with the neighbouring Districts.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters and Sirajganj. Revenue about 8 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly two-fifths of the Revenue *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputy Collector, District and Sesssions Judge (who is also Judge of Bogra), Sub-Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Medical officer (who is also Superintendent of Jail), District Engineer, and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Pabna town *see* Pabna.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arankola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Astamanisha.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ataikola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagbati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baidya-Jamtail.—Village with post office [m.].

Bangan (*Bongong*).—Village with post office [m.].

Banwarinagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belkuchi.—Town situated on a branch of the Jumna river, with considerable trade in jute, cloth, rice, and other goods. [p. m. s. t.].

Bera.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Bhangabari.—Village with post office [m.].

Chatmohar (*Hariyal*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chuhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dapunia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Daulatpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Demra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhopadaha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dogachi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 60 miles from Pabna, *via* Poradaha (railway), and Sara *ghat* (Steamer), stations. Nearest railway station, Kushtea, 12 miles.

Dulai.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Garadaha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gunaigachha.—Village with post office [m.].

Handiyal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haripur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hatikamrul.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Himaitpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ichamati.—River of Pabna District ; a branch of the Padma or Ganges, given off about 7 miles south-east of Pabna town at the village of Dogachi. It flows through Pabna District, and joins the Harasagar a short distance below the confluence of that river with the Baral.

Malanchi.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Pabna *via* Sara *ghat* station. [p. m. s. t.].

Masundia (*Dhala Maldah*).—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Mathura.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohanpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nakalia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pabna.—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Pabna District ; also administrative head-quarters and second largest town of the District ; situated on both banks of the Ichamati. The town possesses two Benches (*Sadar* General and Independent) consists of 14 and 9 honorary magistrates respectively, municipality, police station, dispensary, circuit-house, Government English school, Manjhipara Indigo Factory ; 5 large *bazars.* [P. m. s. T.].

Pakoria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pangshi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Parsadanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patazia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pukurpar.—Village with post office [m.].

Purjana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Radhanagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Raiganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sadiachandpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Safulla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sagarkandi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Salap.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Santhia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sara.—Village with police station and dak bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Saraghat.—Steamer station, 22 miles from Pabna.

Satbaria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sayadabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Shahzadpur.—[illegible] [m. s. t.]. Contains Munsiff's Court and Independent Bench of 10 honorary magistrates.

Shakaripara.—Village with post office [m.].

Sirajganj.—Sub-division of Pabna District; also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated near the Jamuna or main stream of the Brahmaputra, 134 miles from Pabna *viâ* Sultanpur (60 miles), and Sara *Ghat* (52 miles). The town and civil station is 4 miles inland. It is a most important river mart with population about 25,000. The town is said to take its name from a local *Zamindar*, called Siraj Ali, who first opened a *bazar* here in the beginning of the present (1900) century. There are four *ghats* (landing-places) viz : Ferry *ghat* on the Dhanbandi river, Kalibari, Rahnabari, and the Jute Company's *ghat* in Machimpur. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Munsiff, Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station, market, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

Sthalbasantpur (*Old name Chouhally*).—Village with post office [m. s.]

Sujanagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Supgacha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Talat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tantiband.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tarash.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tetulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ullapara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

PALAMAU.

PALAMAU.—A newly formed District in Chutia Nagpur Division. It lies 110 miles to the north-west of Ranchi. Area, 4241 square miles. Population about 600,000. District Head-quarters—Daltonganj, 478 miles from Calcutta, or 84 miles from Gya by palki dak.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Palamau does not differ from that of Lohardaga District generally.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District possesses only one Sub-division of the same name. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests (Palamau Division), Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Surgeon. For further information regarding Daltanganj town *see* Daltanganj.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Balumath.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bisrampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Chandwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Chhatarpur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Daltanganj (*Old name for Palamau*).—Town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of Palamau District; prettily situated on the North Koel river, opposite the old town of Shahpur. The town is named after Colonel Dalton, late Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur. Population about 9000. Besides the usual District Staff, Palamau contains police station and a Bench of 1 honorary magistrate. A brisk local trade is springing up.

Daltanganj Coal-field.—The name given to an area of 200 square miles in the valleys of the Koel and Amanat rivers. The civil station of Daltanganj lies just beyond its southern border. Of the whole field, only about 30 square miles are considered by the Geological Surveyors to be important as coal-bearing tract.

Garhwa (*Garwa*).—Town on the Dauro river, 97 miles from Gya *via* Shergotty (20 miles), Madarpur (14), Naurangabad (10), Nobinagar (16), Husinabad (7), Moghiwana (18), and thence Garhwa (12). It is the chief distributing centre for the surplus produce of Palamau, and of a great part of Sirguja and the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur. The Garhwa market is held in the dry season, on the sands of the Dauro river. The town contains police station, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Hariharganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Hasaenabad.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Latehar.—Village with post office [m].

Lesliganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Madarpur.—Village with Dak Bungalow, 34 miles from Gya.

Mahuadand.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Manjhiwana.—Village with post office [m.].

Nagarutari.—Village with post office [m.].

Palamau.—Town in Palamau District. Contains Munsiff's Court, and post office [m. s. t.]. The nearest railway station is Arrah.

Panki.—Village with post office [m.].

Patan.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Ranka.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Satbarwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Shonpur.—Village with post office [m.].

PATNA.

PATNA (*Pataliputra* or *Palibothra*, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Magadha).—Division or Commissionership of Bengal. The name of Patna is derived from *patana*, literally 'the town.' The Division is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the east by Bhagalpur and Monghyr, on the south by Lohardaga and Hazaribagh Districts, and on the west by the Districts of Mirzapur, Ghazipur, and Gorakhpur in the North-Western Provinces. It comprises the Districts of Patna, Gya, Shaha-

bad, Durbhanga, Muzafferpur, Saran and Chumparan. Total Area, 23,675 square miles ; and population 15,811,014.

PATNA.—District in the Division of the same name ; being bounded on the north by the river Ganges, which separates it from Saran, Muzafferpur, and Durbhanga ; on the east by Monghyr ; on the south by Gya ; and on the west by Shahabad. Area, 2076 square miles ; population 1,710,004. Divisional and District Head-quarters—Bankipore, 338 miles from Calcutta by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—The staple crop is rice. Among the other crops of the District are wheat and barley, Indian corn, gram, peas, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, a little mustard, several other oil-producing plants, and poppy.

MANUFACTURES.—Patna is one of the two places in British India where opium is manufactured by Government. It is also famous for its fabrics in woven gold and silver. Silk and cotton cloths, and muslins rivalling those of Dacca, are also manufactured here.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Patna is considered remarkably healthy. The prevailing winds are east and west, in almost equal proportion.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of *Sudar* or head-quarters, Dinapore, Barh and Behar. Revenue about 30 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly one-fifth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Commissioner, 2 Personal Assistants to Commissioner, Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, 3 Sub-Judges, 2 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Schools (Behar Circle), Principal, 4 Professors, Law Lecturer (Patna College), Head Master (Patna Collegiate School), Deputy Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of Schools (Patna Division), Head Master (Patna Training College), Demonstrator of Anatomy and Teacher of Midwifery, Teacher (Therapeutics and Materia Medica), Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery ; (Temple Medical School), Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Superintendent of Vaccination (Behar Circle), Inspector of Local Works, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Bankipore and Patna towns *see* under their respective names.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alabakhshpur.—One of the business quarters of Patna city, with large trade in oil-seeds.

Alamganj.—One of the *thanas* (police circle) of Patna city.

Asthayan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Athmulgola.—Village with post office [m.].

Attahserai (*Islampur*).—Trading village and police station, with post office [m. s. t.]. Centre of tobacco trade ; thousands of *maunds* are brought annually from Muzafferpur District, and collected in large store-rooms, whence they are distributed throughout the Districts of Patna, Gya and Hazaribagh.

Bahpura.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baikanthpur.—Town situated on the Ganges, 5 miles below the point where the Poonpun joins that river. Baikanthpur is a place of great sanctity, thronged by pilgrims at the festival of *Sivaratra*.

Bankipore (*Mithapur*).—The civil station of Patna, also railway junction station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of Patna District; 6 miles from Patna city. Forms a western suburb of Patna city, and is inhabited almost entirely by the European residents of that town. The houses of the Europeans, and the police lines, judicial courts, and other public buildings, extend for the most part along the old bank of the Ganges. The railway station is in the quarter called Mithapur. Bankipore has a *Maidan*, a church, jail, police station, and independent Bench of 17 honorary magistrates, dak bungalow, hotel, dispensary, racket-court, billiard-room, and Post office [m. s T.].

Barh.—Sub-division of Patna District, also town, railway station, municipality and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the Ganges, 33 miles from Patna. Population about 15,000. The town contains Assistant Magistrate's and Collector's office, an independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Beapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Begumpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Behar.—Sub-division of Patna District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of Behar Sub-division; situated on the Panchana river, 40 miles from Patna. Population about 55,000. The town contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, Opium Agency, Independent Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, police station, dak bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.]. Considerable trade is carried on here. The most remarkable building in Behar is a large *sarai* or inn, built for the use of Hindu and Muhammadan pilgrims. The tomb of Shah Makhdum, on the south bank of the river, is resorted to by about 20,000 Musalmans once a year, a large fair being held on the occasion. Many other tombs are found in the city, which also contains several ancient mosques, and the ruins of an old fort, covering more than 300 acres of ground. Nearest railway station Bukhtiarpur, 18 miles. Conveyances are obtainable.

Bihta.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Patna [p. m. s.t.].

Bikram.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.], 31 miles from Patna *via* Bihta station, 8 miles. Ekka or bullock-carts available.

Bukhtiarpur.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Patna. Contains dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest station for Behar.

Chandi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chauk Kalan.—One of the *thanas* (police circle) of the Patna city.

Colonelganj.—River side mart, situated west of Gulzarbag, forming one of the large business quarters of Patna city, and the centre of a large trade in oil-seeds and food grains.

Dawdpore.—Village with post office [m.].

Deegah.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Deegahghat.—Junction station (railway and steamer), 13 miles from Patna *via* Bankipore station (T. & C.).

Dinapore (*Danapur*).—Sub-division of Patna District, also cantonment, railway station, municipality, and military head-quarters of Patna District ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 11 miles from Patna. It is divided into two parts, the cantonments and the Nizamat or municipal area. Population of the cantonment,and the town proper, about 40,000. The military force consisted of 2 European and 1 Navie infantry regiment, with 2 batteries of Royal Artillery. The cantonment magistrate (who is also Judge of the Small Causes Court of that cantonment) administers the whole Dinapore Sub-division. The road from Dinapore to Bankipore, 6 miles in length, is lined throughout with houses and cottages ; in fact, Dinapore, Bankipore, and Patna may be regarded as forming one continuous narrow city hamuied in between the Ganges and the railway. The town contains independent Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, church,, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Dostnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Ekangar-Serai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Futwah.—Town and railway station, 8 miles from Patna city ; situated at the junction of the Poonpun with the Ganges, and supported in a great measure by river traffic. Population about 12,000. Futwah is also a place of considerable sanctity. Five festivals are held here annually, when large numbers of pilgrims bathe in the sacred river. At the *Waman Dwadasi*, or festival commemorating an incornation of Vishnu in the form of a dwarf, about 12,000 persons bathe at the junction of the Poonpun with the Ganges. Futwah contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Geriak.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], on the Panchana river. The name is derived from *ek-giri*, or ' one hill. ' South-west of the village, and on the opposite side of the river, stands the peak at the end of the double range of hills commencing near Gya, which is identified with Fa Hian's Solitary Mountain. The ruins of Geriak, which are full of archæological interest. They are the remains of Jarasandh's country house erroneous for the ascent to Geriak must always have been too arduous to render it a place of luxurious retirement. The popular belief is that Krishna, on his way to challenge Jarasandh to combat, crossed the river at this point, and a bathing festival is annually held at the spot in the month of Kartik to commemorate the event.

Gobindpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Gulzarbagh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gurhatta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Harnaut.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Hilsaha.—Town and head-quarters of a police circle. Large market and post office [m. s. t.]

Jhowgunge.—One of the suburbs of the Patna city with an independent Bench of 8 honorary magistrates.

Karatoya (*Karto*).—River of Northern Bengal, rising in the Baikanthpur jungle in the extreme north-west of Jalpaiguri District, flows through Rungpur District and joins with the Halhalia in the south of Bogra District, and the united stream becomes the Phuljhur.

Khagole. Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates.

Khusrupur (*Nawada*).—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Patna. Contains dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Khwaja Kalan.—One of the *thanas* (police circle) of Patna city.

Kusanagarapura (*the town of the Kusa grass*).—Ancient city situated within the vicinity of the rocky hills called Rajagriha. The object of interest are the hot springs, which are annually visited by thousands of pilgrims, Hindus, Jains, and even Muhammadans. Every third year, a large fair is held on the site of these springs. The water has a sulphurous taste.

Lai.—Village with post office [m.].

Loodikatra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maharajganj.—Town and mart, also one of the large business quarters of Patna city ; trade in food-grains and oil-seeds.

Mahendru.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malsalami.—One of the *thanas* (police circle) of Patna City.

Maner.—Village and head-quarters of police circle ; situated a few miles, below the junction of the Son with the Ganges. Population about 6,000.

Maroofgunge.—Mart and the most important of the business quarters of Patna city. Extensive river traffic. [p. m. s. t.].

Masaurhi.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Patna *via* Bankipur station. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mokameh.—Town and railway junction station situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 50 miles from Patna. Considerable trade in country produce. Police station and post office [m. s.].

Mokameh Ghat.—Steamer station [R.], 52 miles from Patna.

Monair.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Muhumadpore.—Town (which forms in reality a suburb of Barh) with population about 9000. [p. m.].

Nagar-Nosha.—Village with post office [m.].

Naubatpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Neora.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pabbera.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Paliganj.—Small town situated near the Son river, about 30 miles from Patna city. [p. m. s. t.].

Pandarak.— Railway station, 39 miles from Patna.

Patna (*Azimabad*).—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Patna District, also chief city, railway station and largest municipal town in Behar ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges. It is a place of great antiquity. In the District of Patna, the principal mart is Patna city, a place of considerable importance as a commercial depôt. One of the most curious buildings in Patna is the old Government Granary, or Gola, a high domeshaped store-house. The Patna College is a fine brick building. The Government manufacture of opium is carried on in buildings (at Gulzarbagh), about 3 miles to the eastward. The chief Muhammadan place of worship is the monument of Shah Arzani, about the middle of the western suburb. He died here in the year of the Hijra 1032, and his shrine is frequented both by Muhammadans and Hindus. In the month of Zilkad there is an annual fair held on the spot which lasts three days, and attracts about 5000 votaries. Adjacent to the tomb is the Karbala, where 10,000 people attend during the *Muharram* festival. Close by is a tank dug by the saint, where once a year crowds of people assemble, and many of them bathe. The mosque of Sher Shah is probably the oldest building in Patna, and the Madrasa of Saif Khan the handsomest. The only other place of Muhammadan worship at all remarkable is the monument of Pir Bahor. The Sikhs have a place of worship of great repute, called the Har-mandir, which owes its celebrity to its having been the birth place of Govind Singh, the last great teacher of the sect. In spite of the antiquity of Patna, the total absence of ancient edifices is not to be wondered at, for quite modern buildings fall into decay as soon as they are at all neglected. A few gardens in and about Patna are cultivated with roses, for distilling rose-water ; and some of them cover a third of an acre in extent. The town contains a Munsiff's Court, dispensary, Roman Catholic Church, Bank of Bengal, Delhi and Landon Bank, L. D. Agency and post office [m. s. T.].

Patna Canal.—Canal on the Son System ; branches off from the Eastern Main Canal in Gya District, about 4 miles from the village of Barun, where the Son is crossed by an anicut which diverts the water into the Eastern and Western Main Canals. Length 79 miles. The course of the canal from its commencement is, in general, parallel with that of the Son ; but shortly after entering Patna District, it bends to the east, following an old channel of the Son, and joins the Ganges at Digha, a village situated between Rankipur and Dinapur.

Phulbari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pirbahor.—One of the *thanas* (police circle) of Patna City.

Poondarakh.—Village with post office [m.].

Poonpoon (*Dumri*).— Railway station, 14 miles from Patna *via* Bankipore station.

Rajagriha.—A range of rocky hills ; of which one is called Baibhar, on the side of which was the famous Sattapanni Cave, where the first Buddhist Synod was held in 543 B. C. The second hill, Ratnagiri is the one called 'the fig-tree cave,' where Buddha meditated after his meals, identical with the Rishigiri of the *Mahabharatha*. A paved Zigzag road leads to a small temple on the summit of this mountain, which is still used

by Jains. The other two hills have also Jain temples. A watch-tower on the extreme eastern point of the range corresponded with a similar tower immediately over the city. One tower still exists, and also the foundations of the second tower.

Rajagriha (or *Rajgir*).—Ruins identified with Rajagriha, the residence of Buddha and capital of the ancient Magadha. Rajagriha means 'the royal residence,' was also known as Giribraja 'the hill surrounded' ; and under this name the capital of Jarasandh, King of Magadha, is mentioned both in the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. Traces of the outer wall around the ancient town of Rajagriha may still be seen, about 4½ miles in circumference. The new Rajgir is about two-thirds of a mile north of the old town. According to Buddhist annals, it was built by Srenika or Bimbisara, the father of Ajata Satru, the contemporary of Buddha, and therefore not later than 560 B. C. The town stood upon the north-west corner of a fort, which is an irregular pentagon in form, and apparently of great antiquity. At the south-west extremity are traces of a more modern fort, with stone walls, which might have been a kind of citadel. It occupies a space of about 600 yards.

Sadikpore.—Village with a Bench of 10 honorary magistrates.

Sahsarai.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Saidabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Saksohra.—Village with post office [m. .].

Sarmehra.—Village with post office [m.].

Sherpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Silao.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Sultanganj.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.—A Division or Commissionership of Bengal, constitutes the central portion of the great Gangetic delta, and comprises the Districts of Calcutta and Twenty-four Parganas, Nuddea, Jessore, Murshidabad and Khulna (each of which *see* separately). Area, 12,068 square miles. Population 8,535,126.

PURI.

PURI (*Pooree*) —District forming the southern portion of the Orissa Division ; being bounded on the north by the Native States of Banki and Athgarh, on the east and north-east by Cuttack District, on the south-east and south by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the District of Ganjam (Madras Presidency) and the Native State of Rampur. Area, 2473 square miles. Population 944,998. District Head-quarters—Puri town, 297 miles from Calcutta by steamer *via* Chandbali and Cuttack.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice is the staple crop of the District. The other crops comprise pulses, jute, hemp, flax, oil-seeds, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, turmeric (*haldi*), baigun (Solanum melongena), potatoes, red pepper, and betel-leaf.

making, the
nufacture of Puri is salt, which is made by solar evaporation,
and the tract to the north and east of the Chilka
Lake.

CLIMATE of Puri does not differ from that of the Cuttack District.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters and Khurda. Revenue about 7, and expenditure nearly 1, lakhs of rupees. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Port Officer, Civil Surgeon, (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Puri town *see* Puri.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Astarang.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balianta.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Balipatna.—Village with post office [m.].

Banpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barkul.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Begunia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhanpur.—Village and head-quarters of police circle.

Bhargavi.—River ; a branch of the Koyakhai, one of the distributaries of the Mahanadi. Leaving the Koyakhai near Sardaipur village, it flows in a southerly direction until it reaches a point 6 or 7 miles from the coast, when it turns abruptly to the west, and empties itself into the Chilka Lake.

Bhubaneshwar (*Bhuvaneshwar*).—The temple city of Siva, and a celebrated place of pilgrimage. Seven thousand shrines once clustered round the sacred lake of Bhubaneshwar. Not more than 600 now remain, and these are nearly all deserted and in ruins. [p. m. s. t.].

Bolgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Chandaka.—Village with post office [m.].

Chilka Lake.—A shallow inland sea, situated in the south-east corner of Puri District, and in the extreme south extending into the Madras District of Ganjam. It may be regarded as a gulf of the original Bay of Bengal. Smallest area, 344 square miles in the dry weather, increasing to about 450 during the rainy season. Average depth, from 3 to 5 feet, scarcely anywhere exceeding 6 feet. At the southern extremity of the lake stands the populous and important village of Rambha, having an extensive trade in grain with Orissa, for which it gives salt in exchange. A steam launch plies between Rambha and Burukudi on the Puri side, a distance of about 34 miles. The Chilka Canal, connecting the southern extremity of the lake with the Rushikolya river, is 7 miles in length, and navigable throughout the year. Large quantities of grain and salt are [illegible] to and fro along it.

Daya (*'The river of Mercy'*).—The western distributary of the waters of the Koyakhai river, in Orissa, through Puri District into the Chilka Lake.

Delang.—Village with post office [m. s. t].

Gop.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Jankia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kakatpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalapathar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanarak (*Black Pagoda*).—Ruined temple situated on the sea-shore of the Bay of Bengal, 19 miles north-west of Puri town. This temple forms one of the most exquisite memorials of sun-worship in India—one of the religions of the Vishnuvite type into which Buddhism disintegrated, and which afterwards gave place to another form of Vishnuvism represented by Jagannath. It was built between 1237 and 1282 A. D. It is now a picturesque ruin, looking down upon the sea.

Karmala.—Village with post office [m.].

Khandgiri.—Hill situated about 12 miles west of the road from Cuttack to Puri, and 5 miles east of Bhubaneshwar. Twin sandstone hills, Khandgiri and Udayagiri, rise abruptly out of the jungle, separated by a narrow gorge, each of which is honeycombed into caves and temples cut out of the rock. These cave dwellings are believed to form the very earliest memorials of Buddhism in India. They are of various ages, and of different degrees of architecture. These sandstone caves, as a whole, represent ten centuries of human existence, or from 500 B. C. to 500 A. D. The oldest are on Udayagiri hill, the more modern ones being on Khandgiri, whose summit is crowned by a Jain temple erected by the Marathas at the end of the last century.

Khorda.—Sub-division of Puri District, also town and head-quarters of Khorda Sub-division and police circle (*thana*); situated on the high road from Cuttack to Ganjam in Madras Presidency. Sub-divisional Staff includes Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sub-Deputy Collector, and Tehsildar. A Bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Kusbhadra.—A deltaic distributary of the Koyakhai branch of the Mahanadi, which, after throwing off a branch, the Prachi, falls into the Bay of Bengal a little south of the Kanarak temple.

Lion's Gate.—Place of post office [m. s. t.].

Manikpatna.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nabha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nalbana (*literally 'the Reed Forest'*).—Island in the Chilka Lake, about 5 miles in circumference, and nowhere more than a few inches above the level of the water. The island is entirely uninhabited, but is regularly visited by parties of thatchers, for the sake of its abundant growth of reeds and high grasses.

Niali.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Nimapara.—Village with post office [m.].

Nun.—One of the principal rivers of Puri District. It rises in the central portion of the District, and after a south-westerly course falls into the Daya. The united streams find their way, under the name of the Daya into the Chilka Lake.

Parikud.—Group of islands lying to the east of the Chilka Lake, which have silted up from behind, and are now partially joined to the narrow ridge of land which separates the Chilka from the sea. Salt making is largely carried on in the Parikud islands, by the process of solar evaporation.

Piple.—Village with dak bungalow and police station. [p. m. s. T.].

Puri.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Puri District, also chief town of District and municipality ; situated on the coast, 53 miles south of Cuttack. Area, 1837 acres, including the whole *Kshetra* or sacred precincts of the town. The ordinary resident population is about 25,000, but during the great festivals of Jagannath the number is sometimes swollen by as many as a hundred thousand pilgrims. Puri has a great temple with three pagodas dedicated to Krishna (under the name of Jagannath), to Balaram, and to Subhadra. The present temple was built A. D. 1198, and is supported by taxes levied on the pilgrims by the Brahman priests, who used formerly to induce many to cast themselves in front of the *rath* or Car at the *rath jatra* or Car Festival (which takes place in June or July), when they were crushed to death by the wheels. It is supposed this was originally a Buddhist shrine appropriated by the Brahmans. The land here is held rent-free on condition of performing certain services about the temple. The Government offices lie upon the beach, with the sandy ridge between them and the town. A *Sadar* Bench of 9 honorary magistrates, police station, dispensary, Zilla School, Normal School, dak bungalow and Post office [m. s. T.].

Rani-nur ('*The Queen's Palace*').—Rock cave in Khandgiri Hill. One of the most modern of a series of cave-temples with which Khandgiri and the neighbouring hill of Udayagiri are honeycombed. The earliest of these excavations exhibit what are believed to be the oldest memorials of Buddhism, and the first human dwellings yet discovered in India. The Rani-nur is the latest and most elaborate of these exacavations, to which dates have been variously ascribed from 200 B. C. to 1,000 A. D.

Ranpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sar Lake.—A back-water of the Bhargavi river, situated to the north-east of Puri town. Length 4 miles ; breadth 2 miles. This lake has no outlet to the sea, and is separated from it by sandy ridges, which are entirely destitute of inhabitants.

Satyabadi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tangi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

PURNEAH.

PURNEAH.—District forming the north-eastern portion of the Bhagalpur Division. In old times it formed part of the ancient *Mithila*, and, according to Hindu tradition, was governed by a Raja whose daughter

was Sita, the wife of Rama. The District is bounded on the north by Nepal and Darjeeling ; on the east by Maldah, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri ; on the south by the river Ganges ; and on the west by Bhagalpur. Area, 4,993 square miles. Population 1,944,658. District Head-quarters—Purneah town, 246 miles from Calcutta *via* Sahebganj and Monihari Ghat, railway stations.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice is the most important crop in Purneah. Next to rice, tobacco, jute and indigo.

MANUFACTURES.—Indigo is the most important manufacture in Purneah. There are 34 factories in the District, with 31 subsidiary works ; of which only 3 are owned and managed by Natives. *Bidri* ware, a local manufacture, is made from a mixture of pewter and brass, inlaid with silver ; it is chiefly used for hookah-stands, plates, and jugs, etc. Blanket weaving is carried on by the shepherd caste, almost exclusively in the south and west of the District. Gunny is largely woven from jute in the Kissenganj Sub-division by women of the lower castes. Paper manufacture is carried on in Kissenganj town by a colony of Musalmans, who intermarry only among themselves, and who subsist solely on the profits of their special trade.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Purneah District is of an intermediate character between that of Behar and Central Bengal. Purneah is the most eastern District, that distinctly feels the hot and dry west winds so prevalent in Behar and Upper India. The most unhealthy season of the year is towards the close of October, when the rains cease, and the flooded lands begin to dry up, filling the air with malarial exhalations from decaying vegetations. At this season the popularion suffers greatly from fever. The District is in consequence generally considered unhealthy by the people of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Arrareah, Kissengunge and *Sadar* or head-quarters. Revenue about 18 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sesssions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Munsiff, Special Sub-Registrar, Superintendent of Police, Head Master Zilla School, Minister, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Purneah town *see* Purneah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Anchra Ghat.—Railway station, 56 miles from Purneah.

Arrareah (*Old name Basantpur*).—Sub Division of Purneah District (head-quarters at Rohikpur). It is a small village and railway station on the Panar river, 32 miles from Purneah town. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, police station, a vernacular and a primary school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Asurgarh.—Ruins of fort, said to be named after Asura, one of

[illegible] built houses [illegible] brothers are represented as having been Domkata Brahmans, and to have lived about 57 B. C. Asurgarh is 4 miles from Dulalganj village, a little east of the Mahananda, and covers an irregular space about 1200 yards in circumference.

Bagnagur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bahadarganj.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Bakra.—A small and rapid stream of North Behar. Rises in the Morang or Lower Himalayan range, and joins the Panar, 5 miles north of Arrareah.

Balarampur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Baldiabari.—Village about 1½ miles from Nawabganj. The scene of a battle between Shaukat Jang, Nawab of Purneah, and Siraj-ud-Daula (October, 1756), in which the latter was completely victorious.

Barara.—Village with post office [m.].

Barhiya-Golah.—Village with post office [m.].

Barsoe.—Village and railway station, also police outpost station, 12 miles from Purneah *via* Katihar station. The village has one of the largest weekly markets in the District. [p. m. s t.].

Beni Rasulpur.—Village situated on the Kankai river ; distant 6 miles from Kadba and 26 from Purneah town. It is the only village in the District with a considerable number of masonry buildings, and is the residence of the Muhammadan *Zamindars* or landholders.

Benugarh.—Fort in the Kissengung Sub-division. Only the foundations and portions of the walls remain. The fort is one of five which were built in a single night by five brothers, Brahmans, who are said to have lived in the Vikramaditya, or about 57 B. C.

Bhariadangee.—Village with post office [m. s. t.],

Bikour.—Village with post office [m.].

Caragolah.—Village situated on the left bank of the Ganges, 27 miles from Purneah by carriage dak. It derives its chief importance from being the site of one of the largest fairs in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The fair is held on a large sanday plain, on ground belonging to the Maharaja of Durbhanga. During the continuance of the fair, which lasts for ten days, the plain is covered with streets of small shops constructed of bamboos and matting, in which nearly every article required for domestic use is to be found. Caragolah contains a police outpost station, and Dak Bungalow or staging inn. A native firm of carriage-owners is also established here. [p. m.].

Chopra.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Churli.—Village with post office [m.].

Damdaha.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.].

Debiganj.—Railway station, 50 miles from Purneah.

Delhi-Dewanganj.—Village with post office [m.].

Dholbaja.—Large village situated on the Matiyari road, 40 miles from Purneah. Primary school.

Dingraghat.—Village with Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. t.], 20 miles from Purneah.

Dulalganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumarhat.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Ekamba.——Village and one of the chief seats of commerce in the District, with trade in agricultural products, spices, piece-goods, hides, ect., carried on at permanent markets.

Forbesganj.—Railway station 42 miles from Purneah.

Goalpokhur.—Village with police station. [m. s.].

Gokulnagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Husainganj.—Village with post office [m. s.], 31 miles from Sahebganj station *via Zamindari ghat*, 1 mile by steamer, thence 30 miles by bullock-carts or horse.

Islampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kadwa.—Village and Munsifee (head-quarters at Saifganj). Police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kala Kusi.—River, which marks one of the old beds of the Kusi. Although it still presents to some extent the character of a river, it is so broken up by diverging, re-uniting and interlacing channels, that it is almost impossible to determine where it begins or what is its course. It may, however, be considered to have its rise under the name of the Kamla, near Raniganj, in the north of the District ; whence it flows southward to Purneah town, where it receives its principal tributary, the Saura, and falls into the Ganges, south-east of Manihari, opposite Sahebganj.

Kaliaganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kalindri (*Kalindi*).—River of Northern Bengal, an offshoot or distributary of the Kusi in Purneah District, entering Maldah about 6 miles north of Haiatpur town, near which place a natural connection has been effected with the Ganges. The main stream, however, runs a winding course in a south-easterly direction past Haiatpur for 20 miles, till it joins the Mahananda at Maldah town.

Kanwa Ghat.—Steamer station, about 60 miles from Purneah by rail.

Kasba.—Town and railway station, 5 miles from Purneah. It forms the largest centre of the rice trade in the District. Large vernacular school, police outpost station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kasba-Amaur.—Village and police station. [p. m. s.].

Katiyar (or *Hufla Saifganj*).—Town and railway station, 18 miles from Purneah. It is the head-quarters of the sheep-breeding trade of the District. The population of town itself is under 2,000 ; but it is closely surrounded by suburban villages, which being up the total number of inhabitants to about 10,000. The town contains a vernacular school, and a police outpost ; there are also 3 Muhammadan mosques, a Hindu temple, and two old tanks. [p. m. s. t.].

Khanabari.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kharuda.—Village with post office [m.].

Kilparah.—Village with post office [illegible].

Kissengunge (*Krishnaganj*).—Sub-division of Purneah District, also municipal town and head-quarters of Kissengunge Sub-division and police circle; situated on the high road to Darjeeling, east of the Mahanánda river, 40 miles from Purneah *viâ* Dingra Ghat by horse dak or bullock-train. Sub-divisional Staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munsiff, and Assistant Superintendent of Police. There is also a Bench of 14 honorary magistrates, dispensary, Sub-registry office, English school, police station, dak and staging bungalows, and post office [m. s. T.].

Koorsakanta.—Village with post office [m.].

Kootigola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Korah (*Gandwara*).—Village with police station and post office [m.], 14 miles from Caragolah by Shigram.

Kusi.—River of Northern Bengal. In the early part of the 18th century, it passed below Purneah town, but it has since worked westwards across about 50 miles of country to its present line. According to Hindu legend, this river is Kausiki, the daughter of Kusik, Raja, King of Gadhi. Although the daughter of a Kshatriya, she was the wife of a Brahman; and on giving birth to a son, who preferred the warlike exploits of his mother's race to the sacred duties of his father, she became changed into a river.

Kusiargaon.—Railway station, 19 miles from Purneah.

Manshai.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Purneah. [p. m.].

Matiari.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Monihari.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Purneah. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Monihari Ghat.—Railway station 35 miles from Purneah.

Mynanagar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nawabganj.—Village situated 34 miles from Purneah town, and 12 from the banks of the Ganges, opposite Sahebganj. Population about 2,000. The village is said to have been founded in order to protect the route from Purneah to Rajmahal, which was infested by ganges of robbers. Nawabganj contains an old fort in ruins, primary school and post office [m. s. t.].

Palasi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Panar.—River formed by the junction of a number of hill streams rising in Nepal. Its course is first south-east through Sultanpur and Haveli Purneah *parganas*, then southwards through Kadba and Hatanda to the Ganges.

Panjpara.—Village with post office [m.].

Purani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Purneah.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Purneah District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and administrative head-quarters

of the District of the same name ; situated on the east bank of the Saura river. Population about 18,000. The old civil station of Rambagh, formerly a western suburb, now lies within the centre of the town. About 1820 the station became one of the most unhealthy in Bengal. About 1835 the Government offices were removed to higher ground, 2 miles west of the military lines of Purneah. After this change there was an appreciable improvement in the health of the officials and other residents ; but the town still retained its unpopularity. Purneah has a considerable trade in jute. There is a *Sadar* Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, police station, dak bungalow, and Post-office [m. s. T.].

Ramnagar.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Raniganj.—Small town on the river Kamla, 16 miles due west of Basantpur. It is a seat of trade in rice, indigo, jute, tobacco, etc. The town contains police station, a primary school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Rautara.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Purneah.

Rupadaha.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sonali.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Purneah.

Sontha.—Village with post-office [m. s. t.].

Srinagar.—Village with post office [m. t.].

RAJSHAHI.

RAJSHAHI.—Division or Commissionership of Bengal ; being bounded on the north by the independent States of Sikkim and Bhutan ; on the east by Goalpara District, Kuch Behar State, the Garo Hills, Maimensingh and Dacca Districts ; on the south and south-west by the Ganges or Padma river, separating it from Faridpur, Nuddea, and Murshidabad Districts ; and on the west by Maldah and Purneah Districts, and the independent State of Nepal. Area, 17,351 square miles. Population 8,019,187.

RAJSHAHI.—District in the Rajshahi Division ; bounded on the north by Dinajpur and Bogra, on the east by Bogra and Pabna, on the south by the Ganges and Nuddia, and on the west by Maldah and Murshidabad. Area, 2,330 square miles. Population 1,313,336. Divisional Head-quarters Jalpaiguri, and District Head-quarters, Rampore Beauleah, 184 miles from Calcutta *via* Nator railway station.

PRODUCTIONS.—Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the District. In addition, wheat, barley, and Indian corn are grown to a small extent ; and various pulses and oil-seeds are raised from the rice-fields during the cold season.

MANUFACTURES.—A little of the native-wound silk is woven into a coarse cloth for local use ; and there is a special manufacture in certain villages of brass and bell-metal ware of a peculiarly fine quality.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Rajshahi does not differ from that common to all Lower Bengal. The rainy season sets in about the middle of June and lasts till the end of October.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sadar or head-quarters, Naogaon, and Nator. Revenue about 12 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-third of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, Munsiff, District Superintendent of Police, Principal of College, Head Master Collegiate School, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), District Engineer and Muhammadan Marriage Registrar. For further information regarding Beauleah town *see* Beauleah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Atrai.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Beauleah and Nator station, [p. m. s. t.].

Bagmara.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Balihar.—Village with police station. [m. s. t.].

Baraigram (*Baraiganj*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Baral.—River in Bengal, an important offshoot of the Ganges in Rajshahi District. It leaves the parent stream near Charghat police station, and flows eastwards through the southern portion of the District, until it passes into Pabna. The Baral throws out two offshoots to the north, the Musa Khan and the Nandakuja, the latter a river of some magnitude, which joins the Atrai a short distance to the north of the Chalan *bil*.

Beauleah (*Rampur-Beauleah*).—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Rajshahi District, also chief town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of Rajshahi District ; situated on the north bank of the Ganges, 28 miles form Nator station, Population about 24,000. Besides the usual public offices, there is a *Sadar* Independent Bench of 17 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Burigaon.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Chalan-Bil.—Lake or large marsh in Rajshahi District, lying between Singra, a village on the Nator and Bogra road, and the north bank of the Baral river in Pabna District. Length 21 miles ; breadth, 10 miles ; total area, about 150 square miles in the rains, and 20 square miles during the dry season.

Charghat.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chaugram.—Village with post office [m.].

Dangapara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dighapatiya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dubalhati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Durgapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Eslamgati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghoramara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gojagari.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle, situated in

the extreme west of the District, on the bnnks of the Ganges. Considerable river traffic with the North-Western Provinces. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Gopalpur.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Beauleah, *via* Nator station. [p. m. s. t.].

Gumani.—Name given to the Atrai river of Northern Bengal, where it passes through the southern extremity of the Chalan *bil*, in Rajshahi District, whence it enters Pabna.

Joari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kajla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kalam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaligram.—Village with post office [m.].

Kasimpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khajura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kusambi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lakshmanhati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lalor.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Lalpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s.], 45 miles from Beauleah, *via* Gopalpur, railway station.

Madhanagar.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Beauleah *via* Nator station. [p. m. s. t.].

Malsera.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Manda.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.] ; situated on the west bank of the Atrai river. Seat of an annual fair in honour of Rama, on the occasion of the Hindu festival *Ram Navami*, held in March or April. The fair is attended by about 15,000 people from all parts of the District.

Nandakuja.—River, an offshoot of the Barai, which it leaves at Nandakuja factory, and rejoins after a nearly semi-circular course (for the last six miles of which it passes through the centre of the Chalan *bil*).

Nandigram.—Village with post office [m.].

Naogaon (*Nowgong*).—Sub-division of Rajshahi District, also chief village and administrative head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the west bank of the river Jamuna. Important as the centre of the *ganja* (hemp) cultivation of Rajshahi ; it is from this small tract of country that nearly the whole of India is supplied with the narcotic. Population under 6000. Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, an independent Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Narad.—A name given to three different streams in Rajshahi District. (1) The first is a small offshoot of the Ganges, which it leaves a few miles below the town of Rampur Baeuleah, and thence flows into the Musa Khan near Putiya. A short distance north of Putiya, (2) another stream, also called the Narad, though in no sense a continuation of the former watercourse, leaves the Musa Khan, and flows eastward

[illegible] Narad, a branch of the Nandakuja. The united streams fall eventually into the Atrai just above its junction with the Nandakuja.

Nator.—Sub-division of Rajshahi District, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name: situated on the north bank of the Narad river, 28 miles from Beauleah. Population about 10,000. Nator is a compact town clinging close around the Rajbari or palace of the Nator Rajas, who rose into powers in the earlier half of the last century, and gradually obtained possession of almost the entire District. Their estate now holds only the third or fourth rank in Rajshahi. The town contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, an independent Bench of 12 honorary magistrates, Assistant Engineer's office, dispensary, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Nohata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panchupur.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Patul.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Potishar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Premtoli.—Village, where an annual religious trading fair is held on the 20th day of the moon of Aswin, to celebrate the anniversary of the visit of the reformer-saint Chaitanya to Gaur, the former capital of Lower Bengal.

Puthia.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Rampur-Beauleah.—*Sadar* station of Rajshahi *see* Beauleah.

Rajapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Raninagar.—Village and railway station, 51 miles from Beauleah town. [p. m. s. t.].

Sarda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Singra.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tahirpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Talanda.—Village with post office [m.].

Tanor.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Wala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

RUNGPUR.

RUNGPUR.—District occupying the central portion of the Rajshahi Division; bounded on the north by Jalpaiguri District and Kuch Behar State; on the east by the Brahmaputra river, separating it from Goalpara and Maimensing; on the south by Bogra; and on the west by Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri. Area, 3486 square miles. Population 2,065,464. District Head-quarters—Rungpur town, 338 miles from Calcutta *via* Khana, Sahebganj, and Katihar, railway stations. The name of Rungpur—'the abode of bliss'—is said to be derived from the legend that Raja Bhagadatta, who took part in the war of the *Mahabharatha*, possessed a country residence here.

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops being rice, jute, oil-seeds, tobacco, potato, sugar-cane, and ginger ; and even the patches of waste land yield a valuable tribute of reeds and cane.

MANUFACTURES.—There are few special industries in Rungpur. Paper is manufactured from jute in certain villages. Other products are cotton carpets, silk cloth, baskets and mats, brass-ware, ornaments carved in ivory and buffalo's horn.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Rungpur does not differ materially from that common to all Lower Bengal. Diseases of a malarious origin are prevalent in the rainy season and winter, but during the remainder of the year the atmosphere is clear and dry.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters, Nilphamari, Kurigaon, and Gaibanda. Revenue about 17 lakhs of rupees ; and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, Sub-Judge, 2 Munsiffs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Head Master Training School, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Deputy Inspector of Schools, and District Engineer. For further information regarding Rungpur town *see* Rungpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akbarbandar.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief trade jute and tobacco.

Badarganj.—Trading village and produce depôt, also railway station, 13 miles from Rungpur. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Chief trade—rice, paddy, and mustard seed.

Bagua.—Village with post office [m.].

Bamandanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barabari.—Village and head-quarters of police a circle.

Barabari Siding.—Railway station, 23 miles from Rungpur.

Barakhati.—Town or collection of villages in Rungpur District. Population about 13,000.

Baruni.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basudebpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Belka-Nababganj.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief trade—jute and mustard. [p. m. s. t.].

Betgari.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief trade—rice, tobacco, jute and gunny.

Bhabaniganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bharatkhali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhitarbanda (*Dinhata*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhotmari.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief trade—jute, tobacco and ginger. [p. m. s. t.].

Bhurangamari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Boragari.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief exports—Rice, mustard, jute and gunny-bags.

Bura-Dharla (or *Nilkumar*).—Tributary of the Dharla river. The name would seem to imply that this was at one period a channel of the Dharla.

Burir Hat.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief exports, jute and tobacco.

Chhalapak.—Depôt in Rungpur District. Trade in jute and lime.

Chhanchia Mirganj.—Depôt in Rungpur District. Trade in rice and jute.

Chilahati.—Village and railway station, 63 miles from Rungpur *via* Parbatipur station. [p. m. s. t.].

Chilmari.—Trading village situated on the banks of the Brahmaputra river. Considerable export trade in rice, paddy and jute. [p. m. s. t.].

Darwani (*Daroani*).—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Rungpur, *via* Parbatipur station. [p. m. s. t.]. Seat of an annual fair of considerable importance, at which cattle and horses form the principal articles of sale.

Daudpur.—Depôt in Rungpur District. Trade in rice, paddy, and mustard.

Dhaperhat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dharla Left Bank.—Railway station, 39 miles from Rungpur.

Dharla Right Bank.—Railway station, 35 miles from Rungpur.

Dimla.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Domar.—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Rungpur, *via* Parbatipur station. [p. m. s. t.].

Fulkumar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gagla.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District, lying between the Sankos and Dharla rivers. Chief exports, jute, tobacco and ginger.

Gaibandha—Sub-division of Rungpur District, also chief village of the Sub-division of the same name, 41 miles from Rungpur by bullock-cart, or 5 miles from Kaliganj steamer station. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, Independent Bench of 16 honorary magistrates, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Gajghanta.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief exports, jute and lime. [p. m. s. t.].

Gharialdanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Ghoramara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gobindjanj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Gurjipara.—Trading village with an export of rice, paddy, and mustard.

Jaldhaka.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Jatrapur.—Trading village and junction station (steamer and railway) [R.], near the river Dharla, 43 miles from Rungpur. Exports—jute and mustard-seed. [p. m. s. t.].

Kakina (*Kankina*).—Market village, situated on the left bank of the Tista river. Exports of jute, tobacco, and sugar. [p. m. s. t].

Kalidoharghat.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kaliganj.—Village and police station, situated on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, and a port of call for the Assam river steamers. Considerable exports of rice and jute. [p. m. s. t.].

Kamarjani.—Market village situated on the right bank of the Manas river. Large exports of rice and jute. [p. m. s. t.].

Kaunia.—Village and junction station (railway and ferry), on the right bank of the Tista river, 11 miles from Rungpur. Considerable exports of jute and tobacco. Refreshments at dak bungalow. [p. m. s. t.].

Kishoriganj—Market village, situated on or near the Sankos river. Exports of rice, jute, and tobacco. [p. m. s. t.].

Kulaghat.—Village and important trading mart, situated on the right bank of the Dharla river. Export of jute, tobacco, and ginger. [p. m. s. t.].

Kurigram (*Kurigaon*).—Sub-division of Rungpur District, also village, railway station and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Dharla river, 33 miles from Rungpur. A tobacco and jute mart. The village also contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, Munsiff's Court, an Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police stasion, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kursha.—Village with post office [m.].

Lalmanirhat.—Railway station, 26 miles from Rungpur *via* Teesta junction.

Madarganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahiganj.—Town situated in the vicinity of, and within the municipal limits of, the civil station of Rungpur. Dispensary. [p. m. s. t.]

Mirganj.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief trade, rice, jute, and tobacco.

Mithapukur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]

Mogalhat.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Rungpur *via* Teesta station. [p. m. s t.].

Nageshwari.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.]

Naldanga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nilphamari (or *Bagdogra*).—Sub-division of Rungpur District, also chief village, railway station and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 43 miles from Rungpur, *via* Parbatipur station. Population about 6,000. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collecto's office, Munsiff's Court, an Independent Bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Nisbetganj.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Palashbari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panga.—Village with post office [m. s. t.

Payaraband.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Payra langa.—Village with post office [m.].

Pirgachha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pirganj.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajarhat.—Railway station, 26 miles from Rungpur.

Rungpur.—*Sadar* or head-quarters Sub-division of Rungpur District, also chief town, railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the north bank of the Ghagat river. Population about 15,000. Rungpur is a municipality, and consists besides the civil station, of the hamlets of Mahiganj, Dhap, and Nawabganj. The town contains the District head-quarters courts and offices, a *Sadar* Independent Bench of 20 honorary magistrates, police station, dak bungalow, jail, dispensary, public library and reading room and post office [m. s. T.].

Saidpur.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Rungpur, *via* Parbatipur. Contains a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Shadulapur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Shyamganj (*Shamganj*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shyampur (*Shampur*).—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Rungpur. [p. m. s. t.].

Singherdabrihat.—Railway station 23 miles from Rungpur.

Sundarganj.—Trading village and produce depôt in Rungpur District. Chief exports—rice, mustard seed, and jute. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tepa-Madhupur.—Village with post office [m.].

Tista.—Railway junction station, 17 miles from Rungpur. Contains dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Tograi Hat.—Railway station, 28 miles from Rungpur.

Tulshighat.—Village with post office [m.].

Tushbhandar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ulipur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

SARAN.

SARAN.—District, forming one of the north-western Districts of the Patna Division. Bounded on the north by Gorakhpur, on the east by Champaran and Muzafferpur, on the south by the Ganges, separating it from Shahabad and Patna, on the south-west by Azimgarh, and on the west again by Gorakhpur. Area, 2653 square miles. Population 2,467,477. District Head quarters—Chupra, 374 miles from Calcutta, *via* Bankipur, Digha Ghat, and Paleza Ghat, stations.

MINERALS.—The minerals found in Saran District are *Gulbar sora* and nodular limestone of excellent quality used for metalling the roads, and is exported in large quantities to Patna.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the chief crop; the other cereals cultivated are wheat, barley, and Indian corn. Green crops comprise *matar* or peas, *khesari*, gram, *arhar*, *mug*, *urid*, beans, sweet potatoes, mustard-seed, etc. cotton, hemp, and flax are also grown. Special crops comprise tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo and opium.

CLIMATE.—The seasons in Saran are very similar to those of Mozufferpur, but perhaps a little hotter. The hot weather begins about the end of March; and in a fortnight afterwards, hot westerly winds begin to blow during the day. At night, the wind comes generally from the east, and the temperature is comparatively cool, being lowered by occasional thunderstorms. The rains set in about the middle of June, and continue, with intermissions, till about the end of September or the middle of October. September is by far the most trying month of the year; the air is damp and steamy, while the sun's rays are extremely strong. The cold weather begins about the middle of October, and continues till the beginning of March.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 Sub-divisions of Gapalganj, Sewan and *Sadar* or head-quarters. Revenue about 20 lakhs of rupees; and the expenditure nearly one-fourth of the revenue. The total number of estates 4207, with 45593 registered proprietors or coparceners. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 3 Munsiffs, Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master Zilla School, Medical Officer (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and District Engineer. For further information regarding Chupra town *see* Chupra.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amnaur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Anarpur.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Chupra.

Ander.—Village with post office [m.].

Aphur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Arakpore.—Village with post office [m.].

Badram.—Village with post office [m.].

Banlapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Banwarchak.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Chupra. [p. m.].

Baragaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 51 miles from Chupra. Nearest railway station Savan, 14 miles by ekka, *via* Mirganj.

Barauli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barharia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Basant.—Village with post office [m.].

Basantpur.—Village with [illegible] post office [m. s. t.].

Bazar-Bandi (*Khujwa*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhatapokhar.—Village and railway flag station [illegible] miles from Chupra. [p. m.].

Bhoreh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chainpur.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Chainwa.—Village and railway flag station, 21 miles from **Chupra.** [p. m.].

Cherand.—Village situated on the main stream of the Ganges, 7 miles east of Chupra. Contains the remains of an old fort, and a ruined mark.

Chupra.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Saran District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [R.], and administrative head-quarters of Saran District ; situated on the left bank of the Gogra, about a mile above its confluence with the Ganges. It is a long straggling town, 4 miles in length, with a breadth nowhere exceeding half a mile. Population about 45,000. The town contains the usual Government courts and offices, jail, police station, ragular and municipal Benches of 10 and 7 honorary magistrates respectively, dak bungalow, handsome *sarai* or rest-house, Government English School, and charitable dispensary. It has also a station of the German Lutheran Mission. It is a place of importance, and contains many wealthy native banking houses. Goods of all kinds are obtainable in the *bazar*, pottery and brass utensils forming a specialty. [p. m. s. T.].

Chupra Kacheri.—Railway flag station, 2 miles from Chupra town.

Darauli.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Daronda.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Chupra. [p. m. s. t.].

Daudpur.—Village and railway flag station, 12 miles from Chupra. [p. m.].

Digha Ghat.—Junction station (railway and ferry steamer) [T. & C.], 29 miles from Chupra.

Digwara.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Chupra. [p. m. s. t.].

Dyalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ekma.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Chupra. [p. m. s. t.].

Enai.—Village with post office [m.].

Garkha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gopalganj—Sub-division of Saran District, also chief village and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, and of a police circle (*thana*). Sub-divisional staff includes Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Muns-iff. Primary school [illegible] office [m. s. t.].

Gothni.—Town situated on the east bank of the Little Gandak river, 54 miles north-west of Chupra town. Noted as being a principal seat of the sugar manufacture. The town possesses 4 sugar refineries, and has a large export trade. Fine *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

Gultanganj (*Goldinganj*).—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Chupra. [p. m. s. t.].

Hariharpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Hathuwa (*Hatwa*).—Village with dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. It is also a place of residence of the Maharaja of Hathuwa, a wealthy Hindu landholder, who owns 1339 villages in Shahabad, and 46 villages in neighbouring Districts. His estate comprises an area of 390,015 local *bighas*, and yields him a gross rental of Rs. 1,022400 including cesses, of which Rs. 277,650 is paid to Government as land revenue and cesses. The estate has been held by the present family from a period anterior to the Muhammadan conquest to the Province, and the succession is said to have been uninterrupted during a line of 102 Rajas.

Husainganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 6 miles from Chupra.

Hussunpora.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ichawapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katiya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khodai-Bagh.—Village with post office [m].

Kopa-Samotha.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Chupra. [p. m. s. t.].

Kuchaikote.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maharajganj.—Town situated in the centre of Saran District, 25 miles north-west of Chupra, and 10 miles south-east of Sewan. Next to Revelganj, Maharajganj is the largest *bazar* in the District, especially for the export of grain and spices ; imports of English and native iron, salt, and piece-goods. Police outpost and post office [m. s. t.].

Maharani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mairwa.—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Chupra. [p. m.].

Manjhi.—Town and police station on the Gogra. Population about 8,000, chiefly engaged in river traffic. [p. m. s. t.].

Mashrak.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Meerganj.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Mirzapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mokair.—Village with post office [m.].

Muhammadpur.—Village and produce depôt in Saran District. Population 5,000. One of the principal rice-importing marts of the District.

Mustafabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Nabiganj.—Village with post offi

Nagra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nayagaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Pachrukhi.—Village and railway flag station, 32 miles Chupra. [p. m.].

Paleza Ghat.—Junction station (railway and steamer), [T. & C.], 29 miles from Chupra.

Panapur.—Agricultural town with about 7000 population.

Parsa.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Paterhi.—Village with post office [m.].

Raghunathpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramkola.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Revelgunge (or *Godna*).—Town, railway station, and municipality ; situated just above the junction of the Ganges and Gogra, and built along the banks of the latter river ; the largest mart in Saran District. The native name of this town is Godna. Revilgunge is the great changing station, where the boats from Lower Bengal tranship their cargoes of rice and salt into the Fyzabad and Gorakhpur boats, which give in exchange wheat, barley, pulses, and oil-seeds. Several Calcutta firms are represented in the town. Population about 15,000. The town contains two benches (independent and municipal), each of 3 honorary magistrates, dispensary, *bazar*, and post office [m. s. T.]. It is celebrated as the residence of Gautama, the founder of the school of Nyaya philosophy or Indian logic. No traces of his dwelling exist : but a wretched hovel and a pair of shoes are still pointed out to pilgrims, Fair held here twice a year.

Revelgunge Ghat.—Railway station, 7 miles from Chupra.

Sahajitpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Santa.—Village and railway flag station, 13 miles from Chupra. [p. m.].

Sarai.—Railway station, 44 miles from Chupra, and 25 miles from Mozufferpore.

Saran (*Old name for Chupra*).—Head-quarters Sub-division of Saran District.—*see* Chupra.,

Sarharwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Sewan (*Aligange* or *Savan*).—Sub-division of Saran District, also town, railway station [R.], municipality and head-quarters of the Sewan Sub-division ; situated on the Daha river, 37 miles from Chupra. Population about 16,000. The place is noted for the manufacture of superior [illegible] brass vessels, and chintzes. Sub-divisional offices of Sub-Deputy [illegible] Munsiff, Assistant Engineer, and Assistant Surgeon. Police [illegible] T.]. There are also a regular bench of 3

Shapur-Satihar.—Village with post office [m.].

Simaria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sisawan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sonpur.—Village and railway station ; perhaps the most widely known place in the District ; situated at the confluence of the Gandak and the Ganges, 34 miles from Chupra. It contains police station and post office [m. s. t.]. The village has a resident population of about 300 souls, but is famous for its great fair, held for ten days during the full-moon of Kartik. This is probably one of the oldest *melas* in India, its origin being said to be contemporaneous with Rama and Sita. It was at Sonpur that Vishnu rescued an elephant, who had gone to drink, from the clutches of a crocodile. A temple was subsequently erected here by Rama, when on his way to Janakpur to fight for Sita. Sonpur is considered to be a spot of exceptional holiness. The fair, attended by great numbers of persons, lasts a fortnight ; but it is at its height two days before, and two days after, the bathing in the Ganges. The chief articles of trade are elephants and horses and piece-goods. But the great attraction of Sonpur is the annual race meeting, the occasion of one of the most agreeable social gatherings for Europeans held in Northern India. A large camp is pitched in a magnificent grove. There are also an excellent race course and stand. The races last for a week.

SHAHABAD.

SHAHABAD.—District, forming the south-western portion of the Patna Division ; bounded on the north by Ghazipur and Saran, on the east by Patna and Gya, on the south by Lohardaga, and on the west by Mizapur and Benares Districts, Area. 4365 square miles. Population 2,063,337. District Head-quarters—Arrah town, 368 miles from Calcutta by rail *via* Chord Line.

PRODUCTIONS.—The chief staple of Shahabad is rice. The other crops include—wheat, barley maize and other cereals ; gram, peas, lentils, and several other green crops ; *til*, linseed, castor-oil, and mustard ; many kinds of vegetebles, cotton, hemp and jute, poppy, sugar-cane, betel-leaf, tobacco, safflower, indigo, etc.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Shahabad is fairly healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of *Sadar* or head-quarters, Buxar, Sasseram and Bhubooah. Revenue about 25 laksh of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 5 Deputy Magistrates and 6 Depnty Collectors, Superintendent of Distillery, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, 3 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, Minister, Civil Surgeon, Town and District Executive Engineers, and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Arrah town *see* Arrah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adhara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 100 miles from Arrah. Nearest railway station, Zamania, 60 miles.

Agiaon.—Town with post office [m. s. T.], 12 miles from Arrah. Steamer leaves Arrah every Tuesday and Saturday for this place.

Arrah (*Ara*, *Nasratgarh*).—Head-quarters Sub-division of Shahabad District, also the administrative head-quarters and most populous town of the District; and a railway station and municipality. Population about 5,000. The town is well built, and has a *Sadar* Bench of 13 honorary magistrates, police station, High School, dispensary, dak bungalow, and the usual public offices. [P. m. s. T.].

Arrah Canal.—A branch of the Son Canal system in Shahabad District. It commences at the fifth mile (from the head works at Dehri) of the Main Western Canal, and follows a northerly course, passing Arrah town; finally falling into the Gangi *nadi* which communicates with the Ganges. Length 65 miles.

Ayer.—Village with post office [m.].

Baidyanath.—Village containing a ruin, with many obelisks and images, attributed to Madan Pal, a Sivira Raja.

Banas.—River of Shahabad District. At first it is merely a spill channel from the Son, which it leaves near Belta village; as it proceeds northwards, it becomes the drainage channel between the Arrah Canal and the Bihiya branch of the Son Canal System. After passing under the railway between Arrah and Bihiya, it turns to the east, and finally falls into the Gangi *nadi*. It contains very little water, except during the rains.

Barhampur (*Barahpur*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barhara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Behea.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Arrah. [p. m. s. t.]. Considerable local trade.

Belauti.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Benwalia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhagwanpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bihiya.—A branch Canal of the Son irrigation System, branching from the 27th mile-post of the Arrah Canal, and extending to a small watercourse connected with the Ganges, near Bihiya village, a distance of 30½ miles. It has 7 distributary channels, which again have small cuts or trenches leading in all direction to convey the water over the fields.

Bhubooah.—Sub-division of Shahabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Bhubooah Sub-division, and of a police circle. Contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office [p. m. s. t.].

Buxar.—Sub-division of Shahabad District, also chief town, municipality, railway station [R.], and head-quarters of Buxar Sub-division, and of a police circle; situated on the south bank of the Ganges, 43 miles from Arrah. Population about 20,00. Considerable traffic is carried on both by rail and river, principally in sugar, cotton, piece-goods, and salt. Sub-divisional Staff consists of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and Munsiff. There is also a central jail, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. Buxar is a place of great sanctity, and is said to have been originally called *Vedagarabha*, 'the womb of the Vedas, as many of the inspired writers of the Vedic hymns lived here.

Buxar Canal.—A branch of the Main Western Canal of the Son Canal System, which leaves the Main Western Canal at the twelfth miles from the head-works at Dehri, and runs in a northerly direction until it joins the Ganges at Buxar.

Chainpur.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 7 miles west of Bhubooah. Population about 3,500. An old fort, a mosque, and the ruined temple of Mandeswari (5 miles east of the town) are the objects of interest here.

Chand.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chausa.—Village and railway station close to the east bank of the Karamnasa, 50 miles from Arrah. Police outpost station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chausa Canal.—A branch of the Son Canal system, leaving the Buxar Canal at the second mile, which latter takes off from the Main Western Canal at the 12th mile from the head-works at Dehri. Length, 40 miles.

Chenari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Darauti.—Village 5 miles north-east of Ramgarh. Contains some old remains attributed to the Suars or Saviras.

Darihat.—Village with post office [m.].

Dehree.—Town with police station, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.], situated on the west bank of the Son river. Noted as the site of the head-works of the Son Canals, and of the workshops designed by Mr. Fouracres in 1869-70, to construct and maintain the various stone, wood, and iron works, distributed over the canal system. To the north of the Dehri town is a large indigo factory, the property of Messrs. Gisborne & Co.

Dhamar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhangain.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhansoe.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dinara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumraon.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 33 miles from Chupra. Contains a bench of 6 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Dumraon Canal.—Branch of the Arrah Canal, forming a portion of the Son system. It is 40 miles long, with 12 distributaries, and leaves the main Canal at the 17th mile.

Durgauti.—Village with post office [m.].

Garhani.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gunri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Guptasar.—Sacred cave about 7 milev from Shergarh and 18 miles from Sasseram. It is situated in a glen ; and the entrance, about 18 feet wide by 12 high, lies a little way up the hill. The surface of the interior is every-where broken and irregular, and masses of rock project from the sides. There are three galaries in the cave, one of which contains the

chief object of worships, viz. a stalactite revered as Mahadeo. This cave has never been thoroughly explored, but its various windings are said to be half a mile long.

Jagdispur.—Town and municipality; contains an independent bench of 4 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s.].

Jehanabad—Village with dak bungalow and post office [ ].

Kachwa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kayamnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khargarh.—Village with police station and post office [m. t.].

Kheri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khutaha.—Village with post office [m.].

Koath—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Koilwar—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Arrah. [p. m. s. t.].

Manjhwari.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Masar.—Village 6 miles west of Arrah. The old name of Masar, was Mahasara; but the original name was Sonitpur, famous as the residence of Banasur, whose daughter Ukha was married to a grandson of Krishna. There is a Jain temple here, with several Brahmanical images. It bears an inscription dated 1386 A. D. The town contains 14 fine old wells and numerous tanks. The population of the old town has been estimated at about 20,000. At present it is only a straggling village, half a mile long by a third of a mile broad. A colossal image found at Masar was in 1882 removed to Arrah, and the fragments being pieced together, it was set up in the public garden at that place.

Mohania.—Village with police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Distance 22 miles from Zamania railway station.

Murar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nasriganj.—Town and police outpost station, situated on the Koelwar-Dehri road, about half a mile from the river Son. Population about 7000. The central town of the escheated Government estate of Bibi Maula Baksh. Large trade in bamboos and wood, and considerable manufacture of sugar and paper. [p. m. s. T.].

Nawanagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Neazipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimaz.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Noan.—Village with post office [m.].

Nokha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Patana.—Village in Bhubooah Sub-division, sometimes called Srirampur, from a hamlet of that name which now occupies part of the ruins to the south-west of the village. In the immediate neighbourhood of Patana, is a *linga*, surrounded by a wall and some broken images, the largest of which represents Mahavira, or the warlike monkey. Many other remains are scattered about.

Piru (*Piaro*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Raghunathpur.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Arrah [p.m. s. t.].

Rajpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Ramgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Rotasgarh.—Hill fort with post office [m. s. t.], about 30 miles south of Sasseram town, overlooking the junction of the Koel with the Son river. The principal place of interest in the District from an antiquarian point of view. It derives its name from Rohitaswa, (Rohidas), son of Harischandra, a Hindu King of the Solar dynasty, whose image was worshipped on this spot till destroyed by Aurangzeb. The remains of the fortress occupy a part of the table-land of Rotasgarh, about 4 miles from east to west, and 5 miles from north to south, with a circumference of nearly 28 miles. Much of the area is bare rock, but there is also a large quantity of red soil. The hill is accessible by 83 paths, of which four are called the great *ghats* ; and the rest *ghatis*. The principal antiquities of Rotasgarh are two temples built by Man Sing ; a small mosque ascribed to Aurangzeb ; and the palace with the building known as the *bara dwari* or twelve gates, where business was transacted.

Sahar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarinja.—Village with post office [m.].

Sasseram (*Sahsram*).—Sub-division of Shahabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of a police circle, and of Sasseram Sub-division ; situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 72 miles south of Arrah. The name Sasseram signifies one thousand toys, because a certain Asur or infidel who lived here had a thousand arms, each holding a separate plaything. The town is noted as containing the tomb of the Afghan Sher Shah, who conquered Humayun, and subsequently became Emperor of Delhi. The remarkable mosque of Chandan Shahid is situated on a lofty hill east of the town. Sub-divisional Courts and Offices of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munsiff, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Assistant Surgeon. There is also an independent bench of 8 honorary magistrates, a dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. Routes from Zamaniah *via* Mohani and Jehanabad, 48 miles ; or from Arrah *via* Dehree, 72 miles ; or from Buxar *via* Bedali, 57 miles.

Seosagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Shapur-Pati.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shergarh.—Ruined village, 20 miles south-west of Sasseram. This spot was selected by Sher Shah as the site of a fortress soon after he had begun strengthening Rohtas, which he abandoned on discovering the superior advantages of Shergarh.

Simri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sinha.—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Son Canals.—A grand system of irrigation works in the Province Behar, taking its name from the Son river. It consists of a series of

[illegible] all branch off from an anicut or dam thrown across the Son at the village of Dehri.

Tilathu.—Village and police outpost, situated 5 miles east of the gorge by which the Tutrahi, a branch of the Kudra river, leaves the hills. This spot is sacred to the goddess Totala. This gorge itself is half a mile long, terminating in a sheer horse-shoe precipice from 180 to 250 feet high, down which the river falls. The object of interest is an image (bearing the date Samvat 1389 or 1332 A. D.), which represents a many-armed female killing a man springing from the neck of a buffalo. A fair is held here every year on the last day of *Kartik*, which is attended by about 100,000 persons, many from distant places. [p. m.].

SIKKIM.

SIKKIM.—Native State in the Eastern Himalaya Mountains; bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British District of Darjeeling, and on the west by Nepal. It is a small mountainous tract, covering an area of about 1550 square miles, with an estimated population of 7,000. The capital is Tumlong, where the Raja resides during the winter and spring, usually going to his estates at Chumbi in Tibet in summer to avoid the heavy rains of Sikkim. The Tibetan name for Sikkim is *Dingjing* or *Demojong*, and for the people *Deunjong Mars*; the Gurkha name for the people of Sikkim (which has been adopted by English writers) is *Lepcha*; but they call themselves *Rong*, according to Mr. Clements Markham.

Productions.—Near Mintugong are some copper mines worked by Nepalese. The chief cultivated crops in the valleys and in the clearings on the hills of Sikkim are wheat, buckwheat, barley, *murua*, maize, and a little rice; but no more grain is grown than suffices for local consumption. Cardamoms and oil-seeds are cultivated in the low valleys in the extreme west of the State. Plantains, oranges, and other fruits are grown in the gardens. Cattle and ponies are imported from Tibet.

Commerce.—There are several trade routes through Sikkim, from the British District of Darjeeling into Tibet; but owing partly to the natural difficulties of the country, and partly to the jealousy of the Tibetans, these are not much used. At Rangpo-tang, on the Tista, and at other points, there are good cane-bridges, and in some places there are raft-ferries; but all roads are mere hill bridle-paths, and communication is exceedingly imperfect and difficult.

Climate.—The ranges between Darjeeling and Tumlong are lower than Darjeeling itself, and generally less cool; whilst the deep narrow valleys of most of the rivers have a hot and stifling climate, notorious for its malaria and jungle-fever. The rainfall, like that of Darjeeling, is very heavy. There is usually a little dullness, and perhaps rain, late in December and early in January; after which the weather remains bright and clear until May, when storms, growing more and more frequent, usher in the rainy season, which lasts till October.

REVENUE.—The land is not assessed, and pays no revenue. The assessment is on the revenue-payer personally.

ADMINISTRATION.—There are twelve Kazis in Sikkim, and several other officers with various names exercise jurisdiction over specific tracts of land. Each of these officers assesses the revenue payable by all the people settled on the lands within his jurisdiction, and keeps the greater portion for himself, paying over to the Raja a certain fixed contribution. At the same time, he has no proprietary right in the lands though the Kazis have at least a kind of hereditary title to their office. The Kazis and other officers exercise limited civil and criminal jurisdiction within the lands the revenue of which they collect, all important cases being referred to the Raja, and decided by Changzod (the minister) and the Diwans, who are at present three in number. A Deputy Superintendent of Chinkona plantation is stationed here.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chhola.—Lofty range of the Himalayas, forming the eastern boundary of Sikkim, and separating it from Bhutan and Tibet. It runs south from the immense mountain of Dankia (23,176 feet), situated 50 miles east-north-east of Kanchanjanga, and is, throughout its length, much higher than the parallel Singalila range, which forms the western boundary between Sikkim and Nepal. The most northern pass is the Taukra (16,000 feet), from the Lachung valley to the Ammochu valley. Next in order towards the south is the well-known Chhola pass (14,500 feet). This pass is on the direct route from Tumlong. Seven miles south of the Chhola pass is the Jelep pass (14,400 feet), much frequented by Tibet traders with Darjeeling, and connected with that station by a good bridle road. South of the Jelep pass, the range is a wilderness of forest.

Dankia.—Mountain in the north of the Chhola range ; height 23,176 feet ; situated 50 miles east-north-east of Kanchanjanga. The well-known but little-frequented Dankia pass (elevation, 18,400 feet), at the head of the Lachung valley, is four miles west of the Dankia peak.

Gantak.—Village with post office [m. t.]. An Assistant Political Agent and Executive Engineer hold their offices here.

Kanchanjanga.—An immense mountain peak in the Eastern Himalayas, on the boundary between Sikkim and Nepal. The second loftiest measured mountain in the world ; elevation, 28,176 feet. This peak is 130 miles east of Gosainthan, and forms the extreme eastern horn of the Nepal Himalayas.

Kanchanjhau.—A lofty spur of the Himalayas, forming the northern boundary line of Sikkim.

Ranjit, Great.—River, which rises in Independent Sikkim, flows through Darjeeling District, and falls into the Tista.

Ranjit, Little.—River, rising in the Singalila range, on the borders of Sikkim and Nepal. It flows generally in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Great Ranjit on its right bank.

Tista (*Teesta, Trisrota*).—A large river of Northern Bengal. It

rises in the Chatamu Lak[illegible] said to have another source be-[illegible]njanga; flows through Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Rungpur [illegible]nd finally falls into the Brahmaputra below Bagwa in the latter [illegible]t. The Sankrit names for the Tista are Trishna and Trisrota; the [illegible]g implying 'thirst,' the latter, 'three springs. The Kali *Purana* the following account of its origin :—'The goddess Parvati, wife of [illegible]was fighting with a demon (Asur), whose crime was that he would [illegible]ay worship her husband and not herself. The monster becoming thirsty during the combat, prayed to his patron deity for drink; and in consequence, Siva caused the river Tista to flow from the breast of the goddess in three streams, and thus it has ever since continued to flow.

SINGBHUM.

SINGBHUM (*Sinha-bhumi*, 'Lion Land').—District, forming the south-eastern portion of the Chutia Napur Division. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Lohardaga and Manbhum, on the east by Midnapur, on the south by the Tributary States of Orissa, and on the west by Lohardaga and the Tributary States of Chutia Nagpur. Area, 3753 square miles. Population 545,488. District Head-quarters—Chybasa, 260 miles from Calcutta. Nearest railway station, Purulia, 70 miles.

MINERALS.—Iron in a nodular form is obtained in most of the hill ranges. Ore also occurs in the form of a black earth, which is rich in metal, and is usually found in stratified masses, which to have to be dug out and broken in pieces before smelting. Gold is found in minute quantities in the sands of the rivers in the form of spangles. Copper is worked near Chaibasa. Nodular limestone (*kankar*) occurs all over the District, but not in sufficient quantities to be useful for road-making. Slate and coloured earths are founded to the south-west of Chaibasa. Soapstone occurs in several places, and is manufactured into cups and platters.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops of the District, besides rice, are wheat, Indian corn, peas, gram, mustard, sugar-cane, cotton, and tobacco.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Singhbhum is dry. The civil station of Chaibasa is healthy, but the jungle-clad hill tracts are so malarious that they cannot be visited with safety before the month of November. December and January are the coldest months. The weather in the hot season is extremely trying.

ADMINISTRATION.—There are no Sub-divisions in this District. Revenue about 1 lakh of rupees, and the expenditure nearly three-fourths of the revenue. *District Staff*— Deputy Commissioner, Medical Officer and Sub-Assistant Commissioner exercing powers of a Magistrate, 1st class; Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector exercising civil powers of a Munsiff, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Chybasa town *see* Chybasa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amda.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Chakradharpur [illegible]

Angarbari.—A detached peak of the Saranda Hills ; height, 2137 feet.

Baharagura—Market village ; one of the chief trading places of the District. [p. m. s. t.].

Chaitanpur.—Hill range in Kharsawan estate ; greatest elevation 2529 feet. Crossed by the old road to Chutia Nagpur, but not accessible for wheeled traffic.

Chakradharpur.—Village and railway station, 142 miles from Chybasa, *via* Purulia station. Contains Executive Engineers' office, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Chybasa.—Chief town, municipality and administrative head-quarters of Singbhum District ; situated on rising ground overlooking the right bank of the river Roro, and commanding a pleasant view. Population about 8,000. Besides the Deputy Commissioner's residence and the ordinary Government buildings, there are a few masonry houses, forming a short street, belonging to grain and cloth merchants. Jail, police station, Government English School, a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, charitable dispensary and Post office [m. s. T.]. A large fair, attended by 20,000 visitors from all parts of Singbhum, is held annually at Christmas time ; on the last day of the year, races, national dances, and athletic sports take place. Chybasa is the only place in the District which has permanent shops, occupied by dealers in *tasar* silk cocoons, cloth, and grain.

Gailkura—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghatsila.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Haludpukur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jiraikola (*Monarpur*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Kakpara.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalikapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kandra.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Chakradharpur.

Kapargadi.—Range of hills (belongs to the Raja of Dalbhum), rising abruptly from the plain to the Kapargadi peak, 1398 feet above sea-level, from whence the range runs in a south-easterly direction, until it culminates in the Tuiligar Hill, 2492 feet high. Thence the ridge gradually widens out, and forms the northern limit of the Meghasani range in the Orissa Tributary State of Mayurbhanj. On the north of the ridge are copper-bearing rocks, extending for a distance of 80 miles. These copper beds were formerly worked by European companies, but on too expensive a scale to yield a profit,

Kharsanwa (*Kharsawan*).—One of the petty States in Singbhum District. Area, 145 square miles ; total population about 32,000. Revenue Rs. 18,000. The Thakur or Chief is a Hindu Rajput. This State, with others in Chutia Nagpur, was ceded to the British by the Marathas. The Chief is under engagements binding him to right administration, and his

decisi[illegible]ases are subject to appeal to the Commissio[illegible] Chutia Nagpur. [p. t.].

Kolhan.—Tract of country forming a Government estate in Singbhum District. Area, 1905 square miles, with 883 villages, and a population of about 200,000 persons. The indigenous village system of the Kols, based upon a federal union of villages under a single divisional head-man, which is gradually dying out elsewhere in Chutia Nagpur, still survives in this tract. A group of from 5 to 20 villages forms a *pirhi* or *pir*, each of which has its own *munda* or village head, all of whom are subject to the authority of the *manki* or divisional head-man, who exercises the functions of divisional collector of rents and of divisional police superintendent within the limits of his *pir*. Every *munda* or village head is responsible for the payment of the revenue, and for the detection and arrest of criminals in his own village, to the *manki* or divisional head of the *pir* ; and this latter official is in his turn responsible to Government. For acting as revenue collectors, the *mankis* receive a commission of one-tenth, and the *mundas* one-sixth, of the rent which passes through their hands. Besides these duties, the *mankis* and *mundas*, each in his degree, have certain informal powers to decide village disputes and questions of tribal usage.

Layada.—Range of hills running from east to west, and throwing out numerous rocky spurs into Singbhum District.

Parahat.—Sequestrated estate in Singbhum District. Area, 791 square miles ; population about 60,000. The estate is now under the direct management of Government.

Raghunathpali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Saraikala.—Political estate, and village of the same name. Weekly market and Bengali school.

Saranda.—Hill range in the extreme south-west corner of Singbhum District, bordering on Gangpur State. Consists of a grand mass of mountains, rising to the height of 2738 feet, known as 'Saranda of the seven hundred hills.' The population inhabiting this region is scattered over a few poor hamlets nestling in deep valleys and belongs for the most part to one of the least reclaimed tribes of Kols.

Saranda.—One of the *pirs* or groups of villages of the Kolhan, containing 88 villages, assessed at a Government revenue of rupees 580.

Sini.—Railway station, 22 miles from Chakradharpur.

SONTHAL-PERGANNAHS.

SONTHAL-PERGANNAHS (or *Santalia*).—District, forming the southern portion of the Bhagalpur Division. These Pergannahs, for the most part jungly tracts inhabited by Santhals, are partly in Bhagalpur and partly in Birbhum Districts. They are bounded on the north by Bhagalpur and Purneah ; on the east by Maldah, Murshidabad, and Birbhum ; on the south by Burdwan and Manbhum ; and on the west by Hazaribagh. Area, 5469 square miles. Population 1,754,196. District

Head-quarters—Nya-Doomka, 162 miles from Calcutta *via* Sainthia railway station.

MINERALS.—Coal and iron are found in almost all parts of the Sonthal-Pergannahs. The copper ore was found to be very poor. Picturesque waterfalls are formed near the villages of Kuskira, Shinhpur and Maharajpur, and there are several mineral springs in the District.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple food-grain of the District. The other crops are millets, wheat, barley, maize, various pulses and oil-seeds, jute, flax, sugar-cane, cotton and indigo.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the Sonthal Pregannahs varies in the different tracts. On the whole the winter months are very cool, and the hot season is correspondingly trying.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into six Sub-divisions of Deogarh, *Sadar* or Doomka, Godda, Jamtara, Rajmehal and Pakour. Revenue about 5 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-fourth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also District Judge), Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 4 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Assistant Settlement Officer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Civil Medical Officer, Superintendent of Vaccination, Deputy Inspector of Schools and District Engineer. For further information regarding Dumka town *see* Dumka.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amjora.—Village with post office [m.].

Babla (or *Dwarka*).—River of Lower Bengal ; rises in the Sonthal Pergannahs ; flows through Birbhum and Murshidabad Districts, and falls into the Bhagirathi.

Baidyanath-Deogarh (or *Deogarh*).—Sub-division of the District of the Sonthal-Pergannahs, also chief town, railway station, municipality and head-quarters of Deogarh Sub-division, 44 miles from Dumka. Sub-divisional staff consists of Deputy Mogistrate and Deputy Collector, and also Sub-Deputy Collector. Dak bungalow, police station and post office [m. s. T.]. The principal object of interest is the group of 22 temples dedicated to Siva, which forms a centre of pilgrimage for Hindus from all parts of India. The oldest temple is called Baidyanath, and is said to contain one of the twelve oldest *lingas* of Siva in India. A few ruins, like those of ancient Buddhist *Viharas* stand near the monolithic group.

Baidyanath.—Railway junction station, 40 miles from Dumka. [p. m. s. t.].

Bansloi.—Tributary of the Bhagirathi river, rising in the Sonthal-Pergannahs, and flowing a generally eastern course through Birbhum and Murshidabad Districts till it falls into the Bhagirathi opposite the large commercial town of Jangipur. As its name implies, it was largely utilised for floating down rafts of bamboos, till the neighbouring hills became almost denuded.

Barharwa (*Baharwa*).—Village and railway station, 87 miles

from Dumka and Rampore Hat stations. Contains post office [m. s. t.].

Bario.—Village with post office [m.].

Barkop.—Village and group of hills 9 miles north of Godda. They are four in number, nearly in line with one another; the two central peaks being conical, while the outside ones slope down to the plain in long irregular ridges. The village is at the foot of the hills, and is the seat of the Rajas of Barkop.

Benagaria.—Village with post office [m.].

Daman-i-Koh.—A tract of hilly country, literally 'Skirts of the hills', extending over portions of Dumka, Rajmehal, Pakur, and Godda Sub-districts. Area, 1366 square miles. The total population about 400,000. The Daman-i-koh is the property of Government, having been 'resumed' from the *Zamindars* who held it between 1780 and 1839, when the last formal resumption was effected. It has been kept exclusively for the hill tribes, who were first found in it, and for the Santals and other cognate primitive races who began to immigrate into it about 1820. Foreigners are not allowed to reside in this tract without special permission.

Dumkah (*Naya Dumka*).—Administrative head-quarters of the District of the Sonthal-Pergannahs, and also of Naya-Dumka Sub-division. It is one of the oldest British stations in Bengal; situated on the banks of the Mor river, 43 miles from Sainthia, and 38 miles from Rampore Hat, railway stations. Population about 3,000. Contains Sub-Deputy Collector's office, dak bungalow, small *bazar* and post office [m. s. T.].

Godda.—Sub-division of Sonthal-Pergannahs District, also chief town and head-quarters of a police circle, and of the sub-division of the same name, 30 miles from Ghogha railway station. Sub-divisional offices of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and of Sub-Deputy Collector. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Gumani.—River of the Sonthal-Pergannahs District, rises in the Rajmehal Hills in Godda Sub-division, and at first runs north-east into the Barhait valley. It is there joined by the Moral, coming from the northern hills; and the united stream, which has thus collected the entire drainage of the range, flows south-east through the Ghatiari Pass to join the Ganges near Mahadeo-nagar.

Hiranpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jagdispur.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Madhupur junction station.

Jamtara.—Sub-division of Sonthal-Pergannahs District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, 26 miles from Madhupur station. Sub-divisional offices of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and of a Sub-Deputy Collector.

Jarmundi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kamrabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Karmatar.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Madhupur junction station. [p. m. s.].

Katikund.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kotal-Pakur.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Rampore Haut station. [p. m. t.].

Madankotta.—Village with post office [m.].

Madhupur.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Dumka. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahagama.—Village with police station and post office [m.].

Maharajpur.—Village and railway station, 74 miles from Rampore Haut station. [p. m.].

Maheshmunda.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Madhupur junction station.

Maheshpur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahuagarhi.—The highest peak of a range of hills in Naya Dumka Sub-division, and within the Government forest reserve. The range rises to about 1500 feet in the form of a long ridge of unequal height, with numerous flanking spurs. One part is a table-land of considerable extent, on which it was at one time proposed to form a sanitarium.

Maluti.—Village with post office [m.].

Mihijam.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Jamtara station. [p. m.].

Mor (*Maureksha*).—River of Bengal, rising in the Tior Hill, a little east of Deogarh ; flows through Birbhum and Murshidabad Districts, and joins the Dwarka, which flows into the Bhagirathi. For some miles from its source in the Tior Mountain, the Mor is called the Motihara. At the summit of the hill, the people point out some roughly arranged blocks of rude stone, as the remains of the fort of one Khusial Singh, a Rajput adevnturer who established himself here as Raja of the hill people during the last century, and was slain in battle at the foot of the hills by the Kshattriya Raja of Handua, in a spot still known as 'Rajamara.'

Mori.—Hill in the Daman-i-koh tract of the Godda Sub-division. One of the principal peaks in the northern section of the Rajmehal Hills, overlooking the great central valley.

Motijharna.—Waterfall in the Daman-i-koh tract of the Rajmehal Sub-division ; picturesquely situated at an angle where two hill ranges meet, in the north-east corner of the District, close to the Maharajpur railway station. The fall is formed by the waters of a small hill stream, which leaps over two successive ledges of columnar basalt. The base of the lower ledge is being gradually eaten away into the form of a cave behind the fall. An annual fair is held here in February.

Nakrapahari.—Village with post office [m.].

Nanihat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pakur (*Pakaur*)—Sub-division of Sonthal-Pergannahs D[illegible] chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of Pakur Sub-di[illegible] circle (*thana*), 33 miles from Rampore Haut s[illegible] [illegible]visional offices of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy C[illegible] tor, and of a Sub-Deputy Collector. [p. m s. t.].

Pakuriah.—Village with post office [m.].

Parayahat.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Patehpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Pathargama.—Village with post office [m.].

Pathrol.—Village with post office [m.].

Rajgan.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Ran[illegible] station. [p. m.]

Rajmehal (*Akbarnagar*).—Sub-division of the Sonthal-Pergannahs, also chief town, railway station and administrative head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 104 miles from Dumka *via* Rampur Haut station. Sub-divisional staff consists of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and of a Sub-Deputy Collector. The town contains police station, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. The chief antiquities of Rajmehal are the Jama Masjid of Man Sing, the places of Sultan Shuja and Mir Kasim Ali, Nawab of Bengal, the Phulbari or flower-garden, and numerous mosques and monuments.

Rajmehal Hills.—Hill tract, known as the Daman-i-koh, covering an area of 1366 square miles. The height nowhere exceeds 2000 feet above sea-leavel, and the average elevation is considerably less. The most striking feature of the northern portion of this range is the great central valley, which extends 24 miles north and south, with an average width of 5 miles, and is surrounded by hills on every side.

Ranibehal.—Village with a dak bungalow.

Rohini.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sakrigali (or *Sahebganj*).—Town and municipality in the Damn-i-koh tract of the Sonthal-Pergannas, also railway station [R], and head-quarters of a police circle (thana) ; situated on the deep channel of the Ganges, which at all seasons runs close under the town, 121 miles from Dumka *via* Rampore Haut station. The town contains a bench of 4 honorary magistrates, dak bungalow, hotel and post office [m. s. t.]. [illegible]bganj has become of late years a great depôt for the exchange of traffic between the river and the rail, and has attracted to itself trade before localized at Bhagalpur, Pirpainti, Rajmehal, and other marts of less note. Population about 7000.

Sarath (*Surat* or *Sarhit*).—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Sarwan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sendgarsa.—High table-land, overlooking the great central valley of the Rajmehal hills. Height, about 2000 feet.

Singanmat.—Principal peak in the Sankara range, Southal-Parganas District. Well known as a landmark to all the country round.

Taljhari-Dumka.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Taljhari-Rjmehal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Teliagarhi.—Pass, lying between the Rajmehal Hills on the south, and the Ganges on the north. Formerly of great strategic importance, as commanding the military approaches to Bengal Proper. The ruins of a large stone fort still exist, through which the East Indian Railway passes. It seems never to have been completed, and was constructed in the last century by the Teli *Zamindar*, who was forcibly converted by the Muhammadans. Hence the name of the fort and the *parganna* in which it is situated.

Tinpahar.—Railway junction station, 59 miles from Rampore Haut station. [p. m. s. t.].

Udhua.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Udhunala (*Oodeynullah*).—Village and old stream, situated 6 miles south of Rajmehal. The remains of entrenched camps, where the army of the Nawab Mir Kasim was defeated by Major Adams in 1763, may still be seen at this spot. The ruins of a beautiful Mughal bridge over the *nala* are also visible, but are rapidly being destroyed by the main stream of the Ganges, which now occupies the bed of the old stream.

SUNDARBANS.

SUNDARBANS.—The numerous small marshy islands adjoining the sea form a tract called the Sundarbans ; extends along the sea-face of the Bay of Bengal, from the estuary of the Hugli to that of the Meghna. Area, 7532 square miles. Length 165 miles, and breadth about 181 miles. They are bounded on the north by the permanently settled lands of the Districts of the Twenty-four Pergannas, Khulna, and Bakarganj ; on the west and east by the estuaries of the Hugli and the Meghna respectively ; and on the south by the Bay of Bengal, The name 'Sundarban' has been variously explained, some deriving it from *Sundar*, beautiful, and *ban*, forest : others from the *Sundri*, which is, as already stated, the commonest tree in the jungles. *Sundri* simply means 'beautiful,' but the word has been connected by some writers with *sindur*, 'vermilion,' the wood being of a reddish colour. The name may also be a corruption of *Samudraban*, 'the forest near the sea,' the same name being given to similar lands in Chittagong. A much less probable derivation traces the word to Chandrawip, the name of an old *Zamindari pargana* ; while, according to another but altogether unlikely etymology, the tract took its name from the Chandalbhandas, or Shandabhandas, a tribe of salt-makers. The extension of the name to the whole coast is modern. This tract is entirely devoted to rice cultivation. There are no 'villages,' in the ordinary acceptation of the word ; and the cultivators live far apart in little hamlets. The principal staple of the Sundarbans is rice. The cultivators grow a few other crops—vegetables, pulses, etc.—for home consumption. Sugar-cane and *pan* are cultivated in the Bakarganj Sundarbans ; and successful attempts have been made to grow jute.

TIPPERAH.

TIPPERAH (*Tripura*).—District in the Chittagong Division, bounded on the north by the Districts of Maimensingh and Sylhet, on the south by Noakhali District, on the east by the State of Hill Tipperah, and on the west by the river Meghna, which separates it from the Districts of Maimensing, Dacca, and Bakarganj Area, 2491 square miles. Population 1,782,935. District Head-quarters—Comillah, 260 miles from Calcutta *via* Goalundo railway station, and Satnol, and Daudkandy steamer stations.

PRODUCTIONS.—The staple crop of the District is rice. The green crops include *til* (sesa-mum) mustard and chillies ; peas, gram and several other pulses also cultivated. The fibres of the District are jute, flax, and hemp ; and the miscellaneous crops include betel-leaf, and betel-nut, sugar-cane, tobacco, coriander, safflower, turmeric and ginger.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Tipperah is comparatively mild and healthy. The cold weather is very pleasant, for, although the mornings are foggy, and heavy dews fall at night, the sky is clear during the day-time, and a mild north-west wind generally prevails. During the hot season, too, a sea-breeze usually blows from the south-east.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Brahmanbaria, *Sadar* or head-quarters, and Chandpur. Revenue about 17 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 3 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 2 Munsiff's, Special Sub-Registrar, District Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Surgeon and District Engineer. For further information regarding Comillah town *see* Comillah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Azabpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Baburhat.—Village with post office [m].

Bajapti.—Village with post office [m.].

Banchharampur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bangora (*Kholla*).—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Barkanta—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Barera.—Village with post office [m.].

Bidyakot.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Binauti.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Brahmanbaria.—Sub-division of Tipperah District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name, and of a police circle (*thana*) ; situated on tha north bank of the Titas river. Population about 18,000. Considerable trade in rice. Lock-up and dispensary. Sub-divisional Staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and 2 Munsiffs. There is also a bench of 17 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Chandina.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Chandpur.—Sub-division of Tipperah District, also chief town of Chandpur Sub-division and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*). Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2 Munsiffs, a bench of 8 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Chandura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Chartala-Lalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chatalpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chauddagram.—Village and police station. [p. m. s. t.].

Chitashi.—Village with post office [m.].

Chunta.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Comillah.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Tipperah District, also chief town, municipality, and administrative head-quarters of Tipperah District; situated on the Gumti river, on the main road from Dacca to Chittagong. Population about 15,000. The largest of the many fine tanks in Commillah is the Dharm Sagar, constructed by a Raja of Tipperah. Besides the ordinary Government Courts and buildinds, the houses of the European residents, and the post office [m. s. T.], there are very few brick houses in the place. There is also a bench of 14 honorary magistrates and police station. Steamer routes either from Goalundo, or from Narayanganj, stations.

Daudkandi.—Village with police station, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.], 80 miles from Goalundo *via* Satnol steamer station.

Dharmandal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dollai-Nababpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Elliatganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Fanda-Uk.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gazra.—Village with post office [m.].

Gouripur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gumti.—River formed by the junction of two rivers—the Chaima and Raima, which rise respectively in the Atharamura and Lanktharai ranges of the Tipperah Hills. These streams unite to form the Gumti near the eas[illegible]y of the Tipperah State, just above the succession of rapid[illegible]as the Dumra Falls. The Gumti flows through Tipperah District, and joins the Meghna above Daudkandi. Length 66 miles.

Hajiganj.—Town and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*); situated on the Dakatia river. An important seat of river traffic. Betel-nut is extensively cultivated, and a considerable trade in the article carried on with Dacca, Narainganj, and Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Harimangal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Harinber.—Village wi[illegible] office [m. s.].

Jafarganj.—Village [illegible] the Gumti, and the seat of a considerable river traffic, 12 miles from Comillah. [p. m. s. t.].

Jagannath-Dighi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jagatpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jahapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jenoipur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kaitala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Karaitali.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kasba.—Village with munsifee, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Khiddirpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Konda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Krishnanagar.—Village with post office [m.].

Kuti.—Village with post office [m.].

Laksam—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Laimai Hills.—A low range in Hill Tipperah District, nowhere exceeding 100 feet in height; about 5 miles west of Comillah. The range extends 10 miles north and south, with an average breadth of about 2 miles. An old fort, with statues and bas-reliefs, was found buried in the jungle. The range takes its name from a princess, Laimai, of the royal house of Tipperah.

Matlabganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Meher.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mudafarganj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Muradnagar—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*). Contains 2 Munsiffs' Courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Nabinagar.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle. Contains 2 Munsiffs' Courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Naotala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsingpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nasirnagar—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Panchpukuria.—Village situated on the Gumti. Large river-borne trade in rice, jute, hides, etc.

Pattan—Village with post office [m.].

Ramchandrapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramroygram.—Village in *Sadar* Sub-division, with a Munsiff's Court.

Rasulabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Roshnabad.—Estate or *Zamindari* in Tipperah District. Area 589 square miles, comprising 53 fiscal divisions. A permanently settled estate, belonging to the Raja of Hill Tipperah, who pays an annual land revenue of Rs. 153,610.

Rupsa.—Village with post office [ ].

Sarail.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Satmora.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shabazpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Shachar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Shyamagram.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Singhair.—Village with post office [m.].

Sultanpur—Village with post office [m.].

Titas.—River of Tipperah District, which rises in, and flows through, the northern part of the District, till it debouches into the Meghna at Char Lalpur. Length, 92 miles.

TIPPERAH, HILL.

TIPPERAH, HILL (*Hill Tipperah*).—Native State adjoining the British District of Tipperah. As its name implies, the country is hilly, and is bounded on the north by the District of Sylhet, on the west by the Districts of Tipperah and Noakhali, on the south by Noakhali and Chittagong, and on the east by the Lushai country and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Area, 4086 square miles. Population about 100,000. The capital of the State is Agartala, the residence of the Raja and of the British Political Officer.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crop and main food staple is rice. The other crops are cotton, chillies, and vegetables.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The principal exports of the State are cotton, timber, *til*, bamboo, canes, thatching-grass, and firewood. The food crops are scarcely more than sufficient for local wants, and the export is very small. Occasionally indeed, small imports are required from the neighbouring districts of Tipperah, Sylhet, and Chittagong. There are 21 markets, five held at places in the hills, and all frequented by hill tribes. The only manufacture is cloth of the coarsest quality.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Hill Tipperah is said to be generally pleasant.

GOVERNMENT.—The government of the country is in the hands of a number of chiefs, who pay annual tribute in ivory, goats, and cotton fabrics, to the Raja; the chiefs levy tribute on their subjects at will.

ADMINISTRATION.—The total annual income of the State is about 750,000 rupees. The State maintains about 30 schools, attended by about 600 boys and 40 girls. There are three jails at Agartala, Kailashahar, and Sonamuna. The police force consisted of 125 men of all kinds, in addition to a military force of 325 officers and men.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agartala (*New town*).—Capital of Hill Tipperh State, and the occasional residence of the Raja; 38 miles north of Comillah. Population about 2400. Contains a palace of the Raja, Diwan's cutcherry, jail, police station, school, hospital and post office [m. s. t.].

Agartala (Old).—Village about 4 miles east [illegible] present capital. Population about 1200. Residence of the Rajas [illegible], when the capital was removed to the new town. The ruins of the old palace still

st[illegible]r with some monuments to the Rajas and Ranis. On some o[illegible] new buildings have been erected, in which the Raja has generally resided since 1875. Adjacent to the palace is a small temple much venerated by the hillmen, and containing 14 heads of gold, silver, and other metals, which represent the tutelary gods of the Tipperahs. Every one who passes the temple is expected to bow his head.

Athara-mura —Range of hills, running north and south, and covered with bamboo and other low jungle. Principal peaks—Athara-mura, 1431 feet high, Churamain, 291 feet; Jarimura, about 1500 feet; Tula-mura and Chapu, each about 800 feet.

Dakatia.—River of Bengal: rises in Hill Tipperah, and flows through the southern portion of Tipperah District, where it is joined by numerous hill streams. After taking a westerly course past Lakshan, Chitosi, and Hajiganj, the Dakatia sweeps suddenly round to the south-ward 6 miles east of Chandpur, and empties itself into the Meghna, a little above the village of Raipur, in Noakhali District.

Dumra Falls.—A succession of rapids, situated just below the point where the Chaima and Raima unite to form the Gumti. These rapids continue for a distance reckoned at a day's journey, and in a picturesque cascade, which leaps into a pool whence the stream issues through a narrow gorge.

Jampui.—One of the chief ranges, runs directly north and south between the rivers Deo and Lungai. Highest peaks—Betling Sib (formerly Sorpuivel), 3200 feet above the sea; and Jampui, 1860 feet. Small hillocks connect the Jampui hills with those of Sylhet on the north, and with the Langtarai range in Chittagong towards the south.

Kailashahr.—Sub-division of Hill Tipperah State, also town and head-quarters of Kailashahr Sub-division; prettily situated at the foot of a low range of hills. The town contains a Magistrate's and Munisiff's Court, jail, *bazar*, dispensary and school. A military guard is stationed at Cherakuti, two miles from the town.

Langtarai (*Laktrai*, the name of a god of the hill people).—Hill range, runs through the State in a northerly direction, gradually disappearing in the plains of Sylhet. The principal peaks are—Pheng Pui, 1581; and Sim Basia, 1544 feet. These hills, like the other Tipperah ranges, are covered with dense bamboo jungle and huge forest timber.

Pheni.—River of Eastern Bengal; rises in Hill Tipperah, flows through Chittagong Hill Tracts, and falls into the Sandwip Channel, an arm of the Bay of Bengal.

Udaipur.—Village situated on the left bank of the Gumti, a few miles lower down the river than Old Udaipur (*vide infra*), the former capital of the State, and the ancient residence of the Rajas, which is now deserted and overgrown by dense jungle. Udaipur was formerly the head-quarters of the Sub-division, which were, however, removed in 1877 to Sonamuna, on the opposite or north bank of the Gumti river. It is now but a small village, only of importance as a mart for large quantities of cotton,, timber, and bamboos, which are brought down from the

hills by the wild tribes and sold for money or bartered for tobacco, salt, and dried fish. The name Tripura or Tipperah was probably given to this tract of country in honour of the temple at Udaipur, of which remains still exist. It ranks as the second *tirtha*, or sacred shrine, in this part of Bengal, and was dedicated either to Tripuradana, 'the sun god,' or to Tripureswari, 'the mistress of the three worlds.' The temple is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims.

Udaipur, Old.—Ruined town, the ancient capital of Raja Udai Manikya, who reigned over this part of the country in the latter half of the 16th century; situated on the left bank of the Gumti river, a few miles above the modern village of Udaipur. The palace and all the buildings connected with it have long been deserted, and are now overgrown by dense forest jungle, the wall which apparently once encircled the Raja's residence being traced with difficulty amidst the profusion of vegetation. Within the enclosing wall there are still many houses in excellent preservation. Others again are fast falling to the ground, but enough remains to show their former strength, and the care with which they were constructed. There is one two-storied building, with large doorways on each side of the upper storey, and on three sides of the lower storey. Near this house are some large brick buildings, apparently monuments erected to the memory of deceased Rajas or Ranis. At a short distance from the ruins of the palace is a Sivait temple, to which pilgrimages are still made by devout Hindus. Close to the temple are several small buildings, with square blocks of white stone sunk above the doorways, with Bengali inscriptions. Hard by is an enormous tank full of clear water, and abounding in fish. Thick forest trees have now grown up on its banks, and give it the appearance of a huge oval-shaped lake in the midst of an almost impenetrable jungle.

TIRHUT.

TIRHUT.—Formerly a District of Bengal, now divided into the two distinct Districts of Durbhanga and Muzafferpur; each of which *see* separately.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGANNAHS.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGANNAHS.—The metropolitan District, forming the south-western portion of the Presidency Division; and is bounded on the north by Nuddea, on the north-east by Jessore, on the south and south-east by the Sundarbans, and on the west by the river Hugli. Area, 2108 square miles. Population 1,892,033. Divisional Head-quarters—Calcutta: District Head-quarters—Alipore, 4 miles south of Fort William (Calcutta).

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. In the neighbourhood of the city large quantities of vegetables and fruits are raised for the Calcutta market.

CLIMATE.—The hot season from the middle of March till about the

...in the early season sets in, and lasts till October; the ...es the intervening months till the ensuing March.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into six Sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour, *Sadar* or head-quarters, Btrraekpore, Dum-Dum, ... and Baraset. Revenue about 32 lakhs of rupees, and the ex... nearly one-fourth of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Magistrate and Collector, 2 Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 3 Assistant Magistrates and Collectors, 9 Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, District and Sessions Judge with an additional Judge, 2 Sub-Judges, 3 Munsiffs, Special Sub-Registrar, District Engineer, Superintendent of Police with an assistant, Superintendent of Jail with an assistant, Civil Surgeon with an assistant, and Muhammadan Marriage Regis... For further information regarding Alipur town *see* Alipur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achipur (*Atcheepore*).—Village and signalling station on the Hugli river, 20 miles from Alipur. Movements of ships passing Achipur (up or down) are telegraphed to Calcutta, and published several times each day in the Telegraph Gazette. [p. m. s. T.].

Agarpara.—Town 10 miles from Calcutta by the Hugli river. Contains, besides other institutions, a female orphanage and school under the Church Missionery Society.

Akra—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Akra.— Railway junction station, 10 miles from Calcutta.

Aligar.—The site of a small fort on the west bank of the Hugli river, near Garden Reach, 5 miles below Calcutta, which was taken by Lord Clive at the re-capture of Calcutta, on the 30th December 1756. Only the site now remains.

Alipur.—The principal Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pargannas, also chief town, and civil head-quarters of the District of the Twenty-four Pargannahs. It forms a southern suburb of Calcutta, and contains Belvedere House, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and a number of handsome mansions. It lies within the limits of the South Suburban Municipality, and is a cantonment of native troops. There is a well supplied market at Kidderpur, less than a mile off. A handsome and well-stocked Zoological Garden has been opened in this suburb. There is a large Central and District Jail here, mainly filled with longterm male convicts from various Districts of Bengal. There is also a Central and District Jail for females at Russa in the neighbourhood. Alipur contains also a cantonment magistrate's court, and independent bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Arbalia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ardabak.—Village noted for its iron and brass manufactures.

Aridaha.—Thriving village, half-way between Calcutta and Barrackpore.

Atharabanka.—River which forms a portion of the boat route

between Calcutta and the Eastern Districts, known as the Outer Sunderbans Passage. It enters the Bidyadhari river at Port Canning, and the united stream, together with that of the Karatoya, which also joins the Bidyadhari at this place, flows southward through the Sundarbans as the Matla river, and falls into the Bay of Bengal under that name.

Badu (*Badu-Bazar*).—Village with post office [m s. t.].

Baduria.—A considerable market town and municipality, situated on the right bank of the Jamuna river. Population about 13,000. Contains a bench of 10 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Baghjala (*South Dum-Dum*).—Town with population about 15,000, including the cantonment of Dum-Dum.

Balchari (*Bulcherry*).—Island in Lower Bengal, on the western side of the entrance to the Matla (Mutlah) river, which it separates from the Jamira.

Baliaghata.—Trading village on the Circular Road Canal, principal trade—fine rice imported from Bakarganj and the Eastern Districts, and firewood.

Baliaghata.—Canal, extending from the old to the new toll-house on the Salt Water Lake, 5½ miles in length.

Baliganj.—Suburb south-east of Calcutta, and railway station, situated within the limits of the Suburban Municipality, 7 miles from Alipur. There are a number of fine houses occupied by Europeans ; and the lines of the Viceroy's Body-Guard, consisting of brick-built ranges,with stabels, are situated here. Police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Bamangachi.—Railway station, 21 miles from Alipur, *vai* Calcutta.

Bankipur.—Ancient village on the Hugli river, near the modern Palta above Barrackpur. It is now the head-quarters of a police circle.

Bansra.—Village and railway station on the Bidyadhari river, 20 miles from Calcutta and 8 from Port Canning. Important depôt of the timber trade of the Sundarbans, and the scene of a weekly market, at which rice and stores of all kinds are sold [p. m.]. It was here that the celebrated *fakir*, Mubarak Ghazi, who overawed the wild beasts and rode through the jungles on a tiger, settled while the place was yet in the heart of the forest. In the Revenue Surveyor's report of the District, it is stated that ' altars to Mubarak Ghazi are common in every village in the vicinity of the jungles adjoining the Sundarbans, and wood-cutters never enter the jungle without invoking Mubarak Ghazi's protection against wild beasts. A number of *fakirs*, who call themselves descendants of Mubarak Ghazi, gain their livelihood by the offerings made on these altars by wood-cutters and boatmen. The custom is for the *fakir* to go to the spot where the wood is to be cut, and remain there three days without food, during which time Mubarak Ghazi appears to him in a dream, marking out the precincts within which wood can be cut, by lopping branches from the trees. Prayers and offerings are then made, and the wood-cutters warned not to go beyond the boundary marked out. When the

boat is lined, offerings are again made, and one or two rupees are given to the *fakir*. It is strange enough that these wood-cutters are very seldom carried off by the tigers which everywhere infest the jungles; they go in constant fear, the hatchet required to hew the timber, being their only weapon and means of defence.

Barakulia Khal.—River, forming part of the Outer Sundarbans Passage, one of the chief boat routes by means of which traffic is carried on between Calcutta and the Eastern Districts. An artificial watercourse, the Sahibi Khali, connects the Barakulia with the Kalindi river.

Baraset.—Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, chief town, railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of Baraset Sub-division; 18 miles from Alipur *viâ* Calcutta. Population about 12,000. The town contains Deputy Magistrate's and Deputy Collector's office, 2 Munsiffs' Courts, an independent bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Barda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Barnagore (*Baranagar*).—Town on the Hugli river, about a mile north of Calcutta. Formerly the seat of a Dutch factory, and during the greater part of last century, Dutch vessels anchored here on their way to Chinsura. Here, says a document of that period, the Dutch Company's pigs are killed. Hence perhaps the name, from *baraha*, a pig although one local legend connects the place with the Boar-incarnation of Vishnu, and another with a chief called after that *avatar* of the god. Old Dutch tiles of artistic design are still found in some of the native architecture in the neighbourhood. The town is known also as the North Suburban municipality of Calcutta. Population about 30,000. Barnagore is a rising town and a place of considerable trade. The river side is studded with villas, the Suburban residences of wealthy native gentlemen and merchants of Calcutta. Two large jute mills are worked under European supervision; but the chief article of trade is castor-oil, which is extensively manufactured in the town, and exported to Europe. Contains an independent bench of 9 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Barrackpore (*Achanak*).—Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and cantonment in the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs; situated on the Hugli river, 18 miles from Alipur. Population including Nawabganj, about 18,000. The name of the place is said to be derived from the fact of troops having been stationed here since 1772. The natives call Barrackpore 'Achanak,' after Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, who built a bungalow here, in which he occasionally lived, and established a small *bazar* (1689). To the south of the cantonment is Barrackpore Park which is laid out with much taste and contains a small collection of wild animals and birds. Within this park is the Suburban residence of the Viceroy of India, built by Lord Minto and enlarged by the Marquis of Hastings; and also the tomb of Lady Canning. The town contains an independent bench of 12 honorary magistrates, Cantonment

Magistrate's Court, Civil Medical Officer, 2 Chaplains, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Baruipur.—Town and railway station, situated on the east bank of the Adi Ganga, the now almost dry bed of the ancient channel, 15 miles from Calcutta. Population about 4,500. Betel-leaf is extensively grown in the village. It is a Mission station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and has a church capable of holding 700 people. The town contains 2 Munsiffs' Courts, a bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Basaldanga.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Calcutta.

Basirhat (*Busseerhat*).—Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of Basirhat Sub-division, and of a police circle (*thana*), 45 miles from Alipur *via* Baraset railway station. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sub-Deputy Collector, and 2 Munsiffs. There is also an independent bench of 15 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. T.]. Population about 16,000.

Bawali.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Behala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belghoria.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Calcutta. Contains vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.].

Beniapukur.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Bhangar.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhangarhat.—Village situated on the Bhangar Canal. Large market frequented by boatmen, and the scene of an annual Muhammadan fair.

Bhatpara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Bhawanipore (*Bhobanipur*).—Suburb of Calcutta, with a central lunatic asylum for Europeans, several schools, police station, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. Some trade in firewood is carried on.

Bidyadhari.—River, which flows from the Sundarbans on the east, northwards past Harua, where it takes the name of the Harua Gang ; after which it bends to the west, and is joined by the Nona Khal ; it then flows south-west to the junction of the Baliaghata and Tolly's canals, and afterwards south-east to Canning town. Here the Karatoya and the Atharabanka join it, and the united stream passes south through the Sundarbans as the Matla river, entering the Bay of Bengal under that name.

Birati.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Alipur.

Bishnupur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Boral.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Budge-Budge (*Baj-Baj*).—Small village and railway station on the bank of the Hugli, 15 miles from Calcutta, and is noted as being the site of a fort captured from the forces of Suraj-ud-daula by Clive in 1756. The inhabitants belong almost entirely to the fishing castes. The village contains police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Calcutta.—The capital of India, and seat of the Supreme Government; also Divisional Head-quarters and a Central District in the Presidency Division; but for administrative purposes it is included in the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs. Area, 20 square miles. Population, 381,560. Calcutta is also one of the largest, richest and great commercial cities, a Presidency Town and port in Bengal; situated on the east bank of the Hugli, 1473 miles from Ajmere, 564 from Allahabad, 1279 from Bombay, 954 from Delhi, 1142 from Indore, 2057 from Lahore, 678 from Lucknow, 1889 from Madras, 759 from Nagpur, 800 from Rangoon, 80 from sea, and 527 from Shillong. It derives its name from Kalighat, a temple of Kali, in the southern suburb. It is divided into two distinct portions, the northern portion contains many narrow and crowded streets and lanes; and the southern portion called Chowrangi, occupied by Europeans, has mostly broad, straight streets, and edifices so large and handsome as to gain for Calcutta the name of 'The City of Palace.' The day population of Calcutta is larger than the night population, as many come in the morning for business and leave in the evening.

The railway stops at Howrah, on the opposite bank of the river Hugli which is crossed by a bridge about three-quarters of a mile long.

Conveyances.—Calcutta abounds with all sorts of carriages, chariots, whiskies and phaetons, and is also provided with some lines of tramway. Railways connects Calcutta with other parts of Bengal, telegraphs with the principal parts of India, streams with other parts of Asia, and ships with all other parts of the world.

Board and Lodging Houses.—Bailey, Mrs., 10 Middleton Row; Clough, Mrs., 9 Middleton Street; Couret, Madame, 15 Camac Street, and 1 Theatre Road; Day, Mrs., 50 Chowrangi Road; Dury, Mrs. M., 17 Camac Street; Hillier, Mrs., 3 Middleton Street; Lakin, F. W., 17 Chowrangi Road; Monk, Mrs., 11 Middleton Row; 7 Chowrangi Road; and 15-1 & 15-2 Chowrangi Road; Pell, Mrs., 9 Middleton Row; 1 Little Russell Street; and 1 Camac Street; Scott, Mrs., 13 Sudder Street; Walters, Mrs., 6,7, 8 & 9 Russell Street, and 10 Middleton Row.

Clubs.—Bengal Club, 33 Chowrangi; Bengal U. S. Club, 30, Chowrangi; German Club, 49 Free School Street; India Club, 6 Bankshall Street; and New Club, 46 Park Street.

Hotels.—The following hotels are all near the Government House.—Adelphi, Waterloo Street; Bellevue, 149 Dhurrumtallah; E. B. Railway, 107 Lower Circular Road; Esplanade, 44 & 45 Esplanade; Great Eastern, Old Court House Street (clean and comfortable), Hotel d' Europe, 1-22 Chowrangi Road; Hotel de Paris, 27 Dhurrumtallah; Spence's, Wellesley Place; Universal, 40 Bentinck Street; Victoria, 10 British Indian Street; Waterloo, 8 Waterloo Street; and Wellington, 39 Bentinck Street.

Banks.—Agra Bank, Ld.; Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Agency; Bank of Bengal; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Comptaire National D' Escompte de Paris; Delhi and London Bank, Ld.; Government Saving Banks; Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Land Mort-

gage Bank of India ; Mussoorie Bank, Ld. Agency ; National Bank of India, Ld. ; New Oriental Bank Corporation ; and Umballa Bank, Ld.

Commerce.—About one-third of the trade of India passes through Calcutta. The principal imports are cotton goods, metals, machinery, salt and liquors. The exports are opium, rice, jute, oil-seeds, indigo, hides, tea, silk, and salt-petre.

Commercial Associations.—Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and Calcutta Traders' Association.

Calcutta Press.—Calcutta has the largest number of newspapers of any city in India.

Societies : Literary, Scientific, Social, &c.—Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India ; Agurparah Association ; Asiatic Society of Bengal ; Bagbazar Reading Library ; Bengal Christain Young men's Association ; Bengal Social Science Association ; Bethune Society ; Bhowanipore Young men's Association ; Bi-metallic League ; Brahmo Tract Society ; British Indian Association ; Burra Bazar Family Literary Club ; Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society ; Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society ; Calcutta Improvement Association ; Calcutta Cricket Club ; Calcutta Literary Society ; Calcutta Public Library ; Calcutta Reading-Rooms and Literary Institute ; Calcutta School Book Society ; Calcutta Seamen's Friend Society ; Calcutta Christian Schools Society ; Calcutta Phrenological Institute ; Calcutta Vegetarian Society ; Central Bengal Union ; Central National Mahomedan Association ; Church of England Temperance Society ; the Christian Union ; Christian Vernacular Education Society for India ; Dalhousie Institute ; Doveton Literary Society ; Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association ; European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association ; Friends' Improvement Association ; Geological Museum ; Hare Association ; Hindu Literary Society ; Howrah Mechanics' Institute ; Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science ; Indian Association ; Indian Museum ; Indian Reform Association ; Indian Union ; Kshatriya Sabha ; Mahomedan Literary Society ; Microscopical Society ; National Indian Association ; Public Health Society for Calcutta and its Suburbs ; Society for the improvement of Bengali Language and Literature ; Society for promoting Christian knowledge ; Soldiers' Institute ; Soldiers' total Abstinence Association ; St. James's Club ; Zoological Gardens.

Charitable Societies.—Alms House and House of Industry ; Bruce Institution ; Foundling Asylum and American Mission Orphanage for Native Children ; Jewish Board of Administration ; Marine Humane Society ; National Association for supplying Female Medical aid to Women ; Sailors' Home ; Seamen's Institute ; Seamen's Reading and Coffee Rooms ; Society for the prevention of cruelty to Animals ; Society of St. Vincent De Paul ; St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Females ; Temperance Society.

Charitable Hospitals.—Alipore Police case Hospital ; Bhowanipore Charitable Dispensary ; Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution ; Campbell Hospital ; Choony Lal Seal's Charitable Dispensary ; Eden Hospital for

Women and Childern ; Erza Hospital ; European Lunatic Asylum ; Garrison Dispensary ; Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary ; Howrah General Hospital ; Mayo Native Hospital ; Medical College Hospital ; Metropolitan Vaccine Department ; Native Lunatic Asylum ; Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital ; Police Hospital ; Presidency General Hospital ; Sealdah Lock Hospital ; Station Hospital ; Sumbhoonath Pundit's Dispensary ; Woman's Friendly Society.

Missions.—American Baptist, American Presbyterian, Baptist Missionary Society, Calcutta Auxiliary, Baptist Zenana, Bengal Evangelistic, Calcutta Diocesan Additional Clergy Society, Calcutta Seamen's, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, Doremus American Zenana, Free Church of Scotland, German Evangelical Lutheran, London Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal, Oxford, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Forein Parts, Wesleyan and Welsh Presbyterian Mission.

Objects of Interest.—Garden Reach, the Botanical Gardens, the Palace of the late King of Oudh, the Fort, the Prinsep's Ghat (landing place, opposite the Fort), the Baboo's Ghat (a handsome columnar edifice), the Museum, the Gwalior Monument (1847), the Eden Gardens, the Statues and Monuments on the *Maidan* or Plain, the Government House (Viceregal Palace (1804), the High Court (1872), the Town Hall, the Legislative Council Office for the Bengal Council, St. Paul's Cathedral (southwest of Chowrangi), Writers' Buildings in Dalhousie square (now offices of the Bengal Secretariat), the Post Office, St. John's Cathedral (old Cathedral), Telegraph office, Metcalfe Hall (1844), Dalhousie Institute in the square, St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church, the Hospital, the Medical College (College Street), the Presidency General Hospital, the Mayo Hospital, the Military Hospital, the Howrah Bridge, and the Zoological Gardens (best in the world) at the Hastings Bridge.

Administration.—The Viceroy or Governor-General is appointed by the Crown, and resides here. His ordinary term of office is five years. The supreme authority in India is vested in the Viceroy or Governor-General-in-Council, subject to the control of the Secretary of State in England. Every executive order and every legislative Statute runs in the name of the 'Governor-General-in-Council' ; but in certain cases, a power is reserved to the Viceroy to act independently. The Governor-General's Council is of a two-fold character—*first*—the ordinary or Executive Council, usually composed of about six official members (Extraordinary Member, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and 5 Ordinary Members) besides the Viceroy, which may be compared with the cabinet of a constitutional country. It meets regularly at short intervals, usually once a week, discusses and decides upon questions of foreign policy and domestic administration and prepares measures for the Legislative Council. Its members divide among themselves the chief departments of State, such as those of Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Public Works, etc. The Viceroy combines in his own person the duties of constitutional Sovereign with those of Prime Minister ; and has usually charge of the Foreign Department. As a rule, the Viceroy is himself the initiating Member of Council for Foreign and Feudatory Affairs. *Second*—the Legislative Council, which

is made up of the same members as the preceding, with the addition of the Governor of the Province in which it may be held ; certian officials selected by the Governor-General from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, or other Provinces ; and nominated members, representative of the non-official Native and European communities. The official additional members thus appointed to the Legislative Council must not exceed in number the non-officials, and the total of the additional members must not exceed twelve. The meetings of the Legislative Council are held when and as required, usually once a week. They are open to the public ; and a further guarantee for public is ensured by the proviso that draft Bills must be published a certain number of times in the *Gazette*. As a matter of practice, these draft Bills have usually been first subjected to the criticism of the several Provincial Governments. All orders issue through his (Governor-General's) Secretaries (seven in number, each for different heads of departments)—*viz.* Finance and Commerce, Home, Reveuue and Agriculture, Foreign, Military, Public Works and Legislative) in his own name. The Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India includes a Private Secretary, a Military Secretary, 5 Aides-de-camp, 3 Extra Aides-de-camp, 8 Honorary Aides-de-camp, 2 Native Aides-de-camp, and 2 Native Honorary Aides-de-camp.

The management of the Province of Bengal, or rather Lower Bengal is firmly concentrated in a single official with the style of Lieutenant-Governor, who is answerable to the Covernment of India. His responsibility is divided by no executive Council, as in Madras or Bombay. All orders issue through his Secretaries (ten in number, namely—Chief Secretary to Government ; Secretary to Government with an Under-Secretary, General, Revenue, and Statistical, Department ; Secretary to Government, Financial and Municipal Departments ; Under-Secretary, Judicial, Political and Appointment, Departments ; Under-Secretary, Financial Department ; Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department ; Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer for Railways, Buildings and Roads ; Joint Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer for Irrigation ; and Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department) in his own name ; and although his policy is subject to the watchful control of the Government of India, represented by the Viceroy, yet to the Lieutenant-Governor personally belongs the honour or disgrace of a successful or an inglorious administration. In making laws for his people, he is assisted by a Legislative Council, composed partly of his principal officers, and partly of leading members of the non-official European and Native communities. In his legislative, as in his executive functions, a power of control, amounting if needful to veto, rests with the Governor-General—a power which, by reason of the English talent for harmonious proconsular rule, is very seldom exercised. The personal staff of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor consists of a Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp.

Administrative Staff.—Accountant-General, Military Department ; Accountant-General of Bengal ; Accountant-General, Public Works Department ; Adjutant-General in India (Head-quarters, Simla) ; Agent

overnor-General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of [illegible] Pensions : Agent of the Office of Government Consignments ; Assistant Surveyor of India ; Army Remount Agent, Presidency District ; Assistant Comptroller-General in charge Currency Department ; Board of Examiners ; Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces ; Chief Superintendent of Stores ; Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs in charge Check Office ; Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals ; Collector of Customs ; Collector of Stamps, Revenue &c. ; Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer ; Commissary-General-in-Chief (Simla) ; Commissary of Ordnance in charge Arsenal, Fort William ; Commissioner of Calcutta Police ; Comptroller and Auditor-General and Head Commissioner of State Paper Currency ; Comptroller of Military Accounts ; Comptroller of Post Office ; Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways ; Deputy Conservator of the Port ; Deputy Director of the Indian Marine; Deputy Surgeon-General, H. Ms Forces, Presidency District ; Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture ; Director of Public Instruction ; Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal ; Director of the Geological Survey of India and of the Geological Museum ; Director-General of Ordnance in India ; Director-General of Post Offices of India ; Director-General of Railways ; Director-General of Telegraphs in India ; Examiner of Commissariat and Remount Accounts ; Examiner of Marine Accounts ; Examiner of Medical Accounts ; Examiner of Ordnance and Army Clothing Accounts ; Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal; Examiner of Railway Accounts with the Government of India ; Examiner, Railway Mail Service ; Examiner of Telegraph Accounts ; Executive Commissariat Officer ; Ex-officio Shipping Master ; General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity Department ; Inspector of European Schools, Bengal ; Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle ; Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal ; Inspector-General of Forests, Bengal ; Inspector-General of Military Works ; Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle ; Inspector-General of Police, Bengal ; Inspector-General of Prisons ; Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal ; Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, India ; Judge Advocate-General (Army Head-quarters, Simla) ; Judge of Marine Court ; Master of the Mint ; Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal ; Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India ; Municipal Commissioners ; Pay Examiner ; Post Master General, Bengal ; Presidency Pay Master ; 94 Presidency Magistrates ; Presidency Post Master ; President Examination Board for Engineers ; President Marine Examination Board ; Principal Medical Store-keeper of Government ; Quarter-Master-General in India ; Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal ; Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India (Simla) ; Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing; Superintendent of Foundary and Shell Factory ; Superintendent of Government Central Press ; Superintendent of Gun Carriage Factory ; Superintendent of Gunpowder Factory ; Superintendent of Harness and Saddlery Factory (Cawnpore) ; Superintendent of British Army Schools and Director of Garrison Instruction in India ; Superintendent of Emigration ; Superintendent of Presidency Jail ; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery ; Superintendent, Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs ;

Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory ; Superintending Engineers, Central, Eastern and South-western circles ; Surgeon-General and Principal Medical Officer in India ; Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner ; Surveyor-General of India. Calcutta contains also Armenian Church of St. Nazareth, Armenian Church of St. John, Greek Church of the Transfiguration of Mount Tabor, Magain David Jewish Synagogue, Beth-ael Synagogue, Parsee Agiaree or Temple of the sacred Fire and Native Churches called the Brahmo Samaj of India, Adi-Brahmo Samaj, Biswa Boishnab Sava, Calcutta Colootollah Harrivukti Prodayini Sabha, Kalikata Harrivukti Prodayini Sabha, Sudharana Brahama Samaj, and 24 branch post offices.

Canning (or *Matla*).—Decayed town and port, which occupies a tongue of land round which sweep the collected waters of the Bidyadhari, Karatoya, and Atharabanka rivers, forming the Matla estuary, which then takes a fairly straight course southward to the sea. Traffic consists almost solely of firewood, bamboos, and fish from the Sundarbans. [p. m. s. t.].

Champahati.—Small village and railway station, 15 miles from Calcutta.

Chandipur.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Calcutta.

Changripota.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Calcutta.

Chhota-Jagulia.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chitpore.—Suburb of Calcutta and municipality, also head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Circular Road Canal.—Canal, leading from the Hugli river at Bagh Bazar on the north of Calcutta, to the old toll-house on the Salt Water Lake. Length, 6 miles.

Cossipur.—Ancient village on the Hugli ; now a northern suburb of Calcutta, on the river bank a few miles above the custom-house. The site of an important Government Gun foundary. Contains a municipal bench of 8 honorary magistrates, police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Dakhineswar.—Village on the Hugli, situated a little north of Calcutta. Contains a powder magazine, and a few country houses of Europeans. Also noted for its twelve beautiful temples in honour of Siva, built on the river bank. Aided vernacular school here.

Dakshin-Barasat.—Village with post office [m.].

Dattapukur.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Calcutta [p. m. s t.].

Debipur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhakuria.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Calcutta.

Dhalandhar.—Village with a native asylum for lunatics.

Diamond Harbour.—Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs, also port, railway station, and head-quarters of the Sub-

division of the same name, and of a police circle (*thana*); situated on the left bank of the Hugli river, 38 miles from Calcutta. Well known as the anchorage of the Company's ships in old times; now a telegraph station. A Harbourmaster and customs establishment are maintained here to board vessels proceeding up the river; and the movements of all shipping up or down are telegraphed from Diamond Harbour, and published several times a day in the Calcutta Telegraph Gazatte. Sub-divisional staff includes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and 3 Munsiffs. There is also a Superintendent of Distillery, an independent bench of 6 honorary magistrates, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Diamond Harbour Canal.—Canal, extending from Thakurpukur to Kholakhali, a distance of 23 miles, although a portion of it for three miles in length has silted up.

Diganga.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Dock Junction.—Railway station 8 miles from Calcutta.

Dum-Dum (*Dum-Duma*).—Sub-division of the District of the Twenty-four Pergannahs, also chief town, municipality, railway station, and cantonment in Dum-Dum Sub-division, 4 miles from Calcutta. There is a Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that Cantonment, also a Civil Medical Officer and Chaplain. The town possesses also an independent bench of 7 honorary magistrates, police station, a magazine and percussion-cap manufactory, barracks, European and Native hospital, a large *bazar*, a Protestant Church, an English school and post office [m. s. T.].

Durgapur.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Entalli.—Suburb of Calcutta. Contains an English school, large Native school belonging to the Baptists, and a Roman Catholic convent.

Falta.—Village on the Hugli, nearly opposite its point of junction with the Damodar. The site of an old Dutch factory, and also noted as the place of retreat of the English fleet on the capture of Calcutta by Suraj-ud-daula. A small fort opposite the mouth of the Damodar; mounted with 8 guns.

Fort William.—Citadel of Calcutta, and the name officially applied to the Government of Bengal [p. m. s. T.].

Galghasia (Or *Banstala*).—River, formed by the junction of the Banstala *Khal* and Guntiakhali. Falls, after a south-easterly course, into the Kholpetua, opposite Kalyanpur village.

Garden-Reach.—A suburb of Calcutta, situated on the Hugli, 3 miles south of the city. The Peninsula and Oriental Navigation Company and the Messageries Maritimes have large establishments here, where passengers for Europe by their mail steamers embark. The suburb was long a favourite place of residence for the European inhabitants of Calcutta, and contains many fine houses, situated in large 'compounds.' The residence of the ex-King of Oudh has been fixed here by the Government, and he occupies a series of magnificent mansions on the river bank, with menagerie and pleasure-grounds attached. Contains a police station, branch dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Garia.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Calcutta.

Garulia.—Village with a regular bench of 4 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghateshwar.— Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gobardanga.—Town and municipality, also railway station ; situated on the eastern bank of the Jamuna, 36 miles from Calcutta. Contains a bench of 10 honorary magistrates, English school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Tradition points out this village as the spot where Krishna tended his flocks.

Gobardanga-Ichapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gorifa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Guasuba.—River, one of the principal arms of the Ganges, falling into the sea.

Guma.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Calcutta.

Hadipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Halisahar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Haroa.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Hotar.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Calcutta.

Husainabad.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Ichapur.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Calcutta. Site of a large Government powder manufactory. Contains a vernacular school and post office [m s. t.].

Ichapur-Nawabganj—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Ikbalpur.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Intally—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Itinda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jadabpur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Calcutta.

Jaynagar (*Mozilpur*).—Town and police station situated near the old bed of the Ganges, which has been dammed across, and forms at this place a continuous line of tanks, by one of which are some Hindu temples. Large *bazar*, English school, a bench of 3 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s. t.].

Kadihati.—Town with a population about 6000. Contains English school.

Kalighat.—Sacred village, situated on the bank of the old bed of the Ganges, a few miles south of Calcutta. The temple in honour of Kali, the wife of Siva, derives sanctity from the following legend. Her dead body was carried all over the world by her disconsolate husband, until at length the corpse was cut into pieces by Vishnu with his sacred disc (*Sudarsan Chakra*), and the 52 places where the different parts of the body fell became sacred as places of pilgrimage. One of her fingers is said to have fallen at this spot. The principal religious festival of the year is on the second day of the *Durga-puja*, when the temple is visited by crowds of pilgrims from all parts of the District [p. m. s.].

Kamarhati.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanchrapara.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Kanthalpara.—Village, noted as a place of Sanskrit learning. A fair is held here during the *Ras-jatra* of Madan Gopal, the local deity.

Kaorapukur.—*Khal*, or watercourse, connecting Tolly's Canal, below the village of Tollyganj, with the Magra *khal*. Length, 23 miles.

Kazipara.—Village situated about 2 miles from Baraset town. The site of a large annual fair held in December or January, in honour of a famous Musalman saint, Pir Ekdil Saheb, which is attended by Hindus as well as Muhammadans.

Khardaha.—Village, railway station, and head-quarters of a police circle, situated on the left bank of the Hugli river, 11 miles from Calcutta. A Vaishnav place of pilgrimage in honour of Nityanand, one of the disciples of Chaitanya, who took up his residence here.

Khari.—Village on the old bed of the Ganges. It contains a small church connected with the society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and many of its inhabitants are native converts. A tank called Ganga Chakraghata is held peculiarly sacred by the Hindus, and multitudes annually resort to its waters. English school.

Kidderpore.—Village on the left bank of the Hugli, immediately south of Calcutta. The seat of the Government dockyard, constructed in the last century by General Kyd, after whom the village is named. It is now used merely for repairing and fitting out ships etc. A church and post office [m. s. T.].

Kulpi.—Village, with large *bazar* and market-place, on the right bank of the Hugli, 48 miles below Calcutta. The river at this point forms an anchorage for vessels proceeding up or down. [p. m. s. t.].

Madari.—Small river with the grain marts of Chaital and Bansra on its banks.

Magrahat—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Maheshtala.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malancha.—Estuary (one of the principal arms of the Bay of Bengal), situated from 4 to 6 miles eastward of the Raimangal estuary, and has a channel running to seaward in a south-westerly direction. This name is given to the combined stream of the Kabadak and Kholpetua as it approaches the sea.

Maniktola.—Village and police station. Contains a municipal bench of 8 honorary magistrates, and the office of the superintendent of distillery.

Maslandapur.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Calcutta.

Mathurapur.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Matla (or *Raimtala*).—River. The name given to the united streams of the Bidyadhari, Karatoya, and Atharabanka, which flow south-

ward through the Sundarbans into the Bay of Bengal. The Matla has several branches at its mouth, the western-most of which extends to the salt-water lake near Calcutta, and contains never less than 3 fathoms of water.

Mayapur.—Village situated a short distance below Achipur, on the Hugli. There is a powder magazine here, where all ships passing up the river are compelled to land any gunpowder they may have on board.

Mullikpur.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Calcutta.

Mutla—Village and head-quarters of a police circle (*thana*).

Naihati.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 24 miles from Calcutta. Contains a bench of 11 honorary magistrates, police station, sub-registry office, English and girls' school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nangi.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Sialdah (Calcutta).

Narayanpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Natagarh.—Village with a vernacular school. Manufactures of brass and iron work.

Nazra.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Netra.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Calcutta.

Nilganj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Palta.—Village on the left bank of the Hugli, 2 miles above Barrackpur. It is celebrated for its works supplying Calcutta, 14 miles distant, with water, the purity of which is daily tested in Calcutta by the Government analyst. The works include a jetty for landing machinery, coals, and filtering media, while it protects the two large suction pipes, 30 inches in diameter, which here dip into the river, and through which the water is drawn by pumps. English vernacular school.

Panchannagram (*The fifty-five villages*).—The name given to the suburbs of Calcutta, containing an area, according to the latest Revenue Survey Report, of 14,829 acres.

Piali.—River, a cross stream from the Bidyadhari to the Matla ; it branches off from the former river, near Bhagirathpur, and flows a southerly and south-westerly course till it falls into the Matla about 15 miles below Port Canning.

Pratapnagar.—Chief village of Jamira Fiscal Division, situated on the bank of the Kholpetua river. Contains a large rice mart.

Prithiba.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Punra (*Purah*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajarhat-Bishnupur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajibpur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rajpur.—Town with a bench of 6 honorary magistrates. Population about 12,000.

Ramnagar.—Village with a market (twice a week).

Rangilabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Rassa.—Village noted as the residence of the descendants of the Mysore princes. Central prison for female convicts, and distillery.

Sahipur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Salt-Water Lake (or *Dhapa*).—Lake situated about 8 miles east of Calcutta, between the Hugli and Bidyadhari rivers, and covering an area of about 30 square miles. It contains a section of the Inner Sundarbans Passage for boats bound to Calcutta *via* Baliaghata. The neighbourhood of the Salt-Water Lake is intersected by innumerable watercourses and rivers, which flood the country at spring-tides.

Sangrampur.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Calcutta.

Sarupnagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shyamnagar (*Shamnagar*).—River-side village and railway station, 19 miles from Calcutta. A short distance east of the station are the ruins of an old fort, surrounded by a moat about 4 miles in circumference. [p. m. s. T.].

Sialdah—Village situated just outside the limits of Calcutta. Terminus of the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways. Seat of a large transit trade. A Judge of Small Cause Court and 2 Munsiffs hold their courts here. There is also in independent bench of 22 honorary magistrates and post office [m. s.].

Sodpur.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Calcutta. [p. m. s. t.].

Sonarpur.—Village and railway junction station, 10 miles from Calcutta. Contains police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Sorisha.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Tababeria (*Habra*).—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Calcutta. Contains police station and post office [m. s. T.].

Taki.—Town and municipality, situated on the Jamuna river. A boat-halting station, and the centre of a considerable trade in rice. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Tanna.—An old fort on the Hugli river, opposite Fort Aligarh in Garden Reach, a suburb of Calcutta. Taken by Clive on the recapture of Calcutta, 30th December, 1756.

Thakurpukur.—Village containing a chapel and school belonging to the Church Missionary Society. The Diamond Harbour Canal extends from Thakurpukur to Kholakhali, a distance of 23 miles.

Titagarh.—Village and railway station, situated between Khardah and Barrackpur, 13 miles from Calcutta. It contains several country residences of European gentlemen. [p. m. s. t.].

Tollygunge.—Village with police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Tolly's Nala.—Canal, extending from Kidderpur, about a mile south of Calcutta, to Tardaha. It is 18 miles in length, and connects the Hugli with the Bidyadhari. The channel has now become a much frequented passage (forming part of the Inner Sundarbans route), and is a source of considerable revenue to Government.

Tolly's Nallah.—Railway station, 5 miles from Sialdah (Calcutta).

Ultadanga.—Village and head-quarters of a police circle.

Vishnupur.—Village in *Sadar* Sub-division, and head-quarters of a police circle.

Watganj.—Village in *Sadar* Sub-division, and head-quarters of a police circle.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY.—The Western Presidency of British India, with the Native States included in it, extends from the south of the Punjab to the borders of Mysore. It is bounded on the north by the Punjab; on the east by the Dominions of Sindia, Holkar, the Nizam, and the Presidency of Madras; on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. Area, 194,109 square miles. Population 26,916,342. The Bombay Presidency contains about one-twelfth of India. It is rather smaller than the Madras Presidency. The capital of the Presidency, the residence of the Governor, and the head-quarters of all the administrative departments, is Bombay City.

Sea.—The Arabian sea is a port of the Indian Ocean, on the west of India, and separates this country from Arabia and Africa.

Ports.—The chief ports having foreign trade are—Aden, Bombay, Broach, Cambay, Dholera, Karachi, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Surat, and Vingurla. Bombay is now recognised as the one port of arrival and departure for all the English mails, and also for the troopships of the Indian army. It also possesses one of the finest harbours in the world. Karachi harbour is also good and remarkable.

Mountains.—The Western Ghats (Sahyadri), stretching from north to south and separating the Deccan from the Konkan; the Satpura hills, which run from east to west and separate Khandesh from Indore; and the valley of the Narbada from that of the Tapti.

Rivers.—The Indus (Sindhu) in Sind, the Sabarmati, Mahi, Narbada and Tapti in Guzerath, flow through the Northern Districts into the Gulf of Cambay; the Godavari, Nira and the Kristna, with their tributaries, water the Deccan; the Bhima with which the Sina unites, is the principal tributary of the Kristna. The rivers in the Konkan have a short course, and are of little importance.

Climate.—The climate varies much in different parts. Bombay island itself, though in general, cooled by the sea-breezes, is oppressively hot during May and October. The Konkan is hot and moist. In Cutch and Guzerath, the sultry heat, if not so excessive is still very trying. The table-land of the Deccan above the Ghats, possesses an agreeable climate, as also does the South Maratha Country. Sind is hot and dry. The south-west monsoon generally breaks about the first week in June, and pours down torrents of rain along the coast. From that date up to October the rainy season may be said to last, during which travelling is every-

where difficult and unpleasant, except in Sind, where the monsoon rains exert little influence.

Productions.—Grain and cotton are the principal products. Jawari and Bajri are the principal grains in the Deccan. Rice in the low lands of the Konkan. Cotton and indigo in the Khandesh, Dharwar, Bijapur and Broach Districts. Wheat is cultivated in Guzerath and in Sind. Sugar-cane flourishes in several parts. Potato in Kaira, Poona and Satara Districts. Tobacco and oil-seeds almost everywhere. Cacoa-nut trees are numerous along the western coast. The forests on the Ghats yield teak and other timber.

Commerce and Trade.—The chief trade is with London and Hongkong; but considerable commerce is also carried on with the Persian Gulf, Calcutta, Malabar, Aden, and the opposite coast of Africa. The foreign trade of Bombay is nearly as large as that of Calcutta, amounting to about 60 crores of rupees a year. The coasting trade of Bombay is much larger than that of Calcutta. The chief exports are—cotton, wool, Kashmir Shawls, and oil-seeds to Great Britain; cotton and opium to China. The chief imports are—cotton, woollen, and hardware goods, and machinery from the united Kingdom; Shawls from Kashmir; opium from Malwa; silk and tea from China.

Manufactures.—Cotton goods and salt are the two great manufactures carried on in this Presidency. Indigo is made to some extent at Khairpur in Sind. Weaving is carried on to a trifling extent, and coarse pottery almost everywhere. The manufacture of country liquor is also profitable employment.

Religion.—Hinduism is the prevailing religion. About one in six are Muhammadans. Jains are here more common than in any other part of India. There are also Parsis, Christians, and Jews.

Languages.—Marathi is spoken in the centre or Deccan; Canarese in the south; Guzerathi in the north of Western India or around the Gulf of Cambay; Sindi in Sind; and Baluchi in the west of the Indus. Other languages such as Portuguese, Arabic, Persian, Urdu or Hindustani, and English are also used in almost all parts of the Presidency.

Education.—The Bombay University was founded by Lord Elphinstone in 1857. It consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor and senate; and its function is to examine and confer degrees in arts, law, medicine, and engineering. There are colleges for higher education (the most important are the Elphinstone and Grant Colleges in Bombay City, the Deccan and Science College at Poona, the Guzerath College at Ahmedabad, and the Rajaram College at Kolhapur). There are about 5,000 Institutions, including Government, private (aided and unaided), police and jail schools. Besides these, there are technical schools, normal schools, separate high schools for boys and girls separately. The law school, the Grant Medical College, and the Poona College of Science are institutions for special instruction. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy school of art, is also under the Education Department. The leading association for the advancement of learning in the Presidency is the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, originally founded in 1804, with which the Bombay Geographical

Society was amalgamated in 1874. The Medical and Physical Society was founded in 1863. The Sassoon Mechancis' Institute has a reference library of 15,000 volumes.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue is derived from land, opium, salt, customs, stamp and excise, and amounts to about 14 crores of rupees (about one-fourth of which is derived from opium); and the expenditure is nearly 12 crores of rupees annually.

Government.—The Government of the Presidency is vested in the "Governor of Bombay in Council" subject to the control of the Government of India. The Native Chiefs are under the control of the Bombay Government, and pay tribute to it or to the Gackwar. Many small States of this kind are grouped together and formed into a Political Agency, the affairs of such an agency being managed by a Political Agent. In some cases a few States are placed under the supervision of the Collector or Judge of the neighbouring British District.

Administration.—The Government of Presidency of Bombay is administered by the Governor and his Council. This body is the chief executive and legislative authority of the Presidency, and consists of the Governor as President and the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay Presidency, with two officers of the covenanted civil service as members. The various departments of the administration are portioned out among the several members of Council, and for each department, there is a separate secretariat staff. There is also a Legislative Council composed of the Governor a his executive council above mentioned together with from four to eight other members nominated by the Governor. A certain proportion of these additional Legislative members of the Council must be non-officials with a view to the due representation of the European and Native communities in the legislative body. The personal Staff of the Right Hon'ble the Governor consists of a Private Secretary, a Military Secretary, Aides-de-camp, Extra Aides-de-camp, Native Aides-de-camp, Medical Officer, and Commandant to His Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard.

For administrative purposes the Presidency is divided into four revenue Divisions called the Northern, Central, Southern, and Sind Divisions; these Divisions embrace (including Bombay City and island, which is regarded for many purposes as constituting a district by itself), 24 Districts (all of which see separately); each Division being placed under the control and superintendence of a Commissioner. The District is the actual unit of administration for both fiscal and judicial purposes. The Regulation Districts of Bombay number 17, each under the control of a Magistrate-Collector, who must be a member of the covenanted Civil Service. The Province of Sind, and the Panch Mahals in Guzerath, form 7 Non-regulation Districts under officers who may be either military, covenanted or uncovenanted servants. Each District is on the average divided into 10 *talukas* or sub-divisions, each of which again contains about 100 Government villages, or villages of which the revenue has not been alienated by the State. Every village is, for fiscal and police, as well as social purposes, complete by itself. It has its regular complement of officials, who are usually hereditary, and are remunerated by grants of

land held revenue free. The more important of these officials are the *patel* or head-man; the *talati* or *kulkarni*, who is the clerk and accountant; the *mahar*, who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. Over each *taluka* is set a Government officer termed a *mamlatdar*; and on an average about 3 *talukas* are placed in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The supreme administration of justice in the Regulation Districts is entrusted to the High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. This Court exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. In Sind, the same functions are discharged by the Judicial Commissioner. The superior administration of both civil and criminal justice is vested in officials styled District and Assistant District Judges. Original civil suits (if not against the Government) are decided as a rule by two classes of subordinate Judges, and by the Small Cause Courts; and the greater part of the original criminal work is disposed of by the executive District officers, who in addition to their revenue duties are entrusted with magisterial powers. The remaining principal departments of Government are the police, public works, forests, education, jails, registration and medical departments, each of which possesses an organization extending throughout all the different Districts of the Presidency.

Administrative Staff.—Accountant-General; Accountant-General in charge Paper Currency; Adjutant-General Head-quarters (Poona); Archæological Surveyor; Chief Superintendent of Telegraph Department; Collector of Salt Revenue; Commissaries of Ordnance; Commissary-General Poona; Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, & Reporter-General of External Commerce; Commissioner of Town Police; Conservator of Forests; Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government of Bombay; Controller of Military Accounts; Coroner; Director Indian Marine; Director of Public Instruction; Engineer Surveyor; Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts; Examiner of Medical and Fund Account, Poona; Examiner of Public Works Accounts; Examiner of Ordnance and Army Clothing Accounts; Executive Commissariat Officer; Executive Engineer, Presidency District; Harbour Master; Inspector-General of Ordnance; Inspector General of Police; Inspector-General of Prisons; Inspector General of Registration and Stamps; Judge Advocate-General, Poona; Master of the Mint; Meteorological Reporter for Western India; Military Secretary, Commander-in-chief's Office; Municipal Commissioner; Opium Agent, Rutlam; Pay Examiner; Port Officer; Port Store-keeper, State Railway; Post Master General; Presidency Post Master; Principal Medical Store-keeper; Protector of Emigrants; Quarter-Master General Poona; Registrar of Bombay and Joint Stock Companies &c.; Resident Superintendent, Common Jail (Civil and Criminal sides); Sanitary Commissioner; Shipping Master; Superintendent, Army Clothing Agency; Superintendent Botanical Gardens; Superintendent, Government Photo Zinco, Poona; Superintendent, Guzerath Survey, Surat; Superintendent, House of Correction and Government Workhouse; Superintendent of Government Central Press; Superintendent of Government House Establish

ment ; Superintendent of Gun-Carriage Factory ; Superintendent of Gunpowder Factory ; Superintendent of Small-Arms Ammunition Factory Kirkee ; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary ; Superintendent, Poona, Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Survey, Poona ; Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, Poona ; Superintendent, Sind Survey; Superintending Engineers, Central, Northern, Southern and Sind Divisions ; Surgeon-General, H. M's Forces ; Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay ; Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Poona.

A detail account of all the Districts as well as of the Native States of Bombay Presidency, and also of the other important heads, which form the subjects of separate articles will be found under their respective alphabetical headings.

AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD.—District in the Province of Gazerath, Northern Division. It is bounded on the south and west by the Peninsula of Kathiawar, on the north by the Gaekwar's territory, on the north-east by the Mahikantha territory, on the east by the State of Balasinor and the British District of Kaira, and on the south-east by the State and Gulf of Cambay Area, 3949 square miles. Population 921,712. District Headquarters—Ahmedabad city, 309 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural products are bajri, jawari, wheat, gram, cotton and rice ; also a little tobacco, sugar-cane, ginger, indigo, sesamum, and oil-seed. Cotton and grain are sent to Bombay in large quantities.

MANUFACTURE.—Salt and saltpetre. The other manufactures are silk, gold, and silver work, hardware, copper and brassware, pottery, wood work, cotton cloth, shoes, blankets, soap and paper.

CLIMATE.—Except in the southern tracts lying along the sea-coast, the District, especially towards the north and east, is subject to considerable variations of temperature. Between the months of November and February, periods of severe cold occur, lasting generally from two days to a week. During the hot months, from February to June, the heat is severe ; and as the rainfall is light, the climate in the rainy season is hot and close. October is the most silkly month.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into seven *talukas* of Parantij. Viramgam, Dholka, Daskrohi, Dhandhuka, Ghogo and Sanand. Revenue about 35 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly three-fourths of the revenue. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner of Northern Division, Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant and two 2nd Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, District and Sessions Judge, Judge of the Small Causes Court, 2 Subordinate Judges, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Probationer, Educational Inspector N. D., Superintendent of Medical School (who is also Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum), Head Master High School, Principal Training College, Deputy Educational Inspector, Lady Superintendent Female Normal School, Chaplain, and 3 Executive En-

gines For further information regarding Ahmedabad city *see* Ahmedabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adval.—Village 67 miles from Ahmedabad *via* Dhandhuka, 5 miles. Nearest railway station, Limdi. [p. m. s.].

Ahmedabad.—The chief city in the District of the same name, and municipality, also railway junction station [W. R. & S. A.], situated on the Sabarmati river, about 50 miles north of the head of the Gulf of Cambay. It is the head-quarters station of the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, and the cantonment is situated to the north of the city at a distance of 3½ miles. Ahmedabad was founded by Ahmed Shah (the second of the dynasty of the Musalman Kings of Guzerath) in 1314. It ranks first among the cities of picturesque and artistic town. The prosperity of Ahmedabad is on silk, silver, gold and cotton threads. Tin and electro-plating is also carried on to some extent. Black wood carving is another important industry. In point of religion, Ahmedabad is considered the head-quarters of the Guzerat Jain or Srawak sect, who have upwards of 120 temples here. Though in and around the city, there is no place deemed holy enough to draw worshippers from any great distance, no less than 24 fairs are held, and every third year, the Hindu ceremony of walking round the city barefooted is observed. There are many large tanks or artificial lakes in the vicinity of Ahmedabad, the most remarkable of which is the Kankariya tank, within a mile south-east of the city, and it is probably the largest in India. The lake, oblong in shape, is a work of great beauty and noticeable. Besides the usual public offices, there are a City Magistrate's and Cantonment Magistrate's Courts, two churches, a Bank of Bombay, an arsenal, a hospital, a lunatic asylum, an asylum for lepers, two dispensaries, and 18 Government and Missionary schools, of which 4 are girls' schools, in addition, about 100 private schools are taught by Brahmans. A home for animals called the Panjrapol, is another interesting institution of the city.

The mosques, tombs of the Mahomedan Kings of Guzerath, are very numerous both in the city and neighbourhood. The most striking objects on arrival are two minarates near the station platform highest in Ahmedabad. The Jama masjid, Rani Sipri's or Asni's mosque, Haibat khan's mosque, and the Queen's mosque in Mirzapur lies near the Delhi gate. A more recent building that should be visited is the Swami Narayan temple (the work of a religious sect) and a large palace and monastery in connection with the temple. The *teen* Darwazas or three gateways, is a fine structure which crosses the main business street in Ahmedabad, and is adorned with some rich carving. The jail and municipal garden. Out side the walls may be noticed, Hasting's temple (1848), a jain temple, Dada or Dhai Harir's well, Shah Alam (a group of buildings) to the north of the city, comprising a tomb, a mosque, and an assembly hall, Shahi Bag (royal garden), and Sarkhej, 5 miles to the west of the city, with its lake, mosques and tombs.

The Railway station is a few hundred yards from the city walls of Ahmedabad. It is the junction of the Bombay Baroda and Central In-

dia Railway with the Rajputana Malwa Railway. Passengers for Palanpur, Mount Abu, Ajmere, Agra, and Delhi must change here. There are waiting rooms in addition to a refreshment room with sleeping accommodation at the station, and a travellers' bungalow in the city for Europeans. Dhurmashalas and sarais for Natives near the station as well as inside the city. Conveyances are always procurable. Population about 120,000. [P. m. s. T.].

Ambli.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Ambli Road.—Railway station, 10 miles from Ahmedabad.

Aslali.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bareja.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Barejadi.—Village and railway station [W.], 11 miles from Ahmedabad.

Barvala.—Town on the left bank of the river Utauli, 80 miles from Ahmedabad. Travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Bauliari.—Seaport on the creek of the same name, in the Dhanduka Sub-division.

Bavla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhandu.—Village with post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station, Mehsana.

Bhankoda.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Viramgam. Court of special magistrate.

Chharodi.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Ahmedabad

Dangarwa.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Ahmedabad. Special magistrate's court.

Dasada.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daskrohi.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Ahmedabad District. It stretches round Ahmedabad town for about 30 miles north and south, and 20 miles east and west. Area, 348 square miles. Population, including the inhabitants of Ahmedabad town about 300,000. Mamlatdar's Court.

Detroj.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Viramgam [p. m.].

Dhandhuka.—Sub-division of Ahmedabad District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the right bank of Bhadhar, 62 miles south-west of Ahmedabad, and 100 miles north-west of Surat. Population about 12,000. The town lies in an open plain, exposed to the burning winds of the hot season. Water-supply extremely bad. Borahs form a large class of population. Coarse cloth, pottery, and carpenter's work are the chief industries. There are 5 Government schools, one of them for girls. Dhandhuka, which is a place of some antiquity, has a Sub-Judge's Court, dispensary, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Dholera.—Seaport in the Dhandhuka Sub-division, 62 miles south-west of Ahmedabad. One of the chief cotton-marts in the Gulf of

Cambay. Situated in the [illegible] extending along the [illegible] Gulf of Cambay, within the limits of the Peninsula of Kathiawar. Though called a port, the town of Dholera lies about 12 miles from the sea. Population about 12,000. Dholera has given the trade name to a quality of cotton well known in the European market. Police station, dispensary, 3 schools and post office [m. s. T.].

Dholka.—Sub-division of Ahmedabad District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name : situated on the Sabarmati, on the chief land route between Guzerath proper and Kathiawar, 22 miles south-west of Ahmedabad. Population 18,000. Dholka is situated amidst ruined palaces, mosques, mausoleums, and spacious tanks, embanked and lined with masonry. Though not regularly fortified, it is surrounded by a wall of mud 4 miles in circumference. Probably one of the oldest towns in Guzerath. The chief industry is the weaving of women's robes, *saris*, the best of their kind in Ahmedabad District. There are 5 schools, Subjudge's and Mamlatdar's courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Gamph.—Village with post office [m.].

Gangad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Godhavi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gogha (*Gogo*).—Sub-division of Ahmedabad District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated in the peninsula of Kathiawar, on the Gulf of Cambay, 8 miles from Bhavnagar. Population about 10,000. About three-quarters of a mile east of the town is an excellent anchorage, in some measure sheltered by the island of Perim, which lies still farther east. The natives of this town are reckoned the best sailors or *laskars* in India ; and ships touching here may procure water and supplies, or repair damages. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. T.].

Gomtipar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Goria.—Village with post office [m.].

Harsol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 14 miles from Parantij.

Jakhvada.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Viramgam.

Jetalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jhotana.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Viramgam.

Jhund.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Viramgam.

Kasandra.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Katosan Road.—Railway station, 24 miles from Viramgam.

Kharaghoda.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Viramgam. Office of Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Kharaghoda is noticeable as the place where the Government salt pans are situated. The country about Kharaghoda is a treeless plain. Good grouse-shooting here.

Khas.—Village with post office [m.].

Kheralu.—Village and railway terminus station, 68 miles from Viramgam.

Khodiar.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Ahmedabad.

Khun.—Port and light-house in the Dhandhuka Sub-division. It is five miles east of Dholera, on the Bhadar or Dholera creek. The light-house is at the entrance of the creek. It is provided with a common lantern with five oil-burners and reflectors fixed on a conical building on wooden piles. The lantern is 50 feet above high-water, and visible for 15 miles.

Koth.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kundli—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Wadhwan. Nearest post town Rampar.

Mandal.—Town 15 miles north-west of the Viramgam station. Contains school and post office [m. s.].

Modasa (*Morasa*).—Town in Parantij Sub-division, situated on the river Maghani, 52 miles north-east of Ahmedabad city. Population about 8000. The town occupies an important strategical position between Guzerath and the hilly tracts constituting the Native States of Edar and Dungarpur. Industries—dyeing, calico-printing, and oil-pressing. *Mahua* oil is exported for soap. Has a through camel traffic in raw cotton and opium with Malwa. Two schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Nal.—Lake about 37 miles south-west of Ahmedabad city. Area, 49 square miles.

Naroda.—Village with post office [m.].

Odu.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pansar.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Ahmedabad.

Parantij.—Sub-division of Ahmedabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name ; situated about 33 miles north-west of Ahmedabad city. Population about 10,000. It is a prosperous town, and its special manufacture is soap. There are six soap factories here. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary, two schools, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Patri.—Town and railway station, situated in a bare plain on the border of the Rann of Cutch, surrounded by a wall and with a strong central castle, 17 miles from Viramgam. Population about 7,000. A town of rising importance ; trade in cotton, grain and molasses. [p. m. s. t].

Pipli.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Polarpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Rampura.—Village with post office [m. s.]. Special magistrate's Court.

Randala.—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Ahmedabad.

Ranpar.—Town and railway station, situated on the north bank of the Bhadhar river, at its meeting with the Goma, 32 miles from Wadhwan. Population about 7,500. On the raised strip of land between the

ruins, the [illegible]ent of the town. [p. m. s. t.].

Roho.—[illegible] and railway station, 105 miles from Ahmedabad.

Sabarmati.—Village and railway station, on the north bank of the river of that name, 5 miles from Ahmedabad. [p. m. s. t.].

Sabli Road.—Railway station, 10 miles from Viramgam.

Sanand.—Sub-division of Ahmedabad District, also chief town of the Sub-division of the same name, and railway station, 18 miles from Ahmedabad. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary, *dharmasala* and post office [m. s. t.]

Sanchor.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Santalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Saraspar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarkhej.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sarotra.—Village and railway station, 97 miles from Ahmedabad.

Sitapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Umerdeshi.—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Ahmedabad.

Uvarsad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vagad (*Wagad*).—Village with post office [m.].

Vassia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Viramgam.—*Taluka* of Ahmedabad District, also town, municipality, railway station, and head-quarters of Viramgam *Taluka*, 41 miles from Ahmedabad. Population about 20,000. Sub-Judge's and Mamlatdar's Courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Visalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

AHMEDNAGAR.

AHMEDNAGAR (*Nagar* or *Chandbibi-che-nagar*).—District in the Deccan or Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on north by Nasik District, on the east by the Nizam's Dominions, on the south-east by Sholapur, and on the south-west the Bhima separates it from Poona District. Area, 6,645 square miles. Population 888,755. District Head-quarters, Ahmednagar City, 218 miles from Bombay, *via* Dhond, railway station (shortest route).

PRODUCTS.—The staple crops are wheat and gram in the vicinity of the rivers Godavari and Bhima ; Indian millet or *joar* throughout the rest of the District, except in the inferior soils near the hills, where the chief crop is millet or *bajri*. Among other products, sugar-cane, *pan*, and vegetables of many kinds are raised in irrigated land. In some of the superior soils near the Godavari, hemp is sown. In the north-east, cotton and inferior rice are cultivated to a small extent.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufacturing industries are the weaving of *saris* or women's robes and inferior turbans, and the manufacture of copper and brass pots.

CLIMATE.—The rainy season generally begins in the early part of June and ends in November.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 11 *Talukas* of Akola, Jamkhed, Karjat, Kopargaon, Nagar (Ahmednagar), Newasa, Parner, Rahuri, Sangamner, Sheogaon, and Shrigonda. Revenue about 18 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-fifth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 3 Assistant Collectors, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector and Forest Settlement Officer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Police Probationer, Deputy Educational Inspector, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Ahmednagar City *see* Ahmednagar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahmednagar.—Sub-division of Ahmednagar District, and chief town of the District of the same name, also a large military and civil station, municipality and railway station [W. & R.] ; situated on the plain of the river Sina, about 12 miles from its source, and on its left bank. Area, 3 square miles ; population including cantonment nearly 40,000. It was founded in 1494 A. D. by Ahmed Nizam Shah, an officer of the Bahmini Kingdom. Ahmednagar is the third among the cities of the Deccan and seventeenth in the Bombay Presidency. It has a fort with trench and draw-bridge. In the trench there are nilghai antelopes. A subterraneous passage leads from the fort to the Bhingar village. Ahmednagar is celebrated for the strength and durability of its carpets. Ahmednagar *Saris* have a high reputation ; and dealers flock from neighbouring District, and from Nizam's Dominions to purchase them. Besides the usual District offices ; it contains Mamlatdar's and Cantonment Magistrate's Courts, an American Church, a Parsi *agiari* (fire temple), 4 or 5 Hindu temples, and Post office [M. S. T.]. Water is brought into the city by pipes. The wells inside the city are brackish. The places of note are—Salabatkhan's tomb, 6 miles distant, and now converted into a " hot weather sanitarium" for British troops. Happy Valley, 12 miles, a nice bungalow and underground and surrounded by hills, is a cool, shady retreat, and water from a rock keeps continually flowing ; Castle (now in ruins) about 2 miles from the cantonment, surrounded by water. The old Muhammedan acqueducts should also be seen here. From Ahmednagar the traveller may visit Ellora and Ajanta caves.

The city is about 3 miles, and the cantonment about 5 miles from the railway station. Tongas and Carts meet every train. There is a travellers' bungalow about 3 miles from the station for Europeans, and *Dharmsala* and Hindu *khanawals* for Native passengers. Passengers for Ahmednagar from the south-east line of the G. I. P. Railway change trains at Dhond, and those from the north-east line at Manmar.

Akola.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also town and headquarters of the *taluka* of the same name, 74 miles from Ahmednagar.

tion, Belapur, 44 miles [p. m. s. t.].

Akolner.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ahmednagar. Special magistrate's Court and post office [m. s.].

Alkuti.—Village with post office [m. s.], 38 miles from Ahmednagar, *viâ* Vadzira (7 miles), Parner (8), Kamergaon (14), and Kedgaon (7 miles).

Ashvi.—Village with post office [m. s.], 49 miles from Ahmednagar, *viâ* Rahuri (24 miles) by road, thence by rail, 25 miles.

Astgaon.—Village with post office [m.], 58 miles from Ahmednagar. Nearest railway station, Chitali, 8 miles.

Balamtakli.—Village with post office [m.], 50 miles from Ahmednagar.

Belapur.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Ahmednagar [p. m. s. t.].

Belvandi.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Ahmednagar. [p. m.].

Bhanas-Hivra.—Village with post office [m. s.], 32 miles from Ahmednagar. Nearest railway station, Lakh, 16 miles.

Bhingar.—A more ancient and now municipal town about 2 miles from Ahmednagar city. Area of town site 39 acres. Population about 6,000. Noted for weaving of saris or women's robes.

Bodhegaon.—Village with post office [m. s.], 50 miles from Ahmednagar. Population 2,200.

Chichondi.—Village with post office [m.], 13 miles from Ahmednagar.

Chitali.—Village and railway station, 49 miles from Ahmednagar.

Dhandarphal.—Village with post office [m.], 66 miles from Ahmednagar. Nearest railway station, Belapur, 36 miles.

Harischandragarh.—Hill fortress in Ahmednagar District. One of the most remarkable of the ancient Maratha rock fortresses of the Western Ghats ; elevation above sea-level, 3894 feet ; distant 109 miles from Ahmednagar city. Nearest railway station, Akola, 33 miles.

Jamgaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Ahmednagar.

Jamkhed.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, situated to the south-east of Ahmednagar city, and east of the Sina river, indenting into and intermixed with the Nizam's Dominions ; distant 44 miles from Ahmednagar city. The chief town of the Jamkhed *taluka* is Kharda Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Javla.—Village with post office [m. t.], 40 miles from Ahmednagar.

Jeur.—Village with post office [m.], 10 miles from Ahmednagar.

Kada.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanhar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karanji.—Village with post office [m.]. Population 1200.

Karjat.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, 36 miles south by east of Ahmednagar town. Population about 6,200. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, large school, weekly market on Saturdays and post office [m. s. t.].

Kendai.—Village with a Roman Catholic mission, 4 miles from Rahuri railway station.

Khadamba.—Village with post office [m.].

Kharda (*Shir-Patan*).—Town in the Jamkhed *taluka*, situated 56 miles south-east of Ahmednagar town. Population about 6,200. Kharda belonged to the Nimbalkar, one of the Nizam's nobles whose handsome mansion in the middle of the town is now in ruins. In 1745, the Nimbalkar built a fort to the south-east of the town. The fort is square, and in good repair ; but its ditch, now in ruins. The town contains upwards of 500 substantial merchants, shopkeers, and money-lenders, many of whom carry on a large trade in grain, country cloth, and other articles. The cattle market on Tuesday is the largest in the District. [p. m. s. t.].

Kohar (*Bhagvatipur*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kolgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Kopargaon.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also village and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated on the north bank of the Godavari river, 60 miles north of Ahmednagar city. Kopargaon was the favourite residence of Raghoba, the father of Bajirao, the last Peshwa. His palace is now used as the sub-divisional office. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts. Weekly market on Monday and post office [m. s. t.].

Kopargoan Road.—Railway station, 2 miles from Kopargaon village.

Korpala.—Village with post office [m.].

Kotul.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kukana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lakh.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Ahmednagar. [p. m.].

Mirajgaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Miri—Village with post office [m.]. Special Magistrate's Court.

Murshidpur (*Bhalevadi*).—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nevasa.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also head-quarters town of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated 35 miles north-east of Ahmednagar town. Population about 4,000. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly markets on Sundays. In 1290, Dnyaneswar, the great Maratha poet, wrote his commentary on the Bhagwatgita at Newasa, which he calls Nivas.

Nighoj.—Village with post office [m.].

Nimbgaon-Jali—Village with post office [m.].

Nimon.—Village with post office [m].

Palhegaon. [illegible] st office [m.].

Pargaon.—Village with post office [m.

Parner.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District., also town and head-quarters of Parner *taluka* ; situated 20 miles south-west of Ahmednagar town. Population about 5,000. Weekly markets on Sundays. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Sarola, 15 miles.

Pathardi.—Town 30 miles east of Ahmednagar town. Population about 8,000 The town lies picturesquely on the side of a steep hill which rises in the midst of a barren tract, skirted on the north and east by a range of hills which pass from Dongargaon into the Nizam's territory. Two schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Pedgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Pimpalgaon Pisa.—Village with post office [m.].

Pimpri.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Ahmednagar.

Puntamba.—Ancient town, municipality and railway station, situated on the river Godavari, 54 miles from Ahmednagar. It is much visited by such pilgrims as wish to bathe in the Godavari, and worship in the finely carved temples on its banks. Population about 6,000. It was once a flourishing city, but is now in great decay. There is a temporary travellers' bungalow for Europeans, and a *Dharamsala* for Natives. [p. m. s. t.].

Rahata.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Rahuri.—The most central *Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also town, railway station and head-quarters of Rahuri *taluka* ; situated on the north bank of the Mula river, 25 miles north of Ahmednagar. Population about 5,000. The railway station is situated 3 miles to the east. Weekly market on Thursday. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts ; two Government schools for boys and one for girls. Some three miles from the station, a Bazar is held every Thursdy, when a considerable number of horses, cattle, vegetable and other produce change hands. [p. m. s. t.].

Rajur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ranjangaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Rasin.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sangamner.—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated 49 miles north-west of Ahmednagar city. Population about 10,000. Contains Mamlatdar's, Special magistrate's and Sub-Judge's Courts, four schools, dispensary, American Mission house and post office [m. s. t.]. Brisk trade and markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Sanwatsar.—Railway station, 59 miles from Ahmednagar.

Sarola.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Ahmednagar. [p. m. s.].

Shevgaon (*Shivgaon*).—*Taluka* of Ahmednagar Dist[illegible] town and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated 40 miles

north-east of Ahmednagar city. Population about 5,000. It is a ruined town on a wide plain ; joined with Paithan and Ahmednagar by a good road. It is surrounded by a wall. Contains Mamlatdars' and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, school, temples and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly markets on Sundays.

Shrigonda (also called *Chamargonda*, from Govind, a pious Chamar). —Sub-division or *Taluka* in the south of Ahmednagar District, also chief town of the Shrigonda *Taluka* ; situated about 32 miles south of Ahmednagar city. Population about 6,000. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, post office [m. s. t.], markets on Mondays, four temples, and two mansions belonging to Sindhia (Gwaliar).

Sirur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sonai.—Town situated about 24 miles north by east of Ahmednagar town. Population about 6,000. It is a large market town, surrounded by a rich plain, and divided by a water-course into the Peth occupied by merchants, and the *Kasba* or agricultural quarter. American Mission Church and post office [m. s. t.].

Songaon.—Village with post office [m].

Supa.—Village with post office [m.].

Tisgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Toka.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vadgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadjhira.—Village with post office [m.].

Valki.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vambori (*Wambori*).—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Ahmednagar. It is a town of some commercial importance situated four miles from the railway station, and can be reached by bullock carts. [p. m. s. t.].

Vari.—Village with post office [m.].

Vilad—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Ahmednagar.

Visapur.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Ahmednagar.

BELGAUM.

BELGAUM (*Belgam, Belgaon*).—District in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by the States of Miraj, Sangli, and Jath ; on the south by the Dharwar and Kanara Districts ; on the east by the States of Jamkhandi, Mudhol, and Ramdrug ; on the south-west by the territory of Goa ; and on the west by the States of Sawantwari, and Kolhapur. Area, 4,657 square miles. Population 1,013,261. Divisional and District Head-quarters, Belgaum Town, 364 miles from Bombay *via* Poona, by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural products are rice, cotton, jawari, ragi, wheat, bajri, sugar-cane, barley, and pulses. A little tobacco is grown.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief occupation of the people are agriculture,

[illegible] weaving, manufactures in wood and metals, pottery and making.

CLIMATE.—Sometimes in April and May the heat is extreme, and in June and July the air is close and heavy, but on the whole the climate is equable and pleasant to Europeans. At the close of the rainy season, in October and November, fevers are common, but at other times except in the [illegible] less cultivated tracts near the Sahyadri Hills, the climate is healthy.

LANGUAGES.—The languages in use are Marathi, Hindustani, and Kanarese. The Parsis employ Guzerathi among themselves, both in conversation and writing. Kanarese is the official language of the District.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into seven *Talukas* of Belgaum, Chikodi, Gokak, Athni, Sampgaon, Bidi, and Parasgad. Revenue about 13 lakhs of rupees; and the expenditure nearly one-third of the revenue. *Divisional and District Staff*—Commissioner of Southern Division with an Assistant and Native Assistant, Collector and Magistrate with four Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Conservator of Forests with a Deputy and an Extra Assistant, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Belgaum town *see* Belgaum.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Athni—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name and municipality, 24 miles from Miraj. It is a place of increasing importance as a local centre of trade. Its wheel wrights are known as excellent workmen, and it has manufactures of coarse cotton cloth, native blankets, and saltpetre. It is the chief rural market in the District, sending cotton and grain westwards to Miraj, and receiving from the sea-coast through Miraj rice, cocoa-nut and dried fish. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, dispensary, vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station Shedbal, 24 miles.

Bagevadi.—Village with post office [m.], 9 miles from Sampgaon.

Bail Hongal.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 9 miles from Murgod. Population about 10,000. The prefix 'Bail' refers to the act of the town being built in an open black-soil country. There are manufactures of coarse cotton cloth and articles of native apparel, some of which are sold in the neighbouring markets, and the remainder exported *viâ* Belgaum to the Konkan. The market is celebrated for the superior class of bullocks brought to it for sale. A large annual fair is held, at which wrestlers from the surrounding country assemble. A fine tank.

Bedag.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belgaum—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also railway station [R.], chief town of the District of the same name, in the Southern Maratha

Country, and a military station, 85 miles from Miraj. The municipal population about 25,000. The native town lies between the fort on the east and the military cantonment, which extends along its western front, separated from it by a watercourse. The city contains more than 300 looms for the manufacture of cotton cloth. The water supply is entirely derived from wells. Besides the usual staff of the District, there are Mamlatdar's and Cantonment Magistrate's Courts and 15 Government schools. There is also a bench of 6 magistrates. Club and post office [m s. T.].

Bidi.—The most southern Sub-division of Belgaum District till 1869, in which year the head-quarters was transferred from Bidi to Khanapur, and the name of the *Taluka* changed. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chandgad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chikodi.—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also head-quarters town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 42 miles north-north-east of Belgaum. Population about 7,500. Chikodi is a considerable entrepôt of trade between the interior and the coast, with which it has ready communication by a road from Nipani over the Phonda Ghat. Ordinary cotton goods are manufactured chiefly for local use. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Chikodi Road.—Railway station, 17 miles from Chikodi.

Chinchli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Daddi.—Village with post office [m.].

Desur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Belgaum.

Dhupdhal.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Belgaum. This station was especially opend in consequence of an important irrigation work called 'Gokak Canal' being constructed here.

Gargoti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gokak.—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also chief town of the Gokak *Taluka*, municipality, and head-quarters of the chief revenue and police officers of the *Taluka*. Gokak town was once famous for its dyers, and is still noted for a coarse kind of paper made in large quantities. Toys representing figures and fruits, made of light wood, and of a particular earth found in the neighbourhood, command an extensive sale. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a fine and celebrated waterfall, on the Ghataprabha river worth seeing ; distant 6 miles from Gokak Road station. [p. m. s. t.].

Gokak Canal.—Irrigation work near Dhupdhal village and railway station, 3 miles from Gokak Road station. [p. m. s. t.].

Gokak Road.—Railway station [T. & C.], 8 miles from Gokak town.

Gunji.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Belgaum.

Gurul-Husur.—Village with post office [m.].

Halkarni.—Village with post office [m.].

Halshi.—Village with post office [m.].

Hera.—Village with post office [m.].

Hukeri.—Town 30 miles north-north-east of Belgaum. Population about 6000. It is a *Mahalkari's* station and has a post office [m. s. t.]. On the outside of the town, to the north, there are some interesting Muhammadan remains, including two domed tombs in the same style as those at Bijapur. One of the tombs is kept in repair and furnished for the use of the Collector, or as a rest-house for travellers. A few miles to the east, there is another large tomb of the same architecture.

Kagvad.—Town with post office [m. s. t].

Katkol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khanapur (*formerly known as Bidi*).—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also chief town, railway station and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated on the Malprabha river, 16 miles south of Belgaum town. Population 5000. The climate of the *Taluka* is temprate and healthy during the hot months, feverish in the cold season, and sickly during the south-west rains. The town contains Mamlatdars' Court, a school, post office [m. s. t.], rest-house, and Portuguese mission with a chapel.

Kittur.—Town and fort 26 miles south-east of Belgaum. Population about 7000. Bi-weekly markets on Mondays and Thursdays, at which cotton, cloth, and grain are sold. Weaving and glass bangle-making are the sole industries. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Kognoli (*Kongnoli*).—Town situated 4 miles north of Sadalgi, and 22 miles north-west of Chikodi on the Belgaum-Kolhapur road. The town has a large trade, sending rice to Belgaum and various places in Kolhapur, and importing cloth, date, salt, spices and sugar, through the ports of Rajapur and Vingurla. Weekly market on Thursday, when cotton, yarn, grain, molasses, tobacco, and from 2000 to 3000 cattle form the chief articles of trade. Weaving of women's robes, waistcloths, and inferior blankets are the only industries. Travellers' bungalow, rest-house, post office [m. s. t.], and two Government schools, one for boys and the other for girls. Population about 6000.

Kudchi.—Village and railway station, situated on the river Kristna, 20 miles from Miraj. [p. m. s. t.].

Londa.—Village and railway junction station [R.], 33 miles from Belgaum. Passengers for Mormugao Harbour (Goa) change train here. [p. m. s. t.]. Water supply is extremely bad.

M noli.—Town on the bank of Malprabha river, 42 miles east of Belgaum, and 6 miles north-west of Hubli. The town contains 8 temples dedicated to Panchalinga-Deva, built of coarse-grained stone, without any remarkable carving. [p. m. s. t.].

M igut-Khan-Hubli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Murgod.—Town situated 27 miles east of Belgaum town. Population about 5,500. It is a considerable martket for cotton and grain, and a small business is done in printing coarse cloth. A fair is held annually, attended by about 400 people. Post office [m. s. t.].

Murgud.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nagargali.—Village and railway station, 45 miles from Belgaum.

Nandgad (*Nandigarh*).—Town situated 23 miles south of Belgaum town, and about 7 south-east of Khanapur, Nandgad is an important trade centre ; the chief imports are areca-nuts, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, dates and salt. These articles are bought in exchange, from native Christian traders of Goa, for wheat and other grain. Not far from the town is the ruined fort of Pratapgarh, built by Desai of Kittur in 1809. Weekly markets on Wednesdays. The town contains 3 schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Nesargi.—Village with post office [m.].

Nipani.—Town and municipality, situated on the road from Belgaum to Kolhapur, 40 miles north of Belgaum town. Population about 12000. Nipani has a large trade, and a crowded weekly market on Thursdays ; on market days 2000 to 3000 cattle are offered for sale. Travellers' bungalow, rest-house, library, four Government, and two private schools, a bench of 5 magistrates, and Assistant Engineer's office. [p. m s. T.]. The water supply is poor.

Pachhapur.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Belgaum [p. m.].

Parasgad.—*Taluka* of Belgaum District. The head-quarters of the *Taluka* is at Saundati village.

Sadalgi.—Town situated 51 miles north of Belgaum town, and 25 south-east of Kolhapur. Population about 8,000. Coarse waist-cloths, blankets, and women's robes are woven ; but the chief industry in the town and neighbourhood is sugar-making. A large area is cultivated with sugar-cane, and a considerable quantity of molasses is prepared here. Weekly market on Tuesdays. Government vernacular school.

Sampgaon.—*Taluka* of Belgaum District, also town and head-quarters of Sampgaon *Taluka* ; situated about 18 miles south-east of Belgaum town. Population about 4000. Sampgaon has few looms ; weekly market on Sundays, when cattle, cloth, cotton and grain are sold. Mamlatdar's Court, library, two schools, one for girls, an old mosque and post office [m. s. t.].

Saundatti (old name *Parasgad*).—Chief town of the Parasgad *Taluka* of Belgaum District, and municipality ; situated 41 miles east by south of Belgaum town. About 2 miles due south of Saundatti are the ruins of an extensive hill fort called Parasgad, from which the whole *Taluka* derives its name. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, two schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market on Wednesdays, when cloth, cotton, oil, salt, and spices are sold. The water supply is poor.

Shedbal.—Village and railway station, 75 miles from Belgaum.

Sirsangi.—Village with post office [m.]. Special magistrate's Court.

Suldhal.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Belgaum.

Sulebhavi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Belgaum.

Ugargol. [illegible]

Vantmuri.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadvad.—Village with post office [m.].

Vakkandi.—Village with post office [m.].

Vamkanmardi.—Municipal town situated 21 miles north of Belgaum town. Population about 6,000. [p. m. s. t.].

Vargatti.—Village with post office [m.].

Yellama's Hill.—Hill of the goddess Yellama, situated about 5½ miles north-west of Saundatti. The only famous place of pilgrimage in the District is the hill on which, twice in the year, at the full moon of April and November, large Hindu fairs in honour of the goddess Yellama are held, lasting for three days. The number of pilgrims varies from 15,000 to 20,000. The November ceremonies represent the death of Yellama's husband, and those in April his return to life. In November, the mysteries are performed at a small shrine about a quarter of a mile distant from the main temple. At a certain stage in the ceremony the immense multitude raise a deep wail, not unlike the crone of watchers at an Irish wake. With this mingles a crackling sound, arising from the great throng of women, numbering about two-thirds of the whole assembly, who, in sympathy with the goddess in her widowhood, shatter the glass bangles on their arms.

BIJAPUR.

BIJAPUR.—District in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. On the north Bijapur is separated by the river Bhima from the District of Sholapur and Akalkot State; on the east and south-east it is bounded by the Nizam's Dominions; on the south the Malaprabha river divides it from the District of Dharwar and the State of Ramdrug; and on the west it is bounded by the States of Mudhol, Jamkhandi, and Jath. Area, 5,668 square miles. Population 796,339. District Head-quarters, Bijapur town, 350 miles from Bombay *via* Hudgi and Poona by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—The mineral products are iron, slate, basalt, limestone, laterite, boulders, and a shale containing vegetable remains. The chief agricultural products are jawari, wheat, gram, cotton and bajri. Jawari is the staple food.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufactures of the District are cotton and silk cloth. Blankets are woven to a considerable extent. Large quantities of cotton, yarn, and cloth are also dyed and exported.

CLIMATE.—Dry and healthy. The rainfall is very uncertain.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Talukas* of Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund, Muddebihal, Bagevadi, Kaladgi, Sindgi and Indi. Revenue about 16 lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure nearly one-eighth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, 2 District Deputy Collectors, Deputy Conservator, Assistant Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superinten-

tendent of Jail), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Bijapur town *see* Bijapur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Almati.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Bijapur.

Almel.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Amingad.—Town 9 miles west of Hungund. Population about 8,000. The town has a large cattle market. It is also a great mart for cocoa-nuts and rice, which reach Amingad westwards from the sea-coast. [p. m. s. t.].

Badami.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the Badami *taluka*, railway station, and a fort 73 miles from Bijapur. Contains Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.]. Population about 4000. Interesting for a Jain excavation and cave temple ascribed to 650 A. D., together with three caves of Brahmanical construction, one of which has an inscription bearing the date 579 A. D. The Jain cave is only 31 feet across by about 19 feet deep. These caves mark the period when Hinduism was re-asserting itself previous to its final triumph over Buddhism in the next century or two. The Narasingha *avatar*, Vishnu seated on the five headed serpent Ananka, and a variety of sculptures, still survive. In one cave temple the front pillars, have three brackets of a wooden-like design, ornamented by male or female figures and dwarfs, of considerable beauty of execution. Some of the pillars are more architectural in their forms, and in the best style of Hindu art

Bagalkot.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, municipality and railway station ; situated on the river Ghatprabha, 57 miles from Bijapur. Population about 14,000. It is a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of silk and cotton goods. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Bagevadi.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the Bagevadi *taluka*, 9 miles from Sampgaon. Mamlatdar's Court, Assistant Engineer's office and post office [m. s. t.].

Banhatti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Belur.—Village with post office [m.].

Bijapur (*Vijayapura*).—Chief town of the District of the same name, also municipality, railway station [R. & T. B.], and administrative head-quarters of the District ; lies spread out upon the plain, a veritable Palmyra of the Deccan. Area of town site, 1361 acres. Population about 15000. Besides the usual public [illegible] Bijapur possesses Mamlatdar's Court, Travellers' and Dak bung[illegible] post office [m. s. T.]. Tongas and bullock coaches or Dhamnies obtainable at the railway station at reasonable rates. Bijapur was at one time the head-quarters of a province under the Bedar Government. The citadel of Bijapur contains interesting memorials of departed Muhammadan greatness in the shape of mosques and handsome mausoleums, and will amply repay the visit of the tourist and antiquarian. The most important are—the Great Gol Gumbaz (or 'Rose Dome' the mausoleum of Sultan Muham-

mal) with the [illegible] feet in diameter, internally 175 feet high, externally 198 feet ; its general thickness being about (10 feet) ; the Jumma Masjid (principal mosque) ; the Mehtar Mahal (the gate of the sweeper) ; the Asar Mahal ; the Taj Bauri ; the Ibrahim Roza (Tomb in garden, 2 miles from the station) ; the Gagan Mahal ; the Sat manjili ; the Mecca Mosque ; the Chini Mahal ; the Anand Mahal ; and the Andu Masjid. The Government have converted numerous ruined buildings in the *Arkilla* or Inner Fortress into spacious offices and residences for the head-quarters of the District. There are also some very large guns chief among which is the Malik-i-Maidan '*Lord of the Plain*' (the largest piece of ordnance in the world) with a calibre, 2 feet 4 inches diameter. Two or three days can be well spent in rambling about this old city of ruins and its suburbs.

Bilgi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chadchan.—Village with post office [m.].

Guledgudd.—Town situated 9 miles north-east of Badami. Population about 12,000. Local manufactures of cotton and silk cloth. Guledgudd is one of the stations of the Basle mission ; in its neighbourhood are valuable stone quarries. Post office [m. s. t.].

Halsangi.—Village with post office [m.].

Hangandi.—Village with post office [m.].

Hippargi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Horti.—Village with post office [m.].

Hungund.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 43 miles south-east of Kaladgi. Population about 6,200. One of the best markets in the District. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Ilkal.—Town and municipality, 8 miles south-east of Hungund. Population about 11,000. Ilkal is the principal market town of the District ; the staple exports are silk and cotton manufactures, rice and other agricultural produce. Special magistrate's court, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Indi.—*Taluka* of Bijpur District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 36 miles from Bijapur. Population about 4,000. Mamlatdar's Court and post office. [m. s. t.].

Indi Road.—Railway station, 31 miles from Bijapur.

Jumnal.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bijapur.

Kaladgi.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the Kaladgi *Taluka* : situated on the right bank of the Ghatprabha river, 21 miles from Bijapur. Population about 8,000. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamatgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Karlimatti.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Bijapur.

Katgeri.—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Bijapur. Assistant Engineer's office.

Kaujalgi.—Village with post office [m].

Kerur.—Fortified town on the Sholapur-Hubli road, 11 miles north-west of Badami. Population about 8000. The town and fort contain several temples. [p. m. t.].

Kolhar.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.. s. t.]

Lachyan.—Village with post office [m.].

Mamdapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mangoli.—Town situated 15 miles south-east of Bijapur town. Population about 6000. School and post office [m.].

Minchnal.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Bijapur.

Muddebihal.—*Taluka* of Bijapur District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated 48 miles east by north of Kaladgi. Population about 3500. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Mulvad.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bijapur. Dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Mutgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Nalatvad (*The Forty Gardens*).—Town situated 56 miles east by north of Kaladgi. Population about 5000. Three temples with four inscriptions, one of which contains the name of the Western Chalukya King Jagadekamalla (1138). Post office [m.].

Nidgundi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nimbal.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bijapur.

Savalgi—Village with post office [m.].

Sindgi.—North-eastern *Taluka* of Bijapur District, and chief village of Sindgi *Taluka* ; situated 35 miles north-east of Bijapur town. Population about 4,000. Mamlatdar's court, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Sirur.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Sitimani.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Bijapur.

Talikoti.—Town situated 60 miles north-east of Kaladgi town. Population about 6,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tamba.—Village with post office [m.].

Telgi.—Village and railway station [T. C. & M.], 28 miles from Bijapur. Post office. [m. s. t.].

Ukli.—Town with population about 6000. Post office [m.].

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.—Konkan District in the Presidency of the same name. Bombay, that is good bay—from the Portuguese *bom*, good—the root of which is the Latin *bonus* and *bahia* a harbour or bay. The name " Bombay " appears to have been derived from the Portuguese, who used to call the island Mombain or Bombaim. The Maratha name of Bombay is Mumbai, a corruption of Mumba Devi, a well known shrine of a Hindu goddess in Bombay. For certain administrative purposes, Bombay

City is regarded as constituting a District by itself, with an area of 22 square miles, and a population, according to the Census of 1891, of 821,764 souls.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crop grown is rice.

COMMERCE.—The commerce is of great extent and importance, and Bombay merchants are among the wealthiest in India. The traders of dyeing, tanning, and working in metal are specially prosperous. The chief import is cotton piece goods ; and the principal export raw cotton. Ships of the largest size are here constructed.

CLIMATE.—The cool months last from November to May ; the monsoon from the middle of June to the end of September ; and the hottest months of the year are May and October, but even then the heat is tempered by cool breezes from the sea

ADMINISTRATION.—There is a Collector to look after the land, excise and stamps revenue; and a Commissioner of Customs to levy dues from the shipping. Imperial revenue about 1500,000 rupees a year. Besides the High Court, which is a Court of First Instance for causes arising within the District of Bombay, there are four civil and criminal Courts (a Small Causes Court, and three Presidency Magistrates' Courts, having jurisdiction in the city and island). The civil administration of Bombay City is entrusted to the municipal corporation. For further information regarding Bombay City *see* Bombay.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bombay.—The city of Bombay, the capital of the Presidency of Bombay, and the principal seaport of Western India, is situated on an island of the same name. The Bombay island—or, as it may now be called, the Bombay peninsula—is connected by an artificial causeway with the larger island of Salsette, which is, in like manner, connected with the mainland. Bombay island is in shape a trapezoid. In the beauty of its scenery, as well as in the commercial advantages of its position, Bombay is unsurpassed by any of the cities of the East. The sea-shore is formed by docks, warehouses, and a long line of artificial embankments extending continuously for nearly five miles. With the exception of Malabar and Warlee hills on the western, and Chinchpogly hills on the eastern shore, the land in Bombay is flat. The plain is about 12 miles long and 4 miles broad. The street view gives a good idea of the ordinary Bombay houses. Good roads traverse the island in every direction, and many parts are studded with a pleasing variety of spacious houses standing amidst gardens and groves of fruit-trees. The scenery in the neighbourhood is charming. The favourite suburb for the wealthy is Malabar Hill, 180 feet above the sea (4 to 6 miles from the Fort) now terraced to the top with handsome bungalows, commanding a magnificent view over the city and the sea. Government House is at the extreme point. North of Malabar Hill runs another suburb, known as Breach Candy ; and Cumbala Hill, a continuation of Malabar Hill, and the outlying spur of Colaba are being covered with the residences of Europeans. The fort is the most important and busiest quarter of the town, most convenient and pleasantest place of residence.

In Bombay itself the following are the sights and the principal objects of interest best worth seeing :—

Associations, *Charitable*—Bombay Bible-Women's Association, *Cumbala Hill* ; Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, *Forbes Street, Fort* ; Hindu Widow Marriage Association ; Ladies' Association of St. Isabel, *Mazagaon* ; National Association for supplying female medical aid to Women ; Parsee Girl's school Association ; Theistic Association of Bombay ; Western India Athletic Volunteer Association, *47 Medows Street* ; Young Men's Christian's Associations.

Associations, *Commercial*—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, *Office Grahams Buildings* ; Bombay Cotton Trade Association ; Bombay Millowners' Association, *50 Grahams' Buildings* ; Bombay Native Merchants' Association, *9 Hornby Road* ; Bombay Trades Association, *Office* 9 *Hamam Street, Fort* ; Bombay Underwriters' Association.

Banks—Agra Bank, Limited, *Rampart Row* ; Bank of Bengal, *5 Elphinstone Circle* ; Bank of Bombay, *Elphinstone Circle* ; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, *15 Elphinstone Circle* ; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, *56 Elphinstone Circle, Fort* ; Comptoir D escompte De Paris, *28 Esplanade Road* ; Delhi and London Bank, Ld., Agency ; French Bank, *Fort* ; Government Savings' Bank, *25, Elphinstone Circle* ; Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, *40 Church Gate Street* ; National Bank of India Limited, *Rampart Row, Fort* ; New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, *Esplanade Road.*

Buildings—Arsenal and Bombay Castle, *Fort* ; Central Printing Press, *Fort* ; Crawford Markets, *Esplanade* ; Custom House, *Fort* ; Electric Telegraph Office, *Esplanade Road* ; European Cemetery in the old Botanical Gardens, *Sewree* ; General Post Office, *Esplanade* ; Government Record Office, *Fort* ; Head-quarters of the Artillery Volunteers and Shipping office, *Fort* ; Head-quarters of the Bombay Volunteer and Rifle Corps, *Esplanade* ; Head-quarters of Salvation Army ; High Court Buildings, *Fort* ; Marine Battalion Lines and Parade Ground ; Masonic Hall (a splendid building) *Byculla* ; Mint, *Fort*—(open daily—Admission by permission from the Mint Master) ; Municipal office, *Fort* ; Native Theatre, *Grant Road* ; New Police Court ; Novelty and Gaiety Theatres, *Fort* ; Opium Warehouses, *Fort* ; Paper Currency office, *Fort* ; Presidency Pay and Pensions offices, *Fort* ; Prong's Light House (Admission ticket obtainable from Port officer) ; Public Works office, *Esplanade* ; Rajabai Clock Tower, *Fort* ; Secretariat Buildings, *Mayo Road*, near Band Stand and Swimming Bath, *Mayo Road* ; Sirdars' Mansions and the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, *Apollo Bandar* ; Spinning Mills at *Tardeo, Parel and Girgaum* ; Tata's Mansion, *Esplanade* ; Terminus Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, *Colaba* ; Tower of Silence, *Chopatti*—(Admission ticket obtainable from Secretary, Parsee Panchayat) ; Town Hall, containing Museum and the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society—(Admission by introduction of a member, *Fort*) ; Trainway Stables, *Parel Road* ; University Hall and Library, *Mayo Road* ; Victoria Terminus and Administrative Offices of the G. I. P. Railway ; Wonderland Art Pottery Works, *Fort.*

CHURCHES—Ambrolie Mission Church, *Girgaum Back Road* ; Armenian Chapel, *45 Medows Street* ; Baptist Church, *Byculla* ; Christ Church, *Byculla* ; Free Church of Scotland, *Esplanade* ; Memorial Church, *Colaba* ; St. Andrew's Church ; St. John's Church, *Colaba* ; St. Nicholas' Church, *Princes Dock* ; St. Thomas' Cathedral, *Church Gate Street.*

CHURCHES, *Roman Catholic*—Cathedral, N. S. D'esperanca, *Kalakdevi* : N. S. Derazario, *Mazgaon* ; St. Anne's Church, *Mazgaon* ; St. Joseph's Chapel, *Oomercarry* ; St. Teresa's Chapel, *Girgaum* ; Jewish Synagogue.

CHURCHES, *Portuguese*—Cathedral of N. S. DeGloria, *Mazgaon* ; Chapel of N. S. DasDores, *Matunga* ; Church of N. S. DeSalvacao, *Lower Mahim* ; Church of N. S. DeSaude, *Cavelvadi* ; Church of St. Francis Xavier, *Daboolwadi* ; Church of St. Michael, *Upper Mahim* ; St. Francis Xavier's Chapel, Hospicio, *Colaba.*

CHURCHES AND TEMPLES, *Native*—Dady Seth's Agyari Fire Temple, *29 Hornby Road* ; Panchayet-ki-Agyari Fire Temple, 130 *Kavasji Patel Street* ; Prarthana Samaj of Bombay.

CLUBS—Bombay Club, *26 Esplanade* ; Byculla, Club, *Byculla Bombay*; Bombay Liederkranz, *Old Secretariat Building* ; Gymkhana Club, *Esplanade* ; Royal Bombay Yatch Club, *Apollo Bunder* ; Volunteer Club, *Apollo Road.*

DOCKS—Government Dockyard ; Prince's Dock ; Sassoon Dock, *Colaba* ; and Victoria Dock.

FACTORIES—the Gun Carriage Factory, *Colaba*, and Government Factory.

GARDENS.—Malabar Hill Reservoir and hanging Gardens ; Northbrook Gardens, *Grant Road* ; University Gardens containing a fine statue of Sir Thoms Ormistone, *Fort* ; Victoria Gardens contain a museum and small menage (open daily from sunrise to sunset, *Parel Road.*

HINDU SAMAJ AND SABHAS.—Arya Gnyana Vardhak Sabha, Arya Samaj, Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha ; Gujerathi Dnyana Prasarak Mandalee, and Niti Prasarak Mandalee.

HOSPITALS.—Bombay Native Dispensary, *Head-quarters Chandanwadi—Branch Khetwadi* ; Camas Hospital for Women, *Near Cruikshank Road* ; Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, *Byculla* ; European General Hospital ; Fort Gratuitous Dispensary ; Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, *Market Cross Road* ; Hospital for Incurables (in connection with J. J. Hospital ; Institution for Deaf Mutes, *Grant Road, Girgaum* ; Jaffer Suliman Hospital for Women and Children, *Fort* ; Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital and Obsteric Institution (Admission by order from the Principal of the Grant Medcial College and Surgeon to the Hospital, *Byculla* ; Lock Hospital ; Lunatic Asylum, *Colaba* ; Panjrapole, a hospital for old bullocks, doges, cats, and fowls &c., ; Veterinary College and Hospital, *Parel.*

HOTELS.—Adelphi ; Apollo Bandar ; Byculla ; English, *Fort* ; Great Western, *Fort* ; Hamilton's ; Victoria ; Watson's, *Esplanade* ; Waverly.

INSTITUTIONS.—Bombay University, *Mayo Road* ; Government Central Book Depôt, *Kalkadevi Road* ; Elphinstone College, *Fort* ; Grant Medical College, *Byculla* ; St. Xavier's College, *Esplanade* ; Cathedral High School for Boys and Girls, *Esplanade* ; Elphinstone High School, *Dhobi Talav* ; Alexandra Native Girls' Institutions, *Fort* ; Bombay Diocesan Board of Education ; Bombay Education Society, *Byculla* ; Bombay Scottish Educational Society, *Esplanade* ; Byculla School ; Framji Cowasji Institute, *Dhobi Talao* ; Framji Nasarwanjee Anglo-vernacular School, *Khetwady* ; Free General Assembly's Institution ; Frere and Fletcher Schools, *Hornby Road* ; Indo-British Schools, *Fort* ; John Canon and Frere Fletcher Schools ; Money School, *Dhobi Talao* ; Problu Seminary, *Girgaum Road* ; Robert Money Institution, *Esplanade* ; Sanjumbhoy Meer Ally's Charitable Girls' School, 19 *Shamaji Hossaji Street* ; Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, Sassoon School of Industry, Chunapatti (Admission by application to the Secretary on the premise) ; Schools of Arts, *Fort* ; Scottish Orphanage, *Mahim* ; Seamen's Institute, *Prince's Dock* ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Parsee Benevolent Institution, *Hornby Row* ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, *Esplanade* ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Zurtoshti Madrissa ; Sir John Canon School, *Hornby Road* ; Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy Guzerathi Hindu Girls' School ; St. Mary's College ; St. Stanislau's Institution, *Bandra*.

LIBRARIES—Bhooleshwar Library ; Bombay Native General Library ; Catholic Library and Reading-room (*Cavail Street*) ; Cowasjee Dinshaw Library and Reading-room ; Dhanjibhoy Framji Library ; Fort Reading-room and Library, *Church Gate Street Fort* ; Fraternal Association's Ladies and Gentlemen's circulating Library, *698 Girgaum* ; Mooljeebhoy Jewraj Khoja General Reading-room and Library ; Mazagaon Reading and Recreation Room, *Church Street, Mazagaon* ; Mount Road Library, *Mazagaon* ; Sir Dinshawji Patit Khanda Mohalla and Bharucha Mahalla Library.

MISSIONS.—American Marathi Mission ; Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society ; Bombay Diocesan Additional Clergy Society ; Church Missionary Society ; Free Church of Scotland's Mission ; Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society ; Mission to Seamen ; Society for promoting Christian knowledge.

OPEN GROUND.—Elphinstone Circle, in the centre of which is a large graden, containing seven statuts, *Fort* ; Frere Fountain standing in the centre of the road, *Fort* ; Wellington Fountain, *Fort*.

SOCIETIES.—Anjuman-i-islam ; Anthropological Society of Bombay, *6 Apollo Street* ; Army Scripture Reader and Soldiers' Friend Society ; Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society ; Bombay Branch of the East India Association, *16 Marine Street* ; Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, *Town Hall* ; Bombay Gymkhana, *Esplanade* ; Bombay Natural History Society, *6 Apollo Street Fort* ; Bombay Tract and Book Society, *Esplanade* ; Bombay U. S. Family Pension Fund ; Kasratshala Sthapak Mandalee, *Opposite Crawford Market* ; Oriental Debating Society ; St. Stanislau's Philharmonic Society, *Mazagaon* ; Victoria and Albert Museum, *Byculla*.

SOCIETIES, CHARITABLE &c.—Benevolent Society, *Girgaon*; Charitable Society of St. Vincent De Paul; Confraternity of St. Vincent De Paul, *Burial Committee*; Military Orphanage; Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, *Apollo Bandar Road*; Shepherds' Alms House; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Surat and Nowsari Charity Fund; Society of Lady of Piety; St. Elizabeth's Home, *Byculla*; St. Vincents' Home; Strangers' Friend Society, *9 Love Lane*.

STATUES.—Equestrian statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Queen's Statute, *Esplanade*; Statue of Sir Richard Temple.

SIGHTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BOMBAY.—Caves of Elephanta, about an hour's sail from the Mazagaon or Apollo Pier. The Ruins of the old Portuguese Fortifications at Bassein, 39 miles from Colaba (34 by rail and 5 by road). The Kanheri caves are most interesting, and are easy of access, about 3 miles north of Tulsi Lake. The Vihar and Tulsi Lakes are picturesquely situated at the foot of the Solsette hills, distance 15 miles from Bombay (about 2 hours' drive from Bombay).

Byculla.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station, 3 miles from Victoria Terminus station (Bori Bandar). It is the most convenient station for passengers for Grant Road, Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Mahalakshmi, and Breach Candy. [p. m. s. T.].

Charni Road.—Railway station, 3 miles from Colaba Terminus station.

Chinchpokli.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station, 4 miles from Victoria Terminus station. The Bombay Gas Works and several large Spinning and Weaving Mills are situated near the station.

Church Gate.—Railway station [W.], 1¼ mile from Colaba Terminus station. It is coveniently situated for persons daily engaged in business in the Fort (Bombay), being within a few minutes' walk of the principal hotels, shops, and mercantile houses.

Colaba.—Terminus station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, near military Barracks; on leaving it the line follows the curve of Back Bay, and on the right many of the new public buildings of Bombay may be seen. [p. m. s. T.].

Curry Road.—Railway station, 4 miles from Victoria Terminus station (Bombay).

Dadar.—Suburb of Bombay and railway junction station, 6 miles from Victoria Terminus and 8 from Colaba Terminus stations. The station of the B. B. C. I. Railway, is only a few yards from the G. I. P. Railway station. The objects of interest are the Pottery Works and the two Maharaj Gardens. [p. m. s. t.].

Elphinstone Road.—Railway station, 7 miles from Colaba Terminus station.

Girgaon.—An important quarter containing the residence of the most respectable native citizens; has spinning mills. [p. m. s. T.].

Grant Road.—Railway station [L. W.], 4 miles from Colaba Terminus station. It is most convenient for passengers going to Cumballa Hill, Malabar Hill and Byculla etc.

Mahalakshmi.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station, 5 miles from Colaba Terminus station. There is a temple of goddess Mahalaxmi, and hence the name.

Mahim.—Suburb of Bombay and railway station [W.], 9 miles from Colaba station.

Malabr Hill.—The favourite quarter of the European residents, where is also situated Government House, which commands a magnificent view of the city and sea. [p. m. s. T.].

Mandvi.—An important quarter of the Native grain merchants. [p. m. s. T.].

Marine Lines.—Railway station, 2 miles from Colaba station.

Market.—The well known Crawford Market, is the busiest quarter of the city. [p. m. s. T.].

Matoonga.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Victoria Terminus station. There is a large fair held annually in July in honor of the God Vithoba.

Mazgaon.—Northern suburb of Bombay City, noteworthy as containing the docks and workshops of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. From their pier, the Company sends on mail days a small steamer with homeward-bound passengers for the mail steamer. There is a large Portuguese and Hindu population, with a considerable sprinkling of Europeans. Two Churches, one Protestant and the other Catholic; also a Catholic school. [p. m. s. T.].

Musjid.—Railway station, 1 mile from Victoria Terminus station. It is most convenient for passengers for Mandvi, Karnac and Wadee Bandars.

Parel.—Northern suburb of Bombay City, and railway station 5 miles from Victoria Terminus, and 6 from Colaba Terminus stations. The large Locomotive Works and Storekeeper's Departments of both railway companies (G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I.) are close to the station. There are mechanic institutions for the employes of both railways. Government House is about half a mile from the station. The present European cemetery at Parel was opened as a botanical garden, in 1830, and was converted into a cemetery in 1867. It lies under Flagstaff hill, sheltered by pines on either side. [p. m. s.].

Prince's Dock.—An important quarter of the Bombay City and island. [p. m. s. T.].

Tardeo.—A quarter of the Hindu residents. [p. m. s. T.].

Umarkhadi.—A quarter of the Hindu residents, where there is a Presidency jail, which is also called the House of Correction for civil and criminal prisoners. [p. m. s. T.].

Victoria.—The terminus station of the G. I. P. Railway, also called Bori Bandar station. It is convenient for passengers for the Fort, Marine Lines, Esplanade, Colaba and Dhobi Talao. The station building and the Head-quarters Offices of the G. I. P. Railway form one of the most beautiful and remarkable block of buildings of the kind in India.

BROACH.

BROACH (Bharuch).—District in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the river Mahi, on the east and south-east by the Natives States of Baroda and Rajpipla, on the south by the river Kim, which separates it from Surat District, and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay. Area, 1463 square miles. Population 341,490. District Head-quarters, Broach Town, 203 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTIONS.—The principal agricultural products are cotton ; and for the rains, jawari, rice bajri, tur, and mug ; and for the cold weather, wheat, til, pea, gram, wal, castor-oil, and tobacco.

CLIMATE.—The District is as healthy as any part of Guzerath, and the climate is much more pleasant than in those parts of the province situated farther from the sea. The latter days of March and the month of April are the hottest season in the year. At the end of April, west and south-west winds begin to blow, and continue till October, when the rainy season closes. In the following months, slight easterly winds prevail, lasting till the end of December.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 Talukas, *viz.* Amod, Anklesvar, Broach, Jambusar and Vagra. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Collector, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Assistant Judge, Registrar of Small Causes Court, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Civil Surgeon. For further information regarding Broach Town *see* Broach.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Amod.—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name ; about a mile south of the Dhadhar river, 21 miles north of Broach. Population about 7000. The residence of a *thakur*, or large landholder, who owns about 21214 acres of land, with a yearly income of 80,000 rupees. Workers in iron make good edged tools, such as knives and razors. Trade in cotton. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Anklesvar.—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station [W.] ; situated 3 miles from the left bank of the Narbada, and 5 miles from Broach. Population about 10,000. Cotton is the staple article of commerce. There is also a trade in rafters and bamboos, brought from the Rajpipla forests, and a small manufacture of country soap, paper, and stone hand-mills. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhadbhut.—Village and place of pilgrimage, situated on the north bank of the Narbada, and about 8 miles from Broach city. A fair is held in honor of Mahadeo, under the name of Bhadeshwar, during August—September, and lasts through the entire intercalary month, an event which

happens once in every nineteen or twenty years. The ceremonies are of a special nature. They do not form part of a course of pilgrimages, and at the close of the holy month the pilgrims return to their homes. There is a small temple here, which receives a yearly grant from Government of 9 rupees.

Broach.—*Taluka* of Broach District also chief town of the District of the same name in Guzerat, railway station [T. & W.], and municipality ; situated on the right bank of the Narbada river, about 30 miles from its mouth. Population about 40,000. Seen from the southern bank of the Narbada, or approached by the railway bridge from the south, the massive stone wall, rising from the water's edge, and lining the river bank for about a mile, and the buildings standing out from the high ground behind, give the town of Broach a marked and picturesque appearance. Broach is a place of great commercial importance, being the principal station for cotton export in Guzerath, and possessing some of the most prosperous Mills in the Bombay Presidency. The city of Broach was, according to local legend, originally founded by the sage Bhragu, and called Bhragupur or Bhragu's city. Broach is one of the oldest seaports in Western India. It contains few buildings of interest. A stone mosque constructed out of an older Hindu temple is the principal object of interest here. To the east are the spots that, to a Hindu, give the town a special interest, the site of King Bali's sacrifice, and the temple of Bhragu Rishi. Two miles west of the fort are a few massive tombs raised to members of the Dutch Factory. Beyond the Dutch tombs are the five Parsi Towers of Silence ; four being old and disused, and the fifth lately built by a rich Parsi merchant of Bombay. Ten miles to the east of Broach, on the right bank of the Narbada, is the celebrated Hindu place of pilgrimage called *Sakhaltirth*, where a large fair attended by about 25,000 pilgrims is held every year in the month of November, lasting five days. Opposite there is a small island in which is the famous Banian (fig) tree '*Kabir wad*' so large (3 to 4 acres of ground) that there is said to be cover for 10,000 men under it. The legend is that it grew out of the toothpick of *Kabir*, whose name it bears. Fifteen miles beyond this spot are the renowned cornelian mines, from which the Cambay market is supplied.

Besides the usual District offices and courts, the town possesses courts of a Mamlatdar and three Special Magistrates, a Bank of Bombay, Dak and Travellers' bungalows, a good Dharmasala with a quarters for Europeans, a library and Post office [m. s. T.]. Conveyances are to be had at the station. There are but few wells in the city ; and, unlike Surat and Ahmedabad, the custom of having cisterns in dwelling-houses for the storage of rain water is not general.

Chamargam.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Broach. [p. m. s. t.].

Dediapada.—Village with post office [m.].

Dehej.—Seaport in the Vagra *Taluka*, situated on the right bank of the Narbada, about 3 miles from the sea, and 26 miles west of Broach.

The port, though convenient of approach, does not admit of boats of more than 55 tons burthen. Population about 2500.

Devjagaon (*Derjagan*).—Place of Hindu pilgrimage in the Jambusar *taluka*; situated about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Nara, at the mouth of the Dhadhar river; contains about 300 houses. A fair attended by 2000 people is held here twice a year. A light-house has been built on the mainland at the mouth of the Dhadhar river; the height of the lantern above high water is 49 feet.

Hansot.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 12 miles from Ankleswar.

Ilav.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jambusar.—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town and municipality of the Jambusar *taluka*; 18 miles from Palej railway station, and 27 from Broach. Tanning, the manufacture of leather, and calico printing are carried on to a small extent, and there are also manufactures of ivory, armlets, and toys. Jambusar has a Mamlatdar's Court as well as a Subordinate Judge's Court, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. To the north of the town is a lake of considerable size sacred to Nageswar, the Snake-god, with richly-wooded banks, and in the centre of the water a small island about 40 feet in diameter, overgrown with mango and other trees. The water-supply is chiefly derived from this tank. In the town is a strong native-built fort, and this fort furnishes accommodation for the treasury, the civil court, and other Government offices.

Kim.—Village and railway station [W], 22 miles from Broach. [p. m. s.].

Panoli—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Broach.

Tankari.—Port, 10 miles from Jambusar. It is situated on the east side of a small creek, which for about 5 miles strikes northwards from the right bank of the Dhadhar, about 7 miles from the mouth of that river. This creek is not navigable, even by small country craft, except at high tide. Trade has to a large extent left Tankari, since the opening of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Vagra (*Wagra*).—*Taluka* of Broach District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 14 miles from Broach. The water-supply is deficient in quantity and of inferior quality, a large proportion of the wells being brackish. The town contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

CENTRAL DIVISION.

CENTRAL DIVISION.—A Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay; comprises the following 6 Deccan Districts—namely, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur, all of which see separately.

CUTCH.

CUTCH (*Kachchh*, or the sea-coast land).—Native State in Guzerath under the political superintendence of the Government of Bombay ; bounded on the north and north-west by the Province of Sind, on the south and south-west by Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian Ocean, and on the east by Native States under the Palanpur Agency. The territory comprises a belt of land, 160 miles from east to west and about 35 to 70 from north to south. Area of the State, exclusive of the Rann, is about 6500 square miles, containing 8 towns and 889 villages ; population about 600,000. The capital or chief town is Bhuj, near the centre, 536 miles from Bombay *via* Morvi (451 miles by rail). The route from Morvi is by road to Wawanee, thence by boat to Rohur, and thence 36 miles Bhuj by bullock shigram. Another route—Bombay to Cutch Mandvi by steamer and thence by road to Bhuj.

The country is in general barren. Two ranges of hills run through Cutch from east to west. The hills are volcanic, and seem only recently to have cooled from a state of fushion ; the masses of rock are bare and black, and thrown together in wild confusion, in many parts presenting wide chasms, down which, during the rains, rapid torrents sweep into the lower grounds. The inhabitants are Musalmans and Hindus in about equal proportions. Cutchi is generally spoken ; Guzerathi is the written language.

MINERALS.—There are coal and iron mines, but they are not worked. Alum and a coarse variety of saltpetre are also produced. The Karimori Hills furnish strong, tough millstones ; and good building stone abounds in Cutch. Some of the best varieties are furnished by the lower jurassic rocks, and others much used are found in the upper tertiary beds. The yellowish marble of Khavda is largely found and exported.

PRODUCTIONS.—The chief products of Cutch are bajri, jawari, mug, wheat, and other grains ; salt ; cotton ; wool ; oil-seeds, such as gingelly, castor-oil, mustard and rape. The camel is the most important domestic animal. This country is famous for a singular breed of horses, and the wild ass, a beautiful creature, is found in herds in the Rann.

MANUFACTURES.—There are manufactures of cotton and silk cloths, and the silver and gold work and embroidery of Bhuj are much praised.

CLIMATE.—The climate is healthy, temperate, and agreeable for nine months in the year, but in the hot weather the temperature is high ; in the winter the cold is frequently great, and water if exposed at night in open vessels turn to ice. The rainy season is from July to October. In April and May, burning winds and dust storms prevail, and, again, during October and part of November the heat becomes excessive.

GOVERNMENT.—The reigning family are Jadeja Rajputs. The Government of Cutch is held by the " Rao ; " under him are a number of Jadeja chiefs (about two hundred) who hold their lands on military tenure, and exercise authority within their respective domains ; they form what is called the bhayad or brotherhood of the Rao, and advise him in political matters.

...ON.—The territory of Cutch has a three-fold jurisdic-
...mprises the State (Khalsa) portion, under the direct
...the Rao : the second, the estates of the Bhayad, or
...the Rao's house, a body of feudal landlords ; the third juris-
...is that over seven villages in the centre of the territory, known
Adhoi sub-division, which is held by one of the leading chiefs of
...Rao's tribe, the Thakur of Morvi in Kathiawar. For administrative purposes the State is divided into 16 Pargannas, which are as follows :—Pawar, Miani, Banni, Pachham, Kharir, Pranthal, Wagad, Anjar, Chovisi, Bhuvad Chovisi, Hala Chovisi, Kanthi, Morasa, Abrasa, Kand, Gardo, and Makh. The gross revenue of the State is about 16½ lakhs of rupees. The Chief to Cutch holdes a patent or *sanad* from the British Government authorizing adoption, and in matters of succession the family follows the rule of primogeniture. The State is by treaty bound to defray the actual expenses of the subsidiary force, stationed in Bhuj for the protection of the country, to the extent of Rs. 186,950 a year. The Rao of Cutch is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The military force consists of 240 cavalry, 400 foot soldiers, 500 Arabs, and 40 artillerymen. In addition, there are some 3000 irregular infantry, and the Bhayad could furnish on requisition a mixed force of about 4000 men. The police force numbers 600. There are about 100 recognised schools in the State, with a total attendance of 6000 pupils.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF—*Ruler of State*, His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shree Khengerjee Sawai Bahadoor, K. C. I. E., Rao of Catch. *Political Officers*—Political Agent, Dewan (Rao Bahadoor), Secretary to His Highness, Naib Dewan and Chief Judge of the Varishta Court, Revenue Commissioner, Huzoor Assistant to the Dewan, Police Commissioner, Judge of Varishta Court, Assistant Judge, Accountant-General, Chief Medical Officer and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Bhuj town *see* Bhuj.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adesar.—Town with post office [m. s. T.], 96 miles from Bhuj. Nearest railway station Patri (Patdi) 80 miles.

Adhoi.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 60 miles from Bhuj.

Allah Band.—A long bank of earth, on the southern frontier of Sind, partly saline, mixed with sand and shells ; about 50 miles in length, and in places 16 miles broad. It was upheaved by the earthquake of 1819, across the Purana branch of the Indus. In 1826, an overflow of the Indus breached the Band, the waters expandig, just below the cutting, into a vast lake (called by Burnes the ' Lake of Sidree '), now merged in the Rann of Cutch.

Amardi.—Town with post office [m.].

Angia.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Anjar.—Town and municipality with population about 14,000. Contains dak bungalow, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. Outside the town is a temple containing the image on horseback of Ajepal, brother of the Chauhan Chief of Ajmere, who in the beginning of the

9th century was driven out of Ajmere, and established himself as an anchorite in the town of Anjar, to which he gave his name. Some land has been assigned for the maintenance of this temple, and a large number of ascetics have settled there. The spiritual head of these ascetics is called a Pir or saint.

Asambia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bada.—Village with post office [m.].

Bayath (*Beyt*).—Island in the Gulf of Cutch. It is a narrow and crooked strip of land, so that although it measures in a direct line from north-east to south-west 5 miles, its actual length is half as much again. The south-western half consists of a rocky table-land, about 50 or 60 feet high. The east end, 3 miles to the west of Paga sand, is called Hanuman Point, after a temple of that name, situated about half a mile within the point. Fort flagstaff. Temples in honour of Krishna abound. The population consists principally of Brahmans, supported by the offerings of pilgrims, with whom Bayath is a favourite place of resort. Post office [m.].

Bela.—Town with post office [m.].

Beraja.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Bhachau (*Bachao*).—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population about 4000.

Bhadresar (*Bhadreswar* or *Bhadravati*).—Site of an ancient city, now a petty village, in the south-east of Cutch. It is a very ancient seat of Buddhist worship, and also noted for its ancient Jain temples. Post office [m. s.].

Bharapor.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Bhuj.—Chief town of the State of Cutch, situated at the base of a fortified hill. It is a municipal town with population about 25,000, and has a post office [m. s. T.], a central jail, a high school, a school of art, a library, and dispensary. The place is chiefly interesting for its archæological monuments, and as having been at an early period dedicated to the snake divinity *Bhujanga* or *Bhujiya*. None of the buildings in the town are of earlier date than the middle of the 16th century. The mosque inside the city gate is remarkable for the thickness of its piers, and their closeness to one another—an arrangement by which only a few of the worshippers can ever be within sight of the rest. The town contains the mausoleums of the Raos of Cutch ; and in its neighbourhood are a number of shrines and Muhammadan *dargahs*, of no special importance. The Rao and the Political Agent reside here, and a small English force is also stationed. The direct route to this place is from Morvi, where country carts and shigrams can be hired.

Bhujpur.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Bidada.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Bita.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Chhadvala.—Town with post office [m].

Chitrod.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Desalpur.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Dudhai.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Dumra.—Town with post office [m.].

Fategadh.—Town with post office [m.].

Gadhsisa.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Gagodar.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Godra.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Gundala.—Town with post office [m.].

Gundiali.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Jakhan.—Town and seaport, 64 miles south-west of Bhuj. The landing place is at Godia creek, 5 miles from the sea. Jakhan carries on a large trade with Bombay, exporting grain and importing piece-goods, groceries, timber, sugar, oil and dates. [p. m. s. t.].

Janghi.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanthkot.—Town noted for its antiqnity and ancient Jain temples.

Kapaia.—Town with post office [m.].

Kataria.—Town with post office [m.].

Kera.—Village situated 13 miles south of Bhuj; noted for its old Sivaite and Jain temples. To the south-east of Kera is a small village on rising ground, above which stands the mausoleum of Pir Ghulam Ali. Near the village is a large and strong fort. A considerable trade in cloth and ironware is carried on. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khadir-Gadhada.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Khavda.—Town with post office [m.].

Khedoi.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Koday.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Kori.—River in Cutch State. Kori is the name applied to the eastern mouth of the Indus. Although of little value for trade or irrigation, the locality is of historic interest.

Kotada.—Town with post office [m.].

Kotadi.—Town with post office [m.. s. t.].

Kotai.—Remains of an old city, 12 miles north of Bhuj, on the shores of the Rann of Cutch, with several ruined temples of perhaps the early part of the 10th century.

Kothara.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Kumbharia.—Town with post office [m.].

Laija.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Lakadia.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Lakhpat.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Luni.—Town with post office [m.].

Madh.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Magvana.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Majalreladiya.—Town with post office [m.].

Mandvi (*Cutch Mandvi*).—Town, seaport and municipality, situated on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, 36 miles south-west of Bhuj. The direct route to this place is from Morvi, where country carts and shigrams can be hired. Population about 40,000. Mandvi or the mart, also called Maska Mandvi, in old times was known as Raipur or Riyan. Two suburbs, Old and New Saraya, inhabited by traders and seafaring men stand outside the town walls. Port of call weekly for British India steamers. The *mualims* (pilots) are noted throughout Cutch. Light-house with a dioptric light of the fourth order. Post office [m. s. T.].

Manjal.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Mankuva.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Maska.—Town with post office [m.].

Mothara.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Mundra.—Port situated on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, 29 miles south of Bhuj. Population about 10,000. There is no made road from the port to the town, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The fort, which is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the port, contains a white mosque distinguishable a good way off. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nagalpur.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Nakhtrana.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Naliya.—Town with population about 6000. It is one of the most thriving towns of Cutch ; walled and well built. It has a class of prosperous traders, being the residence of retired native merchants who have made their fortunes in Bombay or Zanzibar. Post offie [m. s. t.].

Narayansarovar.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Padhar.—Town with post office [m.].

Palansva.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Panodra.—Town with post office [m.].

Patri.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Pharadi (*Fardi*).—Town with post office [m. t.].

Rahpar.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Ramani.—Town with post office [m.].

Rann.—A Salt Desert (a corruption of the Sanskrit *aranya*, a waste) which separates Cutch from Kathiawar, is one of the most singular geographical features of India. It covers a surface of 7000 square miles, and is neither a swamp, a desert, nor a lake, but a combination of all three ; in the dry season it presents the appearance of a sandy waste, interspersed with wide sheets of salt, shallow pools of water, ridges of sand, and patches of vegetation ; in the rainy season it is covered with water knee-deep. Several roads, passable by vehicles, cross it in the narrowest portions, but except in the rainy season, to traverse it in the day time is almost certain death. The Rann contains several islands. Wild asses and swarms of flies are the only living creatures by which it is frequented.

There is a smaller Rann, forming the eastern boundary of Cutch. Area, nearly 2000 square miles.

Ratadia.—Town with post office [m.].

Roha (*Sumri Roha*).—Town with post office [m. t.] ; noted for its antiquity and ancient Jain temples.

Rohar.—Chief seaport of Anjar Division ; situated about 12 miles east of Anjar town. A petty fort falling into decay.

Sabhrai.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Saera.—Town with post office [m.].

Sandhan.—Town with post office [m.].

Shikarpur.—Town with post office [m.].

Suthri.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Tera.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Tuna.—Seaport of Anjar, about 46 miles east of Mandvi. It is an insignificant place ; even at spring tides, boats of 50 tons with difficulty get up a small winding creek not 30 yards wide.

Vadala.—Town with post office [m].

Valapadhar.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Vandhia.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Varadiya.—Town with post office [m.].

Vinjhan—Town with post office [m. s.].

Vondh.—Town with post office [m.].

DHARWAR.

DHARWAR.—District in the Southern Division of the Presidency. Bounded on the north by Belgaum, on the east by Hyderabad territory, on the south by Mysore, and on the west by North Canara. Area, 4603 square miles, containing 23 towns and 1280 villages. Population 1,051,314. District Head-quarters—Dharwar town, 441 miles from Bombay *via* Poona by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Agriculture is the chief industry, the chief products being cotton, jawari, jaggery, and oil-seeds of various kinds.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures consist of cotton and silk cloth, and the usual household utensils and ornaments. Common silk and cotton cloth are woven to a considerable extent in all the large towns. Fabrics of delicate texure and tasteful design are occasionally produced.

LANGUAGE.—The language of the District is Kanarese, and there are many Lingaets among the people.

CLIMATE.—The climate is, for both Natives and Europeans, about the healthiest in the Bombay Presidency. In December and January, dews are heavy and general. From February to the middle of April is the hot season ; and from the latter date to the beginning of June, when the regular rainy season sets in, showers are frequent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 11 *Talukas* of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Nawalgund, Bankapur, Ron, Ranibennur, Kod, Hangal, Karajgi and Kalghatgi. Revenue about 27 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 4 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail and Lunatic Asylum), Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Railway Police, Educational Inspector, Head Master High School, Principal Training College, Deputy Educational Inspector, Chaplain, Executive Engineer, Executive Engineer with an Assistant, Irrigation Department, and Divisional Inspector, Land Records & Agriculture. For further information regarding Dharwar town *see* Dharwar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abbigeri.—Village with post office [m.], 48 miles from Dharwar. Nearest railway stations Gadag and Mallapur, 9 miles from the latter station.

Agdi.—Village with post office [m.], 70 miles from Dharwar. Nearest railway station Haveri, 5 miles. Good Road.

Alur.—Village and railway station, 79 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations.

Alur-Ron.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Amargol.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Dharwar.

Annigeri.—Town and railway station, 35 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli. A considerable trade in grain and cotton, and a large weekly market. [p. m. s. t.].

Arlikatti.—Village with post office [m].

Balganur.—Village and railway station, 63 miles from Dharwar, *via* Gadag and Hubli stations. [p. m.].

Bammanhalli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bankapur (*Old name Shahabazar*).—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, 46 miles from Dharwar. Population about 6,800. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Bannikoppa (*Banvi Koppa*).—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations.

Belvanki.—Village with post office [m.].

Betgeri (*Betigeri*).—Town 1 mile from Gadag. Together with the neighbouring town of Gadag, Betgeri forms a municipality. It is the seat of a weekly market, and has a considerable trade in cotton, and cotton and silk fabrics. Post office [m. s. t.].

Byadgi—Town and railway station, 68 miles from Dharwar. Population about 4600. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chalgeri.—Village and railway station, 88 miles from Dharwar.

Dambal.—Village with post office [m.].

Devargudda.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Dharwar.

Dharwar.—*Tluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town and municipality, railway station [B. H.], cantonments and administrative headquarters of the District of the same name. Area, including the suburbs, 3 square miles. Population about 30,000. The fort stands on undulating ground. Towards the west, low hills run down to the plains, forming the last spurs of the Western Ghats. The fort and the town are almost hidden from view on the east by trees and rising ground. The approach from the south is striking. The highest point is occupied by the Collector's office, from which a commanding view of the town, suburbs, and surrounding country is obtained. Below the office and adjacent to it is the temple of Ulvi-Basapa, and beyond, the hill of Mailargud, formerly considered the key to the fort of Dharwar. The traveller's bungalow or rest-house is one mile west of the fort, and the cemetery is a little to the south-west. The church, about one mile to the south of the travellers' bungalow, belongs to the Basle German Mission. The cantonments lie to the north-west of the fort, about 2 miles distant. The fort is now fast falling into ruins. A market is held every Tuesday. There are no manufacturing industries of any importance ; but in the jail, carpets, table linen, cloths, and cane articles,—all of superior quality,—are made by the prisoners. The water-supply is drawn from two reservoirs. There are also several wells in the town, but with one or two exceptions they are not used for drinking purposes, the water being brackish. Besides the usual District Courts and Offices, the town contains Mamlatdar's and Special magistrate's courts, a Bank of Bombay and Post office [m. s. T.].

Dhundshi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dodvad.—Village with post office [m.].

Dundur.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli station.

Gadag.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District ; also chief twon of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway junction station [R.], of the Bellary, Bijapur and Hubli lines, 49 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli. Together with the neighbouring town of Betgeri, Gadag forms a municipality with joint population about 20,000. Gadag is a flourishing town, with considerable trade in raw cotton and cotton and silk fabrics. The town contains 2 Sub-judges' Courts, a Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.]. A weekly market is held here.

Gajendragad.—Town with post office [m. s. t.], 51 miles south-east of Kaladgi town. Population about 6,000.

Garag.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gudgeri.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Dharwar. [p. m. s. t.].

Guttal.—Village with post office [m.].

Halgeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Halkoti.—Village and railway station, 41 miles from Dharwar *via* Hubli station.

Hangal.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name and municipality, 16 miles from Bankapur. Population about 6,000. Contains Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Harlapur.—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations.

Hattimattur.—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Dharwar.

Haunsbhavi.—Village with post office [m.].

Havanur.—Village with post office [m.].

Haveri.—Town and municipality also railway station, 59 miles south-east of Dharwar town. Population about 6000. Haveri has a considerable trade in cotton and other commodities, especially in cardamoms brought from Kanara to be washed in a small lime-impregnated well. Sub-judge's court and honorary Assistant Engineer's office [p. m. s. t.].

Hebli.—Town situated on rising ground, with an old dilapidated fort in the centre, 7 miles east of Dharwar town. Population about 5,000. Weekly market is held [p. m. s.].

Hirekerur.—Town and head-quarters of the Kod *Taluka*. Contains Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Hombal.—Village and railway station, 57 miles from Dharwar. [p. m.].

Hubli.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town and municipality of the Hubli *Taluka*, and railway junction station [R.], of the Harihar and Gadag lines ; situated 13 miles south-east of Dharwar town. Population about 40,000. Besides raw cotton and silk fabrics, a trade in copper vessels, grain, salt, and other commodities is conducted on a large scale. Mamlatdar's and 2 Subordinate Judge's Courts, also a Special magistrate's court, office of the Superintendent of Deccan Convict Gang, and dispensary. [p. m. s. T.]. At Adargunchi, near Hubli, is a gigantic Jain statue.

Hulkoti.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalas.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalghatgi.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated 20 miles south of Dharwar town, on the Karwar-Dharwar road. Weekly market on Tuesdays. Mamlatdar's Court, rest-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kambarganvi.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Dharwar.

Karajgi.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town, municipality, railway station and head-quarters of Karajgi *Taluka*, 66 miles from Dharwar *via* Haveri station (7 miles). Population about 4,500. Weekly market on Tuesdays, when millet and pulse are sold. Mamlatdar's and Special magistrate's Courts and post office [m. s.].

Kod.—The most southern *Taluka* of Dharwar District. The administrative head-quarters of the *Taluka* are at Hirekerur town.

Kundgol.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Dharwar. [p. m. s. t.].

Kupelur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kurtkoti.—Town with post office [m.], 57 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag (8 miles).

Mallapur.—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag and Hubli stations.

Masur.—Village with post office [m.],

Mishrikot.—Village with post office [m.].

Mugud.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Dharwar. [p. m.].

Mulgund.—Town with post office [m.], 61 miles from Dharwar *via* Gadag (12 miles). Population about 6000. Two schools.

Mundargi.—Town situated at the base of a hill on which stands a ruined fort, about 24 miles south-east of Gadag town. Its position on the Nizam's frontier has helped it to grow into a large market town. Population about 4200. Two schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Nargund.—Municipal town situated 32 miles north-east of Dharwar town. Population about 10,000. Though not a manufacturing town, it is a busy entrepôt of trade, where the merchants of Dharwar and North Kanara exchange rice, sugar, spices, and other agricultural products. Four schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Narendra.—Village with post office [m.].

Navalgund.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town, municipality and head-quartes of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated 24 miles north-east of Dharwar town. Population 8500. The town is celebrated for the excellence of its cotton carpets, and for its superior breed of cattle, which are chiefly sold at the weekly market on Tuesdays. Mamlatdar's Court, five schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Ranebennur.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, municipality, and railway station, 79 miles south-east of Dharwar town. Population about 12,000. A thriving town, noted for the excellence of its silk and cotton fabrics, and with a considerable trade in raw cotton. Weekly market on Sunday. Mamlatdar's and Special Magistrate's Courts, travellers' bungalow, four boys' and one girls' schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Rattihalli.—Village situated about 10 miles south-east of Kod. Population about 2500. Till 1864, Rattihalli was the head-quarters of the Kod *Taluka*. A temple in Jakhanacharya style, built of sculptured slabs, and with three domes supported on 36 pillars. Seven inscriptions varying in date from 1174 to 1550 A. D. Weekly market on Friday. Ruined fort and post office [m.].

Ron.—*Taluka* of Dharwar District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of Ron, 55 miles north-east of Dharwar town. Population about 6000. Seven black stone temples, in one of which is an inscription dated 1180. The people of Ron *Taluka* are skilful, hard-working husbandmen and

well-to-do. Water supply poor. Nearest railway stations Alur and Mallapur. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Saunshi.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Dharwar.

Savadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Shalvari.—Town situated 32 miles east by north of Dharwar town. Population about 6000.

Shiggaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shirhatti.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sudi.—Village with post office [m].

Tadas (*Taras*).—Village with post office [m.].

Tadkod.—Village with post office [m.].

Tegur.—Village situated about 15 miles north-west of Dharwar town. Population about 2000. Iron-ore is smelted in the village, but the scarcity of fuel prevents operations being conducted on a large scale. Travellers' bungalow ; weekly market.

Tumminaktti.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Uppin-Betgeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Yalvigi.—Village and railway station, 42 miles from Dharwar. [p. m. s. t.].

GAEKWAR'S STATE.

GAEKWAR'S STATE.—Non-tributary State, in direct political relation with the Government of India. Bounded on the north by the States of Radhanpur and Palanpur and some portion of the Edar State ; on the east by the Edar State, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies, and Kaira and Khandesh Districts ; on the south by the Surat District ; and on the west by the State and Gulf of Cambay, Mahi Kantha Agency, and the British Districts of Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad Area, 8569 square miles. Population (1891) 2,414,200. The capital or chief town is Baroda, 247 miles from Bombay, by rail.

This State is by far the most important Native State in Western India. The territories of his Highness the Gaekwar lie in different parts of the Province of Guzerath. Most of the districts form a wide plain drained by rivers. The soil, whether black cotton or light-coloured, is fertile. The name by which the Rulers of the State are generally known is that of Gaekwar, the cow-herd, after Krishna ; the family title is Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, and the title of Farzand-i-Khas, Daulat-i-Englishia, was conferred on the present Maharaja at the Delhi Durbar on the 1st January 1877. The present Gaekwar (Sir Sayaji Rao) has been well educated, and is one of the most enlightened Princes in India. The Gaekwar is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The reigning family, which is of Maratha origin, first rose out of obscurity in 1720 at the battle of Balapur.

PRODUCTIONS.—Luxuriant crops are grown of grain, cotton, tobacco, opium, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds. The staple food of the people is *bajra*,

but wheat and rice are also largely consumed. The northern division of the State is famous for its breed of large white cattle. The breed of horses raised in the Kathiawar Districts is celebrated throughout India.

MANUFACTURES.—Cloth, Cutlery, and prttery are the principal manufactures.

CLIMATE.—Over so wide a range of country, the climate necessarily varies much in character—from the dry air and extreme fluctuations of temperature that mark the north of Guzerat, to the moister and more equable climate of the south. From its open situation on the sea-coast, Okhamandal enjoys a healthy and bracing air, well suited to the European constitution. The climate of the central division, and of the city of Baroda itself, is comparatively moist, and during the rains very damp.

ADMINISTRATION.—The territory of the Gaekwar is divided into four administrative divisions, *viz.* (1) the Kadi, or Northern Division, comprising the Districts of Pattan, Kadi, Vijapur, Visnagar, Dehgaon, Kalol, Vadaoli, Siddhpur, Kheralu, and Mesana; (2) the Central or Baroda Division, comprising the Districts round Baroda itself, viz. Baroda, Choranda, Jarod, Petlad, Padra, Dabhoi, Sinoe, and Sankheda; (3) the Southern, or the Navsari Division, comprising the Districts of Navsari, Gandevi, Palsana, Kamrij, Velachha, Moha, Vyaro, and Tongarh; (4) the Amreli Division, comprising the Districts of Amreli, Okhamandal, Korinar, Dhari, and Damnagar. The total revenue of the State, including tribute Rs. 637,670 from Native States of Guzerat and Kathiawar, amounts to about 13,000,000 rupees.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.—*Ruling Chief*—His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., the Diwan or Prime Minister, the Naib Divan, the Sar Subha or Revenue Commissioner, 4 Subhas (Collectors), 10 Naibs or Deputy Subhas, 31 Vahivatdars or Tahsildars and 9 Sub-Tahasildars or Mahalkaries; a Varishta Adalat or High Court, and 4 Divisional Judges, one at the head-quarters of each Division, with power to try original suits of upwards of Rs 3000 in value, and to hear civil and criminal appeals. There are 15 Munsiffs, with power to try civil suits up to Rs. 3000. In criminal matters the *Varisht Adalat* has power to inflict the following sentences:—Fourteen years' imprisonment, fine to any amount, or both fine and imprisonment, and 30 stripes. Higher sentences require confirmation by His Highness the Maharaja. The District Judges may inflict 7 years' imprisonment, fine to any amount, and 30 stripes. The Subhas or Collectors have the same powers. The Naib Subhas are entrusted with power to inflict 2 years' imprisonment, and fine up to Rs. 1000. The Vahiwatdars have power to inflict 6 months' imprisonment, and fine up to Rs. 200. There are also 3rd class magistrates and special magistrates. *Political Officers*—Agent to the Governor-General with 3 Europeans and 1 Native Assistants, Cantonment and Railway Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court, Superintendent H. H. the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, Survey and Settlement Officer, Special Settlement Officer, Chief Engineer, and Residency Surgeon.

The military force maintained by the State consists of a regular force of 2 batteries of artillery, with 150 artillerymen and 42 guns (including

2 of Gold and 2 of Silver) ; a cavalry force of 250 officers and men, and 6 regiments of infantry,—aggregating 3000 of all ranks. These troops are all drilled and equipped on a similar system to that of the British army.

As an independent State, Baroda has from the earliest times exercised the prerogative of coinage at its own mint. The silver coins are termed the new *Sayashahi* or *Babashahi* rupees ; the copper coins, Baroda *pice*. The Baroda rupee is of the value of about 13 annas 11 *pies*, British currency ; or 114½ *Babashahi* are equal to Rs. 100 or £10. The Baroda coinage circulates throughout the State generally, and also in the adjoining countries of the Rewa Kantha. The old Broach coinage is still in circulation in Navsari Division. It is at present in contemplation to strike a coinage similar to the British, and to introduce machinery into the Baroda mint.

There are 12 hospitals and 23 dispensaries in the whole State. In 1890, there were 511 schools with 54000 pupils, including a College affiliated to the Bombay University, a Technical School, 7 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 42 Schools for Girls with 5000 pupils, and 5 Zenana Schools with 300 pupils. For further information regarding Baroda City *see* Baroda.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akakheda.—Town with a temple of goddess Vindhyavasini.

Ambali.—Sacred place of Hindus, situated on the right bank of the Narbada, 30 miles from Baroda. It contains a temple of Anusuya. Persons afflicted with black leprosy generally reside here, with the object of effecting the cure of their disease. To support such afflicted men an almonry is established at this place by the Gaekwar.

Amreli (*Old name Amarvalli*).—Division of Gakewar's State, also chief town in the Division of the same name, 139 miles south-west of Baroda. Population about 15,000. The objects of interest are the Government offices, few temples, a market, jail and civil hospital. [p. m. s. t.].

Atarsumbha.—*Sub-Taluka* of Dehagaon *Taluka* with population 3000. Contains Mamlatdar's cutchery, Guzerathi school, dispensary, and post office [m. s.].

Athor.—Town in Sidhpur *taluka*, with population 25,000. Contains a temple of Ganapati.

Bajuva.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Baroda.

Balisna.—Town in Kadi *taluka*, with population about 5200.

Balol.—Village in Mehsana *taluka*, with post office [m. s.].

Barkal.—Town in Sinor *taluka*, with population 1,500. Contains a temple of Vyaseshvar. Distant 30 miles from Baroda.

Baroda (*Vadodra*).—Division of Gaekwar's State, also chief city or capital of the State of that name, railway station, and the seat of its Government ; situated on the Vishvamitri river. It is the second city of Guzerath, and the third in the Bombay Presidency. The great majority of the houses in the city are of the meanest description. Population (1891)

116,460. The places most worth a visit in the city and the neighbourhood are the Nazar Bagh Palace built by the late Gaekwar Malhar Rao, and now used as a treasure-house for the Gaekwar's jewels, valued at over 3 crores of rupees; the Makarpura Palaces (old and new), the former built by the late Khanderao Rao Gaekwar, and the latter by the present Gaekwar, the gold and silver guns, and the Menagerie, which is situated in a large and well laid out garden between the station and the camp. Some new, large, and beautiful buildings, such as the Jamnabai Hospital, the Baroda State library, the public offices, the central jail, the Lakshmi Vilas palace, the Baroda College, together with the public park [illegible] between the cantonments and the city, have added greatly to the [illegible]ons of Baroda. The camp has much the appearance of an English park, a feature which the country presents from here as far as Ahmedabad. In the camp are stationed portion of a Battery of Artillery, two companies of British Infantry, and a Regiment of Native Infantry. The British Resident also lives in the camp.

The chief State temples most notable are those of Vithal Mandir; Swami Narayan's Mandir; the temple of Khandoba (the tutelary god of the Gaekwar's family); that of Bechraji and Bhimnath, where Brahmans undergo penance for the spiritual welfare of the Gaekwars and the confusion of their enemies, or daily read the saptashiti prayers to Maha Kali; the temples of Sidhnath, Kalika, and Bolai, and Lakshman Bava's Ram Mandir. The Guzerathis have their temples, such as that of Narsingji, Gobardhan Nathji, Baldewaji, the Ganpati Mandir, and the temple of Kashi Vishveshwar.

The *Baories* or large wells near Baroda are also worth a visit.

Besides a *Varishta Adalat*, there is a Judge for the city, as well as a joint Judge and an assistant Judge. There is also a Sardar's Court, which takes cognisance of cases in which certain privileged classes, such as the members of the Gaekwar's family, and the nobles of the State are concerned. In the city there are two magistrates, one of whom may give 2 years' imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 1000; the other, 6 months' imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 200.

There are good waiting rooms, also refreshment rooms and sleeping accommodation at the railway station, a travellers' bungalow in the camp, about 1½ miles from the station, and a large dhurmashala near the station. Conveyances meet all passenger trains. Head post office [m. s. T.] in the camp, and the branch post office in the city.

Bechraji.—Temple in the Pattan *Taluka*, 25 miles from Viramgam. Scene of a great religious festival in the month of Aswin (September-Octocer), to which about 20,000 persons annually resort. Post office [m. s.].

Bet Shankhoddhar (*Old Dwarka*).—Town and sacred place of Hindu pilgrimage in Okhamandal *Taluka*. Contains numerous noteworthy temples and Mahalkary's Cutchery. Population 1200. The direct route to this place is from Porbandar by boat.

Bhadarpur (*Sankheda*).—Town and railway station, in Sankheda

Taluka, 48 miles from Baroda *via* Miyagam station. It is a large timber and mowra exporting station. Population 3500. Guzerathi school and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhadran.—Town and head-quarters of the Siswa petty *Sub-taluka*. Population 5000. Trade in grain. Guzerathi school and two dhurmasalas.

Bhilupur—Town and railway station, 12 miles from Baroda.

Bhimkatha.—Town and *Sub-taluka* in Amreli Division. Contains Mahalkari's Cutchery.

Bodeli.—Town and railway terminus station, 61 miles from Baroda *via* Miyagam station.

Chandod.—Village and railway station, also a place of Hindu pilgrimage ; situated on the right bank of the Narbada, 30 miles south-east of Baroda. Population about 5,000. Close to Chandod is the village of Karnali, and territory of the Petty Raja of Mandwa. Both these villages, the temples, and certain sacred spots on the river are twice a year visited by from 20,000 to 25,000 persons. Every full-moon Hindus flock in thousands ; but the chief fairs are held on the full moon of Kartik (October-November) and Chaitra (March-April). Post office [m. s. t.] and two *dharmasalas*.

Chansama.—Town in Pattan *Taluka*. Population about 8,000. Contains, a police station, Vahiwatdar's Cutchery, *dharmasala*, Guzerathi school and the largest Jain temple (dedicated to Parasnath) in the Gaekwar's territory. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chhani.—Village with post office [m.].

Chhapi.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sidhpur. [p. m. s.].

Dabhoi (*Darbhavati*).—Town and railway station, 19 miles from Baroda. It is an old town surrounded by a quadrangular rampart two miles in extent built of large hewn stones ; inside the rampart there is a beautiful colonnade, also of stone. Within the walls is a large masonry tank with a fine flight of steps round it, and numerous temples on the embankment. Dabhoi is famous for its ancient fortress, and the beauty of its walls and gates. Population about 18,000. One-third of the population is composed of Muhammadans. The town contains a customs-house, police lines, a travellers' bungalow, dispensary, jail, several schools, a cotton ginning factory and post office [m. s. t.]. In the town is a musjid called *mamadokri*, where stands a *khirni* or musk-melon tree, through whose hollow trunk no guilty person can pass. Turban and *saries* are woven in large quantities.

Dabka.—Village in Padra *taluka*, situated on the left bank of the Mahi river ; 18 miles from Baroda. Noted on account of the deer and boar preserves in the neighbourhood. Population about 3500. Contains a police station, Guzerathi school, public garden, a cotton ginning factory, and a couple of bungalows which are placed at the disposal of British officers who may accompany the Gaekwar on his hunting expeditions.

Damnagar.—Town with population about [illegible] Vahiwatdar's cutchery and a vernacular school.

Dangarva.—Village in Kadi *Taluka*, with post office [m. s. t.].

Darapura.—Town in Padra *Taluka*; population about 2500. Contains police station, Guzerathi school, and a cotton ginning factory.

Degam (*Dehgam*).—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name. Population about 5400. Vahiwatdar's office, Munsiff's Court, dispensary, Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools and post office [m. s.].

Dhamlacha.—Town in Navsari *Taluka*; noted for its mango fruits.

Dhari.—*Taluka* in Amreli Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 3500. Vahiwatder's cutchery, school, and dispensary. A Masjid, waterfall of Shatrunji river, and a temple of goddess Kodinar are the objects of interest here.

Dhenuj.—Town and railway station, 9 miles from Mehsana. Population about 5000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dwarka (*Okhamandal*).—Seaport and place of Hindu pilgrimage, situated in the peninsula of Kathiawar, and within the dominions of the Gaekwar; 235 miles south-west of Ahmedabad, and 270 west of Baroda. Population 6000. Dwarka is the principal town in the Vagher District of Okhamandal, and besides a company of Bombay Native Infantry, contains the head-quarters of the Okhamandal Battalion, which has a non-commissioned officer and three privates stationed at every Vaghar village. The temple of Dwarkanath which is situated on the north-bank of the Gomati Tirtha, is resorted to by about 10,000 pilgrims annually. The devout Hindu believes it to have been raised in one night by supernatural agency. It consists of a shrine, a spacious hall of audience, the roof of which is supported by 60 granite and sandstone pillars and a conical spire 170 feet in height. The body of the temple has five stories, its height being 100 feet. Annual revenue derived from the temple, Rs. 2000. Vessels occasionally lie off the roadstead at Dwarka, but the anchorage is insecure during stormy weather. Civil and Criminal Courts, Guzerathi schools for boys and girls, Vedshala and Pathshala, civil and military hospitals, revenue and post offices [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station Junagad.

Gandevi.—*Taluka* in Navsari Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name; 12 miles from Navsari *via* Amalsad station (3 miles). Population 7300. The town is the head-quarters station of the *Vahiwatdar* and the *Foujdar*, and contains dispensary, an Anglo-vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.]. Large tank and small temple.

Ghatwad.—Town in Kodinar *Taluka*, with population 1200. It is a place of Hindu pilgrimage, consists of an old *math* called *Goshpada* and a temple of Rudreshwar, both situated on the banks of Singvada river. In the Purana it is recorded that this place is Rudra Gaya; and hence the pilgrims perform their *shradh* ceremonies here.

Gothiwa.—Village in Visnagar *Taluka*, with a well which has attained a wide celebrity for the medicinal properties of its water, considered excellent for fever patients.

Goya Gate.—Suburb of Baroda, situated within the limits of the Baroda municipality, and a station on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.

Harij.—*Sub-taluka* of Pattan *Taluka*, and head-quarters station of a Mahalkari. Guzerathi school. Population 1700.

Itola.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Baroda. Population 1800. Contains Guzerathi school, and a cotton ginning factory.

Jagudhan.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Mehsana.

Jambuva.—River of Guzerath, which rises near Devalia in Jarod *taluka*, runs a course of 25 miles past the palace of Makarpura, near the hunting grounds of the Gaekwar, and terminates near Khalipur.

Jarod.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, which consists of a well-wooded plain, intersected by the Vishwamitri, Surya, and Jambuva rivers. Cotton, *bajra*, and *joar* are the staple crops. Savli is the head-quarters of the *Taluka*.

Kadi.—Northernmost Division of the Gaekwar's territory, also *Taluka* of the Dehgaon portion of the Kadi Division, the chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and head-quarters station of the Subha; 93 miles from Baroda *via* Kalol station (14 miles) A heavy sand road connects the two places. Population 17,000. Contains civil and criminal courts, Marathi, Guzerathi and English schools, hospital, jail, post office [m. s. t.], and *dharmasala* of Ek Khaki Bawa. Calico-printing is the chief industry. Round the town and its neighbourhood are field trees in fair abundance and numerous tanks. A well-preserved gate opens the way to the fort, which stands on a slight elevation; its brick walls and numerous buttresses are of enormous thickness. The Rang and Supra Mahals and the arsenal are some of the principal buildings in the fort. Several fairs are held during the year.

Kalol.—*Taluka* of Gaekwar's State, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 79 miles from Baroda *via* Ahmedabad. Population 6000. Vahiwatdar's office, Guzerathi school, jail, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Kamrej.—*Taluka* in Navasari Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name; situated on the river Tapti. The notable buildings are the temples viz. Shri Narad Brahma, Shri Koteshwar, Shri Mokshnath Mahadeo, and an ancient temple of Kalbhairav. [p. m. s. T.].

Kanisha.—Village in petty *sub-taluka* Siswa of Petlad *Taluka*, with population 1400. A fair is held here in the month of Shravan (August-September) in honour of Kameshwar Mahadeo.

Karjan.—Town in Chauranda *Taluka*, with population 2000. Contains Vahiwatdar's and Foujdar's offices, dispensary, Guzerathi school and 2 cotton ginning factories.

Karnali.—Village and sacred place of Hindus situated on the bank of the Narmada river. The objects of interest are the Killedar's Radhakrishna's temple and a temple of Dakshina Murti built by Tokraswami.

Karwan (*Karvan Kasba*).—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Dabhoi. Contains an ancient temple of Brahmeshwar Mahadeo.

Kelanpur.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Baroda. Contains an extensive *dharmasala* and hunting ground of Gaekwar.

Kheralu.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, and railway terminus station, 27 miles from Mehsana. Population about 9000. Contains civil and criminal courts, police station, two rest-houses, a Guzerathi school and post office [m. s. t.]. The Gosavji's temple is famous as having been founded by the Vishnuite reformer Vallabhacharya, who is said to have dwelt here.

Khandalia.—Village in Viara *Taluka*. Contains hot springs, which are sulphurous, and are also of exceedingly hot water. Close to them is a temple of Unai Devi, where a large fair is held annually on Chaitra sud 15th (April).

Kodinar.—*Taluka* in Amreli Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and a port ; situated on the bank of the Singwada river, about 3 miles from the sea. Population 7000. Contains Guzerathi school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ladole (*Latol*).—Town in Vijapur *Taluka*, with population 3800.

Langhnaj.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Linch.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Mehsana.

Mahuwa.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name. Population 1500. Weaving *saris* on hand-looms is the chief industry. Vahiwatdar's and Foujdar's offices and Guzerathi school.

Mandala.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Dabhoi.

Manikwada—Village and cantonments situated on the banks of the Fulzari river. Area, 1 square mile. Population including cantonment 2800. Contains Marathi and Guzerathi schools, dispensary, Subha's office. Beyond the river at Kittan, there is a library, school and dispensary. Assistant Political Agent and Deputy Assistant are stationed here.

Mawal.—Small village near Savli in Savkheda *Taluka*. Population 400. Contains an ancient and very large tank, which is said to have been built by Mayuradhwaj in Pandava's time.

Mehsana.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 44 miles north of Ahmedabad. Population 9000. Contains Vahiwatdar's cutchery, Guzerathi school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Mitrana.—Town in Sidhpur *Taluka*, with population 1000. Contains a Jain temple of Parasnath.

Miyagam.—Town and railway junction station [W.] in Chauranda *Taluka*, 19 miles from Baroda. Population about 3600. Contains a Guzerathi school and post office [m. s. t.].

Morvada.—Village with post office [m.].

Mudhera (*Old name Modharpur*).—Village in *Sub-taluka* Harij, situated on a small hill. It is the place of original residence of Modh Brahmins. Close to the village is a beautiful temple of Karneshwar or otherwise called 'Karnanarn Prasad.' In front of this temple is a *mandap*, or portico (locally known by the name of Sita's Chowri) forms one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Hindu style of architecture, as well as its most beuatiful feature.

Nardipur.—Village in Kalol *Taluka*, with post office [m.].

Navsari.—Division of the Gaekwar's territory, also *Taluka* in the Division of the same name, and a railway station, 99 miles from Baroda. It is the chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and administrative head-quarters of the Navsari Division ; situated on the left bank of the river Purna, about 12 miles from the sea, and 18 from Surat. Population about 16,000. The Purna, which is navigable up to this point, is known to mariners as the Navsari river. Navsari is a thriving town, its prosperity mainly depending upon its large Parsi colony. It is the head-quarters of the Parsi priesthood, and to one of the fire-temples there all the young *mobeds* (priests) from Bombay and other places are sent for confirmation. Many of the Parsis are cotton-weavers ; but there are also a considerable number of workers in copper, brass, iron, and wood. Navsari town has given its name to a gate and market-place in Surat city. On the Navsari creek are reared the Towers of Silence, for the reception of the Parsi dead. The Parsis have a fire temple in the town. Civil and criminal courts, a District Judge's and Subha's offices, English, Guzerathi and Marathi schools for boys and girls, dispensary, public library, and jail. There is also a Government distillery. The climate of this place is very healthy. Navsari is a hot weather resort for His Highness the Gaekwar. Waiting rooms at, and *dharmasalas* near, the railway station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Padra.—*Taluka* in the Baroda Division, also chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, and municipality ; situated 14 miles west-south-west of the city of Baroda. Population 8000. Padra is connected with Baroda city by narrow sandy roads, impassable in the rains for wheeled traffic. The village contains a good market, and lies in the centre of a prosperous country. Vahiwatdar's and Foujdar's offices, Custom's office, dispensary, a Guzerathi school, two tanks, three rest-houses and post office [m. s. t.]. From its situation, Padra was in former times the usual place of detention for suspected members of the Gaekwar's family.

Palej.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Baroda [p. m. s. t.].

Palsana.—*Taluka* in Navsari Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 2400. Contains Vahiwatdar's office, Guzerathi school and post office [m. s. t.].

Pattan (or *Anhilwada Pattan*).—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, municipality, and railway station ; situated on the small river Saraswati, a tributary of the Banas,

25 miles from Mehsana. Population about 33,000, of whom about one-eighth are Jains, who have no fewer than 108 temples. There are also extensive Jain libraries in the city, consisting mostly of palm-leaf manuscripts, which are very jealously guarded. Anhilwada Pattan is one of oldest and most renowned towns of Guzerath. Many remains of considerable architectural beauty are still to be seen outside the city. Swords and spears are manufactured in the town, and silk and cotton weaving is also carried on. Pattan, well known for its knives, nut-crackers, and specially for its pottery, which is remarkable for lightness and strength, as well as for the taste with which it is coloured. Civil and criminal courts, hospital, Marathi, Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools and post office [m. s. t.]. Two temples—one of Shri Jineswar, and the other of Shri Kalimata ; a Ranki well, and Karna Sagar tank are also worth a visit.

Petlad.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway terminus station, 36 miles from Baroda *via* Anand station. Population 15,000. Thriving trade in tobacco, and considerable weaving manufacture, in which hand-looms are employed. Civil and criminal courts, revenue, police and post offices [m. s. t.], jail, dispensary, customs house, Guzerathi, Marathi and Oordu schools, and 21 *Sarais* for travellers. Two tanks named Parmama and Ramnath ; three temples—one of Ramnath, the other of Somnath, and the third of Kalika, and a *darga* of Arjun Shah Pir, are the principal objects of interest here.

Ranoj.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Mehsana.

Ranu.—Village in Padra *Taluka*. Contains a temple of goddess Tulja. A fair is held annually in the month of Aswin (October).

Sadi.—Town in Padra *Taluka*, with population 3000. Contains a public garden, and cotton ginning factory.

Sakhera (*Sankheda*).—Town with population about 5000. The only object of interest is an old fort. Customs house, Guzerathi school, and two *dharmasalas*. The calico-printing and dyeing of Sakhera have a local celebrity ; and considerable taste is shown in wood-carving.

Savkheda.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population about 5000. Vahiwatdar's and Foujdar's offices, an old fort and Guzerathi school.

Savli.—Town in Jarod *Taluka*, with population 6400. It is the trade centre of a wide circle of villages. In the immediate neighbourhood are wide tanks, shady trees, and fruitful fields ; at no great distance is the wild Mehwasi country of ravines and jungles bordering the Mahi. At one of the corners of the beautiful Savli tank stand two temples which commemorate the names of Damaji and his father Pilaji. Civil and criminal courts, custom-house, dispensary, Guzerathi school, and revenue, police and post offices [m. s. t.].

Sidhpur (*Old name Shri Sthal*).—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station ; situated on the Saraswati river, 127 miles from Baroda. It is a very old town,

and a place of Hindu pilgrimage. Population 13,000. Contains Vahiwatdar's and Foujdar's offices, Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. *Bindu Sarovar* or *tank*, *Dnyanwapi*, *Alpa Sarovar*, *Govind Madhav* and *Purva Vahini Saraswati* are the important *tirthas* here. Trade in cloth, oil and opium.

Sinor.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and municipality ; delightfully situated on the bank of the Narbada, with a noble flight of 100 stone-steps from the houses to the water-side. Contains civil and criminal courts, Marathi and Guzerathi schools, dispensary, revenue and post offices [m. s. t.]. Population 6000.

Sojitra.—Town in Petlad *Taluka* ; Population 10,000. In ancient times Sojitra was the capital of a Rajput principality. Contains City magistrate's office, police lines, dispensary, two schools (one for girls), and post office [m. s. t.]. Sojitra is now celebrated for its knives.

Sokhda.—Town in Baroda *Taluka*, with population about 4000. Contains a *thana* or police circle, and Guzerathi school.

Songad.—Village and fort in the *Taluka* of the same name ; 22 miles from Dabhoi. Now a small village with population about 2500 ; but once a flourishing town. Its huge buildings stood enclosed by a large brick wall, which is now nearly demolished. The fort of Songad is situated to the west of the town on a small hill, and worthy of notice. Vahiwatdar's cutchery, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Ten (*Tain*).—Town and railway station 25 miles from Baroda. Population 1100. Police station and a fine tank.

Tilakwada.—*Taluka* in Baroda Division, also chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated on the bank of the Narbada river. Contains Vahiwatdar's office, Guzerathi school, and a few temples [p. m. s.].

Unava.—Town in Sidhpur *Taluka* ; population 4000. Guzerathi school and a tomb of Miradatar. A large fair of Musalmans is held here.

Unja.—Town and railway station, 8 miles from Sidhpur. Population 10,500. Large annual fair. Court, two resting-houses, Guzerathi school and post office [m. s. t.].

Vadnagar (*Wadnagar*).—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, and the chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 7 miles from Kheralu. Population 15,500. This town gives its name to a section of Nagar Brahmans, of whom only two individuals without children now reside there. Criminal court, Guzerathi school, revenue and post offices [m. s. t.]. Sharmista Sarovar (lake), Gauri kund, Vishnupadodakas, and a few temples are worth a visit here.

Vajpur (*Wajpur*).—*Sub-taluka* in Songad *Taluka*, and chief town of the *Sub-taluka* of the same name ; situated on the Tapti river. Contains a hill fort, once a strong place, has a garrison.

Vakal (*Wakal*).—Chief town of the *Sub-Taluka* of the same name, with population about 400. Mahalkari's cutchery.

Valam.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vasa.—Town in Petlad *Taluka*, situated within the limits of the British District of Kaira on the Mahi rivier, where the stream is fordable. Population 7,500. Weaving and printing of cotton cloth are the chief industries. Magistrate's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Viara.—*Taluka* in Navsari Division, and chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 4000. Vahiwatdar's cutchery, Munsiff's Court, Guzerathi school and dispensary. The climate is exceedingly bad.

Vijapur.—*Taluka* in Kadi Division, and chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 10,000. Vahiwatdar's cutchery, police station, Guzerathi school, dispensary, a temple of Kalika, two native resting-houses and post office [m. s. t.].

Visnagar.—Chief town of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station, 12 miles from Mehsana. Population 20,000. Visnagar was founded, according to one account, by Visal Deo, a Chauhan Rajput in 1046 ; and according to another, by a prince of the same name, of the Waghela clan, between 1243 and 1261. Contains offices of the Vahiwatdar, District Judge, Munsiff and Naib Subha ; Guzerathi and Anglo-vernacular schools, a public garden and post office [m. s. t.]. Trade in brass and copper pots.

Vishwamitri.—Suburb of Baroda city and railway station [W.], for Chandod and Karnali villages.

Wagjipur.—Village in *Atarsumbha Sub-taluka*. Contains an ancient temple of Oothkanteshwar Mahadeo. A large fair is held here.

GUZERATH.

GUZERATH (*the ancient Saurashtra*, the land of the Sauras).—The name given to the northern maritime Province of the Bombay Presidency. It includes the peninsula of Kathiawar, and is bounded on the north by Rajputana, on the east by the spurs of the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, on the south by the Konkan, and on the west by the sea. On the mainland, it comprises the British Districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, and Ahmedabad, with a total area of 10,296 square miles, and a population of (1891) of 3,098,197. The term Guzerath is sometimes employed to exclude the peninsula of Kathiawar, with its 180 petty States. The country is for the most part flat, and watered by the Tapti, Narbada, Mahi and other rivers which fall into the Gulf of Cambay. A great part of Guzerath is so fertile that it has been called the 'Garden of India.' It produces cotton, rice, wheat, barley, *bajra*, gram, sugar-cane, and fruits in abundance. The Guzerathis are industrious and noted as traders. Guzerathi language is spoken throughout the country.

HYDERABAD (SIND).

HYDERABAD (*Haiderabad*), formerly called Nirankot 'Water-fort' or the Fort of Niran.—District in the Commissionership of Sind. Bounded on the north by Khairpur State, on the east by the Thar and Parkar District, on the south by the same tract and the Kari river, and on the west by the Indus river and Karachi. Area, 9,033 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1340 villages. Population 918,646. District Head-quarters—Hyderabad town, 111 miles from Karachi *via* Kotri (4 miles) railway station. The modern city of Hyderabad was founded by Ghulam Shah Kalhora in 1768. His tomb is at the north-west of the plateau on which the town stands.

The District is a plain with many canals. There is also a large tract of forest, and of barren land impregnated with salt.

PRODUCTS.—The chief agricultural products are rice, jawari, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

MANUFACTURES.—The Hyderabad District is the chief place in Sind for manufactures; its gold and silver embroidery, pottery, silk and cotton cloth, carpets and leather work being all famous. Salt of excellent quality, and in considerable quantity, is found in Tando; but the deposits are not allowed to be worked.

CLIMATE.—Considerable variations of climate obtain within the District. In the north, the hot season of April and May is followed by two months of flood, the rest of the year being cold and dry. In the central tract, including Hala and the Hyderabad *taluk*, the cold season succeeds the hot without any intervening inundations to graduate the transition; and the change occurs sometimes with such suddenness that, to quote a local saying 'sunstroke and frost-bite are possible in one and the same day.' In the south, the temperature is more equable throughout the year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 Sub-divisions of Hyderabad, Hala, Naushahro, and Tando-Mahammadkhan or into 13 *Taluks* of Hyderabad, Guni, Badin, Dero Mahbat, Tando-Alayar, Tando-Bago, Hala, Shahdadpur, Moro, Kandiara, Naushahro, Mirpur Khas and Sakrand. The gross revenue of the District is about 14 lakhs of rupees. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, 2 Assistant Collectosr, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Daftardar to the Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3 Extra Assistant Conservators, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Public Prosecutor, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Medical School, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Principal Training College, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail and Lunatic Asylum), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Hyderabad Town *see* Hyderabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abji.—Town in Naushahro *Taluk*, 9 miles from Naushahro. Population about 2000. A small trade in grain and sugar.

Ali Bandar.—Small town on the Gonni river, in Tando Maham

mad Khan *Taluk*. Remarkable as the site of a dam 'the work of public utility ever made by the Talpur dynasty,' which, however, by causing the deposit of silt above the town, cut off its water communication with Hyderabad. The channel below the town, once a main estuary of the Indus, dried up from the same reason, and the District of Saira (formerly remarkable for fertility) became a part of the Rann, or Great Salt Waste of Cutch.

Badin (*Badino*).—*Taluk* in Hyderabad District, and chief town and head-quarters of Badin *taluk*; 62 miles from Hyderabad, and 41 from Tando Mahammad Khan. Population 1000. Large local trade in grain, *ghi*, sugar, cloths, metals, tobacco, skins, and drugs, with an annual fair in June, lasting a fortnight. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhelani.—Town in the Naushahro *Taluk*, 18 miles north-east of Tharushah. Population about 1500. It adjoins the town of Halani.

Bhiria.—Town and municipality in the Naushahro *Taluk*, 8 miles from Naushahro. Population 2500. Market, school, *dharmasala*, and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhit Shah.—Town in Hala *Taluk*, founded in 1727 by Shah Abdul Latif, in whose honour an annual fair is held here, largely attended by Muhammadans. Some trade in food-grains and cotton.

Brahmanabad.—Ruined city in Hyderabad District, Sind. It stood on the old course of the Indus, and was strongly fortified. The ruins of its fortifications measure 4 miles in circumference. Recent excavations prove that the inhabitants had attained to great skill in the arts, for the sculptures, engraved gems, carved ivory, earthenware, and coloured glass, found among the ruins, show both advanced taste and workmanship; while the arrangement and regularity of the streets, and the solid proportions of the buildings, attest great architectural excellence.

Bukera.—Village in Tando-Alahyar *taluk*, 18 miles east from Hyderabad. Population about 800, chiefly Musalmans, engaged in agriculture, trade and fishing. There are four tombs here held in some repute by the Musalman community. A fair is held at these tombs twice a year, and is attended by thousand of Musalmans.

Bulri.—Village with post office [m.].

Chaneja.—Village with post office [m.].

Darbelo (*Drabhro*).—Town in the Naushahro *Taluk*; population about 2000. Post office [m. s.]. Distant 5 miles from Tharushah.

Daulatpur.—Village in Naushahro *taluk*; situated on the trunk road between Hyderabad and Rohri. Population insignificant, and mainly agricultural. The Muhammadans belong to the Hotpotra tribe; the Hindus are chiefly Lohanos. Rest-house for travellers and post office [m. s. t.]. Distant 16 miles from Kazi-jo-Goth.

Deparcha.—Village with post office [m], 5 miles from Chaneja.

Dero Mohbat.—*Taluk* in Hyderabad District, Sind. Area, 670 square miles. Population about 40,000.

Digri.—Village with post office [m.], 16 miles from Judo.

Ghotana.—Town situated 2 miles from the landing-place on the Indus, where the products of Shikarpur, Tando-Adam, etc. are received for re-exportation. Ghotana possesses a large transit trade in grain, cotton, seeds, and potash. The local trade, chiefly in cereals. Post office [m.].

Gidu Bandar (*Gidu-jo-Tando*).—Town with population about 2000 ; situated on the Indus, and connected by a fine road $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with the city of Hyderabad. Large transit trade, chiefly in cotton and grain. A steam ferry connects Gidu Bandar with the railway station of Kotri on the opposite bank of the Indus. Post office [m. s. t.].

Guni.—*Taluk* in Hyderabad District, Sind. Area, 989 square miles. Population about 72,000.

Hala.—Sub-division or Deputy Collectorate of Hyderabad District, Sind Area, 2522 square miles ; population about 225,000. The Sub-division is divided into 4 *Taluks*, namely, Hala, Tando-Alahyar, Shahdadpur and Mirpur Khas. The chief revenue and magisterial charge is vested in a Deputy Collector and Magistrate, who has under him a *mukhtiarkar* for each of the 4 *Taluks*, and a *tapadar* for each of the 24 *tapas*. The only civil court in the Sub-division is that at the town of Hala, presided over by a native subordinate judge, who goes on circuit annually to Tando-Adam and Tando-Alahyar. The only jails are the 4 lock-ups at the *mukhtiarkar* stations.

Hala.—*Taluk* of Hala Sub-division. Area, 531 square miles. Population about 80,000. Distant 34 miles north of Hyderabad.

Hala, New.—Town in the *Taluk* of the same name (formerly known as Murtizabad), municipality, and the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector ; situated on the Aliganj Canal, and is immediately connected with the Trunk Road at two points. Population 4000. The local trade consists chiefly of grain, piece-goods, *ghi*, cotton, and sugar. Hala has long been famous for its glazed pottery and tiles, made from a fine clay obtained from the Indus, mixed with powdered flints. The ornamentation is brilliant and tasteful. The *susis* or trouser-cloths, for which Hala is also celebrated. Among the antiquities round which the new town has grown up are the tomb and mosque of a Pir or Muhammadan saint, who died in the 16th century, and in whose honour a fair, largely attended by Muhammadans from all parts of the Province, is held twice a year. Hala contains a Sub-judge's and *mukhtiarkar's* courts, jail, dispensary, travellers' bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Hala, Old.—Town in the Hala *Taluk*, with population about 2000. It is said to have been founded about 1422, but was partially abandoned in 1800 owing to threatened encroachments of the Indus ; and Hala (New) was built in its stead, 2 miles off. Government vernacular school.

Halani.—Town in the Naushahro *Taluk*, lies on the high road, and is about 200 years old. Population about 2000, mainly agriculturists ; the Muhammadans are chiefly Sahatas, and the Hindus are Lohanos and Punjabis. Export trade in grain. Near Halani the Talpur forces de-

-1, the last of the Kalhora dynasty, and the tombs chiefs who fell in the battle mark the spot. Post office [m.].

Hyderabad.—Head-quarters Sub-division of Hyderabad District, also chief town of the District of the same name, and municipality ; situated on a high part of the rocky ridge called the Ganjah Hill near the Indus. Hyderabad, as the historic capital of Sind, is the centre of all the provincial communications—road, telegraphic, postal. From the earliest times, its manufactures—ornamented silk, silver and gold work, and lacquered ware—have been the chief of the Province, and in recent times have gained prizes at the Industrial Exhibitions of Europe. The chief public buildings are the Fort, the Jail, the Government Anglo-vernacular school, engineering, high, and normal schools, municipal markets, court-houses, civil and police hospital, charitable dispensary, library travellers' and dak bungalows, lunatic asylum, Roman Catholic Church and Post office [m. s. T.]. The barracks are built in 12 blocks, with hospitals, *bazar* etc. to the north-west of the city. The only noteworthy antiquities are the tombs of the Kalhora and Talpur Mirs. Here is the shrine of Shah Makkai, a celebrated *Ziyaratgah*, or Muslim object of pilgrimage. Population 5800. The climate of Hyderabad is very hot and unhealthy.

Judo.—Village with post office [m.].

Kandiaro.—*Taluk* of Naushahro Sub-division, also chief town in the *taluk* of same name and municipality ; situated on the Nasrat Canal, 10 miles north-east from Tharu Shah ; or 6 from Halani. It is also the head-quarters station of a *mukhtiarkar* and *tapadar*. Contains a market, school. District bungalow and *dharmasala*. Population about 3000. Trade in grain and cloth. Manufactures of coarse paper and country cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kazijogoth.—Village with post office [m.], 16 miles from Sakrand.

Katyar.—Village in Guni *Taluk*, situated 11 miles west of Tando Mahammad Khan, and 20 miles from Hyderabad city. Staging bungalow (travellers' rest-house).

Khanwahan.—Village and head-quarters of a *tapadar*, 8 miles north-east of Kandiaro town. The population, chiefly agriculturists, is inconsiderable. Cotton cloth is manufactured for home consumption and export.

Khipro.—Town and head-quarters station of a *Mukhtiyarkar* and *tapadar*, situated on the Eastern Nara, about 40 miles north-west of Umarkot town. Contains civil and criminal court-houses, police post, *dharmasala* or rest-house.

Khokhar.—Village with post office [m.].

Khorewah.—Village with post office [m.].

Matari.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of a *tappadar* ; situated on a slight eminence, 20 miles south from Hala town, and 16 miles north of Hyderabad. Population 5000. Contains a staging bungalow, *dharmasala*, a fine Jama Masjid, vernacular school, police lines, and post office [m. s.]. Local trade in grain, oil-seeds, cotton, silk,

piece-goods, and sugar. There are tombs of two saints of renowned sanctity. At these shrines annual fairs are held in September and October, and each is attended by from 2000 to 3000 Muhammadans.

Matli.—Village 14 miles from Tando-Ghulam Ali. [p. m. s.].

Miani.—Village 6 miles north of Hyderabad city. There is a monument which marks the scene of the battle fought in February 1843 between the Amirs and the British, in which the forces of the latter, gained a complete victory over the former. The spot is enclosed in a well-kept garden.

Mirpur-Khas.—*Taluk* of Hala Sub-division, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name ; situated on the Letwah Canal, and also on the high road to Hyderabad and Umarkot, 38 miles south-east of Hala, and 41 miles east-north-east of Hyderabad *via* Tando-Alahyar (17 miles distant). Contains a staging bungalow, dispensary, and the usual public offices. Population about 2000. Local trade in grain, cotton and piece-goods. [p. m s. t.].

Mithiani.—Village with post office [m. s.], 7 miles from Deparcha.

Moro.—*Taluk* in Naushahro Sub-division, also municipal town and head-quarters of Moro *Taluk* ; situated on the main road from Hyderabad to Rohri, 15 miles south-west from Naushahro. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiyarkar*, with the usual public buildings. Population 2000. Manufactures—soap, ornamental armlets, and coarse cloth. Considerable transit trade conducted by caravans from Khorasan. School and post office [m. s.].

Nakur.—Village with post office [m.], 16 miles from Hala.

Nasarpur.—Town and municipality in Tando-Alahyar *Taluk*. Population about 3400. Trade insignificant. Small cloth manufacture. Police lines, rest-house, vernacular school, and post office [m. s.].

Naushahro.—*Taluk* and Sub-division of Hyderabad District, also chief town of *Taluk* of the same name ; situated close to the Pairozwah Canal, and on the main road from Hyderabad city to Rohri ; 15 miles north-east of Moro. Population 3200. Chief industry weaving ; trade in grain and cloth. During the Talpur dynasty it was an important artillery depôt of the Mirs. Residence of a *mukhtiyarkar* and a *tappadar*, and contains the usual public buildings, (District Deputy Collector's and and Sub-Judge's Courts), jail, school, bungalows and post office [m. s.].

Nindo Shahr.—Village in the Badin *Taluk* ; situated on the left bank of the Sherwah, 69 miles south-east of Hyderabad city. Head-quarters of *tappadar*. Population 2000. An unhealthy and low-lying town, built about 125 years ago by Nindo Khan Talpur. Transit trade in millet and cloth.

Sadoja.—Village with post office [m.].

Sakrand.—*Taluk* of the Naushahro Sub-division, and chief town of the *taluk* of same name. Contains criminal court, police *thana* and post office [m. s. t.]. Distant 8 miles from Nakur.

Shahdadpur.—*Taluk* of the Hala Sub-division, also chief town of *Taluk* of same name; situated on the Jamwah Canal, 15 miles north-east of Hala, and 40 miles north-east of Hyderabad city. Population 2000. Seat of a *mukhtiarkar's* office, with the usual public buildings. Local trade in grain, oil-seeds, sugar, and cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shahpur.—Village with post office [m.], 15 miles from Shadadpur.

Talhar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 15 miles from Badin.

Tando-Adam (*Adam-jo-Tando*).—Town and municipality in Hala Sub-division, with population about 4000. Trade in silk, cotton, grain, oil, sugar, and *ghi*. Police station, vernacular school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. The term 'Tando' means a town or village founded by a Biluch chief.

Tando-Alahyar (*Alahyar-jo-Tando*).—*Taluk* in the Hala Sub-division, also chief town of *Taluk* of same name, and municipality. Population 4000. Trade in sugar, ivory, silk, cloth, cotton, oil, and grains. The chief buildings are the fort, dispensary, school, market, and post office [m. s. t.]. Distant 7 miles from Nasarpur.

Tando Bago.—*Taluk* of Tando Mahammad Khan Sub-division, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Shadiwah Canal, 58 miles south-east of Hyderabad city, with which it has road communication through Tando Mahammad Khan. Population 1500. *Mukhtiarkar's* office, and police lines, with accommodation for 2 officers and 7 constables, cattle-pound, commodious *dharmsala*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Trade in rice, cloth, tobacco, country liquor and drugs.

Tando Ghulam Ali.—The largest Government town in Tando Mahammad Khan Sub-division; distant 36 miles south-west of Hyderabad city. Population 1500. Trade in grain, molasses, spices, salt, cloth, metals, indigo, tobacco, country liquor, and drugs. Anglo-vernacular school and post office [m.].

Tando Ghulam Haidar.—Village with post office [m.].

Tando Jam (*Jam-jo-Tando*).—Town and municipality, in the Hyderabad *Taluk*; situated on the main road, leading from Hyderabad *viâ* Tando-Alahyar, to Mirpur Khas, 10 miles south-west of Hyderabad. Vernacular school, Executive Engineer's and post offices [m.].

Tando Mahammad Khan (or *Tanda*, *Tando*).—Sub-division of Hyderabad District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Sub-division of same name; situated on the right bank of the Guni Canal, 21 miles south of Hyderabad city. Population 3500. As the seat of an Assistant Collector, the town contains a court-house and the usual public buildings. Local trade in rice and other grain, silk, metals, dyes, saddle-cloths, country liquor and drugs. The manufactures [illegible]ise copper and iron ware, silk thread, blankets, shoes, and articles [illegible]d. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tharushah.—Town and municipality situated 7 miles north-west

from Naushahro, on the Naulakhi Canal, which here navigable by large boats. Population about 2500. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*. Manufacture of coarse country cloth, cotton twist and goat's hair cloth are also made. Grain is largely exported to Sukkar by boat. Market, travellers' rest-house, dispensary, school and post office [m. s.].

KAIRA.

KAIRA (*Kheda*).—District in the Northern Division of the Province of Guzerath. Bounded on the north by Ahmedabad District, Mahi Kanta, and the State of Balasinor ; on the south and east by the river Mahi and Gaekwar's territory ; and on the west by Ahmedabad District and the State of Cambay. Area, 1,609 square miles, containing 10 towns and 573 villages. Population 871,589. District head-quarters Kaira town, 298 miles from Bombay *via* Mehmadabad railway station. (distant 7 miles by road).

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural products are rice, tobacco, *bajri*, *jawari*, *mat*, *mug*, and *tur*.

CLIMATE.—From November to March the air is pleasant and bracing. By the people of the District, the central portion is considered healthy.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 7 *Talukas*, namely—Kapadwanj, Thasra, Mehmadabad, Nadiad, Matar, Anand, and Borsad. The total revenue of Kaira amounts to about 23 lakhs of rupees. For judicial purposes, Kaira is included in the jurisdiction of the Judge of Ahmedabad. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail) and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Kaira town *see* Kaira.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agas.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Kaira, *via* Mehmadabad.

Alina.—Village with post office [m.].

Anand.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway [T. & C.] junction station (one branch line from this station extends north-east to Godhra, and will be eventually prolonged to Ratlam in Malwa ; another line runs south-west to Petlad), 29 miles from Kaira town. Population about 10,000. The town contains Mamlatdar's Court, vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.]. Waiting rooms at, and dharmasala with accommodation for both Europeans and Natives opposite to, the station.

Anklav.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhalaj.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Kaira *via* Mehmadabad. Post office [m. s.].

Bhetasi.—Village with post office [m.].

Boriavi.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Kaira. Bori-

avi is about one and a half miles from *Vartal*, where there is a monastery, and temple dedicated to Krishna. It was founded in 1810, by a Brahman named Sahajanund Swami, who lived the life of an ascetic, and strongly denounced immorality, especially amongst the priesthood, and was on this account subjected to much persecution, which, however, by kindling enthusiasm amongst his followers, added to his power. Two large fairs are held here annually: the first in honour of the founder of the monastery, on full moon of Chaitra (April); and the second, in honour of his father on full moon of Kartik (November).

Borsad.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name with a fort; 51 miles from Kaira *via* Vasad station (12 miles). Population about 13,000. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, 3 Government schools and post office [m. s. t.]. Borsad is also the seat of a Presbyterian mission.

Dakor.—Town and municipality, also railway station [W.], 47 miles from Kaira *via* Anand station (18 miles). Population about 8,000. Dakor is one of the chief places of pilgrimage in Western India. It boasts the largest lake in the Kaira District, but its chief interest is in the temple where the image of Krishna, reported to have been brought from Dwarka, is enshrined. The chief gatherings are at the full-moons of Aswin (October) and Kartik (November), when from fifty to one hundred thousand pilgrims attend, many of them from distant parts of the Deccan and Kathiawar; at other full moons, the number of pilgrims varies from five to ten thousand. Games, both large and small, are to be obtained beyond the lake. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghodasar.—Petty Native State near Mehmadabad in Kaira District.

Kaira.—Chief town and municipality of the District of same name; situated 7 miles (by country cart) south-west of Mehmadabad station. Population about 13,000.* The city consists of two parts, the town proper and the suburbs. The chief industry is printing cloth for *saris* and other native garments. In the centre of the town is the court-house, a handsome building with Greek pillars. Near it is a Jain temple, with beautiful dark wood carving. Outside the east gate is the new jail. Outside the south gate are the reading-room and library, and a clock-tower. There are four Government schools, also civil hospital and Post office [m. s. T.].

Kapadvanj.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief and fortified town and municipality of the *Taluka* of same name, 42 miles from Kaira town, or from Nadiad, about 25 miles, or from Dakor, 20 miles. A place of considerable trade with population about 15,000. Precious stones, such as agate and onyx, are found in large quantities in the bed of the Mohar, a rocky stream half a mile north of the town. Manufactures are soap, glass, and leather butter-jars. The most important articles of trade are grain and opium from Central India, and tobacco from Guzerath. Near the walls are the ruins of an ancient town. The principal objects of interest in the town are a fine reservoir with a well in the

centre, and an arch in the Chalukya (1000-1300) style of architecture. A sacred pool, with healing attributed to it by tradition, is inside the walls. South of the pool is an underground temple to Mahadeo, never properly explored. There are also ruins of many Musalman mosques and tombs, and a Jain temple, which are worth a visit. Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, 3 Government schools, post office [m. s. t.], and good rest-house near the east gate.

Karamsad.—Village with post office [m.].

Kathlal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lasundra.—Village situated about 24 miles from Nadiad or 12 miles from Dakor, where springs of hot water rise to the surface in ten or twelve cisterns. The water slightly sulphurous, is thought to be useful for the cure of skin diseases. The place is held sacred by the Hindus, and is called Ram *Kshetra*, as Ramchandra, the hero of the *Ramayana*, performed here the *shradh* ceremonies for the soul of his father.

Mahudha.—Town in Nadiad *Taluk*, with population 10,000. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Matar.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name. Population 5,000. Sub-divisional revenue (Mamlatdar's) and police offices, school, Jain temple and post office [m. s. t.].

Mehmadabad.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, municipality, and railway station, 7 miles from Kaira town. Population 8,500. Of the objects of interests, the most notable are two tombs a mile to the east of the town, built in honour of Mubarak Sayyad, a minister of Mahmud. The town contains 4 schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Mogar.—Petty Native State near Anand in Kaira District.

Nadiad.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, municipality and railway station [W. & T. and C.], 17 miles from Kaira town. Population about 29,000. Nadiad is the largest town in the Kaira District ; and also the centre of the extensive tobacco and *ghi* trade of that District. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, dispensary, a cotton mill, 5 schools including High School and post office [m. s. t.]. There is also a Bench of 5 Magistrates here. Travellers' bungalow and several dharmasalas.

Navli.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Kaira.

Od.—Town in Anand *Taluka*, with population 9000. [p. m. s.].

Sanali.—Petty Native State near Nadiad in Kaira District.

Sarsa.—Town situated 28 miles east by south of Kaira town. Population about 6,000. It is the centre of the cotton trade of the District. Post office [m. s.].

Sevalia (*Pali*).—Village and railway station, 61 miles *via* Anand station.

Thasra.—*Taluka* of Kaira District, also chief town of the *Taluka*

[illegible] miles from K[illegible] Anand. Mamlatdar's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Timba Road.—Railway station, 35 miles [illegible] Anand.

Umeta.—Native State near Vasad. Revenue Rs. 29,300 ; and tribute is paid of Rs. 5000 to the British, and Rs. 2550 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. The present chief is named Baria Hathi Singhji.

Umreth.—Town and railway station, 43 miles from Kaira *via* Anand station. Population about 15,000. One of the most populous, and wealthy towns in Kaira District. Sub-Judge's Court and post office [m. s. t.].

Vasad (*Wasad*).—Village and railway station. [W.], 39 miles from Kaira *via* Mehmadabad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wartal (*Vurtal*).—Town situated about 1½ miles west of Boriavi railway station. Wartal is a place of pilgrimage, and the head-quarters of the Swami Narayan sect of Hindus , and the residence of their high priest or Maharaja. A lecture hall is notable here.

KAIRA AGENCY—CAMBAY STATE.

CAMBAY (*Khambayat*).—Feudatory State within the Political Agency of Kaira ; lying at the head of the gulf of the same name in the western part of the Province of Guzerath. Bounded on the north by the British District of Kaira ; east by the lands of Borsad in Kaira, and Petlad belonging to Baroda ; south by the Gulf of Cambay ; and west by the river Sabarmati, separating it from Ahmedabad District. Area, 350 square miles, containing 2 towns and 83 villages. Population about 87,000. Chief town Cambay, 29 miles from Kaira or 298 miles from Bombay. Nearest railway station Anand (18 miles).

The name Cambay or Khambayat is said to be derived from *Khambha* or *Stambhatirtha*, the pool of Mahadeo under the form of the pillar god. The boundaries are very irregular. The soil is generally fertile, but near the sea it is so soaked with salt, that the water is brackish. Cambay well water is unwholesome, often causing painful boils when incautiously used.

The population consists of the various Hindu castes found throughout Guzerat, including the wild tribes of Kolis and Wagris ; Muhammadans, Jains, and Parsis. The languages used are Guzerathi and Hindustani.

Productions.—There are no forests. Agricultural products consist of the ordinary varieties of millet and pulse, rice, wheat, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and a little opium.

Manufactures.—The chief articles of manufacture are indigo, salt, cloth, carpets, embroidery, and carved cornelians, which are imported from Ratanpur and other places in the Rajpipla State. The chocolate-coloured stone is brought from Kathiawar ; agates come from Kapadwanj and Sukaltirtha, and from Rajkot.

Climate.—Being within the influence of the sea-breezes, the climate of

Cambay is generally milder and more equable than that of the interior of Guzerat. The most prevalent diseases are fever and dysentery.

ADMINISTRATION.—The ruler (Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur) is a Moghal or Muhammadan of the Shia sect. His position is that of a feudatory of the British Government. He has received a *sanad*, guaranteeing any succession to his State that may be legitimate according to Muhammadan law. He has first class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except European British subjects, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Tribute is paid to the British Government of Rs. 25,950 in cash, exclusive of collections on account of customs and excise. The military force consists of 200 cavalry and 900 foot, for the most part undisciplined. The police of the State number about 400. Revenue Rs. 626,000. The State contains 2 public and 30 private indigenous schools. For further information regarding Cambay town *see* Cambay.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Cambay.—Chief town in the Native State of Cambay ; situated at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, on the north of the estuary of the river Mahi. Population about 36,000. The palace of the Nawab, and the Jam Masjid are the objects of interest. Many ruins still attest the former wealth of Cambay. The commercial decline of this once flourishing mart is largely due to the gulf becoming so shallow from the mud brought down by the rivers Mahi and Sabarmati, that ships cannot now reach it. Cambay is noted for the manufacture of beautiful stone ornaments.

Gulf of Cambay.—The strip of sea which separates the Peninsula of Kathiawar from the northern Bombay coast. The gulf was in ancient times a great resort of commerce, much frequented by Arab mariners. Surat lies at the eastern point of its mouth ; the Portuguese settlement of DIU at the western mouth, and CAMBAY TOWN at its northern extremity. The gulf receives the two great rivers, the Tapti and Narbada, on its eastern side ; the Mahi and Sabarmati on the north, and several small rivers from Kathiawar on the west. Owing to the causes mentioned under Cambay Town, the gulf is silting up, and is now resorted to only by small craft. The once famous harbours around its coast have ceased to be used by foreign commerce.

KANARA, NORTH.

KANARA, NORTH (*North Kannada*).—District in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by Belgaum District ; on the east by Dharwar District and Mysore State ; on the south by South Kanara, in the Madras Presidency ; on the west by the Arabian Sea ; and on the north-west by the territory of Goa. Area, 3,910 square miles, containing 7 towns and 1178 villages. Population 446,351. District head-quarters—Karwar Town, 275 miles from Bombay by sea ; or 105 miles from Dharwar by road *via* Yellapur.

The language of the district is Kanarese, but Marathi, and Konkani, a mixture of Marathi and Kanarese, are also spoken, especially along the coast.

PRODUCTS.—Agriculture is the chief industry, and rice the staple product. Ragi and sugar-cane are also grown; and in gardens, cocoanuts, areca-nuts, cardamoms, and pepper are produced for home use and for export.

CLIMATE.—The rainfall varies on the coast from 100 inches a year at Karwar to 163 at Kumta. In the uplands the rainfall is less, being on an average about 72 inches. Fever of a severe type is the prevalent disease.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Talukas* of Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Siddapur, Sirsi, Yellapur and Supa. Revenue about 15 laks of rupees. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with two Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, Assistant Collector Salt Revenue, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Mamlatdar, Superintendent of Police, Port Officer, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Karwar town *see* Karwar.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alnavar.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Haliyal. [p. m. s. t.].

Ankola.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also seaport and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name; 21 miles from Kumta. Contains an old fort in ruins, and numerous temples, of which the one dedicated to Bhumi Devati is the most famous. Mamlatdar's Court, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Avarsha.—Village with post office [m.].

Bankikodla.—Village with post office [m].

Banvasi (*Banawasi*).—Town situated on the banks of the Warda river, 14 miles from Sirsi, the head-quarters of the *Taluka*, 20 miles south-east of Sunda. Population 2,200. Formerly a town of considerable importance, but now hardly more than a village. The temple to Siva, though a mean building, had once very large endowments, and is still much frequented; it contains a very fine figure of Nandi, and a table made from black granite. The car-drawing ceremony here takes place every year about March or April, and is attended by about 4000 people, chiefly Haija Brahmans. Post office [m.].

Belikeri.—Seaport and village, situated 13 miles south of Karwar town. The village is famed as a local sanitarium, and contains a large bungalow situated on the sea-shore. Population 1200.

Bhatkal (*Sanskrit name Manipura*).—Town in the Honavar *Taluka*; within a mile and a half of the mouth of a small stream that falls into the Arabian Sea, about 64 miles south-east of Karwar. Population 6,000. There are 2 small and 2 large mosques; and the Musalman population has the special name Nawayat, said to mean 'newly arrived,' owing to their being Sunni Persians, driven from the Persian Gulf by the persecution of their Shia brethren, in the eighth century. Many of these Nawayats are wealthy traders, and visit different parts of the country

for business purposes, leaving their families at Bhatkal. There is a post office [m. s. t.].

Bilgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Castle Rock.—Railway junction station [R.], 15 miles from Londa. Here, at the frontier of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the Southern Maratha line is joined by the West of India Portuguese Railway, which in 54 miles reaches the coast at Mormugao, the seaport of Goa. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chendia.—Seaport in North Kanara District. The creek where goods are landed, called Aligaddi, is 6 miles south of Karwar ; and the village of Chendia is about a mile and a half inland.

Gangawali.—Seaport at the mouth of the Gangawali river. Famous temple to the goddess Ganga. The site also of a timber depôt under the Forest Department.

Gersappa Falls.—Famous and magnificent falls. Two miles above the village of Gersappa, the Sheravati or Kural, which enters the sea at Honavar, divides into several channels, and forms four falls (called the Great Fall, the Roarer, the Rocket, and the Dame Blanche) all of them very beautiful and distinct in character. Visitors to the falls of Gersappa halt at Honavar to procure boats to take them up the river 18 miles, to the village of Gersappa. From Gersappa the journey to the falls, 18 miles, is made by road. A ship may anchor in the road, with the flagstaff of Honavar bearing east by north, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore in 5 to 6 fathoms soft ground. Among the ruins of the old city are two ordinary Jain temples. Dak bungalow.

Gokarn (*Cow's ear*).—Town and municipality 10 miles north of Kumta. Population about 4500. Gokarn is a place of pilgrimage frequented by Hindu devotees from all parts of India, especially by wandering pilgrims and ascetics who go round the principal shrines of the country. The Mahableshwar temple here is built in the Dravidian style, and is famed as containing a fragment of the original Linga given Ravana by Siva. Upwards of a hundred lamps are kept perpetually alight from funds supplied by devotees. A fair is annually held in February, at which from 2000 to 8000 people assemble. Gokarn is mentioned both in the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*. Post office [m. s. t.].

Haldipur.—Village with post office [m.].

Haliyal.—Town and head-quarters of Supa *Taluka* ; 30 miles from Dharwar *via* Alnavar station (7 miles). Population 5600. The Haliyal timber depôt supplies the best bamboo, teak, and blackwood of the Kanara jungles. Mamlatdar's Court, Extra Assistant Conservator's office, 2 schools, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Honavar.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also seaport, municipality, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated 50 miles south-east of Karwar, on the north of an extensive estuary or inlet of the sea, forming an expanse of salt water, which at its south-eastern

extremity receives the Gersappa or Shirawati, a considerable river flowing from beyond the Western Ghats. Population about 6,700. Honavar has long possessed a coasting trade of importance, but the trade has grown largely of recent years. Pepper grows in the neighbourhood. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, 2 Extra Assistant Conservator's and post offices [m. s. T.].

Hulekal.—Village with post office [m.].

Islur.—Village with post office [m.].

Kannigeri.—Village 3 miles north of Yellapur, has a steam sawmill under a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Karki.—Village with post office [m.].

Karwar.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, which lies in the north-west of the District, with a coast-line of eighteen miles. It is also a chief town, port, and municipality of Karwar *Taluka*, and the head-quarters of North Kanara District ; 50 miles south-east of Goa. Population about 15,000. Old Karwar, on the bank of the Kalinadi, 3 miles to the east of Karwar (the new town), was once an important place of commerce. In 1715, the old fort of Karwar was pulled down, and Sadashivgarh was built by the Sonda chief. In 1801, old Karwar was in ruins. The new town dates from after the transfer of North Kanara District to the Bombay Presidency in 1862. Before the transfer, it was a mere fishing village. The present town and neighbouring offices and residences are in the lands of six villages, and within the municipal limits of the town are nine villages. Karwar is the only safe harbour between Bombay and Cochin during all seasons of the year. In the bay is a cluster of islets called the Oyster Rocks, on the largest of which, Devgarh island, a lighthouse has been built, 210 feet above the sea, containing a white fixed dioptric light of the first order, on a white granite tower 72 feet high, visible 25 miles. There are two smaller islands in the bay (180 and 120 feet above the level of the sea), which afford good shelter to native craft and small vessels during the strong north-west winds that prevail from February to April. From the Karwar post-office on a white flagstaff 60 feet from the ground and 65 feet above high-water, is displayed a red fixed ship's light, visible five miles ; with the light bearing east south-east, a vessel can anchor in three to five fathoms. About five miles south-west and two miles from the mainland, Anjidiva rises steep from the sea, dotted with trees and the houses of its small Portuguese settlement. Coasting steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company call weekly at Karwar throughout the year. These steamers generally make the strip between Karwar and Bombay in 48 hours. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Kasarkod.—Village with post office [m.].

Katur—Village with post office [m.].

Kodibag—Village with post office [m.].

Kumta (*Coompta*).—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and municipality ; situated on the sea-coast on the north side of the Kumta creek, one mile east of the light-

house and 40 miles south of Karwar. Population about 12,000. The light-house is 6 miles to the north of Fortified Island, and consists of a white masonry column or tower 60 feet high, erected on a hill 120 feet in elevation, and about half a mile to the east of the rocky cliffs of Kumta point. It exhibits a fixed white light, at an elevation of 180 feet above sea-level, which is visible at the distance of 9 miles from the deck of a ship in clear weather. This light overlooks the mouth of the creek which leads boats at high water up to the cotton warehouse on the south side of the town. The town contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-Judge's Courts, Forest Settlement office, school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Its trade consists chiefly of cotton, spices, and grain, the first coming from Dharwar District, and the rest from the upland country of Kanara. The only manufacture is the carving of a few articles of sandal-wood, which are exported to Bombay. Kumta port is one of the seven ports which make up the Honavar Customs Division.

Lalguli Falls.—Rapids and cascade 8 miles north of Yellapur on the Kalinadi. The fall of water is between 200 and 300 feet. Near the falls is a fort from which, according to local tradition, the Gonda chiefs used to throw their prisoners into the gorge beneath.

Majali.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Manki.—Village with post office [m.].

Mudgeri.—Village with post office [m.].

Mundgod.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Murdeshvar.—Port situated 13 miles south of Honavar. The rocky promontory jutting out into the sea is crowned by a temple and a ruined fort ; and, at its foot, on the shore, is a small bungalow. The port is the small bay to the south-east of the rocks, with the villages of Kaikini and Mawalli adjacent. Population about 2200. Murdeshvar is one of the six ports forming the Honavar Customs Division. Two schools and post office [m. s.].

Pala.—Village with post office [m.].

Pigeon Island (also known as *Netrani* or *Nitran*).—Island ten miles off the coast of north Kanara District ; situated about 15 miles north-west of Bhatkal. The island is about 300 feet high and half a mile broad. It is well wooded, and has good landing on the west side. In clear weather it is visible 25 miles off. Its shores abound in white coral and quicklime, which are taken by boats to the mainland. The numbers of pigeons that haunt its caves have given the island its name. Besides pigeons, the island is frequented by the swiftlet, Collocalia unicolar, whose nests the Chinese esteem a delicacy. It also contains one of the largest known colonies of the white-bellied sea eagle.

Sadashivgarh (*Sadashivgad*).—Fort in North Kanara District ; situated on the north side of the entrance to the Kali or Kala river. Sadashivgarh fort is built on a flat-topped hill 220 feet high, with a steep and inaccessible face on the river side. The fortifications consist of a granite and mortar wall 20 feet high and 6 feet thick, enclos-

ing a space of 10 acres. The wall has towers and openings for guns, and is surrounded by a moat. Except the battlements and part of the wall on the south, the whole is in fair repair. The fort has three outworks. One at the base of the south face, with its foundations under water; the second parallel to the verge of the east slope; and the third opposite the main fort, with a moat and battlements. At the southern corner of the hill are two Government bungalows. Sadashivgarh fort was built by a Sonda chief between 1674 and 1715. The village and port of Chitakul are situated at the foot of the hill occupied by Sadashivgarh fort. Population 4000. Though now confined to the village itself, the name Chitakul originally included a considerable tract of land. Custom-house, market, Roman Catholic Church, vernacular school, old military guard-room and hospital, now used as rest-house, police station and post office [m. s. t.]. Sadashivgarh or Chitakul is one of the three ports of the Karwar Customs Divisions.

Sambrani.—Village with post office [m.].

Shirali—Port on the south-western coast of North Kanara District; situated at the mouth of the Venktapur river, about 20 miles south of Honavar, and 4 miles north of Bhatkal. Custom-house, school and post office [m.].

Siddapur.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also village and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name; situated 20 miles west of Honavar. Population 2000. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary, market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sirsi.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and municipality; situated 320 miles south-east of Bombay, and about 60 miles south-east of the port of Karwar, 2500 feet above sea-level. Population 6000 Every alternate year, a fair is held in honour of the deity Mari, which lasts for a week, and is attended chiefly by low-caste Hindus to the number of about 10,000 persons. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, Deputy Conservator's and post offices [m. s. t.], dispensary and four schools, including one for girls. Nearest railway station Haveri or Hubli; distant both 45 miles.

Sonda.—Small town 10 miles north of Sirsi. Population 5000. Sonda, was, between 1590 and 1762, the capital of a family of Hindu chiefs. The only objects of interest are its old fort, and a Vaishnav and a Jain monastery. The fort is ruined and deserted, and its high walls are hidden by trees and brushwood. The masonry shows traces of considerable architectural skill. A religious festival called the car-procession takes place in April-May, attended by from 2000 to 3000 people, and cloth and copper and brass vessels are sold worth about Rs. 8000. The Sonda chiefs were a branch of the Vijayanagar kings who settled at Sonda (1570–80). In 1764, Haidar Ali took and destroyed Sonda, and compelled the chief to take shelter in Goa with his family and treasure. The representative of the Sonda family still holds a position of honour in Goa.

Sunkeri—Village with post office [m.].

Supa.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, and village situated about

16 miles south-west of Haliyal town. Population 500. Round the village several sheltered and well-watered valleys yield rice, pepper, areca-nut, sugar-cane, gram, sesamum, and *ragi*. The uncultivated parts are clothed with noble forests of teak, palm, and other trees. Offices of the petty divisional officer, and of the Deputy and Assistant Conservators of Forests. dispensary, police station, school, travellers' bungalow, rest-house and post office [m. s. t.].

Tadri.—Port situated at the mouth of the Agnashino river. Anchorage good, and protected by hills from violent winds. The salt manufactured at Sanikata, 2 miles inland, finds an outlet here. Tadri is also frequented by pilgrims who pass to the shrine at Gokarn, situated 3 miles north-west.

Tergaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Tinaighat.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Castle Rock.

Ulvi.—Small village with a Lingayat shrine in honour of Siva. A religious fair is held annually, at which nearly 5000 pilgrims assemble, when a temporary municipality is called into existence. Population 200.

Unchhali.—Village situated about 12 miles north-west of Siddapur, noted for a beautiful cascade known as the Lushington Falls. Above and across a gorge of no great breadth are the falls, the river gliding over the crest of the cliff and down bare sheets of rock to a pool about 400 feet below. From the pool the river winds for about 7 miles through a ravine with forest-clothed slopes,forming a succession of broken rapids and pools. The pools are well stocked with fish.

Yellapur.—*Taluka* of North Kanara District, also town and head-quarters of Yellapur *Taluka*, and of the Assistant Conservator of Forests. Population 2400. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary, travellers' bungalow, school and post office [m. s. t.].

KARACHI.

KARACHI.—District in the Province of Sind, under the Chief Commissioner. Bounded on the north by Shikarpur ; on the east by the Indus, and Hyderabad ; on the south by the sea and the Kori river ; and on the west by the sea and Baluchistan. Area, 14,182 square miles, containing 5 towns and 778 villages. Population 564,880. District head-quarters—Karachi city, 587 miles from Bombay by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are rice, *jawari*, *bajri*, wheat, barley, oil-seeds and sugar-cane.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures are cotton cloth, pottery, and rugs.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Karachi city and the neighbouring country, which is in every direction open to the sea-breeze, possesses a great superiority to that which prevails throughout the remainder of Sind. The hill country of Kohistan is also cooler in summer and warmer in winter than is the case in the plains. In the north, on the other hand, near the barren Laki range of hills, the heat often becomes insupportable. The hot

season commences about the middle or end of March, reaches its maximum in the month of July, and lasts till the end of August, when the temperature once more becomes tolerably cool. The rainfall at Karachi is slight and fluctuating, the average hardly exceeding 5 inches per annum. Sometimes one or two years elapse with scarcely a shower. Karachi city is said to enjoy the healthiest climate in all Sind.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 Sub-divisions of Karachi, Sehwan, Jhirruck and Shahbandar or into 14 *Taluks* of Karachi, Dadu, Sehwan, Manjhand, Kotri, Jati, Tatta, Ghorabari, Jhirruck, Mirpur-Batoro, Mirpur-Sakro, Sujawal, Shahbandar and Thano-Bula-khan. Revenue about 16 lakhs of rupees. *Divisional* and *District Staff*—Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Sindi Translator to Government, Uncovenanted Assistant to Commissioner, Native Assistant to Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, Registrar Sadar Court, Assistant Deputy Commissioner Paper Currency, Superintending Engineer, Collector and Magistrate, Daftardar to the Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Deputy Post Master General, Superintendent Telegraph Department, Engineer and Electrician, Traffic Manager, Commanding Brigadier General, District and Sessions Judge, Judge of Small Cause Court, Registrar of Small Cause Court, City Magistrate, Cantonment Magistrate, Public Prosecutor, Superintendent and Jailor of District Jail, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Educational Inspector in Sind, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, 3 Chaplains, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Executive Engineer with an Assistant. For further information regarding Karachi town *see* Karachi.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amri.—Village and head-quarters of a *tappadar*, 23 miles south of Sehwan. Population 1000. Staging bungalow and post office [m.].

Aral River.—One of the channels by which Lake Manchhar discharges its water into the Indus ; 12 miles long, and navigable throughout. With the Nara and Lake Manchhar, the Aral forms a continuous waterway, running for above 100 miles nearly parallel to the Indus ; and as the current is at all times very moderate, this channel used to be more frequented during the flood season than the main stream, but in consequence of sluices and bridges on the Nara, the passage of large boats is no longer passable.

Arazi.—Village and head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, with population about 2000. Post office [m. s.].

Bagatora.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Sehwan.

Baghar.—A chief watercourse connecting the Indus with the sea, through the Jhirruck Deputy Collectorate.

Belo.—Village in the *Taluk* of Sujawal, and the head-quarters station of the *Taluk* ; 4 miles from the river Indus. Distant 33 miles from Mughalbin and 10 miles from Dero. The Hindu population consists chiefly of Lohanos and Bhatias ; and the Muhammadan population of Sayyids and Muhanas. Police station and *dharmasala* for travellers.

Bhambore (*Bambura*).—Ruined city near the town of Gharo in the Mirpur-Sakro *Taluk*. It was once fortified, and was known as the *Kafir* or Infidel city, with temples of sanctity, but was stormed by the Muhammadans in their first invasion in 711 A. D. Tradition preserves its old name as Debal, Dewal or Dawal, the temple ; but it is believed that before the Musalman invasion it was known under the name of the Mahara or Mansawar. The ruins, as also the numerous coins found on the site, attest its former population and importance.

Bhan.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Sehwan. Population about 1000. Government school, *dharmasala* and post office [m. s.].

Bholari.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kotri.

Bhutra.—Village with post office [m].

Buback.—Town and municipality, 11 miles from Sehwan *via* Buback Road station. Carpets of good quality are manufactured. Police station, school and post office [m. s.].

Buback Road.—Railway station, 3 miles from the Buback town.

Budhapur.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Kotri.

Buhara.—Village with post office [m.].

Bunno.—Village with post office [m.].

Chuhar-Jamali (*Bahadipur*).—Village with post office [m.].

Dabheji.—Village and railway station 34 miles from Karachi.

Dadu.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, municipality and railway station, 217 miles from Karachi. Population about 2500. Staging bungalow, Executive Engineer's and post offices [m. s. t.].

Durro.—Village 8 miles from Belo. Population 1000. Contains Executive Engineer's office, police station, *dharmasala*, cattle pound and post office [m.].

Ghara—Village with post office [m.]. Population 2000. Trade in grain.

Ghorabari (*Old name Kotri-Allah-Rakhio Shah*).—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name. Contains criminal court, police *thana* and post office [m. s. t.].

Gopang.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Kotri.

Hajamro (or *Sian*).—River of Sind ; one of the central deltaic channels of the Indus ; debouches into the sea south-east of Karachi.

Irak (or *Loyach*).—River in Sind ; rises at the foot of the Hathul Hills, between Karachi and Sehwan, and, after a south-easterly course of 40 miles falls into Lake Kanjar.

Janabad.—Village and railway station 64 miles from Karachi city.

Jati (*Old name Mughalbin*).—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name ; situated on the banks of the Gungro, a portion of the Pinyari branch of the Indus, 33 miles north-west of Belo. Jati stands on the high way to Cutch from Sind, and is 48 miles from

Lakhpat on the Kori creek, over which is a ferry. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar*, with the usual public offices. Population 2000. Trade in grain and coarse cloth. A large fair is held annually in February in honour of a Muhammadan *pir* or saint, whose tomb is then visited by about 5000 persons. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jhangara.—Village situated to the south of the Manchhar Lake, is 12 miles south-west of Sehwan, with which it is connected by road. Population 2000. School, *dharmasala*, cattle pound and post office [m. s.].

Jhimpir.—Village and railway station, 74 miles from Karachi city. Post office [m. s.].

Jhirruck.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also village in the *Taluk* of same name, 24 miles from Kotri or 99 miles from Karachi *via* Meting station. Population 2000. The only local manufacture of marked excellence is that of camel saddles, and of strong and durable *susis* (or (striped cloths). Contains offices of Assistant Collector, also of Assistant Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, and of the Extra Assistant Conservator ; Subordinate Court, police station ; 3 *dharmasalas* or rest-houses ; Government school, subordinate jail, market, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Johi—Village with post office [m. s.].

Jungshahi.—Village and railway station [R.], 53 miles from Karachi city. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kalan Kot (*Kala Kot*).—Ruins of an ancient fort 3 miles south of Tatta. It is seated on a limestone hill, which abounds in marine shells, and is everywhere honeycombed with natural cavities.

Karachi (*Kurrachee*) —*Taluk* or Sub-division of the District of same name, also seaport, chief town, municipality, cantonment, railway terminus station [C.], head-quarters of the District, and the seat of the Government of Sind ; situated at the extreme northern end of the Indus delta, near the southern base of the Pab Mountains of Baluchistan. Population 104,000. Karachi is the fifth largest town in the Presidency, and is famous for its harbour, which gives good shelter to ships. The bay of Karachi is formed by the projecting headland of Manora Point which is crowned by a lighthouse. The point also affords room for a fort said to have been built in 1797, the Port and Pilot Establishment, and a portion of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. Besides a library, billiard room and European school, Manora possesses an English Church intended for the crews of vessels frequenting the harbour. On the opposite side of the mouth the island of Kimari (5 miles from Karachi) forms the landing place for passengers and goods, and has three piers. At Clifton, on the sea coast near Karachi, there are some private bungalows ; and at Ghizree also near the sea there is a military sanitarium. A road running along the Napier Mole, 3 miles long, connects the island of Kimari with the town and mainland. At the north end of the Mole Road stands the Custom House. Two roads lead from the Custom House to the cantonment, that to the south is the McLeod Road, the road to the north is the Bandar Road. The oldest quarter of

the town lies along the latter, and the former leads to the principal business offices and the civil and military stations. The principal buildings are Frere Hall with its museum, Napier Barracks, Government Treasury, Indo-European and Indian Telegraph Departments, McLeod's railway station, Trinity Church, Scotch Church, Sind Club, Freemason's Hall, Gymkhana, St. Joseph's Convent, Grammer school, College of Art, Victoria Market, Civil Hospital, Boulton Market, Max Denso Hall, the Merewether Clock Tower, Sadar Court, Agra Bank, Bank of Bombay, Delhi and London Bank Agency, National Bank, and a very large Roman Catholic Chapel. The Government Garden is distant about half a mile from the cantonment. British India steamer twice a week to and from Bombay, &c. Waiting-room at the railway station. Several hotels and travellers' bungalow near the station. Conveyances always obtainable. The cantonment (or Frere Street) station is 3 miles from the city (or McLeod) station. Post office [m. s. T.].

Keti Bandar.—Port, town, and municipality in the Jhirruck Subdivision, situated close to the sea, on the Hajamro branch of the Indus, 13 miles from Ghorabari, or 32 miles south-south-west of Mirpur-Sakro. Chief port in the Indus delta for river and sea-going boats. Has taken the place of Ghorabari, a little farther inland on the same branch, which was the principal commercial town of the surrounding tract in 1845. Contains subsidiary jail, custom-house, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Khudabad.—Railway flag station, 20 miles from Sehwan.

Kimari.—Island on the further side of Karachi harbour, and forming one of the municipal quarters of Karachi town, with which it is connected by a road called the ' Napier Mole, ' 3 miles long, constructed in 1854. There are here a commissariat store, customs house, navel building-yard, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kotri.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also town, municipality, and railway station [R.], in the *Taluk* of same name, and head-quarters of the Kotri *Taluk* ; situated on the right bank of the Indus, here confined by a tolerably permanent bank ; distant 107 miles from Karachi. Population about 9000 including its hamlets. The European quarter, north and west of the native town, stands embosomed in foliage, handsome trees lining all its well-kept and neatly laid out roads. Local trade inconsiderable ; large transit traffic between Karachi and the Punjab. The articles of merchandise sent upwards comprise beer, wine, and spirits for the European troops quartered in the Punjab ; metals, railway materials, piece-goods, and silk. The return trade consists principally of wool, cotton, grain, oil-seeds, indigo, *ghi*, oil, saltpetre and sugar. Water from Kotri is forwarded to Karachi, especially for the manufacture of ice and for drinking purposes. Government ferry plies between Kotri and Gidu Bandar for Hyderabad. Kotri is the head-quarters station of Assistant Collector, Conservator and Registrar of the Indus, and Judge of Subordinate Civil Court. Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. Civil hospital, jail, Government and other schools, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. There are two railway stations, the main

situated 1¼ miles from the Sehwan Railway station. Population 3000. Bandar station. Passengers for Sind Hyderabad alight here. Malik Sardar Khan, chief of the Numria or 'nine men' clan, holds almost all the town in *jagir*.

Laki.—Village and railway station; situated close to the west bank of the Indus, and adjacent to the entrance of what is known as the Lakhi pass, through which runs the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. The place is picturesquely situated, the Laki Mountains, here of considerable elevation, sloping down to the west of the town, which is on the main road leading from Kotri to Sehwan. Branch road to the Dhara Tirth or hot springs, distant about 2 miles. *Dharmasala*, police lines and post office [m. s.].

Landhi.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Karachi.

Magar Talao (*Pir Mangho*).—Tank, hot springs, and temple situated about 7 or 8 miles north of Karachi city, among very barren and rocky hills. There is a *dharmasala*, as also a small bungalow, where visitors can put up during their stay here. This place is regarded as sacred by the priests of the temple; and is well worth a visit.

Malir.—Railway flag station 13 miles from Karachi city.

Manchhar.—Lake in Sehwan Sub-division. It is formed by the expansion of the Western Nara and the Aral streams, covering an area of 160 square miles in the wet season, but shrinking to about half that size at other times. In the cold weather the traveller might halt for a couple of days to see the lake, where there is abundance of water-fowl shooting, and an extraordinary number of fine fish.

Manjhand.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name, railway station, and head-quarters of a *Mukhtiarkar*: situated close to the Indus, 40 miles from Kotri. Population 3000. Manufacture of a coarse cloth and shoes. Contains school and post office [m. s. t.].

Manora.—Cape and lighthouse, with a fixed light 120 feet above sea level, and visible upwards of 17 miles, but only from 7 to 9 miles during the south-west monsoon. Manora forms one of the quarters of the Karachi municipality, and is the station of the Master Attendant, who lives in the fort, which is said to have been built in 1797. The Port and Pilot Establishments, the Superintendent of the Harbour Improvement Works, and a portion of the Indo-European Telegraph Establishment are also resident here. Manora contains Executive Engineer's office, European and Eurasian schools, Church, dispensary, library, billiard-room and post office [m. s. t.]. An annual fair is held in March in honour of a *pir* or saint, said to be buried here under miraculous circumstances. Manora hill is a very healthy place, and an occasional resort for invalids from Karachi. At the distance of 2310 feet to the east of Manora is a breakwater, which forms the protection of the entrance to the harbour in that direction. At the north end of this breakwater is the landing-place, with three jetties on the island of Kimari, the Commissariat, Passenger and the Customs jetty. About 3 miles from the

jetties, towards the Frere Statue, on the right of the railway line, is an island on which is a meteorological observatory.

Meting.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Kotri.

Mirpur-Batoro.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town and municipality of the *Taluk* of same name; situated on the Fatiah Canal, 13 miles north-east of Sujawal. Head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar* and a *tappadar*. Contains a *bazar*, *dharmasala*, and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 3200. The main industries of the place are dyeing, and the manufacture of country liquor.

Mirpur Sakro.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name; 20 miles from Gharabari. Contains criminal court, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Petaro.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Kotri.

Phulji.—Village and Bandar, also railway station, 35 miles from Sehwan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pipri.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Karachi city.

Ran Pethani—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Karachi city.

Sann.—Town, railway station and head-quarters of a *tappadar*; situated close to the western bank of the Indus, 11 miles north of Manjhand. The station is a little more than two miles from the town. Population under 2000. School, *dharmasala*, and a small police post.

Sehwan.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, municipality, railway station, (with a branch line from the station to the town), and the head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar* and *tappadar*; 191 miles from Karachi city. Sehwan is a place of great antiquity. Population about 5000. The Muhammadan inhabitants are for the most part engaged in fishing; the Hindus, in trade. A large section of the people are professional mendicants, supported by the offerings of pilgrims at the shrine of Lal Shahbaz. The public buildings of Sehwan are the Assistant Collector's office, Subordinate civil court, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary, lock-up, travellers' bungalow, *dharmasala*, and post office [m. s. t.]. The transit trade is mainly in wheat and rice; and the local commerce, in cloth and grain. The manufactures comprise carpets, coarse cloth, and pottery.

Shahbandar (*King's Port*).—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name, and head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar* and of a *tappadar*; situated in the delta of the Indus, 33 miles south of Sujawal. Population 2000. Assistant Collector's, Huzur Deputy Collector's, and Treasury Deputy Collector's offices, police *thana* or circle and post office [m. s. t.].

Sujawal.—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of same name, 14 miles from Mirpur Batoro. Contains a criminal court, police *thana* and post office [m. s. t.].

Tatta (*Nagar Thato*).—*Taluk* of Karachi District, also chief town of Tata *Taluk*, and municipality; situated about 7 miles west of the

...s north-east from Mirpur-Sak... ...3
...hani station. Population 9000. The town is built on
... in an alluvial valley at the foot of the Makli Hills.
...ts of interest are the Jama Masjid and fort. Tata is
... of a *mukhtiarkar* and *tappadar*. It has a Government
...vernacular school, a boy's and a girls' vernacular school, besides
... private schools, police *thana*, dispensary, subordinate jail and post office [m. s. T.]. The civil and criminal court house is situate on the Makli hills, close to the town, where also is the Deputy Collector's ...ow, formerly one of the tombs. Trade consists mostly of silk and ... manufactures and grain.

Thano-Bula-khan (*Old name Kohistan*).—*Taluk* of Karachi District, and principal village of the *taluk* of same name, 32 miles east of Kotri, and 67 miles south-west of Karachi. The population is nomadic and fluctuating, the whole *Taluk* containing only 6 permanent villages. The treasury derives no revenue from this extensive *Taluk*, as the land tax has been remitted for twenty years, the cost of its collection proving to be greater than the amount realized. The Government establishment consists only of a *kotwal*, with the powers of a subordinate magistrate. The police force comprises about 75 men, under a chief constable. Post office [m. s. t.].

Unerpore.—Railway flag station, 18 miles from Kotri.

KATHIAWAR.

KATHIAWAR (or *Saurashtra*).—The peninsula or western portion of the Province of Guzerat. It was anciently called *Saurashtra*, and is remarkable for several places of great interest. Kathiawar is so called from having been overrun by the Kathis, who entered the peninsula from Cutch in the 13th and 14th centuries. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea, on the north by the Gulf and Rann of Cutch, on the east by the Sabarmati river and the Gulf of Cambay. The extreme length of the peninsula is about 220 miles ; and greatest breadth about 165 miles. Area, about 23,300 square miles, containing 4369 villages. Population 2,500,000. Yearly revenue, rupees 15,300,000.

The Kathiawar region is a wealthy one. The principal products of the country are cotton, *bajra* and *joar*, and in some parts sugar-cane, turmeric, and indigo, which latter product might be more largely cultivated with advantage. The chief handicrafts are gold and silver thread-making, weaving of silk and brocades, the making of red powders, of fragrant oils, of perfumed sticks and powders, of rose and other essences, inlaying ivory, and carving sandal-wood. Horses, formerly of excellent repute, are bred in large quantities, and sheep are plentiful in some parts, their wool forming, together with cotton and grain, the chief articles of export. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, metals, and sugar. Iron is found in many parts of Barda and Halal. The principal wild animals include the lion (found in the Gir range), leopard, hunting cheetah, antelope, hog, hyæna, wolf, jackal, wild cat, fox, porcupine,

and smaller vermin. Education has made rapid strides of late years. The language of the Province is Guzerati.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amran.—Town near Rajkot. Post office [m. s.].

Aramda.—Town near Rajkot. Post office [m. s.].

Atkot.—Town near Bhavnagar. Post office [m. s.].

Babriavad.—Tract of country in Kathiawar ; so called from a tribe of Babrias who formerly possessed the adjacent Districts of Kathiawar and Gohelwar, but are now confined principally to this tract. Chief town Jafarabad.

Bagasra.—Town situated in the vicinity of the Gir, or wild highlands which occupy the centre of the Kathiawar peninsula. Population 8000. Nearest railway station, Dhola. Post office [m. s. t.].

Balambha.—Town with post office [m. s.]. Nearest town Dhrol.

Balwa.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Porbandar.

Barda (or *Jaitwar*).—A Division or *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 570 square miles. The tract belongs to the Rana of Porbandar.

Barda Hills.—From 12 to 18 miles distant from the coast, near Porbandar ; they form a circular cluster about 30 miles in circumference, and are visible from a distance of from 25 to 30 miles. From the north they appear grouped in three distinct peaks. That most towards the left, called Venu, is the highest, rising to about 1730 feet above the sea. The well-watered and bamboo-covered slopes of the Barda Hills, formed in disturbed times a favourite refuge for outlaws.

Bed.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m. s.].

Bet.—Town near Dwarka. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhadakva.—Town near Wadhwan. Post office [m.].

Bhadiyad.—Town near Dhanduka. Post office [m.].

Bhadla.—Town near Gondal. Post office [m.].

Bhadrod.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Bhanvad.—Town in Halar District. Population 4800. [p.m. s. T.].

Bhayavadar.—Town and railway station, 49 miles from Porbandar. Population about 6000. [p. m. s. t.].

Bherai.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Bhesan.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Bhimkata.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m.].

Bhumli.—Town near Bhavnagar. Post office [m.].

Bilkha.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Botad.—Fortified town and railway station, 46 miles from Wadhwan camp. Frontier of the Bhavnagar State. Population about 8000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chavand.—Town near Lathi. Post office [m.].

Chhatrasa.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Chital.—[illegible]nd railway station, 33 miles from Dhola. Post office [m.].

Chogadh.—Town near Dhola. Post office [illegible].

Chora.—Town in the Jhalawar District. Population 5000.

Chorvad.—Town near Verawal. Post office [m.].

Chorvad Road.—Railway station, 4 miles from the town.

Daisra.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m. s.].

Damnagar.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m. s. t.].

Delvada.—Town near Verawal. Post office [m.].

Dhasa.—Town and railway station, 15 miles from Dhola. Post office [m. s.].

Dhavana—Town near Wadhwan. Post office [m.].

Dhoraji.—Fortified and an important commercial town, also railway station, 68 miles from Porbandar. Population about 16,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dhuva.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Morvi.

Dhuvav.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m.].

Dihor.—Town with post office [m.].

Dolia.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Wadhwan Camp. Post office [m.].

Dungar.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Gadhada.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gadhakda.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m. s.].

Gadra.—Town in Gohelwar *prant* or division of Kathiawar. Population about 6000. One of the principal centres of the new faith of Swami-narayan, formulated by a Hindu reformer named Shajanand in 1804. Shajanand died here in 1830. Criminal court of the *prant*, dispensary, and boys' and girls' school.

Ganod.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Gariyadhar.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m].

Ghadechi.—Village and railway station, 2 miles from Bhavnagar. It is the head-quarters of the railway staff, and here are extensive workshops. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ghanghli.—Town with post office [m.].

Gidad.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m. t.].

Gir (*Geer*) —Range of hills in the south of Kathiawar, extending over 40 miles in length, commencing from a point about 20 miles north-east of Diu island. The region consists of a succession of rugged ridges and isolated hills covered with forest.

Girnar (*ancient name Raivata or Ujjayanta*) —A remarkable granite mountain ; situated on the north of Gir Hills, 10 miles east of Junagad town, or 20 miles from Jetpur railway station (by bullock shigram). It is the sacred mount, rising about 3670 feet above the plain, and forms one of the sacred sects of Jainism, only second in importance to

Palitana. From the city of Junagad the top of Girnar can be seen. On the summit are several Jain and Hindu temples. There are six halting-places on the ascent to the temple of Nimnath (or Neminath). The temple of Ambamata, which crowns the first peak of the hill, is much resorted to by newly married couples of the different sub-divisions of the Brahman caste. Great numbers of pilgrims and devotees ascend the mount daily, and in February a religious ceremony takes place, when thousands of people attend. The objects of interest worth noticeable are—Wageshwari Gate, Asoka's stone, Sudarsana tank, temples of Damodar, of Savanath, and of Bhavanath, Chadani-wao well, Wageshwari temple, Bhairo Thumpa, Gaomukhi temple, Amba Deva temple, Maliparab kund, Dattatraya, Hathi pagla kund, Sesawan temple, Hanman dhara kund and temple, Kamandal temple, Sakri Ambli, Malbela, Suraj kund, Sarkharia and Bawaha Madhi. Unless the visitor be a very good climber, he will do well to get into a *doli*, which can be had for 3 or 4 rupees according to tariff.

Gohelwar (*Goheiwad*).—A tract of country lying to the south-east and forming one of the four divisions or *prants* of Kathiawar, and so named from the tribe of Gohel Rajputs by whom it is principally peopled and owned. It lies along the Gulf of Combay, and has an area of over 4000 square miles. Population of the *prant* about 100,000. The principal State in this division is Bhavnagar.

Gop.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m.].

Gunjar.—Town near Dhanduka. Post office [m.].

Gurgat.—Town near Khambalia. Post office [m.].

Hadianu.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m. s.].

Hallar (*Halar* or *Halavar*).—A *prant* or division of Kathiawar. Takes its name from the Jareja Halla Rajputs, and includes, among others, the chiefships of Nawanagar, Rajkot, Morvi, Dhoraji, Gondal, Dhrol, and Kotra-Sangani. Area, 7060 square miles. Population 150,000. The division lies in the west of Kathiawar, and embraces the level tract between the Gulf of Cutch, the district of Okhamandal (Gaekwar territory), the Barda Hills, and the Arabian sea. Locally, the tract is known as the Barari.

Halvad.—Fortified town lies 85 miles south-west of Ahmedabad. Population 6,000. Once the capital of the Dhrangadra State. The town is said to resemble a plough in shape. Fine palace built on Lake Samatsar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jalia.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Dhola.

Jalia.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m.].

Jamda.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m. s.].

Jamkandorna.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Jaspura.—Town with post office [m.].

Jesar.—Town near Palitana. Post office [m.].

Jetalsar.—Village, also railway junction station [R.], and the head-quarters of the Assistant Political Agent for the Sorath division of the

Province of Kat[illegible] m Junagad. Here the line branches, (1) south to Verawal, (2) west to Porbandar, and [illegible] road turns north to Rajkot. Post office [m. s. t.]

Jetpur.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m.].

Jhalawar (*Jhalavad*).—Division or *Prant* of Kathiawar. Takes its name from the Jhala Rajputs, who own the principal estates. It includes the States of Dhrangadra, the chief of which is the recognised head of the Jhala clan, Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, and minor States. Area, about 4400 square miles, containing 9 towns and 702 villages. Population 440,000.

Jodiya.—Revenue division or *mahal*, town, and chief port of Nawanagar State in Halar sub-division. The port was formerly a mere fishing village, on the south-eastern shores of the Gulf of Cutch. The wharf is about a mile and a half distant from the town, with which it is connected by a good made road. A custom-house and a press for cotton and wool bales are at the wharf. Jodiya *mahal* or revenue division has four subordinate divisions, Pardhari, Balambha, Hariana, and Vanathali. The head revenue and judicial officials of the division have their courts at Jodiya town. The town is situated about 24 miles north-east of Nawanagar, 40 miles north-west of Rajkot, and 40 miles west of Morvi, and is surrounded by a wall with towers and a small interior fort. Population about 7000. Vernacular schools for boys and girls, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Jodhpur (*Jam Jodhpur*).—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m. s.].

Kalavad.—Walled town, situated about 28 miles south-east of Nawanagar. The chief town of Kalavad *mahal* or revenue division. Population about 2500. Post office [m.].

Keshod (*Kesod*).—Walled town, and railway station, 22 miles from Junagad. Population about 3000. Has a thriving trade. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khadia.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Khakaria.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Junagad.

Khakhi-Jaliya.—Town and railway station, 53 miles from Porbandar. Post office [m.].

Khakrechi.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m.].

Khambhalia.—Town in Nawanagar State, situated at the confluence of two small streams, the Teli and Ghi, flowing into the Salaya creek, about 10 miles east of the port of Salaya. Population about 9000. After Nawanagar, the town of most importance in the State; it was the residence of the Jam or Chief until the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb. Khambhalia is an ancient town. It contains several old temples. The ironsmiths of the town are renowned for their skill, and the gunsmiths are capable of making breech-loading firearms. A tax is levied on all pilgrims passing through to Dwarka and Pindtarak. Pindtarak is a sea port under Khambhalia, and contains a celebrated shrine. It is said that the remains of several ancient temples, now covered by the sea, are visible at extremely low tides. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kharedi.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Khavdi.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m.].

Khilos.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m.].

Khokhri.—Town near Gondal. Post office [m.].

Khorana.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Rajkot.

Khuntavda.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Koliyak.—Town with post office [m.].

Kondh.—Town with post office [m.].

Kotdi.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Kukda.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Wadhwan Camp railway station.

Kundla.—Town in Bhavnagar State, situated 9 miles from Lakapadar. Population 6500. Native Saddlery of wide reputation is made here. Travellers' bungalow, two schools, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t,].

Kundli.—Village and railway station, 36 miles from Wadhwan city railway station.

Kunkavav.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jetpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kutiyana.—Fortified town in the State of Junagad ; situated on the Bhadra river, 25 miles east of Porbandar. Population 8,000. Old Kutiyana is about a mile to the west of the modern town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kuvadva—Town with post office [m.].

Lakhanka.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Laliyad.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Lalpur.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Latipur.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m.].

Lilapur Road.—Railway station, 8 miles from Lakhtar.

Liliya.—Town near Amreli. Post office [m.].

Lunidhar.—Town and railway station, 44 miles from Dhola. Post office [m.].

Lunsar.—Town with post office [m.].

Lushala.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Veraval.

Macharda.—Village on the outskirts of the Dalasa Hills, 40 miles south-west of Rajkot. Population 350.

Madhavpur (*Madhapur*).—Town 40 miles south-east from Porbandar. Population 2700. An ancient town, with a temple to Krishna, who is said to have celebrated his marriage with the goddess Rukmin here. The port is merely a roadstead, and its trade is decreasing. Post office [m.].

Mahuva (*Moherak*) —Town and port in Bhavnagar State, lies on the Malan, 55 miles south-west of Bhavnagar. Population 14,000. The port is 2 miles from the mouth of the [illegible] east side of which is formed by an island, known on the east si[illegible] or Jigi bluff, with a two

[illegible] miles to the [illegible] of the port, and is a large place, having several buildings and a [illegible]. Steam cotton press, two schools, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.]. Four fairs during the year, attended by about 5000 people. On Jegri bluff is a lighthouse, 99 feet high, with a fixed white catadioptric light of the fourth order ; visible for 13 miles.

Majevdi.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Maliya Hatina.—Town and railway station, 32 miles from Junagad. Post office [m.].

Manavadar.—Chief town of Bantva State, 4 miles east of Bantva and 22 south-west of Junagad. Population 2500. Post office [m. s.].

Mangrol.—Seaport town in Junagad State, situated on the south-west coast, a mile and a half north-east from the *bandar*, which is washed by the Arabian Sea. Population 12,000. The mosque here is the finest in Kathiawar. The town belongs to a petty Musalman chief, styled the Shaikh of Mangrol, who pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,500 to the Nawab of Junagad. Manufacture of ivory and sandal-wood inlaid boxes. Mangrol is famous for its musk melons. At Mangrol is a country lantern set on a square house, 60 feet high and 400 yards from the landing-place ; gives a white fixed light seen 8 miles at sea. Vernacular and girls' school and post office [m. s. T.].

Manguka.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Manikwada.—Head-quarters of Sorath *prant* or division of Kathiawar ; situated 16 miles from Kunkavav railway station. Contains dispensary, school, dak bungalow, library and the offices of the Assistant Political Agent who resides here. Population under 1000.

Medarda (*Mandurda*).—Town situated on the outskirts of the Gir forest, 15 miles south of Junagad. Considerable trade in *ghi*. Population 5000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Methan.—Town with post office [m.].

Miani.—Seaport of great antiquity ; situated on an estuary of the Vartu river, 18 miles north-west of Porbandar. Population 650. A sandbar now chokes the mouth of the harbour, and the trade is therefore small.

Mokhadka.—Town near Songad. Post office [m.].

Morpur.—Fort and village to the east of the Barda range. The vicinity was once a famous cover for lions, but the lions abandoned the hills, when artillery was fired in the Vaghar Expedition of 1860. Population 550.

Mota-Devlia.—Town with post office [m.].

Motimarad.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Moviya.—Town near Gondal. Post office [m.].

Nagesri.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Nagnesh.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Navibandar.—Town and port in Kathiawar, 18 miles south-east

of Porbandar, and 15 north-west of Mahadeopur, on the south-west coast, at the mouth of the river Bhadar, which during the monsoon is navigable by boats for about 18 miles. The port is available only for small craft, as the mouth of river is shallow and rocky and difficult of access. Population 1100. Post office [m.].

Nilakha.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Ningala.—Town and railway station, 57 miles from Wadhwan Camp station. Post office [m. s.].

Padanu.—Town near Jamnagar. Post office [m. s.].

Panchasia.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m.].

Panchtalavada.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Paneli.—Town and railway station, 44 miles from Porbandar. [p. m.].

Pansina.—Town near Limbdi. Post office [m.].

Pardhari.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Pattan Somnath (*Deo Pattan, Prabhas Pattan or Pattan*).—Ancient and historic town in Junagad State ; situated at the eastern extremity of a bay on the south coast of the peninsula of Kathiawar, 3 miles from Verawal railway station. Population 6700. The western headland of the above-mentioned bay is occupied by the port of Verawal, which gives to the locality its more common name of Verawal Pattan. On the edge of the sea, nearly half-way between the two towns, stands a large and conspicuous temple dedicated to Siva. A few hundred yards behind this temple is the reservoir called Bhat Kund, the traditional scene of the death of Sri Krishna. Farther inland rises the wild hill district called the Gir, and in the remote distance stands out the sacred mountain which the people of Kathiawar delight to call the Royal Girnar. The country near Pattan Somnath is full of memorials of Krishna, the principal centre of interest being a spot to the east of the city, where near the union of three beautiful streams or *Triveni*, the body of the hero is said to have been burnt. Pattan Somnath is a gloomy place—a city of ruins and graves. On the west, the plain is covered with Musalman tombs ; on the east are numerous Hindu shrines and monuments. The city was protected on the south by a fort, and on the remaining three sides by a deep trench cut out of the solid rock. Pattan Somnath is now especially famous for the manufacture of door locks made of wood and iron. It is the head-quarters of a *mahal* or revenue division, with the courts of a revenue and judicial officer. Though some wealthy bankers and merchants reside here, the monied classes have principally taken themselves to the neighbouring port of Verawal. Dispensary, vernacular and girls' schools.

Patanvav.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Pipalva.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Prabhas-Patan.—Post-town near Verawal [m. s. t.].

Rajula.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ralol.—Town near Limbdi. Post office [m.].

Ran.—[illegible] [m.].

Ranakandorna.—Town near Porbandar. Post office [m.].

Ranavav.—Town [illegible] station, 8 miles from Porbandar. Post office [m.].

Rangpur.—Town near Dhandhuka. Post office [m.].

Ranpor-Bhesan.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Ranpur.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Limbdi.

Rasnal.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Rohisa.—Village in Junagad State; situated 8 miles to the east of Una, and about half a mile from the sea-shore. Population 1700. When a Palitana chief ascends his *gadi*, a stone is brought from Rohisa as a token that one of his ancestors conquered the place. About 3 miles to the north of Rohisa is the Chitrasar lake, excavated and built round.

Rojhi (*Rozi*).—Island, lighthouse, and temple in the State of Nawanagar; situated at the mouth of the Nawanagar creek, 8 miles north of Nawanagar town, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. The lighthouse stands on a white round tower 42 feet above high water on the temple on the north-east of the island. A white fixed light, visible 7 miles in clear weather.

Rojid.—Town near Dhandhuka. Post office [m.].

Rojka.—Town near Dhandhuka. Post office [m.].

Sakhpur.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Porbandar.

Salaya.—Port in Nawanagar State. It is the port of Khambhalia, from which town it lies about 9 miles north. It is probably the best port (with the exception of Bombay and Karachi) on the west coast of India. Population 2800. Vernacular school and post office [m. s. T.].

Salbet (*Shialbet* or *Shalbet*).—Island situated about 2 miles from the coast of Kathiawar, 8 miles east-north-east of Jafarabad and 17 from Mahuva Point. The island is in an impoverished state. Population 300. Old fortifications stand on its north-west and south points, the latter being strongly constructed. A well in the centre supplies good water.

Sara.—Town with post office [m.].

Sarapdad.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Sardhar.—Town near Gondal. Post office [m. s.].

Sarsai.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Sarva.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Satodad.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Satrunjaya.—Sacred hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, situated 1½ miles from Palitana. It is 1977 feet above sea-level. The summit is divided into two peaks, but the valley between has been partly built over by a wealthy Jain merchant. The entire summit is covered with temples, among which the most famous are those of Adinath, Kumar Pal, Vimalasah, Sampriti Raja, and the Chaumukh. This last is the most lofty, and can be clearly distinguished at a distance of 25 miles. The path is paved with rough stones all the way up, only interrupted here and there by regular flights of

steps. At frequent intervals also there are rest-houses, more pretty at a distance than convenient for actual use, but still deserving of attention. There is also a temple of Hanuman, and a shrine of Hengar, a Musalman *pir*, so that Hindu and Moslem alike contend for the representation of their creeds on this sacred hill of the Jains. Few of the higher-class pilgrims are able to make the ascent on foot, so there is an ample supply of *dolis* and bearers.

Sayla Road.—Railway station, 19 miles from Wadhwan camp railway station.

Sheikh-Piparia.—Town near Lathi. Post office [m.].

Shil.—Town near Mangrol. Post office [m.].

Sihor (old name *Singhpur or Singhpuri* ; more ancient name *Saraswatpur*).—Town and railway station, situated on the slope of the Sihor range of hills. 13 miles west of Bhavnagar town. Population 10,000. Sihor is famous for its brass and copper work, snuff, and marter. The dyers are numerous and skilful, and dye womens' scarves with various colours, but they are especially famous for their chocolate dye. Sihor is also a great place for oil-pressers. Two boys' and one girls' school. Some interesting Hindu temples, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sitha.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sorath.—*Prant* or Division of Kathiawar, situated in the south-east corner of the peninsula of Kathiawar, and including among others, the chiefships of Junagad, Porbandar and Jetpur. Area, 5385 square miles. Population 640,000.

Sultanpor.—Town near Jetpur. Post office [m.].

Supedi.—Town and railway station, 63 miles from Porbandar. Post office [m. t.].

Sutrapada.—Town near Verawal. Post office [m.].

Talaja.—Walled town in Bhavnagar State, situated about 31 miles south of Bhavnagar town, on the slope of a hill crowned by a Jain temple. Population 3200. On the top of the hill, is a Hindu temple, with tanks of excellent water ; the hill has caves excavated in the solid rock, where formerly the pirates of these parts dwelt, as recently as the year 1823. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tana.—Town near Songad. Post office [m.].

Tankara.—Town near Morvi. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tansa—Town with post office [m.].

Than (*old name Thangadh*).—Town and railway station in Lakhtar State, 35 miles from Wadhwan Camp. Population about 1800. The town is surrounded by hills and lakes. Post office [m. s.]. Than is interesting for its traditions rather than for the few antiquarian remains now existing. It is one of the most ancient places in India, and the whole of the neighbourhood is holy ground. Than itself derives its name from the Sanskrit *sthan*, ' a place, ' as though it were the place, hallowed above all others by the residence of devout sages, by the magnificence of its city, and by its propinquity to famous shrines, such as that

Kondala, and those of the Snake-brethern Vasuki and Banduk, now known as Wasangi and Bandia Beli respectively.

THAN is situated in the part of Surashtra desa (Kathiawar) known as the Deva Panchal—so called, it is said, from having been the native country of Draupadi, the wife of the five Pandava brethren, from which circumstance she was called Panchali ; and because it is peculiarly sacred, it is called the Deva Panchal. Nor is Than famous in local tradition only. One of the chapters of the Skanda Purana is devoted to Trineteswara and the neighbourhood, and this chapter is vulgarly called the *Than Purana* or *Turnetar Mahatmya*. Tradition says that the first temple to the Sun was built by Raja Mandhata in the Satya Yug. The city is said then to have covered many square miles, and to have contained a population of 36,000 Brahmans, 52,000 Vaisyas, 72,000 Kshatriyas, and 90,000 Sudras—in all 250,000 souls.

In 1690 A. D. Kartalab Khan, viceroy of Guzerath, stormed the town, and levalled the old temple. The present temple is built on the former site. Than was visited also by Krishna and his consort Lakshmi, who bathed in the two tanks near the town, whence once has been called Pritam, a contraction from *Priyatam*, 'the beloved' after Krishna—so named as being the beloved of the Gopis ; and the other Kamala, after Lakshmi, who from her beauty was supposed to resemble the Kamala or lotus-blossom. The central fortress was called Kandola, and here was the celebrated temple of the Sun. Immediately opposite to Kandola is another hill, with a fort called in more recent times Songad ; and another large suburb was named Mandva. Within a few miles was the shrine of the three-eyed god Trineteswara, one of the appellations of Siva ; and close to this, the celebrated *kund*, by bathing in which pool all sins were washed away. This *kund* was called, therefore, the Papnasham or 'sin-expelling,' as the forest in which it was situated was called the Papapnodnuvana or the Forest of the Sin-destroyer. Close to Than are the Mandhav Hills, distinguished by this name from the rest of the Tanga range, of which they form a part ; and the remains of Mandhavgad, such as they are, may be seen close to the shrine of Bandia Beli, the modern name of Banduk, one of the famed Snake-brethren.

Tikar.—Town with post office [m.].

Timbi.—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m.].

Tithva.—Town with post office [m.].

Trapaj.—Town with post office [m.].

Ujalvav.—Village and railway station, 66 miles from Wadhwan Camp.

Umarda—Town with post office [m.].

Umrala.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Una.—Town with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 6000.

Upleta.—Port, a wealthy town, and railway station in Gondal State, 57 miles from Porbandar. Population 6500. Contains school, dispensary, *amsala*, Darbar palace and post office [m. s.].

Usrad.—Town with post office [m.].

Vadashada.—Town near Dhoraji. Post office [m.].

Vadia.—Town near Jetpur. Post office [m. s.].

Valukad—Town with post office [m.].

Vansavad.—Town with post office [m. t.].

Vantavadar.—Town with post office [m.].

Vanthali.—Town near Dhrol. Post office [m. t.].

Vanthli (*Banthli*).—Town situated about 9 miles from Junagad. Population 6500. The modern name is said to have been corrupted from the ancient name, Wamansthali or the abode of Waman. The town was also known as Wamanpur and Wamandham. It was also sometimes called Deosthali, which was corrupted into Dethali. Vanthli is famous for its coppersmiths' and ironsmiths' work and vessels. Post office [m. s.].

Varal.—Town near Songad. Post office [m.].

Vartej.—Town and railway station, 6 miles from Bhavnagar. Post office [m.].

Varvala (*Warvala*).—Town near Dwarka. Post office [m. s.].

Vastadi.—Town with post office [m.].

Vavanya (*Wawaniya*).—Port in Morvi State ; situated about 24 miles north-west of Morvi. Vavanya town is situated about 4 miles from its port, which is on a small creek, flowing into the Gulf of Cutch. Population 1700. Post office [m. s.].

Vavdi.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Jetpur.

Veraval.—Town, railway terminus station [W.], and the most prosperous seaport in Kathiawar ; situated 20 miles south-east of Mangrol, 8 miles from Sutrapara and 2 miles from Somnath temple. Population 15000. Considerable trade is carried on with Muscat, Karachi, and Bombay. A large Custom House has been built on the sea face, and near it is a dock established on reclaimed land. Post office [m. s. T.].

Vichhiya.—Town near Dhola. Post office [m.].

Vijpadi—Town near Mahuva. Post office [m. s.].

Virpur Kharedi.—Township situated 20 miles north-west of Virpur State, and about 30 miles south-west of Rajkot. Population 1400. Kharedi was originally the chief seat of the Virpur chiefdom, but now occupies the second place. In former times it was a place of some importance, and gave a name to a sub-tribe of Audich Brahmans who are called Kharedies.

Visavadar.—Town near Junagad. Post office [m.].

Wansjalia.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Porbandar.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY.

KATHIAWAR AGENCY.—A Political Agency subordinate to the Government of Bombay, established in 1822, having under its control

States, great and small, divided among the greater portion of the peninsula of Kathiawar. Of the 187 [illegible]3 pay no tribute, 105 are tributary to the British Government, 79 to the Gaekwar of Baroda, while 134 pay also a tribute to the Nawab of Junagarh. Area, 20,559 square miles. Population about 2,30[illegible],000. Kathiawar Agency is divided into four *prants* or divisions,—Jhalawar, Halal, Sorath, and Gohelwar,—but the old territorial *prants* are ten, namely, Jhalawar, in the north, containing about 50 States; Machhukantha, west of Jhalawar; Halal, in the north-west, embracing 26 States; Okhamandal, in the extreme west, belonging to Gaekwar; Barda or Jethwar, along the south west coast; Sorath, in the south; Bibriawar, a hilly tract in the south-east; Kathiawar, a large district near the middle; Undsarviya, situated along the Satrunji river; and Gohelwar, in the east, along the shore of the Gulf of Cambay, so named from the Gohel Rajputs, who are the ruling race in it. In 1863, the States were arranged into seven classes, with varying civil and criminal powers. The jurisdiction of all the chiefs was classified and defined; that of chiefs of the first and second class was made plenary; that of lesser chiefs was graded in a diminishing scale. The residuary jurisdiction being vested in four British political officers (called Political Assistants), each superintending a group of States, and each residing in a division with the civil powers of a District Judge, and the criminal powers of a District Magistrate. They commit to the sessions of the Political Agent's criminal court at Rajkot. Civil and criminal appeals lie from the Political Assistants to the Political Agent. The Political Agent controls the whole system. As a rule, no appeal lies from the decision of a chief; but on presumption of mal-administration, his proceedings may be called for and reviewed.

Each Assistant has a subordinate who resides at the head-quarters of the *prant* or division, and has subordinate civil and criminal powers. In each division are several sub-divisional *thanadars*, holding petty magisterial powers over a circle of villages contiguous to their station or *thana*. These *thanadars* administer 134 *Taluks* out of the whole 187 territorial divisions of Kathiawar; they have certain powers of general administration as well as judicial authority. There are 20 *thanas* in the Province. The *talukdars* are poor, ignorant, and in debt, and have only the semblance of authority. Inter-*talukdar* relations are characterized by petty squabbles, small jealousies, and endless sub-division of the estates. The law administered by the *darbari* tribunals of the States is the customary law of the Province, viz., the Hindu and Muhammadan religious law as modified by 'local or tribal usage. The larger States have procedure and penal codes based on those in use in British India. To meet a particular class of land disputes, however, a special court was established in 1873. This was the Rajasthanic Court, constituted with the assent and at the cost of the chiefs. It decides, under the presidency of a British officer, all disputes as to *giras* or hereditary estates, between the chiefs and the *bhayads* and *mulgirasias*, who are for the most part the kinsmen of the chiefs, or the descendants of earlier holders who have been unlawfully or oppressively deprived of their estates.

There is no general police in Kathiawar. The chiefs are bound by stipulation to preserve order and indemnify loss through crime committed in their territory. Each State, however, may be said to have a police of its own more or less organized. Conviction is generally sought to be secured through the agency of an informer. At the present time life and property are as safe in Kathiawar as in the Districts of British India.

KATHIAWAR STATES.

Aiavez.—Petty State of Undsarviya ; consists of 2 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 5200. Pays tribute of Rs. 280 to the Gaekwar, and Rs. 8 to the Nawab of Junagarh.

Akdia.—Petty State in North Kathiawar. Consists of one village, with 4 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 1000. British tribute, Rs. 130 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 25.

Alampur.—Petty State of Gohelwar ; consists of one village. Revenue, Rs. 4000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1230 ; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 162.

Anandpur.—Petty State near Rajkot ; consists of 33 villages, having 7 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 29,110. British tribute, Rs. 715 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 205. Post office [m.].

Ankevaliya.—Petty State near Wadhwan ; consists of 3 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 14,860. British tribute, Rs. 1300 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 226. Post office [m.].

Babra.—Petty State and chief village of the State of same name near Bhavnagar ; consisting of 6 villages, with 6 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 40,000. The tribute due by this State is paid by Amreli, in the Gaekwar's territory. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bagasra.—Petty State in South Kathiawar, consisting of 15 villages, with 6 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 2550 ; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 1540.

Bajana.—Tributary State, situated inland between the Rann of Cutch and Ahmedabad District. Population about 16,000, distributed among 26 villages. Gross Revenue, Rs. 52,000. The climate is hot and dry. Chief crop grain and cotton. The nearest port is Dholera. There are 4 schools in the State. Bajana ranks as a fourth-class State among the many petty States of Kathiawar. The chief (Malek of Bajana) is a Muhammadan. He pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 8037, and maintains a military force of about 250 men. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; succession follows the rule of primogeniture. No transit duties levied. Bajana, is the chief town of the State of the same name. Contains school, dispensary and post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station, Viramgam.

Bamanbor.—Petty State and chief village of the State of same name in North Kathiawar (Rajkot), consisting of 4 villages, with one independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 2100. British tribute, Rs. 76. Post office [m.].

Bantva.—Native State within the Sorath Division of Kathiawar. Area, 221 square miles. Population about 40,000 ; gross revenue, Rs.

4,00,000. British tribute, Rs. 29,640 inclusive of Rs. 14,820 for Manavadar. The climate is good. Besides the usual grains, much cotton is grown, and a considerable quantity of sugar-cane. The produce of the country finds its way outwards chiefly through the harbours of Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar. The local manufacture is of coarse cotton cloth. The ruling family is Musalman. The present chief (3rd class), with the title of Babi, resides at Manavadar, and maintains a military force of about 175 men. He has no *sanad* authorizing adoption, nor does the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are two other share-holders of this State, both holding the title of Babi, one of whom resides at Gidar. No transit dues are levied. BANTVA is the chief town of the State of that name, with population about 8000. The town is fortified. School and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Dhoraji.

Bhadli.—Petty State and chief village of the State of same name in North Kathiawar ; consisting of 15 villages, with 6 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 26,000. British tribute, Rs. 1104 ; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 256.

Bhadwa.—Petty State in Hallar District ; consisting of 4 villages, with, 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 11,000. British tribute, Rs. 1390 ; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 240. Chief village, Bhagwa.

Bhadwana.—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consisting of 2 villages, with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 5540. British tribute, Rs. 1000 ; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 83.

Bhalgam Buldhoi.—Petty State of South Kathiawar, consisting of 2 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2000. British tribute, Rs. 204 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 58.

Bhalgamra.—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consisting of 3 villages, with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 11,830. British tribute, Rs. 1400 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 105.

Bhandariya—Petty State of Undsarviya District, consisting of one village, with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 4800, Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 307 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 15. Post office [m. t.].

Bharejda.—Petty State of Jhalawar District, consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2460. British tribute, Rs. 125.

Bhathan (*Bhutana*).—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consisting of 1 village, and 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 3160. British tribute, Rs. 640 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 60.

Bhavnagar.—Native State in the east of the Kathiawar Peninsula. It is the most important of the Kathiawar States, as well as one of the most progressive and well administered States in India. Area, 2860, square miles. Population about 400,000 Revenue Rs. 3,478,000. A tribute is payable of Rs. 154,500 jointly to the British Government (Rs. 128,060), the Gaekwar, and the Nawab of Junagad. The climate on the sea-coast is good, but inland it is hot and dry. The chief products [illegible], **and cotton** ; the manufactures are oil, copper and brass

vessels and cloth. The State does not levy transit dues. Bhavnagar ranks as a first class, Tributary State among the many petty States in Kathiawar; its chief (the present Maharaja Sir Takhtsingji Jasvatsingji, G. C. S. I., Thakur Sahib, a Gohel Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and he maintains a military force of about 2800 men, also 100 mounted and 500 foot police. He has powers of life and death over all except British subjects. The chief has received a *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are about 125 Schools in the State. Bhavnagar is the capital or chief town of the State of that name, also railway terminus station and port in the Gulf of Cambay. The town was founded in 1742 by Bhau Singh, and rapidly rose to influence under a line of princes who encouraged commerce and suppressed the piratical communities that infested the Gulf of Cambay. It has a good and safe harbour for shipping of light, draught, and carries on an extensive trade, being the principal market and harbour of export for cotton in Kathiawar. It possesses a spinning and weaving mill, and several steam presses. The harbour is difficult of access, being approached by a winding creek. Population (1891) 55,640. The town contains a High school, courts of justice and other public offices, dispensary, travellers' bungalow and post office [M. S. T.]. Horse and bullock shigrams are procurable.

Bhimora.—Petty State in North Kathiawar; consisting of 12 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 8130. British tribute, 310; Junagad tribute, Rs. 60.

Bhoika.—Petty State near Limbdi; consisting of 3 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 13,660. British tribute, Rs. 1760; Junagad tribute, Rs. 373. Post office [M. S. T.].

Bhojawadar.—Petty State of Gohelwar District; consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 5000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 410; Junagad tribute, Rs. 140.

Bilri.—Petty State in North Kathiawar; consisting of 1 village with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 3000.

Bodanoness.—Petty State of Undsarviya District, consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 1050. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 100; Junagad tribute, Rs. 9.

Chachana.—Petty State of Jhalawar; consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 2290. British tribute, Rs. 318.

Chamardi.—Petty State near Dhola, consisting of 1 village with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 9000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 765; Junagad tribute, Rs. 90.

Charkha.—Petty State in South Kathiawar, consisting of 1 village with 4 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 503; Junagad tribute, Rs. 38.

Chhalla.—Petty State of Jhalawar, consisting of 1 village with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2300. British tribute, Rs. 970; Junagad tribute, Rs. 78.

Chitrawao.—[illegible] Gohelwar District, consists of 1 village, with one independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 1600. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 490 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 38.

Chobari.—Petty State near Bhuj, consisting of 3 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 5210. British tribute, Rs. 154 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 45. Post office [m. s.].

Chok.—Petty State near Palitana, consisting of 2 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue Rs. 6,800. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 394 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 23. Post office [m.].

Chotila.—Petty State near Wadhwan, consisting of 35 villages with 9 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 21,870. British tribute, Rs. 650 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 220. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chuda (*Chura*).—Petty State in Kathiawar. Population about 14,000, distributed over 14 villages. Revenue, Rs. 91,720. Transit dues through the State are not levied. The climate, though hot and dry, is healthy. Chuda ranks as a 'third class' State among the many petty States in Kathiawar. The present chief (Bechar Singjhi, a Jhala Rajput) bears the title of Thakur. He maintains a military force of 150 men, and pays a tribute of Rs. 6324 to the British Government, Rs. 676 to the Nawab of Junagad. There is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 7 schools in the State. Chuda is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station, 22 miles from Wadhwan Camp. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dahira (*Dahida*).—Petty State in south Kathiawar, consisting of 3 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,000.

Darod.—Petty State in Jhalawar District, consists of one village with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 1180. British tribute, Rs. 366 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 50.

Datha.—Petty State near Talaja, consists of 26 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 23,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 5099 ; Junagad tribute Rs. 299. Area, 51 square miles. Population about 10,000. Post office [m.].

Dedan.—Petty State near Mahuva, consists of 11 villages with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 30,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 2956. Area, 30 square miles. Population about 5500. Post office [m.].

Dedarda.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 4100. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 103.

Derdi Janbai.—Petty State in North Kathiawar, consists of 1 village with 2 tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2500.

Dewalia.—Petty State in Jhalawar *prant*, consists of 2 villages with 2 tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 5230. British tribute, Rs. 467 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 56.

Dhola.—Petty State and railway junction station [R. W.], 31 miles from Bhavnagar. It consists of 1 village, with 1 independent

tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 325 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 59. Post office [m. s. t.]. Here the railway line turns west to Dhoraji and Porbandar, and east to Bhavnagar.

Dholarwa.—Petty State in South Kathiawar ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 103 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 23.

Dhrangadra.—Native State in the north of Kathiawar or north-east of Morvi. Area, 1156 square miles. Population about 100,000. The climate is hot, but healthy. The principal crops are cotton and grain. The manufactures are salt, copper and brass-vessels, stone handmills, cloth and pottery. Dholera, about 70 miles to the south-east of Dhrangadra town, is the nearest port. There are 35 schools in the State. Among the small chieftains of Kathiawar, the chief of Dhrangadra holds the position of a ruler, of a first class State, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The chief (Sir Mansingji Ranmalsingji, K. C. S. I.) bears the title of Raja Sahib. He is a Hindu, a Rajput of the Jhala stock. The Jhala family is of great antiquity, and is said to have entered Kathiawar from the north. The States of Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla, and Than-Lakhthar, are offshoots from Dhrangadra ; and the house of Wankaner claims to be descended from an elder branch of the same race. The chief holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. He has power of life and death over his own subjects. He pays to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad a tribute of Rs. 44677, and maintains a military force of about 2200 men. Transit dues are not levied in the State. Gross revenue, Rs. 780,000. Dhrangadra, is the chief town of the State of that name, 26 miles from Wadhwan Camp station. The town is fortified. Contains school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhrapha.—Petty State of the Hala *prant*, near Dhoraji. It consists of 24 villages, with 9 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 60,000. British tribute, Rs. 3706 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 1165. Post office [m. s.].

Dhrol.—Native State in Kathiawar. Area, 400 square mile, containing 1 town and 64 villages. Population about 22,000. The climate, though hot in the months of April, May and October, is generally healthy. The crops are sugar-cane and the ordinary varieties of grain. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured to a small extent. There are 4 schools. Gross revenue, Rs. 117,000. Dhrol ranks as a second-class State among the States in Kathiawar. The chife is a Rajput by caste, of the Jareja branch, with the title of Thakur Sahib. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. He pays a tribute of Rs. 10,231 to the Gaekwar and the Nawab of Junagad, and maintains a military force of 125 men. He has power of life and death over his own subjects. No transit duties are levied in the State. Dhrol is the chief town of the State of that name, 32 miles from Rajkot. Population about 5,000. Contains school, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Dudhrej.—Petty State of Jhalawar *prant*, consists of 2 villages

with 3 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. [illegible], British tribute, Rs. 1100 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 97. Post office [m.].

Gadhali.—Petty State of Gohelwar *prant* ; 7 miles from Umalwav railway station ; consisting of 3 villages, with 3 independent tribute-payers. Population 1300. Revenue, Rs. 9000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. [illegible] ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 300.

Gadhia.—Petty State situated on the outskirts of the Gir forest. Population 800. It consists of 2 villages, with two independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 274 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 20.

Gadhka.—Petty State of Halar *prant*, lies 10 miles east-south-east of Rajkot ; consisting of 6 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. British tribute, Rs. 460 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 200.

Gadhula.—Petty State situated 5 miles from Dhola railway station ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Population 400. Revenue, Rs. 3000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 168 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 28.

Gandhol.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 200. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 103 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Garamali Moti.—Petty State in South Kathiawar ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population about 400. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 196 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 24.

Garamali Nani.—Petty State in South Kathiawar ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Population 400. Revenue, Rs. 1500, Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 194.

Gavridar.—Petty State in Halar *prant* ; consisting of 6 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 3000. The original seat of the chiefs of Palitana, with which place it is connected by a made road. Revenue, Rs. 13,000. British tribute, Rs. 1010 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 610.

Gedi.—Petty State of Jhalawar *prant* ; consisting of 2 villages, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Distant 9 miles from Limbdi railway station. Population 900. Revenue, Rs. 4280. British tribute, Rs. 1200 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 139. Post office [m.].

Gigasaran.—Petty State in South Kathiawar ; lies 24 miles south of Kunkavav railway station. It consists of 1 village, with 4 independent tribute-payers. Population 700. Revenue, Rs. 5000. The tribute due is paid by Amreli in lieu of certain villages taken possession of by that State.

Gondal.—Native State, lies north of Junagarh, in the interior. Area, 687 square miles, containing 1 town and 173 villages. Population 136,000. Gross revenue, Rs. 1,258,150. The country is generally flat, and the soil is chiefly black. The climate is good. Products—cotton and grain. Manufactures—cotton cloth, and silver and gold cord.

Gondal is pre-eminent among the States of its class for its public works. Gondal ranks as a second class State among the many States in Kathiawar, and pays a tribute of Rs. 110.720 in all to the British Government, the Gaekwar and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 40 schools in the State. The chief (Present chief Thakur Sahib Sir Bhagwatsingji Sagramji, K. C. I E.) is a Hindu, a Rajput by caste, of the Jareja family. He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences. His military force consists of about 200 cavalry, and 660 infantry and police, with 16 cannon. The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. No transit dues are levied in the State. Gondal is the capital of the State of that name, 20 miles from Jetpur railway station. Population about 15,000. The town is fortified ; contains many handsome temples, a hospital, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. The public offices are situated outside the town on open sites surrounded by gardens. The courtyard of the place is very handsome.

Gundiali.—Petty State, 9 miles from Wadhwan ; consisting of 2 villages, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 12000. British tribute, Rs. 1408.

Halaria.—Petty State, situated on the Shatranji river, 16 miles from Kunkawar railway station. Consists of 4 villages, with 3 separate tribute-payers. Population 1200. Revenue, Rs. 15000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 100 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 77.

Itria Gadhala.—Petty State, 14 miles north-west of Dhasa railway station. The State consists of 2 villages, with 1 separate tribute-payer. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 4000. British tribute, Rs. 252 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 83.

Jafarabad.—Native State, 170 miles south of Ahmedabad, 150 south-west of Baroda, and 165 miles north-west of Bombay. Area, 42 square miles, containing 12 villages. Population 10,000. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The crops are cotton and wheat. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured. The State of Jafarabad is subject to the Abyssinian chief of Janjira, a territory situated on the coast of the Konkan, 192 miles south-east of Jafarabad, and 44 miles south of Bombay. In Kathiawar, the Nawab of Janjira ranks as a second class chief. He maintains a military force of about 125 men. The State has 5 schools. Jafarabad is the chief town of the State of that name. The name is a contraction of Muzfarabad. Population about 5000. Jafarabad has great natural advantages for coasting trade, being situated about a mile from the sea, on the estuary of a little river called the Ranai, which is the most accessible river on the coast of Kathiawar, with no bar and an easy entrance. The commerce of the port is only second in importance to that of Diu. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jakhan.—Petty State in Jhalawar Division. Lies 4 miles east of Limbdi railway station. Population 700. It consists of 1 village, with 2 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 1570. British tribute, Rs. 242 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 46.

Jalia Amraji.—[illegible] situated about [illegible] south-west of Palitana. It consists of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population 600. The *talukdars* are Sarviya Rajputs. Revenue, Rs. 2200. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 128; Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Jalia Diwani.—Petty State in Halar District. It consists of [illegible] with 1 independent tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 13,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1182; Junagad tribute, Rs. 370.

Jalia Manaji.—Petty State of Undsarviya District; consisting of 1 village, with 1 independent tribute-payer. Population under 200. Revenue, Rs. 2000.

Jamnagar (*old name Nawanagar*).—Native State in the west of Kathiawar on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. Area, 3393 square miles, containing 5 towns and 62 villages. Population about 320,000. It is generally flat. Grain and cotton are the chief products; cloth and silk are the chief manufactures. Jamnagar officially ranks as one of the first-class tributary States of Kathiawar; its chief, who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, having power to try for capital offences any person except British subjects. Gross revenue, about 24½ lakhs. The chief pays a tribute of Rs. 120,110 jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar, and the Junagad. He maintains a military force of about 2300 men. He holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption; and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 62 schools, with 5100 pupils. No transit dues are levied in the State. The chief (the Jam Sir Sri Vabhaji Ranmalji, K. C. S. I.) is a Jareja Rajput. He administers the State in person. The Jams are of the same family as the Raos of Cutch. Jamnagar or Nawanagar is the chief town of the State of same name; situated 310 miles north-west of Bombay, 54 miles from Rajkot (by an unbridged and unmetalled road, impassable in wet weather), and 5 miles east of the port of Bedi. Population 40,000. Founded by Jam Rawal in 1540. The town is almost entirely built of stone, and is surrounded by a fort built in 1788. Jamnagar is a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, with a large trade. Post office. [M. S. T.].

Jasdan.—Native State of the Gohelwar Division. Area, 283 square miles, containing 62 villages. Population 30,000. Revenue, Rs. 145,000. Products—cotton and grain. Jasdan ranks as a third-class State among the many petty States of Kathiawar. The chief pays to the British Government, the Gaekwar, and the Nawab of Junagarh, an aggregate tribute of Rs. 10,660, and maintains a military force of 350 men. He holds no *sanad* of adoption, but the succession follows the rule of equal division of property between the brothers, with extra allowance (mohtap), to the eldest. The State has 6 schools with about 400 pupils. The police consists of 60 mounted and 350 foot, with 500 *pasaitas*. JASDAN is the chief town of the State of that name; situated about 4 miles north-east of Adkot, and 6 miles north of Kotra Pitha, both of which are on the Rajkot-Bhavnagar high-road. Jasdan is a town of great antiquity, and possibly derives its name from Swami Chashtana, one of the very earliest of the Kshatrapa dynasty. During the reign of the Ghoris of Junagad

a strong fort was built here, and the town was called Ghorgarh. Nearest railway station Botad *via* Vinchia. Population 4000. School, dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Jetpur.—Native State in Sorath Division of Kathiawar ; consisting of two towns and 142 villages, with 17 separate tribute-payers or *talukdars* (Kathis of the Vala tribe). Area, 734 square miles. Population about 95,000. Products—grain and cotton. The State has 25 schools with 1300 pupils. The police force consisted of 44 mounted, 185 foot, and 985 police *patels* and *pasaitas*. Revenue, 8 lakhs ; British tribute, Rs. 50,262 ; Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 5164½ ; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 3796. Jetpur is a fortified town and railway station, 81 miles from Porbandar. It is also a flourishing town, and a great local market. Population 12,000. Travellers' bungalow, *dharmasala*, dispensary, schools, court-houses and post office [m. s. T.].

Jhamka.—Petty State, situated 10 miles south of Kunkavao railway station. The State consists of 1 village, Jhamka, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 4000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 185.

Jhammar.—Petty State, situated 3 miles south-west of Lakhtar railway station. The State consists of 1 village, Jhammar, with 2 separate tribute-payers. The *talukdars* are Jhala Rajputs and Bhayads of Wadhwan. Revenue, Rs. 4010. Population about 800. British tribute, Rs. 464.

Jhampodar.—Petty State, situated 10 miles south of Lakhtar, and 10 miles east of Wadhwan. Jhampodar consists of 1 village, Jhampodar, with 3 separate tribute-payers. The *talukdars* are Jhala Rajputs, Bhayads of Wadhwan. Revenue, Rs. 4120. Population 600. British tribute, Rs. 138.

Jhinjhuvada.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Sub-division of Kathiawar. Area, 165 square miles. Population 15,000 mostly Kolis. The State consists of 17 villages, with 9 independent tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 80,000. British tribute, Rs. 11,073½. There were formerly three salt-works in the State. They are all now closed, and the *Talukdars* receive on this account an annual compensation from the British Government. Saltpetre is also found in the State. A portion of the adjacent Rann, with several small islands, is owned by the State. Jhilanand, the principal of these islands, is about 10 square miles in area, and contains several small tanks and a hot spring called Bhotwa. Anand, a king afflicted with leprosy, is said to have been marvellously cured of his disease by bathing in this spring. Jhinjhuvada is the chief town of the State of that name, situated about 16 miles north of Kharaghoda station. Population about 4000. It is an ancient town with a fort and well-built cut-stone reservoir or tank. The gates of the ruined outer fortifications are fine specimens of ancient Hindu architecture. Jhinjhuvada is said to have been founded by one Jhunjho, a Rabari. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Junagad (*Jirangad*).—The premier State of Kathiawar, lies west of Palitana. Area, 3283 square miles. Population 400,000. Revenue,

...ranks. The surface is generally level, but the Girnar group of hills rise to the height of about 3700 feet above sea-level. There is also a ...ted tract called the Gir, which is hilly in some parts. The ...rally black. Fields are irrigated from canals or wells. The climate is healthy, though, except on the Girnar Hill, the heat is excessive from the beginning of April to the middle of July. Stone exists suited for building purposes. The agricultural products comprise cotton, shipped in considerable quantities from the port of Verawal to Bombay ; wheat ; the ordinary varieties of pulse and millet ; oil-seeds ; and sugar-cane. Oil and coarse cotton cloth are the chief manufactures. There are about 35 schools with 2000 pupils. Places of interest include—the sacred mountain of Girnar, crowned with Jain temples ; the port of Verawal ; and the ruined temple of Somnath. Junagad ranks as a first-class State among the many petty States of Kathiawar. Its ruler (His Highness, the late Nawab, died in 1892 ; shortly before his death he was honored with the insignia of a G. C. S. I.) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He pays to the British Government and the Gaekwar of Baroda, a yearly tribute of Rs. 65,604, and maintains a military force of about 2700 men. He holds a *sanad* authorising adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. He has power of life and death over his own subjects. Though himself tributary to the Gakewar and the British Government, the Nawab of Junagad receives yearly contributions, called *Zortalabi*, from a large number of petty chiefs in Kathiawar. This levy, which is collected and paid to the Nawab by British officers of the Kathiawar Agency, is a relic of the days of Muhammadan supremacy.

Junagad, the capital or chief town of the State of that name, and railway station situated under the Girnar and Datar hills, is one of the most picturesque cities in India. The old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves. Uparkot is the ancient Junagad. The present town is more correctly called Mustafabad, and was built by Mahmud Begada of Guzerat (1742). Population about 25,000. The Nawab's palace is a fine modernised building. In front of it is a good circle of shops called the Mahabat circle. Here is a clock tower. The tombs of the Nawabs are highly finished buildings. The Sakar Bag and the Sardar Bagh are the two gardens also notable here. Dak and traveller's bungalows, Waiting Room on the railway station, a fine dharmasala near the Wageshwari Gate and post office [M. S. T.].

Kamadhia.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village ; situated on the east bank of the Bhadar river, 9 miles from Vavdi station. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 6500. No tribute is paid.

Kaner.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village ; situated 3 miles to the north-west of Lakhapadar *thana*. Population 250. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 195.

Kanjarda.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village, Kanjarda. Situated at the foot of the Bhadwo hill, about 8 miles to the south-west of Palitana. Population 300. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs.

Kanksiali.—Petty State in the Halar Division, situated on the Rajkot–Gondal road, 8 miles south of Rajkot town; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Area, 76 square miles. Population 250. Revenue, Rs. 1200. British tribute, Rs. 84; Junagad tribute, Rs. 27.

Kanpur Iswaria.—Petty State in the Halar Division, about 22 miles south-east of Rajkot, and Iswaria 3 miles west of Kanpur; consisting of an area of 3 square miles, with 2 villages, Kanpur and Iswaria, owned by four separate holders. Population 1400. Revenue, Rs. 5000. British tribute, Rs. 230, and Junagad tribute, Rs. 117.

Kantharia.—Petty State near Dhanduka. Area, 14 square miles, with 2 villages held by five separate proprietors. The proprietors (*talukdars*) are Jhala Rajputs by caste. Revenue, Rs. 10490. British tribute, Rs. 1490; and Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 200. Post office [m.].

Kariana.—Petty State in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar; consisting of 10 villages, including Kariana, with 7 separate share-holders. Area, 10 square miles. Total population 3200. Population of Kariana village 1200. Kariana is 12 miles north of Lathi station. Revenue, Rs. 21,000. British tribute, Rs. 850; Junagad tribute, Rs. 307.

Karmar.—Petty State, consisting of 1 village, with 1 landholder; situated 6 miles from Ranpur, and 6 miles from Chura, stations. Area, 3 square miles. Population 700. Revenue, Rs. 5110. British tribute, Rs. 140; Junagad tribute, Rs. 32.

Karol.—Petty State, consisting of 2 villages, with 2 separate share-holders. Area, 11 square miles. Population about 1400. Karol is situated 5 miles east of Chura station. Revenue, Rs. 6180. British tribute, Rs. 703; Junagad tribute, Rs. 93. Post office [m.].

Kathrota.—Petty State in the Sorath Divisioh of Kathiawar; situated about 15 miles west of Lakapadar. Area, 1 square mile; consists of 1 village, with 1 proprietor. Revenue, Rs. 1000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 52. Population about 100.

Katoria.—Petty State, situated about 6 miles from Sihor, and 1¼ miles from Songad railway station. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate share-holders. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Baroda tribute, Rs. 193; Junagad tribute, Rs. 28. Population 300.

Kesaria.—Petty State, 3 miles north of Lakhtar railway station. Area, 3 square miles; consists of 1 village, with 2 separate proprietors. Population about 250. Revenue, Rs. 1650. British tribute, Rs. 278.

Khambhala.—Petty State, situated 17 miles north-west of the Dhasa station. Area, 9 square miles; consisting of 2 villages, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 900. Revenue, Rs. 6000. British tribute, Rs. 406½; Junagad tribute, Rs. 118.

Khamblao.—Petty State, situated 7 miles east of the Limbdi station. Area, 10 square miles; consisting of 2 villages, with 3 separate shareholders. Population 1500. Revenue, Rs. 4570. British tribute, Rs. 730; Junagad tribute, Rs. 139.

Khandia.—Petty State, situated 8 miles south-east of Limbdi station. Area, 5 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate proprietors. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 2940. British tribute, Rs. 806½; Junagad tribute, Rs. 81.

Kherali.—Petty State, situated 2½ miles south of the Wadhwan. Area, 11 square miles; consisting of 2 villages, Kherali and Vadla; with 3 separate shareholders. Total population 1800. Revenue, Rs. 10,610. British tribute, Rs. 678. Population 1100. Post office [m].

Khijadia Naganio.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar; consisting of 1 village, with 1 proprietor. Revenue, Rs. 1000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 52.

Khijaria.—Petty State, situated 11 miles north-west of Chital railway station. Area, 2 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 300. Revenue, Rs, 2400.

Khijaria.—Petty State, situated 5 miles north-west of Dhola railway station. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 2400. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 380; Junagad tribute, Rs. 47.

Khirasra.—Petty State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 13 square miles; consisting of 13 villages, with 1 proprietor. Revenue, Rs. 19,000. British tribute, Rs. 2366; Junagad tribute, Rs. 350. Population about 4500.

Kotda Nayani.—Petty State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 3 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 4 separate shareholders. Population 1300. Revenue, Rs 6000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 512; Junagad tribute, Rs. 145.

Kotda-Pitha.—Petty State near Lathi town. Area, 25 square miles; consisting of 13 villages, with 5 separate shareholders. Population 8000. Revenue, Rs. 60,000. British tribute, Rs. 4850; Junagad tribute, Rs. 728. Post office [m.].

Kotda-Sangani.—Petty State near Gondal. Area, 37 square miles; consisting of 18 villages. Population 9000. Revenue, Rs. 72,900; and tribute of Rs. 11616 is paid to the British Government and to Junagad. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kotharia.—Petty State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 6 square miles; consisting of 6 villages, with 1 proprietor. Population 2400. Revenue, Rs. 15000. British tribute, Rs. 948; Junagad tribute, Rs. 298.

Kuba.—Petty State in the Sorath Division of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 400. Revenue, Rs. 3000.

Lakapadar.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar; situated 20 miles south of Amreli. Area, 5 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 1 proprietor. Population 500. Revenue, Rs. 3000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 154; Junagad tribute, Rs. 24. School.

Lakhtar (*Than Lakhtar*).—Native State in Kathiawar. The estate consists of two distinct portions, Than and Lakhtar, together with

some outlying villages within Ahmedabad District. Area, 247 square miles; consisting of 41 villages. Population about 24,000. Cotton and the usual grains are cultivated. The climate is hot and dry, but healthy. Dheds and Musalmans of the Borah class weave coarse cloth, and the potters of Than have a name throughout Kathiawar for the excellence of their work. Lakhtar is one of the third-class Kathiawar States, and the ruler administers his State in person. The present chief is Thakur Karan Singji, a Hindu of the Jhala Rajput caste. Gross revenue, Rs. 75,000; tribute of Rs. 7351 is paid jointly to the British Government, and to the Nawab of Junagad. The family of the chief holds no title authorizing adoption; the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 8 schools in the State. Military force about 400 men. The State does not levy transit dues. LAKHTAR is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station (1 mile from the town). Population 4000. Contains a *dharmasala* or rest-house, school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Laliad.—Petty State, situated about 3 miles north-east of Chuda railway station. Area, 4 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 2 proprietors. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 2850. British tribute, Rs. 362.

Lathi.—Native State in Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 48 square miles; consisting of 8 villages. Population 7000. The territory is hilly in parts, and the soil black. The climate is hot and dry. The usual cereals, sugar-cane and cotton, are grown. The nearest port is Bhavnagar. Lathi is one of the fourth-class Kathiawar States. The present chief is Bapubha, a Hindu of the Gohel Rajput caste. He administers his State in person, and pays a tribute of Rs. 2007 jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagad. Revenue, Rs. 73,110. The family of the chief holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 4 schools with 200 pupils. Military force 80 men. No transit dues are levied in the State. LATHI is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station (1 mile from the town), 24 miles from Dhola. Contains a school, *dharmsala*, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Limbdi (*Limri*).—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 344 square miles, with 1 town and 43 villages. Population about 44,000. The country is flat, and the soil is generally sandy. The climate, though hot, is healthy. Cotton and grain are cultivated, and coarse cloth is manufactured. Works for irrigation are in course of construction. Limbdi is one of the Kathiawar 'second class' States. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture; there is no *sanad* authorising adoption. The present (1892) chief is Thakur Sahib Jaswantsingji Fatehsingji, K. C. I. E., a Jhala Rajput. He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent; and he is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The chief maintains a military force of 160 men. He was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1884. Gross revenue, Rs. 264,000; tribute of Rs. 45,533 is paid jointly to the British Government and to

the Nawab of Junagad. There are 17 schools with 1300 pupils. No transit dues are levied in the State. LIMBDI is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station situated on the north bank of the Bhogavo river, 13 miles from Wadhwan City station. Population 13,000. Formerly fortified, and once a populous place. Contains a very handsome palace, travellers' bungalow, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Limda (*Limra*).—Petty State and chief town of the State of that name, situated 1½ miles from Jalia railway station. Area, 7 square miles; consisting of 4 villages, with 3 proprietors. Population 1900. Revenue, Rs. 25,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 934; Junagad tribute, Rs. 278. Post office [m.].

Lodhika.—Petty State and chief town of the State of that name, situated 15 miles from Rajkot and 15 miles from Gondal. Area, 15 square miles; consisting of 12 villages, with 2 proprietors. Population of the State about 5000, and of Lodhika village 1800. Revenue, Rs. 25,000. British tribute, Rs. 1287; Junagad tribute, Rs. 405.

Mahuva.—Petty State, situated 3 miles south-west of Rajkot; consisting of 1 village, with 3 separate shareholders. Area, 76 square miles. Population 250. Revenue, Rs. 2000. British tribute, Rs. 120; Junagad tribute, Rs. 38.

Maliya.—Native State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 103 square miles; consisting of 12 villages. Population about 11,500. The country is flat, and the climate hot and dry. The usual grains, sugar-cane, and cotton are grown. Malia ranks as one of the 'fourth-class,' Kathiawar States. The Thakur or chief is a representative of the elder branch of the Cutch family. The present ruler is Thakur Modji, a Jareja Rajput. He administers the affairs of his State in person, and maintains a military force of 60 men. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption; succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are two schools with 175 pupils. Revenue, Rs. 67,960; tribute of Rs. 1367 is paid jointly to the Gaekwar and the Nawab of Junagad. Transit dues are not levied in the State. MALIYA is the capital of the State of that name; situated 22 miles north-west of Morvi. Population about 4000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Manawao.—Petty State, situated 20 miles south of Amreli, and 12 south-west of Kundla. Area, 5 square miles; consisting of 1 village. Population 500. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 149; Junagad tribute, Rs. 29.

Matra Timba.—Petty State, situated 17 miles west-north-west of Botad railway station. Area, 6 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Population 450. Revenue, Rs. 1200. British tribute, Rs. 260; Junagad tribute, Rs. 72.

Megni (*Mengni*).—Petty State, situated 15 miles south of Rajkot. Area, 34 square miles; consisting of 8 villages. Population of the State about 3500, and of Megni village 1300. Revenue, Rs. 20,000. British tribute, Rs. 3412.

Mewasa.—Petty State, situated 36 miles south-west of Wadhwan railway station. Area, 24 square miles; consisting of 6 villages, with 2

separate shareholders. Population of Mewasa village about 300 ; of the State 1200. Revenue, Rs. 6,200. British tribute, Rs. 445 ; Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 114.

Monwel.—Petty State, situated 9 miles south-east of Manikwada. Area, 31 square miles ; consisting of 3 villages, with 2 separate shareholders. Population of Monwel village 2000 ; of the State 2800. Revenue, Rs. 20,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 312½.

Morchopna.—Petty State in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar, Area, 88 square miles ; consisting of 1 village. Population 750. Revenue, Rs. 700. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 154 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 9.

Morvi.—Native State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 821 square miles. Population 90,000. The country is generally flat. The climate near the coast is good. Chief products—grain, sugar-cane, and cotton. Salt and coarse cloth are manufactured. The port of Wawania, on the Gulf of Cutch, belongs to this State. The present chief Thakur Sahib Sir Waghji, K. C. I. E., is a Hindu of the Jareja Rajput caste, and administers the affairs of his State in person. Morvi is officially ranked as a 'second-class' State. He has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. He does not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption ; the succession of his house follows the rule of primogeniture. Revenue, Rs. 835,850. A tribute of Rs. 61,560 is paid jointly to the British Government, to the Gaekwar, and to the Nawab of Junagad. Military force about 420 men. There are 26 schools with about 1300 pupils in the State. Transit duties are not levied in the State. Morvi, the chief town, and railway station, situated on the river Machhu, which 22 miles farther north, enters the Gulf of Cutch. Distant from Rajkot, 35 miles. Population about 15,000. The places most worth a visit in the city and neighbourhood are the palace, Machhu bridge, and General Workshops. Good dharmsala near the railway station. Tram cars run from railway station to the centre of Morvi city for convenience of passengers. Three cotton presses and post office [m. s. t.].

Mujpur (*Munjpur*).—Petty State, situated 3 miles south-west of Wadhwan city railway station. Area, 3 miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 3 shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 3220. British tribute, Rs. 603. Population about 600.

Muli.—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 133 square miles ; consisting of 19 villages. Population about 20,000. The country is generally flat, with low rocky ridges ; the climate is hot and dry. The usual grains and cotton are grown. The nearest port is Dholera. Muli is officially ranked as a 'fourth-class' State, and is the only Pramara chiefship in Kathiawar. Though there is one nominal head or Thakur (who owns but 2 of the 19 villages), the State is divided among a number of sharers of almost equal influence. The present chief is Sartansinghji, a Hindu of the ancient Rajput clan called Pramara, and administers the State in person. Military force of 225 men. No *sanad* authorizing adoption is held by the chief ; the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 6 schools with about 500 pupils in the State.

Rs. 9354 is paid jointly to the Government, and to the Nawab of Junagad. Transit dues are l. Muli is the chief town of the State of that name, and railway station situated on the river Bhogava, 14 miles from Wadhwan camp. Population 6400. Famous for its saddle-cloths. Muli contains a temple dedicated to Krishna. Two grand fairs are held here annually, 1st on Maghasud 5th and the second on the Shravan vad 8th. School, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Mulila (*Mulila Deri*).—Petty State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 15 square miles ; consisting of 7 villages, with 2 shareholders. Population of Mulila Deri town, 1500 ; of the State about 2500. Revenue, Rs. 14000. British tribute, Rs. 1279 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 175. Post office [m.].

Nilvala.—Petty State, situated 13 miles north-north-west of Lathi railway station. Area, 2 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 2450. British tribute, Rs. 511 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 154. Population 500.

Pa.—Petty State of Undsarviya, in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar ; situated 2 miles west of Jesar town. The estate consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 2550. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 307. Junagad tribute, Rs. 12 Population 300.

Pachhegam.—Petty State, situated 12 miles south-east of the Dhola railway station. Area, 10 square miles ; consisting 4 villages, with 2 separate shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 37,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 2122 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 680. The head-quarters of an important body of Nagar Brahmans. Population about 3700, of which 2700 inhabit Pachhegam village. Post office [m.].

Pal.—Petty State, situated 7 miles south-west of Rajkot. Area, 21 square miles ; containing 5 villages, with 1 proprietor. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1253 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 394. Population of the State 1200, and of Pal village 600. The *talukdar* is a Jareja Rajput, with fifth class jurisdiction.

Palali (*Pulali*).—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 4 square miles, containing 2 villages, with 2 separate shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 4800. British tribute, Rs. 357 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 46. Population 700.

Palitana.—Native State in the Gohelwar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 288 square miles. Population 50,000, dwelling in 1 town and 68 villages. Except in the hills, where the air is pleasant, the climate is hot. The principal agricultural products are grain, sugar-cane, and cotton. Palitana ranks as a 'second-class' State in Kathiawar. The present chief Thakur Sahib Mansinghji, a Gohel Rajput, administers the affairs of his State in person, and has power to try his own subjects only. The chief does not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption ; in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed. Revenue, $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Tribute of Rs. 10,364 is paid jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 16 schools, with about 600 pupils. Military force of 460 m[illegible] ansit dues are levied in the State. PALITANA, the chief

town of the State of that name ; situated to the south-west of Bhavnagar, 12 miles from Songad railway station. It is noted for containing the mountain of Satrunjaya, covered with Jain temples, and the resort of innumerable pilgrims. Population 8,000. School, dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Paliyad.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 227 square miles, containing 17 villages, with 7 separate shareholders. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs. 40,000. British tribute, Rs. 907 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 306. A flourishing village called after the estate lies 8 miles west of Kundli railway station. Population of Paliyad village 3500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Panchavra.—Petty State, situated 2 miles south of Songad railway station. Area, 78 square miles ; consisting of 1 village. Population 500.

Patri.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 40 square miles ; consisting of 7 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 4,000. Revenue, Rs. 9000. British tribute, Rs. 5235.

Porbandar (*Sudamapuri*).—Native State in the Sorath Division of Kathiawar ; situated in the west of the peninsula of Kathiawar, consisting of a strip along the shore of the Arabian sea. Near the sea, the rain accumulates in large marshes. Area, 636 square miles, with 1 town and 84 villages. Population 72,000. The style of house-building is said to be peculiar. In the better class of houses in the State no marter is used, but the limestone is accurately fitted, and when rain falls, the blocks join. The climate is healthy. Rice, gram, *dal*, and other crops are grown. The limestone, known as Porbandar stone, is largely exported to Bombay. Silk of good quality and cotton cloth are manufactured.

The chief (Rana Sri Vikramatji Khimaji) is a Hindu of the Jethwa clan of Rajputs, and belongs to one of the oldest races in Western India. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and has power to try for capital offences, without permission from the Political Agent, any person except British subjects. He administers the affairs of his State in person. He enjoys an estimated gross revenue of 5½ lakhs of rupees ; and pays a tribute of Rs. 48,504 jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Nawab of Junagad. He maintains a military force of about 600 men. He [illegible], and coins silver pieces called *koris*, and copper coins called *d*[illegible] which 32 usually go to the *kori* : three of these *koris*, on an average, make a rupee. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession, and hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Porbandar ranks as a State of the third-class. There are 15 schools with about 1000 pupils. Transit dues are not levied in the State. PORBANDAR, the chief town of the State of that name, also port and railway terminus station, situated on the shore of the Arabian sea. It is identified with the ancient city of Sudamapuri, known to readers of the *Bhagavata*. Near this is an old temple of Sudama. The town is entirely built of stone, and surrounded by a fort. Its trade is considerable. Population about 15000. The coasting steamers between Bombay and Karachi touch at Porbandar. Dak Bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Rai Sankli.—Petty State in the Jhalawar Kathiawar. Area, 6 square miles; consisting of [illegible]

Rajkot.—Native State in the Halar Division of Kathiawar. Area, 283 square miles, comprising 1 town and 60 villages. Population 17,000. The country is undulating with a stony soil, watered by several streams. The common kinds of grain, sugar-cane, and cotton are the agricultural products. The climate, though hot in the months [illegible] and October, is generally healthy. Rajkot is an offshoot of Nawanagar, and ranks officially as a 'second-class' State in Kathiawar. The chief has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The present chief, Thakur Sahib Bawaji, is a Hindu of the Jareja Rajput caste, and administers his State in person. He maintains a military force of 336 men. The State contains 14 schools, with about 1200 pupils. Revenue, Rs. 205,000. Tribute of Rs. 21,320 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. RAJKOT is the chief town of the State of that name, railway station, a civil and military station, also the residence of the Political Agent, and the head-quarters of the administration. Population about 6000. It contains a Rajkumar College, School of Art, High school, Churches, Irish Presbyterian Mission House, jail, travellers' bungalow, dharmasala, Dhunji Shaw's park, Jubli pond, and post office [m. s. T.]. Famous for its dyes, and good general trade.

Rajpara.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar, situated 2½ miles north-east of Jesar. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 1 village with 2 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 600. Revenue, Rs. 2520. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 256; Junagad tribute, Rs. 18.

Rajpur.—Petty State, situated about 3 miles north-east of Wadhwan civil station, and close to the Bombay Baroda Railway. Area, 15 square miles; consisting of 2 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 1700. Revenue, Rs. 14,000. British tribute, Rs. 2410; Junagad tribute, Rs. 186.

Rajpura.—Petty State, situated 14 miles south-east of Rajkot. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 7 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 2200. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. British tribute, Rs. 2920; Junagad tribute, Rs. 240.

Ramanka.—Petty State, situated 7 miles north of Dhola railway station. Area, 2 square miles; consisting of 1 village, held by two separate shareholders. Population 500. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 570; Junagad tribute, Rs. 100.

Randhia.—Petty State, situated 18 miles south [illegible] Area, 3 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-pay[illegible] pulation about 600. Revenue, Rs. 2500.

Ranigam.—Petty State, situated 6 miles north-west of Jesar

3 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 25,560. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 714.

Ratanpur Dhamanka.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 3 square miles ; consisting of 3 villages, with 3 separate shareholders. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 5850. Tribute of Rs. 753 is paid to the Gaekwar of Baroda ; and Rs. 150 to the Nawab of Junagad.

Rohisala.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 400. Revenue, Rs. 3100. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 103 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Sahuka.—Petty State in the Jhalawar division ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Area, 6 square miles. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 2650. British tribute, Rs. 519 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 65.

Samadhiala.—Petty State in the Gohelwar division of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile ; consisting of 1 village with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 1000. Revenue, Rs. 8000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 510 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Samadhiala Chabharia.—Petty State in the Gohelwar division of Kathiawar. Area, 62 square miles ; consisting of 2 villages, with 5 separate tribute-payers. Population of the State about 1500 ; and of Samadhiala Chabharia village 700. Revenue, Rs. 6500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1891 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 389.

Samadhiala Charan.—Petty State in the Gohelwar division of Kathiawar. Area, 6 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population under 200. Revenue, Rs. 800. No tribute is paid.

Samla (*Sumla*).—Petty State in the Jhalawar division of Kathiawar, 13 square miles ; consisting of 2 villages, with 4 separate tribute-payers. Population of the State 1400 ; and of Samla village 800. Revenue, Rs. 7620. British tribute, Rs. 960 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 104.

Sanoshra.—Petty State and railway station, 24 miles from Porbandar. Area, 13 square miles ; consisting of 3 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 1200. Revenue, Rs. 4030. British tribute, Rs. 186 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 50.

Satanones.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 67 square miles ; consisting of 1 village with 2 tribute-payers. Population 475. Revenue, Rs. 950. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 100 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 6.

Satodar Waori.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 13 square miles ; consisting of 4 villages, with 4 shareholders. Population 2500. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. British tribute, Rs. 1466 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 461.

Sayla.—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 222 square miles, containing 37 villages. Population 17,000. The chi-

[illegible] chief produce, the usual grains are also grown. Dyeing is the only industry of consequence. The nearest port is Dholera. Sayla ranks officially as a 'third-class' State in Kathiawar. The present chief Thakur Wakhat Singhji, a Jhala Rajput, administers his estate in person. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession; no *sanad* authorizing adoption is held. Military force 300 men. Revenue, Rs. 75,000. Tribute of Rs. 15,511 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. Five schools with 400 pupils. Sayla, the chief town of the State of that name; situated on the bank of a large tank called Manasarowar, 18 miles south-west of Wadhwan. Population 6500. Contains a famous temple of Ramchandra. Food is distributed daily to travellers, ascetics, and others. School, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sejakpur.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 29 square miles; consisting of 4 villages, with 3 shareholders, or tribute-payers. Population 1800. Revenue, Rs. 5320. British tribute, Rs. 316½; Junagad tribute, Rs. 116.

Seodivadar.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 1 village, with 1 shareholder or tribute-payer. Population 250. Revenue, Rs. 970. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 52; Junagad tribute, Rs. 8.

Shahpur.—Petty State and railway station, 7 miles from Junagad. Area, 10 square miles; consisting of 4 villages, with 1 proprietor or tribute-payer. Population 1300. Revenue, Rs. 6500. British tribute, Rs. 464; Junagad tribute, Rs. 146.

Shiroda (*Chiroda*).—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 72 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 1 shareholder or tribute-payer. Population 260. Revenue, Rs. 900. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 120; Junagad tribute, Rs. 12.

Silana.—Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 4 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 2 shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 700. Revenue, Rs 3,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 100.

Sisang Chandli.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile; consisting of 2 villages, with 5 shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 1800. Revenue, Rs. 7500. British tribute, Rs. 720; Junagad tribute, Rs. 226.

Songad (*Sonpuri*).—Petty State and also railway station, situated 19 miles south-west of Bhavnagar, and 15 miles north-north-east of Palitana. Consists of 1 village with 3 independent tribute-payers. Area, 1 square mile. Population 1200. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 503; and Junagad tribute, Rs. 69. Close to the village is the British civil station, covering an area of 300 acres, for which an annual rent of Rs. 300 is paid to the Girasias by the British Government. Within the limits of the station are the Assistant Political Agent's and the Deputy Assistant's dwellings, the *thana* (police) buildings, hospital, dispensary,

court-houses, library, and an excellent garden. In the village are the school, *dharmsala* and post office [m. s. t.].

Sudamra Dhandhulpur.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 135 square miles ; consisting of 27 villages, with 6 tribute-payers. Population 8,000. Revenue, Rs. 20,520. British tribute, Rs. 2381 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 743. Post office [m.].

Talsana.—Petty State, situated about 11 miles south-east of Lakhtar railway station. Area, 43 square miles ; consisting of 4 villages, with 2 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 3700. Revenue, Rs. 22,920. British tribute, Rs. 913 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 139. The village of Talsana is famous for the shrine of the Pratik Nag, one of the few surviving remnants of snake-worship in Kathiawar. Post office [m.].

Tavi.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 12 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 2710. British tribute, Rs. 310 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 25.

Toda Todi.—Petty State in the Gohelwar division of Kathiawar. Area, 1 square mile ; consisting of 3 villages, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 600. Revenue, Rs. 3500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 147½ ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 30.

Umrapur.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 8 square miles ; consisting of 2 villages, with 3 separate shareholders. Population 1800. Revenue, Rs. 16,000. British tribute, Rs. 510.

Untri.—Petty State in Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 6 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 separate tribute-payers. Population 500. Revenue, Rs. 1950. British tribute, Rs 493 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 46.

Vadal (*Wadal*).—Petty State and railway station, 6 miles from Junagad. Area, 2 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 600. Revenue, Rs. 2550. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 154. Post office [m.].

Vadod (*Wadod* or *Warod*).—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 14 square miles ; consisting of 3 villages, with 1 proprietor. Population 1600. Revenue, Rs. 21,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1252 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 278. Post office [m.].

Vala (*Wala* or *Valabhpur*).—Native State, situated 12 miles north of Songad civil station. Area, 140 square miles ; consisting of 41 villages. Population 17,000. The soil is black and also light ; and irrigation is practised to some extent. The climate is hot and dry. The usual grains, sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Copper-plates, coins, rings, and other relics of this dynasty are frequently found. The nearest ports being Bhavnagar and Dholera. Vala ranks as a third-class State in Kathiawar ; its ruler Thakur Wakhatsingji Megrajji, a Gohel Rajput, administers his State in person. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession, but do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Military force about 150 men. Revenue, Rs. 135,000. Tribute of Rs.

gad. There are 11 schools with 350 pupils. Vala, the [illegible] the State of that name with population under 5000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vana (*Wanna*).—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 24 square miles; consisting of 3 villages, with 6 tribute-payers. Population 3500. Revenue, Rs. 22,310. British tribute, Rs. 3715; Junagad tribute, Rs. 278. Post office [m. t.].

Vankaner (*Wankaner*).—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 376 square miles; consisting 1 town and 86 villages. Population 31,000. The soil is chiefly light, and the territory is hilly; irrigation is practised to some extent. The climate is hot, but healthy. A kind of black marble is found within the limits of the State. The principal products are grain, sugar-cane, and cotton; the chief manufacture is salt. The nearest port is Joriya. Vankaner ranks as a second class State in Kathiawar; its ruler Rajasahib Gagubha, a Hindu of the Jhala clan of Rajputs, administers his State in person. He has power to try for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent, his own subjects only. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, but do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Revenue, Rs. 180,000; a tribute of Rs. 18,879 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 9 schools with 600 pupils. Military force 240 men. Vankaner, capital of the State of that name and railway junction station, 52 miles from Wadhwan. From Vankaner the line runs east to Wadhwan, where it joins the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Population about 5800. The town is locally famous for the manufacture of cotton cloth, such as scarves, waistcloths, etc, and also for locks and shoes. School, *dharmasala*, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Vejanoness (*Vijayanoness*).—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 29 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 200. [illegible] 490. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 31.

Vekria.—Petty State in the South *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 8 square miles; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 800. Revenue, Rs. 4,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 50.

Vichhawad.—Petty State in South Kathiawar; consists of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Revenue, Rs. 3500.

Virpur.—Native State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 29 square miles; containing 12 villages. Population 5500. The principal products are grain and cotton. Virpur ranks as a fourth-class State in Kathiawar; its ruler (Thakur Suraji, a Jareja Rajput) administers his estate in person. Military force 50 men. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. There are two schools with 100 pupils. [illegible]ue, Rs. 35,400. Tribute of Rs. 4114 is paid jointly to the British [illegible]ment and the Nawab of Junagad. Transit dues are not levied in the State. Virpur, the capital of the State of that name, situated about

10 miles south-west of Gondal, and 8 miles from Jetpur railway station. Population 1400. Post office [m. s. t.].

Virwa.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 76 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 200. Revenue, Rs. 1000. British tribute, Rs. 149 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 44.

Vithalgarh.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 23 square miles ; consisting of 5 villages, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 2200. Revenue, Rs. 15,000. No tribute is payable. Post office [m. s.].

Wadali.—Petty State in the Hallar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 2 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Population 600. Revenue, Rs. 2000. British tribute, Rs. 246 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 78.

Wadhwan.—Native State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area of the State, 237 square miles. Population 43,000 in 1 town and 30 villages. The soil is black and light, in about equal proportions. The country is flat, and is irrigated to some extent. The climate is hot, but healthy. Cotton and the usual grains are grown. Salt and country soap are the chief manufactures, but weaving and dyeing are also carried on to a considerable extent. Wadhwan ranks as a second-class State in Kathiawar ; its ruler has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. The present chief (Thakur Sahib Balsingji, a Jhala Rajput) administers his estate in person. The family in matters of succession follow the rule of primogeniture, but hold [illegible] doption. Military force about 450 men. Revenue [illegible] Rs, 28,691½ is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagad. There are 20 schools with 1300 pupils. Transit dues are not levied. WADHWAN, the chief town of the State of the same name, 386 miles from Bombay. Population 17,000. The town is fortified, and the chief's palace (an imposing building when seen at a distance) occupies a commanding position in the southern portion of the town. Near the palace there is a building called Mandwa, where assemblies take place at marriages. It has a large cotton trade, and a number of wealthy merchants. A large import trade is also carried on in grain, *ghi*, and cotton stuffs. Excellent country soap manufactured here is used throughout Kathiawar, and is also exported to Guzerat. The native saddles and horse furniture generally are of local fame. The stone-cutters and quarrymen also are skilled workmen. There are two railway stations here, the cantonment (or junction) and the city, 3 miles apart. To the west from the former, runs the Morvi State Railway, and to the south the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway. The civil station of Wadhwan is situated about 3 miles west of Wadhwan town. The ground on which the station is built is leased from the Wadhwan *Darbar* and Dudhrej *girasias* for an annual rent of Rs. 2250 to Wadhwan, and Rs. 250 to Dudhrej. A small town has sprung up close to the railway station. Contains the usual public offices, school, dispensary, jail, good market and a clock tower, also cotton market, grain

vegetable market, a [illegible] and dak bungalows, and a *talukdari* school, where the sons of girasias, who are unable to afford the expense of the Rajkumar College, can obtain education. Population 3,200. Post office [M. S. T.].

Wagwari.—Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 3 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 100. Revenue, Rs. 1200. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 135 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 19.

Wanala.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 3 square miles ; consisting of 1 village, with 2 tribute-payers. Population 700. Revenue, Rs. 2670. British tribute, Rs. 396.

Wangadra.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. It consists of 1 village, with 1 tribute-payer. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 79 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 25.

Wanod.—Petty State in the Jhalawar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 58 square miles ; consisting of 8 villages, with 1 proprietor. Population 6700. Revenue, Rs. 12,100. British tribute, Rs. 1953.

Waori Dharwala.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 4 square miles ; consisting of 4 villages, with 5 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 2300. Revenue, Rs. 10,050. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1296 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 234.

Waori Wachhani.—Petty State in the Gohelwar *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 71 square miles ; consisting of 2 villages, with 1 proprietor. Population 300. Revenue, Rs. 3,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 298 ; Junagad tribute, Rs. 56.

Wassawad.—Petty State in the Sorath *prant* of Kathiawar. Area, 68 square miles ; consisting of 4 villages, with 8 separate shareholders or tribute-payers. Population 4000. Revenue, Rs. 20,000. British tribute, Rs. 766.

KHANDESH.

KHANDESH.—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the Satpura Hills and the Narbada river, on the south by the Satmala or Ajanta Hills, on the south-west by the District of Nasik, on the east by Berar and Nimar District, and on the west by the Sahyadri Mountains or Western Ghats. Area, 10,907 square miles, containing 31 towns and 2797 villages. Population 1,460,851. District head-quarters, Dhulia Town, 238 miles from Bombay *via*. Chalisgaon railway station (34 miles).

Khandesh contains many Bhils. The Bhil country was anciently called *Naishadha*. Nala, the husband of the beautiful Damayanti, was once Raja of this tract.

PRODUCTS.—Khandesh is not rich in minerals. The chief products are cereals, pulses, and cotton ; and a little sugar-cane and Tobacco.

CLIMATE.—From differences of elevation the climate varies greatly in different parts of the District. Very seldom is the rainfall over the whole area sufficient. In the cold season, except on cloudy days, the

climate is pleasant and bracing. The heat of the summer period is intense. The general health of the people is best in the hot season, and worst in the cold season The rainy period extends from the middle of June to the middle of October ; the cold months from the middle of October to the middle of January ; and the hot months from January to June.

LANGUAGES.—Gujerathi is in use among the higher class husbandmen to the north of the Tapti, and it is the language of trade throughout the District ; but Marathi, the speech of the people in the south and west, is the language of Government offices and schools, and is gradually gaining ground. In their homes the bulk of the people speak a dialect known as Khandeshi or Ahirani, a mixture of Gujerathi, Marathi, Nemadi, and Hindustani.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 16 Talukas of Dhulia, Amalner, Erandol, Pachora, Chalisgaon, Pimpalner, Nandurbar, Virdel, Taloda, Shahada, Shirpur, Chopra, Sauda, Bhusawal, Nasirabad, and Jamner. Revenue about 51 lakhs of rupees and expenditure nearly 3 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 4 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, 2 District Deputy Collectors, Collector's Daftardar, Mamlatdar, 2 Deputy Conservators of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and 6 honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Dhulia town *see* Dhulia.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adavad.—Town 132 miles from Dhulia (*via*, Chopda 12 miles, thence Jalgaon 29, thence Chalisgaon 57, and thence Dhulia 34). Population 4600. Contains a fine old step well 30 feet by 12 in a ruined enclosure known as the *Lal Bagh*. To the north of the town is a mosque built in 1678. Three miles to the north-west are the celebrated Unabdeo hot springs. School and post office [m. s.].

Akrani.—*Pargana* in Taloda Taluka. An irregular table land on the Satpuras, about 60 miles long and from 15 to 30 broad. The whole surface is mountainous, the height varying from 1600 to 2500 feet above the plain, and covered with thick brushwood, furnishing many valuable drugs and dyes. The hills are believed to contain veins of silver, copper, and iron. The inhabitants are Bhils. Five passes lead from Khandesh into Akrani ; the one most used is the Nandgaon Pass ; the others, the Dodhabuva, the Chandseli, the Surpan, and the Kuraipani, are much more difficult. The export of grain from Akrani is considerable. The Chief owns two villages, and draws a yearly pension of Rs. 2868, and has the title of *Rana*. The family ranks high, and has intermarried with the Gaekwars of Baroda and the Rana of Chhota Udaipur. Revenue about 15,000 rupees.

Amalner.—Chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated on the left bank of the river Bori, 21 miles north-east of Dhulia, and 38 miles from Kajgaon railway station. Population about 9000. The town

has Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's courts and post
large fair is held annually in the month of May.

Anjangaon.—Village in tha Bhusawal *Taluka* ; situated about 6 miles east of Edlabad. Has a well preserved temple of Amarsinghbava, 130 feet by 13.

Antivili.—Village about 12 miles north of Edlabad, or 102 from Dhulia *via* Bhusaval, Jalgaon and Amalner. A fine well, about 160 years old.

Asoda.—Village with post office [m.].

Bahadarpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bahal.—Village with post office [m.].

Bahuleshwar.—Village about 3 miles west of the Maheji railway station. Has a fine Mahadeo temple.

Balsane.—Village in the Pimpalner *Taluka*. Possesses a well preserved series of old temples and caves.

Bamnod.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Betavad.—Town in the Bhusaval *Taluka*. Population 6000. Post office [m. s.].

Bhadgaon.—Town in the Pachora *Taluka* ; situated on the left bank of the Girna river, 34 miles south-east of Dhulia. Population about 7000. Bhadgaon has a Sub-judge's court, a dispensary, Government school, travellers' rest-house, and is the head-quarters station of a revenue officer and a police officer. In the neighbourhood are the Government model farm and the Jamdha irrigation canal. Local trade in cotton, indigo, and linseed. Post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Kajgaon, 6 miles.

Bhadli.—Village and railway station 1½ miles from Nasirabad city. There is a small sarai for Natives at the station.

Bhalod.—Village with post office [m.].

Bhusaval.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated on the bank of the Tapti river, 106 miles from Dhulia. Population about 12,000. It is the head-quarters station of an Assistant Collector and of the chief revenue and police officers of the *Taluka*. Bhusaval is alao the railway junction station (for the Jabalpur line and the Nagpur Extension). A place called into existense by the G. I. P. Railway works. The village of Bhusaval is on the opposite side of the line from the railway buildings. There is a large rest-house outside the railway gate for Natives, and opposite to it a small hotel for European travellers. To the north of the railway are the Government courts and offices, school-house, Mamlatdar's office, railway Magistrate's office, sub-jail, subordinate judge's court, telegraph office etc. Bhusaval was constituted a municipality in May 1882. The railway station has comfortable Waiting Rooms and Lavatories attached for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also a Refreshment Room at which meals may be obtained on short notice. It is provided by the Railway Compay with public gardens, reading rooms, a Jymkhana, and a swimming-bath. There are

also Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. There is good murrel fishing to be had. Post office [m. s. T.].

Bodvad (*Botawad*).—Town in the Bhusaval *taluka* ; situated on the main road from Aurangabad to Burhanpur, 2 miles from Nargaon railway station. Important trade in cotton, linseed, and other oil-seeds. Post office [m. s.]. Bodvad was once a place of some consequence, and the ruined remains of an old fort, city gateways, and an old reservoir still exist.

Borkund.—Village with post office [m.].

Chahardi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Chalisgaon.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station, 34 miles from Dhulia. Contains Mamlatdar's office, travellers' and dak bungalows and a sarai for Natives. Post office [m. s. t.]. The Bhamer caves are 70 miles distant from here, *via* Dhulia. Tongas, ponies and country carts are obtainable at the station.

Chimthana.—Village with post office [m.].

Chopda.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name and municipality ; situated 8 miles from the right bank of the river Tapti, and 29 miles from Jalgaon railway station. Chopda is probably a settlement of considerable antiquity, and its ruined fort shows that it was a place of much consequence under early Hindu rulers. Population about 15,000. Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, 3 schools and post office [m. s. t.]. Large trade in cotton and linseed. A temple of Rameshwar is noticeble here.

Dharangaon.—Town and municipality in Erandol *Taluka* ; 35 miles east by north of Dhulia and 20 miles west of Jalgaon railway station. Population 15,000. Dharangaon is the head-quarters of the District Superintendent of Police and of the Bhil Corps. A considerable trade in cotton and oil-seeds is carried on with Jalgaon, where many of the Dharangaon merchants have agents. The town is badly supplied with drinking water. The most remarkable building is Outram's bungalow, now used as an office by the Assistant Collector. Contains four schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhulia.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town or Sudder station of the Khandesh District, and head-quarters of the Dhulia *Taluka* ; situated on the southern bank of the Panjhra river, and 34 miles north of Chalisgaon, the nearest railway station. Area, including suburbs, about 2 square miles. Population about 20,000. The town is divided into New and Old Dhulia. In the latter, the houses are irregularly built, the majority being of a very humble description. In the former there are regular streets of well built houses, with a fine stone bridge crossing the Panjhra. Dhulia is a cantonment town, and possesses 2 hospitals, 5 Government schools, travellers' and dak bungalows, telegraph and post offices [m. s.]. Briggs suburb is the newest and most prosperous part of the city. An annual fair is held here on the banks of the river Panjhra, and lasts, as a rule, for a fortnight. Weekly fair on

Thursdays, at which commodities to the estimated value of Rs. 50,000 change hands.

Dondaicha.—Vill[illegible] post office [m. s.], 36 mil[illegible] Dhulia.

Duskheda.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Bhusaval.

Edalabad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Erandol (*Old name Ekchakranagar*).—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name and municipality ; situated on the Anjani river, 40 miles east of Dhulia. Population about 12,000. Erandol is a place of some antiquity. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's office, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station Bhasawad (9 miles south-east). Local trade in cotton, indigo, and grain ; the chief market being Jalgaon, a railway station, 14 miles north-east.

Faizpur.—Town situated 72 miles north-east of Dhulia. Population about 10,000. Faizpur is famous for its cotton prints, and its dark blue and red dyes. Weekly timber market, and one of the chief cotton marts in Khandesh. Post office [m. s. t.].

Galan.—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Dhulia.

Hingona.—Village with post office [m.].

Hirapur.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Chalisgaon.

Holnantha.—Village with post office [m.].

Jalgaon.—Town and municipality in the Nasirabad *Taluka*, also railway station [W.], 94 miles from Dhulia. Town 1 mile from the station. Population about 12,000. Seat of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, of the Mamlatdar, and of a Sub-judge's court. Jalgaon is the most important trade centre in Khandesh, and possesses several cotton Presses, a large cotton spinning and weaving Factory, and exports considerable quantities of cotton and manufactured goods. The town has been greatly improved of late years. A new suburb, Pollen Pet, has been built ; a market-place laid regularly out ; and a new school and dispensary erected. Travellers' bungalow, dhurmsala, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Jamner.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated on the small river Kag, 24 miles from Jalgaon station. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. t.], and school. Outside the town is a temple to Rama, called Ram Mandir ; also outside the town are the lines for a detachment of the Puna Horse.

Kajgaon.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Chalisgaon. Post office [m. s.]. The temple of Mahadeo at Sangameshwar, 4 miles east of the station, is said to be more than 500 years old.

Kalamsar.—Village with post office [m.].

Kanalda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kannad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kasoda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khedgaon-Chalisgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Khedgaon-Pachora.—Village with post office [m.].

Koparli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kurhad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lohara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Maheji.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Chalisgaon. The celebrated fair is held at the village, about 2 miles from the station, where in a temple a large brass image is displayed. The fair is held about January and lasts some six weeks, being encouraged by the Collector of Khandesh, who awards prizes to successful exhibitors at the show of cattle and agricultural produce. Post office [m. s. t.].

Malpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Mehunbara.—Village with post office [m.].

Mhasavad.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Chalisgaon. Post office [m. s.]. Forty miles from this village, passing through Dhurrungaon, are the hot springs of 'Unabdeo.' They lie about 3 miles north of Adavad, under the Satpura Hills. Hot water issues from an oblong hole from (what appears to be) a solid block of masonry forming the base of an old Hindu temple. There is a remarkable passage to a small shrine in the block of masonry built over the springs.

Nagardevla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nandra.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nandra-Pachora.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nandurbar.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and municipality of the *taluka* of same name; situated 32 miles north-west of Dhulia. Population about 8000. Seat of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, of the Mamlatdar, and of a Sub-judge. The staple industry is extraction of oil from a grass known as *rewa*, about 100 stills employed in the work. This oil has long been held in repute as a remedy for rheumatism. Nandurbar is one of the oldest towns in Khandesh. It contains many old mosques and remains of ancient buildings. According to local tradition, Nandurbar was founded by Nand Gauli, in whose family it remained until wrested from them by the Muhammadans under Samin-moin-ud-din Chishti, assisted by the Pir Sayyid Alia-ud-din. The town contains dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Nardana.—Village with post office [m.].

Nargaon.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bhusaval. Post office [m. s.].

Nasirabad.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name; situated 1½ miles south of Bhadli station. Population about 12,000. The town is noted for the manufacture of glass bangles by Musalmans. There are several old mosques in the neighbourhood. Jalgaon, the head-quarters of the *Taluka*, lies about 6 miles to the west. Post office [m. s.].

Navapur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Ner.—Town situated on the right bank of the Panj[illegible] miles west of Dhulia. Population 3000. Ner was formerly an important Muhammadan town, and Muhammadan tombs still line the main road leading into it. Engineer's bungalow and post office [m[illegible]].

Neri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nhavi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nijhar.—Village with post office [m.].

Nimbhora.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Bhusaval. Post office [m. s.].

Nizampur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pachora.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief village, railway station [W.], and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, 28 miles from Chalisgam station. Ajanta caves, 34 miles from this station by Tonga road. Mamlatdar's office, Travellers' and dak bungalows and sarai for Natives in close proximity. Post office [m. s. t.].

Pahur.—Village with post office [m.].

Parola.—Town and municipality, 14 miles from Kajgaon railway station. Population about 14,000. Trade in cattle, cotton, lugdas (women's robes) and grain. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Patonda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Patonda-Chalisgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Pimpalgaon-Pachora.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pimpalner.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name; situated 14 miles beyond Dhulia. Population 3000. Trade with Surat in oil made from grass. Mamlatdar's office, old fort, dispensary and post office [m. s.]. There are several objects of interest, the best of which are ancient temples of Balsane, and some caves with large carvings in stone, the carved figures being remarkably perfect.

Pimprala.—Village with post office [m.].

Prakasha.—Town and municipality, situated 45 miles north-west of Dhulia, and 7 miles south-west of Shahada station. Population 6000. East of town stands an old temple of Gautameshwar Mahadeo, in whose honour a great Hindu fair is held every twelve years, when the planet *Guru* or Jupiter enters the constellation of the Lion, or Sinhast. There are several other interesting temples in the neighbourhood. School, dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Ranala.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ranjangaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Raver.—Town in the Savda *Taluka*, 2 miles from the railway station of the same name. It has a local reputation for its manufactures of gold thread and articles of native apparel. Small rest-house at the railway station and post office [m. s.]. The Itcha Deva fair at Itcha-

pur, 6 miles from Raver, is held annually, and is attended for religious purposes by considerable numbers of people from Khandesh. Here can be seen the cenotaph of the Peshwa Baji Rao at the place where he died, A. D. 1740.

Sahyadri.—Mountain range in Bombay Presidency. The term Sahyadri is applied to the entire system of the Western Ghats (*q. v.*) from the Tapti river to Cape Comorin, but more especially to the ranges in the coast Districts of the Deccan. The Sahyadri hills in this sense commence in Khandesh District, and run south and south-west, as far as Goa, with scattered continuations to the Pal Ghat. The range rises abruptly within 30 or 40 miles of the coast. The average height is about 3000 feet.

Sakli.—Village with post office [m.].

Sakri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sarangkheda.—Village with post office [m.].

Savda.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and municipality, 3 miles from the railway station of the same name. Population about 9000. Chief trade, cotton, gram, linseed, and wheat. Mamlatdars' office, 3 schools, and post office [m. s. t.]. At the weekly market, valuable Nimar and Berar cattle are offered for sale.

Shahada (old name *Saida Sultanpur*).—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and municipality; situated 48 miles north-west of Dhulia. Population about 5000. Mamlatdars' office,, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Shelgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Shendurni.—Town and a Jaghir in possession of Mr. J. B. Dikshit, the descendant of the *Guru* of Baji Rao Peshwa. An annual Hindu fair, which lasts abut 15 days, is held here. Population 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shirpur.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of the Taluka of same name; situated 30 miles north of Dhulia. Population 8000. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's office, school, dispensary, rest-house and post office [m. s. t.].

Sindkheda.—Town and head-quarters of Virdel *taluka*; situated 24 miles north of Dhulia. Population 4500. Mamlatdar's, municipal, and post offices [m. s. t.].

Sirsoli.—Village and railway station, 50 miles from Chalisgaon. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sirud.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Songir.—Town situated 14 miles north of Dhulia. Population 45000. Songir has a local reputation for its brass and copper ware. Coarse woollen blankets and cotton cloths are also woven. The fort is partly commanded by a hill about 400 yards to the south. Handsome old reservoir, fine old well, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Taloda.—*Taluka* of Khandesh District, also chief town and muni-

... north-west of Dhulia. Taloda is the ... market of Khandesh District, and has also a considerable tra... grass oil, and grain. The best wooden carts of Khandesh are manufactured here. Mamlatdars' office, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Thalner.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Utran.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vadgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadoda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vaghli.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Cl... Post office [m. s.].

Varangaon.—Town and municipality, also railwa... from Bhusaval. Population 4500. Post office [m. s.].

Virdel.—Village and *Taluka* of Khandesh District. Head-quarters at Sindkheda. Post office [m. s.].

Waghoda.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Bhusaval.

Yaval.—Town situated 12 miles from Savda railway station. Population 9000. Paper is manufactured here to a small extent ; and there are remains of indigo vats in the neighbourhood of the town. Salt pans can also be seen about 3 miles outside Yaval. Sub-judge's court and post office [m. s. t.].

KHANDESH AGENCY.

The Khandesh Agency contains two territories in the western part of Khandesh and under the Collector of Khandesh District. These are (1) the Dang country ; (2) and the Mehwasi Tracts. There are fifteen petty chiefs in the Dang contry and six petty chiefs in the Mehwasi Tracts, which are as follows :—

Amala.—Petty state in the Dang country. Area, 200 square miles. Population about 5000. Revenue, Rs. 3000. The chief, a Bhil, lives at Modal, and has no patent allowing adoption, the family following the rule of primogeniture. The inhabitants are ignorant and superstitious, and make little or no progress.

Avchar.—Petty State in the Dang country. Area, 8 square miles. Population about 500. Revenue, Rs. 170. The chief, a Bhil, lives at the chief town of the same name, and follows the rule of primogeniture, but has no patent authorizing adoption.

Chikhli (*Chikoli*).—Petty Mehwas State, situated between the Tapti river and the Satpura range. Population about 1500, all Bhils. Their language is a mixture of Gujarathi, Marathi, and Hindustani. Revenue, Rs. 5000. The Wasawa, or ruler, of Chikhli is one of the principal Mewasi Chiefs.

Chinchli.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population about 1700. Revenue Rs. 600.

Dangs.—Tract of country, situated within the limits of the Political Agency of Khandesh District. Bounded north-west by the petty State of Warsavi in the Rewa Kantha Agency; on the north-east by the British District of Khandesh and Nasik; on the south by Nasik District; and on the west by the Bansda State in Surat District. The extreme length from north to south is 52 miles, and the breadth 26 miles. Area, 1000 square miles. Population 50,000. Revenue of all the chiefs, Rs. 31,000. The country is covered with dense forest, intersected in all directions by precipitous ravines and rugged mountains, the general slope being towards the west. The rainfall is heavy; and the air of the valleys, walled in on all sides by steep hill ranges, is close and hot. Climate unhealthy. With the exception of a little rice and pulse, the crops are confined to the inferior varieties of mountain grains. Education is in a very backward state. In the whole Dangs, not more than half a dozen persons can read and write. The Dangs consist of 15 petty States, ruled by Bhil chieftains. Of these estates, fourteen are held by Bhils, and one by a Kunbi. Four of the petty chieftains claim the title of Raja; the others are called Nayaks. They are all practically independent, though a nominal superiority is awarded to the Garvi chief, under whose banner the rest are bound to serve in time of war.

The administration of justice, civil and criminal, in the Dangs is vested in the Collector of Khandesh as *ex officio* Political Agent; capital sentences, or those involving more than fourteen years' imprisonment, being referred for the confirmation of Government. Petty cases are settled by the Rajas and Nayaks themselves, each in his own jurisdiction, the punishments inflicted being chiefly fines in money and cattle. None of the Dang chiefs possesses a *sanad* authorizing adoption, and the succession in all cases follows the rule of primogeniture. The whole area of the Dangs is leased to Government in perpetuity, but the lease may be relinquished at any time on giving six months' notice.

Derbhauti.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 5000. Revenue, Rs. 3650.

Dhude Bilbari.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 1500. Revenue, Rs. 85.

Garvi.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 6,000. Revenue, Rs. 5125.

Gauhali.—*Mewas* State in the Khandesh District. Population 2000. Revenue, Rs. 22,000. Climate unhealthy. Principal produce, timber and bamboos, for the most part sold in the Taloda market. The chief is a Bhil Hindu of the Giras family, and holds no patent allowing adoption. He is one of the superior chiefs of Khandesh, and resides at Raisinghpur.

Jerigurkhadi.—Petty State in the Dang country.

Jharia Garkhari.—Petty State in the Dang country.

Kartak (or *Ketak Kadupada*).—Petty State in the Dang country. Population about 250. Revenue, Rs. 155.

Kathi.—Petty Mehwas State, situated in the north-west corner of

the **Taloda** *Ta...* ... 300 square miles. Population ... Revenue, Rs. 22,300; tribute of Rs. 130 is paid to the British Government. The chief (a Hindu Bhil, claiming Rajput origin) has no patent allowing adoption, and in point of succession his family follows the rule of primogeniture.

Kirli.—Petty State in the Dang country.

Mehwas.—Group of six States under the Khandesh ... Agency; situated in the extreme west of Khandesh, partly among the western extremities of the Satpuras, and partly on the low ground below the hills, spanning the interval between the Narbada and Tapti rivers. Population 7000. Revenue, Rs. 50,000.

Nal.—Petty Bhil State in the Mehwas tract of Khandesh. Population about 400. Revenue, Rs. 1100. The principal produce is timber. The climate is unhealthy. The chief, a Bhil, lives at the village of Vaghapani. The family in matters of succession follow the rule of primogeniture.

Nalsingpur.—Petty Bhil State in the Mehwas tract of Khandesh.

Nawalpur.—Petty Bhil State in the Mehwas tract of Khandesh. Population 200. Revenue, Rs. 770. Principal produce, timber. The chief is a Bhil. The family has no patent allowing adoption; succession follows the rule of primogeniture.

Palasbihar.—Petty State in the Dang country. Population 250. Revenue, Rs. 250.

Pimpladevi.—Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 150. Revenue, Rs. 120.

Pimpri.—Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 3600. Revenue, Rs. 3106.

Shivbara (*Subara*)—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 350. Revenue, Rs. 422.

Surgana.—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country; situated in the south-west corner of Khandesh District. Area, 360 square miles. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 114,690. The staple of food is *nagli*. The chief manages the State in person.

Wadhwan.—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country. Population about 300. Revenue, Rs. 147.

Wasurna.—Petty Bhil State in the Dang country. Population 6200. Revenue, Rs. 2275.

KOLABA.

KOLABA.—District in the Konkan or Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay harbour, the district of Thana, and the Amba river; on the east by the territories of the Pant Sachiv, and by the Poona and Satara Districts; on the south by Ratnagiri, and the State of Janjira; and on the west by the sea. Area, 1872 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1193 villages. Population 512,000. District head-quarters—Alibag, 19 miles from Bombay.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple produce of the District. *Nachni* and *tur* are also grown on the higher lands. On the coast are valuable groves of cocoanut and betel palms. Small quantities of sugar-cane and vegetables are also grown.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief industries are the cultivation of rice, the extraction of oil, the preparation of the fibre of the cocoanut, and the manufacture of salt.

CLIMATE.—There are four district climatic periods—the rains from June to October ; the damp hot weather in October and November on the cessation of the rains ; the cold weather from December to March ; and the dry hot weather from March to June.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 5 *Talukas* of Alibag, Pen, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad. Revenue about 12 lakhs, and the expenditure nearly 60 thousand rupees. Kolaba is included in the local jurisdiction of the Judge of Thana. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Assistant Collector Salt Revenue, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator, Sub-Judge, Mamlatdar, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Surgeon, (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Chaplain, and Deputy Educational Inspector. For further information regarding Alibag town *see* Alibag.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alibag.—*Taluka* and chief town of Kolaba District, also head-quarters of the *taluka* of Alibag. Population about 8000. Alibag was named after a rich Muhammadan, who lived about two centuries ago, and who constructed several wells and gardens in and near the town, many of which still exist. On entering the harbour, the buildings of the town are hidden from view by a belt of cocoanut trees. The only object of mark is the Kolaba fort,—on a small rocky island, about one-eighth of a mile from the shore,—once a stronghold of the Maratha pirate-captain Angria. about 2 miles out at sea, to the south-west of the Kolaba Fort, a round tower, about 60 feet high, marks a dangerous reef, covered at high water, on which several vessels have been wrecked. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a customs house, hospital, schools, municipal and post offices [m. s. T.]. The gardens of Alibagh, which yield cocoanuts and some fine varieties of graft mangoes, are among the best in the District.

Antora.—Seaport in Kolaba District. Population under 500.

Belapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Birvadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Borlai.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Borlai-Mandla.—Village with post office [m.].

Dasgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Dharamtar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 13 miles from Alibag.

Goregaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hareshvar.—Village with post office [m.].

Karanja (or *Uran*).—Island, port, village, and petty division of Panvel *taluka* ; situated in the south-east of Bombay harbour, and about 6 miles south-east of the Carnac Bandar of Bombay. The island consists of two rocky hills, between which stretch grass and rice lands, wooded with mango trees and palms. The creek to the east is broken up into several salt-pans, the officers connected with which are stationed at the village of Uran close by. Besides its rice crop, which is of considerable value, the two special exports of Karanja Island are salt, and *mahua* and date liquor. The chief industry of the people, however, is fishing. There are 19 *mahua* distilleries on the island, all owned by Parsis. Karanja Island is a favourite resort of snipe and duck, and is almost daily visited by sportsmen from Bombay. Post office [m. s.].

Kihim.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahad.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, 53 miles south by east of Alibagh. Population 7500. Mahad lies on the right bank of the Savitri, 34 miles east of Bankot. The Buddhist caves of Pale (dating from 100 A. D.) are 2 miles north-west of Mahad. Mahad has a large seaborne trade. In the fine weather, steamers run up the Savitri to Dasgaon, 5 miles below Mahad ; and passengers for Mahableshwar use this route, subsequently ascending by the Fitzgerald *ghat*, which is passable for carriages. Land communication is by the main Konkan road. Mahad is a municipality, and contains sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandwa.—Seaport in the Alibagh *Taluka*. Population 250. The road from Mandwa to Alibagh and Rewa Bandar is passable for wheeled traffic, and steamers touch daily at the latter place, and sometimes stop off Mandwa itself.

Mangaon.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also village and the head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated on the left bank of the Kal river, 15 miles from the historic Raigarh hill. Mamlatdar's office, vernacular school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Medha.—Village with post office [m.].

Mhasla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mora.—Port of the town of Uran. There are here 22 distilleries, supplying Bombay, Thana, and Kolaba with liquor. Much of the salt from the very extensive salt-works at Uran is shipped from this port. Mora is one of the three ports forming the Uran Customs Division. Post office [m.].

Nagothna.—Town in Pen *Taluka*, situated 15 miles south of Pen, and 40 miles south-west from Bombay. A road, 70 miles in length, runs from this place to Mahableshwar, and another running north-east joins the Bombay and Poona road at the foot of the Bor ghat. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nandgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Nata.—Village with post office [m.].

Nizampur.—Village with post office [m.],

Palaspa.—Village with post office [m].

Panvel.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated 20 miles south by east of Thana town, on the high road to Poona. Population 12,000. Panvel is the chief of four ports constituting the Panvel Customs Division. The sea trade of Panvel is entirely coasting. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. t.], dispensary and 4 schools.

Pen.—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and municipality ; situated 16 miles east by north of Alibag. Population 7000. Pen is connected with the Deccan by the Konkan road and the Bor Pass. Steamers from Bombay call daily at Dharamtar ferry on the Amba river, 5 miles distant ; and cargo boats up to 50 tons burthen come to Auturli or Pen Bandar, 1½ miles distant, at spring tides. Pen is one of the two ports forming the Sakse (Sankshi) Customs Division. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. t.], dispensary, public library, and Anglo-vernacular school.

Poladpur.—Village with post office [m.].

Raigarh (or *the Royal Fort*).—Town and fort situated among the Northern Ghats, 32 miles south-west from Poona, and 65 south-east from Bombay.

Revdanda.—Town and port, 6 miles south by east of Alibagh. Population 7000. The town has many interesting remains of the Portuguese, whose last possession in the Konkan it was, especially the walls and fort of Korle surmounted by a tower. During the fine season steamers call almost daily, and large boats pass up to Robe, 18 miles distant. No road communication. Revdanda is one of the five ports of the Alibagh Customs Division. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Rewas.—Port in the Alibagh *Taluka*, 10 miles north-east of Alibag. Population 1000 ; chiefly fishermen. Rewas is one of the five ports of the Alibagh Customs Division. Steamers from Bombay call daily at all states of the tide. Road communication with Alibagh.

Roha (*Roha Ashtami*).—*Taluka* of Kolaba District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name ; situated on the left bank of the Kundalika river, 24 miles from its mouth. Roha is a great rice market for supplying Bombay city. Mamlatdar's, sea-custom's and municipal offices, school, reading-room and [illegible]ice [m. s. t.]. The village of Ashtami, on the opposite bank of [illegible]s included within the municipal limits of Roha. Population 5000.

Sagargarh (*Sea Fort*).—Fortified hill and health resort ; situated 19 miles south of Bombay city, and 6 east of Alibagh. 1357 feet above sea-level. The chief buildings on the hill are two European bungalows.

Sankshi (*ka* [illegible]*a*).—Fort and Customs Division; situated on a hill a[illegible]ast of Pen town.

Tala.—Village wit[illegible] [m. s.].

Thal.—Port in Alibag[illegible]*uka* ; situated on the coast, 3 miles north of Alibagh. Population 4000. It is a great fishing station. During the fair weather a passage boat plies irregularly between Bombay and

Thal. About 2½ miles west is situated the wooded island of Khanderi (Kenery), with its southern point crowned by a lighthouse, showing a fixed white dioptric light, visible for 20 miles.

Uran.—Town situated in the south-east of Karanja island, 22 miles south by west of Thana town, and about 8 miles south-east of Bombay city. Population about 11,000. Uran is also a Customs Division of ports, consisting of Mora, Karanja and Shiva. Uran has a large customs-house and liquor-shed at Mora, the port 3 miles to the north; and 22 distilleries supply Thana, and Kolaba Districts and Bombay city with liquor. Contains school, dispensary, church, post office [m. s. t.], temples and mosque.

Vinhera.—Village with post office [m.].

KOLABA AGENCY.

Janjira (*Habsan*).—Native State on the coast; situated to south of Bombay, between the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts. Area 325 square miles. Population about 77,000. Nearly four fifths of the people are Hindus, and one-fifth Muhammadans. Gross revenue, Rs. 876,000, not including the accounts of the Nawab's private treasury, which shows an income of Rs. 114,370. The name Janjira is corrupted from the Arabic, *Jazirah*, 'island.' The chief is a Sunni Muhammadan, by race a Sidi or Abyssinian, with the title of Nawab. The Nawab has no *sanad* authorizing adoption, and pays no tribute. As regards succession, the eldest son does not, as of right, succeed to the throne; but that one among the sons who is decided by the supreme authority in the State to be fittest to rule. The Nawab (present chief Sidi Ahmed Khan) resides in the fort of Janjira (about half a mile from the mainland). An Assistant Political Agent under the Collector of Kolaba also resides at Janjira. The State maintains a force of 700 men for garrison and police duties. The Nawab is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The Small State of Jafarabad in Kathiawar is also governed by this family.

The climate of Janjira is moist and relaxing, but not unhealthy. The sea-breeze cools the coast and hill-tops. Along the coast, fever and dysentery prevail from October to January. Sea-fishing for *pomphlet* and other large fish is the occupation of the bulk of the people. The staple crops are cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, rice, the coarser varieties of grain, and hemp. Timber and firewood are cut and exported. The manufactures are salt, *saris*, or robes for women, coarse cloth turbans, and coir rope. Paper is made in Janjira fort. There are 25 schools with 1400 pupils. Janjira is a town and fort, also capital of State in the Konkan, 44 miles south of Bombay. Population 2000. The fort of Janjira, on an island at the entrance of the Rajpuri creek, lies half a mile from the mainland on the east, and a mile from the mainland on the west. In the fort a yearly Muhammadan fair is held in November, attended by about 3000 visitors. Postal communication through Murad post office.

Murad-Janjira.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shrivardhan.—Town in Janjira State ; situated about 12 miles south of Janjira town. Population 8,000. It has a considerable trade, which consists chiefly of areca-nuts of a superior kind, highly valued at Bombay. Annual fair attended by about 3000 persons. Post office [m. s. t.].

KONKAN.

KONKAN.—The name of the narrow strip of land lying between the base of the Western Ghats (Sahyadri Hills) and the sea. It includes the town and island of Bombay, the three British Districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Thana ; the three Native States of Janjira, Jawhar, and Sawantwari ; and the Portuguese territory of Goa. The Konkan is bounded on the north by Guzerath, on the east by the Deccan, on the south by North Kanara District, and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 12500 [illegible] les. Population 4,000,000. The climate is hot and very moi[illegible]kes, tigers, and other wild beasts abound. The common language of the Konkan is Marathi. Kanarese is spoken in the southern part, and a little Guzerathi in the north of Thana.

MAHARASTRA.

MAHARASTRA.—A tract lies between the Western Ghats and the Hyderabad territories, having Khandesh on the north, and Mysore on the south. It occupies most of the old Muhammadans province of Bijapur and part of Aurangabad. It is generally fertile and undulating, with a general slope to the east. The climate is dry and generally healthy. In the south are Kolhapur and about fifteen tributary Jagirs.

MAHI KANTHA AGENCY.

The Mahi Kantha (Banks of the Mahi) Native States lie between Rajputana on the north, and the British District of Kaira on the south. There are 59 chiefs who were, in 1877, classified under 7 divisions according to their importance. Area, 11,049 square miles, containing 1645 villages. Population 520,000. Revenue, 10 lakhs. Head-quarters—Sadra, 11 miles from Parantij.

There are hills and jungels in the north and east of the Agency, but the remainder is a plain country. The soil is of two kinds, one light and sandy, the other black ; both of them are rich. The earliest settlers were Bhils and Kolis. The Bhils are the most remarkable of the Mahi Kantha tribes. They speak a dialect composed of Hindi and Guzerathi. Most of them cultivate, but their scanty crops do not suffice to support them for more than three or four months. During the rest of the year they depend on the sale of forest produce. The Bhils are truthful, thriftless, superstitious, and fond of strong drink. Their religious and social rites almost always end in a great drinking bout. The Kolis in their habits and ways of living resemble the Bhils. The Kolis are less superstitious, and pay more respect to ceremonial observances. There are about 70 schools with 4000 scholars in the Agency. There are six pur-

gathas in the [illegible] (2) Kotwar, (3)
The Sabar K[illegible] bank of the Sabarmati (4) The **Watrak Kanta**
of the hard, [illegible] (5) Bri[illegible]ad (6) Kotosan.

MAHI KANTHA STATES.

Ahmednagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ajabpur.—Petty State, with population 500. Pays a tribute of Rs. 96 to Gaekwar of Baroda.

Amalyara.—Tributary State in the Watrak Pergana. Population 13,000. Revenue, Rs. 23,800. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 316½. The chief has the title of Thakur, and the family of the chief are Hindus, Khant Kolis by caste. In matters of succession they follow the rule of primogeniture, but do not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Transit dues are levied in this State. Two schools, with 100 pupils. Amalyara is the chief town of the State of same name, 34 miles north-east of Ahmedabad.

Badoli.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Barmuara.—Petty State with population about 4200. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 900.

Bavisi.—Tributary State with population 40,000. Revenue, Rs. 44,530. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 33,010. Postal communication through Sadra post office.

Bhalusna.—Chiefship and town with population about 4000. Gross Revenue, including transit dues, Rs. 4,920. Idar tribute, Rs. 1160. The chief is a Hindu, a Kochuvan Koli by caste, and his title Thakur. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption. In matters of succession his house follows the rule of primogeniture. There is 1 school with 25 pupils.

Bolundra.—Petty State with population 1000. The Thakur is a Rewar Rajput, descended from a younger branch of the Ranasan family; he has no *sanad* authorizing adoption; the family follows the rule of primogeniture. Revenue, Rs. 610; Idar tribute, Rs. 140.

Dabha.—Petty State with population 2000. Revenue, Rs. 3000. Pays tribute of Rs. 150 to the Gaekwar, and Rs. 50 to the Thakur of Amalyara. The present ruler is a Mukwana Koli, converted to Islam. He has no *sanad* authorizing adoption; the family follows the rule of primogeniture. Transit duties are levied in the State. The religion of the chiefs or Miahs of Dabha is a mixture of Muhammadanism and Hinduism; they give their daughters in marriage to Muhammadans of rank, and marry the daughters of Koli chiefs.

Dabhoda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dadhalya.—Tributary State with population 4000. Revenue, Rs. 3,300. The Thakur pays annually Rs. 700 as *ghas-dana*, or forage for cattle, to the Gaekwar of Baroda, and Rs. 610 as *kichri*, or supplies for troops, to the Raja of Idar. He has enjoyed semi-independent power since the establishment of his family in Mahi Kantha. The family are

Sesodia Rajputs, who originally came from Udaipur in Rajputana. They hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; the rule of primogeniture is followed in regard to succession.

Danta.—Native State and chief town of the State of same name ; 38 miles east of Disa, and 136 miles north of Baroda. Comprises 78 villages. Gross revenue, Rs. 27,000 inclusive of transit dues. Tribute—Rs. 2370 to the Gaekwar of Baroda ; Rs. 510 to the Raja of Idar ; Rs. 500 to the Raja of Palanpur. The chief is a Hindu and a Parmar Rajput by caste ; his title is Rana ; and his State ranks among those of the second class. In matters of succession, the family, which has held semi-independent power since 1069 A. D , follows the rule of primogeniture, and does not hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. The Amba Bhavani shrine, famous throughout India, is situated in this territory. A great portion of the chief's revenue is derived from the costly offerings of the pious at the shrine. Pilgrims of all ranks visit the place during August, September, October, and November.

Gabat.—Petty State with population 1500. Revenue, Rs. 3170. The Thakur of Gabat is a Makwana Koli. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 25 to the Raja of Idar. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Ghorasar.—Petty State in the Watrak Kantha *pergana* of the Mahi Kantha territory. Comprises 15 villages. Population 8500. Revenue, Rs. 28,540. There are 2 schools, with 200 pupils. The present chief is Suraj Mal ; he holds the title of Thakur, and is a Hindu of the Koli caste. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture ; there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Tribute—Rs. 488 to the British Government, and Rs. 3500 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Idar (*Edar*).—The principal Rajput State of the Mahi Kantha Agency. Area, 2500 square miles, containing 2 towns and 803 villages. Population about 260,000. The greater part of the population are Kolis. Idar is situated between Rajputana and the territories of the Bombay Presidency. The soil is generally fertile ; fruit trees are abundant. Grain, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane are the principal products. Manufactures of opium and soap. There are stone quarries near Ahmednagar, useful for building purposes.

The original sovereigns of Idar were Kolis. The ruling family is descended from two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, who made themselves master of Idar in 1729. The present Maharaja (Sir Kesrisingji, K. C. S. I.) is a Rajput of the Rahtor clan and of the Joda family. He exercises first-class jurisdiction, having power to inflict capital punishment. He holds a *sanad* giving him the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State contains 22 courts for criminal justice, and maintains a police force of 30 mounted and 418 foot, at an annual cost of Rs. 35,970. There are 25 schools with 1300 pupils, of which two are girls' schools. Revenue, Rs. 572,000. The Maharaja receives Rs. 19,140 annually from several chiefs in the Mahi Kantha, and pays Rs. 30,340 as tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda. Transit dues are levied in the State. Idar is the chief town of the State of same name in

Guzerath, 64 miles north-east of Ahmedabad. The town is traditionally known as Ildurg. Population of the town 6500. Contains several Jain temples, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Ilol.—Petty State and chief town of the State of that name. Population 5700. Gross revenue, inclusive of transit dues, Rs. 15,640. There is one school, with 150 pupils. The family of the chief (the present chief, Thakur Wakhat Singh) are Hindus, Makwana Kolis by caste. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture; there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Ilol State pays a tribute of Rs. 1860 to Baroda, Rs. 430 to Idar, and Rs. 20 to the State of Ahmednagar, now incorporated with Idar. Post office [m. s.].

Jotana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Katosan.—Petty State, containing 29 villages. Population 5000. Revenue, Rs. 25,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 544. The State lies north of the Viramgam railway station. The chief is a Mukwana Koli, and holds the title of Thakur. He has no *sanad* or patent authorizing adoption. Post office [m. s.].

Kharal.—Petty State containing 12 villages, lying along the banks of the river Vatrak. The Miah or chief, Sirdar Sing, is a Mukwana Koli, converted to Islam, and observes a sort of Muhammadan and Hindu religion. There is no *sanad* authorizing adoption: the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Population 3000. Revenue, Rs. 16,500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1750, and British tribute, Rs. 760. School with 100 pupils.

Likhi.—Petty State with population 1500. The Thakur is a Mukwana Koli. Revenue, Rs. 1500. The Thakur pays no tribute. His family hold no deed allowing adoption; in matters of succession they follow the rule of primogeniture.

Magori.—Petty State containing 30 villages. Population 3100. Revenue, Rs. 5,930. Idar tribute, Rs. 90. The chief, Thakur Himat Singh, is a Rahtor Rajput.

Malpur.—Tributary State, situated in the south-eastern portion of Mahi Kantha. Population 15,000. The boundary marches with the State of Lunawada and Ahmedabad District. The country is hilly and wild. Products—Bajra, wheat, and other grains. The Malpur family is an offshoot of that of the Rao of Idar. The present chief is Rawal Dipsingji, a Hindu of the Rahtor Rajput caste, who reckons twenty-three generations from Kirat Singji. He manages his estate in person, but has no *sanad* authorizing adoption; in matters of succession, the rule of primogeniture is followed. Revenue, Rs. 11,630. British tribute, Rs. 430; Idar tribute, Rs. 390; and Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 280. There is one school, with 100 pupils. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Mansa.—Petty State, situated in the Sabar Kantha division, and is surrounded by the Gaekwar's territory. Population 12,000. Products—millet, pulse, and wheat. The present ruler is Thakur Raj Singhji, a Hindu of the Chaura Rajput caste. He manages his estate in person,

and pays a tribute of Rs. 11,759 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. Revenue, Rs. 46,000. The succession to the chiefship follows the rule of primogeniture. School with 300 pupils. Transit dues are levied in the State. Mansa is the chief town of the State of same name. Population 8,000. It has a large and wealthy community of merchants, and is considered the richest town in Mahi Kantha. Post office [m. s. t.].

Memadpur.—Petty State with population 700. Revenue, Rs. 1600. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 180.

Mohanpur.—Native State with population 15,000. The present ruler, Thakur Himat Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, enjoys a gross yearly revenue of Rs. 24,290, and pays tribute of Rs. 4,750 to the Gaekwar of Baroda ; Rs. 2250 to the Raja of Idar ; and Rs. 7½ to the British Government. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. There are 4 schools, with about 200 pupils. Post office [m. s.].

Motakotarna.—Petty State with population 600. Revenue, Rs. 900. The chief pays no tribute, and does not hold a patent of adoption. The family follows the rule of primogeniture. Transit dues are levied in the State.

Mulajinapura.—Petty State with population 250. Gaekwar tribute, Rs 22½.

Pethapur.—Native State, and chief town of the State of same name. Population 7500. The ruler (present chief, Thakur Gambhir Singh, a Hindu of the Waghela clan of Rajputs) enjoys a revenue of Rs. 17,250, and pays tribute of Rs. 8,630 to the Gaekwar. The family do not hold a title authorizing adoption, and they follow primogeniture in matters of succession. Transit dues are levied in the State. School with 200 pupils. Post office [m. s.].

Pol (*Pal*).—Petty State, situated on the north-eastern frontier of Mahi Kantha. Population 7000. The tract is wild and mountainous. Chief products—millets, wheat, maize, gram, etc. The present chief, Rao Hamir Singhji, manages his estate in person, and pays no tribute. Revenue, Rs. 28,000. The family follows the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, and hold no deed allowing adoption. Transit dues are levied in the State. School with 50 pupils.

Punadra.—Petty State, situated on the Watrak river. Comprises 11 villages. Area, 12½ square miles. Population 4000 Revenue, Rs. 15,700. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 375. The Miah of Punadra, Abhi Singh, is a Mukwana Koli, converted to Islam. The Miahs observe a sort of mixed Muhammadan and Hindu religion, giving their daughters in marriage to Muhammadans of rank, and marrying the daughters of Koli chiefs. On their death their bodies are buried, not burnt. Transit dues are levied in the State. One school with 40 pupils. Postal communication through Atarsumba post office.

Ramas.—Petty State with population 2000. Revenue, Rs. 2440 ; Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 158. The chief of Ramas, Miah Kalu, is a Muhammadan.

Ranasam.—[illegible] Rehwar *pergana*. Population 5000. Chief products—pulses and millets. The present chief, Thakur Hamir Singh, administers the State in person. Revenue, Rs. 15,000. Tribute—Rs. 370 to Gaekwar, Rs. 750 to Idar, and Rs. 3 to the British Government. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. School with 40 pupils.

Rupal.—Petty State containing 11 villages. Population 3500. Revenue, Rs. 3500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1164½; Idar tribute, Rs. 362. The chief of Rupal, Thakur Man Singh, is a Rewar Rajput. Rupal is the chief town of the State. School and post office [m.].

Sadra.—Capital of Mahi Kantha States, 11 miles from Parantij, or 44 from Ahmedabad by Kutcha road. Offices of the Political Agent, of the Assistant Political Agent, and of the Personal Assistant to the Political Agent are located here. There are also a medical officer, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head Master of Talukdari school, and Head Master of Prince of Wales's school. Post office [m. s. t.].

Santhal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sathamba.—Petty State with population 5500. Revenue, Rs. 8250, of which Rs. 401 is paid as tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda. Rs. 561 to Balasinor, and Rs. 127 to Lunawara. The chief, Thakur Ajab Singh, is a Baria Koli. The family holds no deed allowing adoption; in matters of succession it follows the rule of primogeniture. Staple crops, rice and *joar*. School.

Satlasna.—Native State with population 3500. The present chief is Thakur Hari Singh, a Hindu of the Parmar Koli tribe. He manages his estate in person. Revenue, Rs. 4500. Baroda tribute, Rs. 1680, and Idar tribute, Rs. 730. The family of the chief follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. School.

Sudasna.—Native State, situated in the Nani Marwar division of Mahi Kantha. Population 6000. The present chief is Thakur Parbat Singh, a Barad Rajput of the Parmar clan. He manages his estate in person. Revenue, Rs. 6610. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1036; Idar tribute, Rs. 361. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession, but have no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Sudasna is the chief town of the State of same name; situated on the bank of the Saraswati. Four and a half miles to the north-west is a cave temple of Mokheshwar Mahadeo, with a ruined monastery of sandstone and brick. Here Hindus of all castes offer the water of the Saraswati to Mahadeo, and to a *pipal*-tree. Annual fair.

Tintoi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vadali.—A considerable and very ancient town, 12 miles north of Idar. Population 5500. Post office [m. s.].

Varsoda.—Petty State, containing 6 villages. Population 4100. The chief is Thakur Kisor Singhji, a Chaora Rajput. The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption; but in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed. Revenue, Rs. 12,080. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1582½. Post office [m. s.].

Vasna.—Petty State with population 5000. The chief is named Thakur Takhat Singh, a Rahtor Rajput. His family follows the rule of primogeniture, but holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 3108½. The cantonment of Sadra, the head-quarters of the Mahi Kantha Political Agency, is situated within the limits of Sadra, a village in this State. For the land so taken up the Thakur receives from the British Government a yearly ground-rent of Rs. 260. Post office [m. s.].

Walasna.—Petty State containing 10 villages. Population 4500. The chief is Thakur Man Singhji, a Rahtor Rajput. The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; but in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed. Revenue, Rs. 7240 ; Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 280.

Waragam.—Petty State with population 3500, inhabiting 19 villages. Revenue, Rs. 9500. The chief is Thakur Rai Singhji, a Rewhar Rajput. The family holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption ; but in matters of succession the rule of primogeniture is followed.

NASIK.

NASIK.—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Khandesh, on the south by Ahmednagar, on the east by the Nizam's Dominions, and on the west by Thana District and Khandesh Agency. Area, 5980 square miles, containing 11 towns and 1636 villages. Population 843,582. District Head-quarters Nasik town, 122 miles from Bombay.

Nasik, anciently called Panchavati, according to the Ramayana, the nose of Surphankha (sister of Ravana) was cut off by Lakshmana here, hence the modern name Nasik.

PRODUCTS.—The chief products are rice, jawari, bajri, nagli, linseed, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, hemp and various pulses. The chief industries in addition to agriculture are brass and silk work at the towns of Nasik and Yeola.

CLIMATE.—The climate is very healthy and soil fertile.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 12 *Talukas* of Baglan, Chandor, Dindori, Igatpuri, Kalvan, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Nasik, Niphad, Peint, Sinner, and Yeola. Revenue about 6 lakhs ; and the expenditure nearly one-sixth of the revenue. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury and Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Judge, Sub-Judge, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Assistant Engineer and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Nasik town *see* Nasik.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abhona.—Village with post office [m. s.], 36 miles from Nasik.

Andarsul.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Anjiniri Hills (*Anjini*).—Hill sanitarium used by the residents of Nasik during the hot weather months. Distant 12 miles from Asvali railway station.

Ankai.—[illegible] line here app[illegible] chain of hills forming the watershed between Western and S[illegible] India. The railway passes through the chain of hills by the ravine of Ankai, and joins the main line of G. I. P. Railway at Manmad. The fort of Ankai Tankari, now in ruins, is situated on a hill, 800 feet above the plain. During the ascent some very remarkable old Hindu caves and temples are met with, and on the summit are the remains of an old Mussalman fort.

Antapur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Askheda.—Village with post office [m.].

Asvali.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Nasik railway station. Dharmasala near the station. After leaving Asvali the range of mountains to the south is exceedingly picturesque, and amongst other peaks, that of Khalsibhai, the highest in the Deccan, may be seen towering above the rest.

Baglan.—*Taluka* of Nasik District. *see* Satana.

Bej.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhagur.—Village with post office [m.]. *see* Devlali.

Bolthan.—Village with post office [m.].

Chandor (or *Chandwad* '*old name*'—Chandalnagar or Chandravati).—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated at the foot of a range of hills, 40 miles north-east of Nasik town. Population 5000. The old fort of Chandor, 3994 feet high, on the flat summit of a hill rising immediately above the town, is nearly inaccessible, and commands an important *ghat* or passage on the route from Khandesh to Bombay. Weekly market held on Mondays. Two Hindu temples and a Muhammadan mosque. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s.].

Chandori.—Village with post office [m.].

Chikhalvohol.—Village with post office [m.].

Dabhadi.—Village with post office [m.].

Devla.—Village with post office [m.].

Devlali Camp (*Bhagoor-Chhavni*).—Village and cantonment in the Nasik *Taluka*, also railway station [W.], 7 miles from Nasik town. Population 2200, among whom are several families of Deshmukhs, who in former times, as headmen in their villages, had great influence over the Marathas of the District. During the dry weather months the village is the gathering-place of numerous grain brokers from Bombay. Devlali is a halting-place for troops arriving from or proceeding to Europe. There are barracks for 5000 men. The best way to approach Nasik is by driving from this station. Conveyance procurable by previous arrangement. Roman Catholic Church and post office [m. s. T.].

Deopur.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhodamba.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dindori.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, situated about 15 miles north of Nasik. Besides the ordi-

nary sub-divisional, revenue and police offices, the town is provided with dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Dubera.—Village with post office [m.].

Gangapur.—Village situated on the bank of the Godavari, 6 miles from Nasik. Contains post office [m. s.], and 9 temples, and also a pretty waterfall.

Ghoti.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m. s.].

Girnara.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Godavari.—A great river of Central India, which runs across the Deccan from the Western to the Eastern Ghats ; for sanctity, picturesque scenery, and utility to man, surpassed only by the Ganges and the Indus; total length 198 miles ; area of drainage basin, 112,200 square miles. The traditional source is on the side of a hill behind the village of Trimbak, about 50 miles from the shore of the Indian Ocean. At this spot is an artificial reservoir, reached by a flight of 690 steps, into which the water trickles drop by drop from the lips of a carven image, shrouded by a canopy of stone. It flows in a general easterly direction through the Nizam's dominions as far as Sironcha, and south-easterly between that territory and the Central Provinces ; separates into two wide and many smaller branches near Rajamahendry ; and falls into the Bay of Bengal by three principal mouths. The largest of the three branches, known as the Gautami Godavari, turns east-ward, and, after passing the quiet French Settlement of Yanaon, enters the sea at Point Koringa, not far from the port of Coconada. The most southerly branch, or the Vashista Godavari, debouches at Point Narsapur, after throwing of the third offshoot called the Vainateyam Godavari. The peculiar sacredness of the Godavari is said to have been revealed by Rama himself to the *Rishi*, or sage, Gautama. The river is sometimes called Goda, and the sacred character especially attaches to the Gautami mouth,. According to popular legend, it proceeds from the same source as the Ganges, by an underground passage ; and this identity is preserved in the familiar name of Vridha-ganga. But every part of its course is holy ground, and to bathe in its waters will wash away the blackest sin. Once in every twelve years a great bathing festival, called *Pushkaram*, is held on the banks of the Godavari, alternately with the other eleven sacred rivers of India. The spots most frequented by pilgrims are—the source at Trimbak ; the town of Bhadrachalam on the left bank, about 100 miles above Rajamahendri, where stands an ancient temple of Ramchandra, surrounded by twenty-four smaller pagodas. Rajamahendri itself ; and the village of Kotipalli, on the left bank of the eastern mouth.

Harsul.—Village with post office [m.],

Hissool.—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Nasik road station.

Igatpuri (*Wigatpura*).—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station [W. & R.], 37 miles from Nasik town. Population 7000. The town is situated at the head of the Thal Ghat, 1992 feet above sea-level, and is used

[illegible] resort during April and May. Half a mile to [illegible]ir Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. t]. English Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, and Methodist place of worship. Three schools, a fair hotel, and dak bungalow. The railway station includes a locomotive workshop, employing a large number of Europeans and Natives. There are several European bungalows belonging to railway officials. Good fishing and boating. Boat club kept up by railway employes. Large game obtainable in the neighbourhood. Pimpri, (2 miles from station), contains the tomb of Sadr-ud-din, a Muhammadan saint of great local sanctity. An annual fair held at Pimpri in September, another at Bagoli (about 3 miles from station) in February, are both attended by Hindus.

Janori.—Village with post office [m.].

Jaykheda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhodga.—Village with post office [m.].

Kalsubai.—Hill, 5427 feet high, and the most elevated point in the Deccan. Its summit is crowned by a temple, 10 miles south-east of Igatpuri railway station. A priest of Devi Kalsu daily climbs to the temple from Indor, a village at the foot of the hill, to offer a sacrifice of fowls.

Kalvan.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluka* of same name; situated in the Girna valley, 35 miles west of Malegaon. Population 2200. Kalvan is the centre of large sugar-cane gardens. The climate is unhealthy. Revenue, police and post offices [m. s. t.].

Karanjgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Kavlana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khedgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Khervadi.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m. s.].

Kothura.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kundevadi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lasalgaon.—Village and railway station [W], 35 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m. s. t.], and Dharmasala for Natives close to the railway station. Lasalgaon is a large grain exporting station. There is a good road to Chandor, 14 miles on the north. Vinchur, 3 miles. Country conveyances obtainable.

Lohoner.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Makhmalabad.—Village with post office [m.].

Malegaon.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name, near the Girna river, 24 miles north-east of Manmad, and 12 from Jalgaon railway stations. Malegaon is a cantonment and a municipality, and the head-quarters of the chief revenue and police officers of the *Taluka*. Population of town 11,000; of cantonment nearly 4000. The town possesses a fort. Climate delightful from No-

vember to February. Sub-judge's and cantonment magistrate's courts, a church, five schools with 600 pupils, a dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Mandvad.—Village with post office [m.].

Manmad.—Village and railway station [W. & R.], 45 miles north-east of Nasik road station. Manmad is the junction station of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Much cotton from Khandesh and Malegaon takes rail here. Population 4500. The climate is very salubrious. The road connecting Malegaon with Ahmednagar passes through Manmad. A rest camp for Native troops is opend during the Trooping season. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.]. On an isolated hill (near Manmad) south of the railway is a curious natural obelisk of trap rock from 80 to 90 feet high, called by the Natives ' Ram Gulhni. '

Mulher.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Musalgaon.—Village with post office [m].

Nagda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nampur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nandgaon.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and railway station [W. & R.], 66 miles north-east of Nasik town. Population 5000. The town has the ordinary sub-divisional revenue and police offices and a post office [m. s. t.]. Dak and travellers' bungalows. From here a road runs south-east to Aurangabad (56 miles), the fort of Daulatabad, and to the caves of Ellora, 44 miles. Conveyance obtainable.

Nasik (old names *Gulsanabad, Janasthan, Padmanagar and Trikantak*).—*Taluka* and chief town of the District of same name, 5 miles north-west of the Nasik road station. Among Hindus, Nasik is considered a spot of special interest and holiness. Nasik, the Benares of Western India, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river Godavari or Ganga. The buildings, covering an area of about 2 square miles, are divided into two main parts—the new town to the north and the old town to the south. Panchavati, the portion of the city on the left bank of the river, in extent about one-seventh part of the whole, has several large temples and substantial dwellings, owned and inhabited chiefly by Brahmans. Between Panchavati and the old town, the river banks are for about 400 yards lined with masonry walls and flights of stone steps. On both sides, places of worship fringe the banks, and even the bed of the stream is thickly dotted with temples and shrines. A bazar is held on the north bank ; and it is a most interesting sight in the early morning to see the busy crowd, some bathing, others trafficking, and others worshipping in the temples. On account of the great number of pilgrims who visit its shrines, the population of Nasik varies much at different times of the year. The resident population of Nasik numbers 35,000, including about 10,000 Brahmans. All Hindus of rank on visiting it leave a record of their visit with their ' Upadhya ' or family priest, for each noble family has such a priest at each celebrated place of pilgrimage. In this record are entered the names of the visitor's ancestors, and

thus the pedigree of every Hindu chief is to be found in the keeping of these Upadhyas. Naturally, Nasik is one of the healthiest stations in India ; it enjoys a temperate climate nearly all the year round. Nasik produces fine vegetables and excellent grapes. It is also noted for an extensive trade in copper and brass wares. The old and new palaces of the Peshwa accommodate the Collector's court and the municipal and other public offices. Besides being the head-quarters station of the District, the town is also the seat of the chief revenue and police officers. There are a high and 8 vernacular-schools and post [m. s.]. and telegraph offices, and also dak and travellers' bungalows. The following are the objects of interest well worth a visit—temples of Sunder Narayan, Balaji, White Ram, Kapaleshwar, Naro Shankar, Kala or Black Ram ; Sita Gumpha, Ram Kund, and Lena Caves, 5 miles south of Nasik. There is a Branch Booking office of the G. I. P. Railway Company in Nasik city, at which tickets of all classes can be obtained to proceed to any station on this and other connected Railways with which the Company have through booking arrangement.

Nasik Road (*Deolali*)—Railway station [W], 117 miles from Bombay.

Naydongri.—Town and railway station, 79 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Niphad.—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station ; situated 24 miles north-east of Nasik town. Population 4000. Sub-divisional revenue and police offices and post office [m. s. t.].

Odha.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Nasik town. Post office [m. s.].

Ojhar (old name *Tambtacha Ojhar*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Oogaon.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Nasik railway station.

Pala.—Village with post office [m.].

Palkhed.—Village with post office [m.].

Pandhurli.—Village with post office [m.].

Patna.—Village with post office [m.].

Peint (*Peth*).—Formerly a Native State, and now a *Taluka* of Nasik District ; situated 32 miles north-west of Nasik, and 10 miles north of Harsul. Peint is the chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and the capital of the former chiefs of Peint State, which lapsed to British Government on the death of the late Begam in 1878, but at present a very small place, and the head-quarters of the Mamlatdar. Population under 3000. Dispensary, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Pimpalgaon.—Town with Sub-judge's court, post office [m. s. t.].

Pimparkheda.—Village and railway station, 67 miles from Nasik road station.

Pimpri-Sayad.—Village with post office [m.].

Sammit.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Nasik town.

Saptashring.—Celebrated hill with a temple to the goddess Kali of much local reputation ; situated 32 miles from Nasik. Annual fair in the month of Ashwin (October). Nearest post town, Kalvan.

Satana (or *Baglan*).—*Taluka* of Nasik District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated about 30 miles west of Malegaon. Population 4000. Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's Courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Annual fair.

Saundana.—Village with post office [m.].

Saygaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Saykheda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sharanpur.—Village and a seat of the mission founded by the Church Missionary Society in 1835. Distant 1½ miles from Nasik city. Post office [m. s.].

Sinner (*Shignenagar*).—*Taluka* of Nasik District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name ; situated 17 miles south-east of Nasik town. Population 8400. Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, two vernacular schools and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market on Sundays.

Sompur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sukena.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Taharabad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Thangaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Thengoda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Trimbak (or *more correctly Tryambak* ' *the three eyed* ' *a name of Mahadeo*).—Town and municipality, situated at the source of the river Godavari, 20 miles south-west of Nasik town. Population 4000. Trimbak is a place of Hindu pilgrimage ; and besides being visited by all the pilgrims who go to Nasik, has a special fair in honour of Trimbakeshwar Mahadeo, held on the occasion of the planet Jupiter entering the sign Leo, which event happens generally once every twelve years. Trimbak fort, which 4248 feet above the sea, and about 1800 above the village, is on a scarp so high and precipitous as to be impregnable by any army however numerous or well served with artillery. The hill is 10 miles round the base, and about 4 miles round the top. The ascent is by steps outside, and strangers are permitted to mount in order to look into the interior of the temple, which none but Hindus may enter. A flight of 690 steps up a hill at the back of Trimbak leads to the sacred source of the river Godavari, where " the water trickles drop by drop from the lips of a carven image shrouded by a canopy of stone " into a tank below. The town contains a school and post office [m. s. t.].

Umrana.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vadalibhui.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadel.—Village with post office [m.].

Vadner.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vadnerkhakardi.—Village with post office [m.].

Vani (*old name Ban*).—Village with post office [m. s.].

Varkheda.—Village with post office [m.].

Vinchur.—Petty State, consisting 45 villages in Nasik District, 3 villages in Ahmadnagar District, and 2 in Poona District. Population, about 30,000 ; rental, about Rs. 73,000. Half the portion of the estate lapsed to Government on the death of the late Annasaheb, a well-known Sardar in the Deccan. The present chief or proprietor of the remaining estate is a first-class Sardar, and manages his estate in person. In criminal matters he has the power of a first-class magistrate. Vinchur is the town and head-quarters of the State of same name ; situated 3 miles south-west of the Lasalgaon railway station. Population 5000. The town is surrounded by a mud wall in fair repair. Weekly market on Fridays. Post office [m. s.]. The fort of Vinchur is well worth a visit.

Virgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Yeola (*Savargaon Taluka*).—One of the southern divisions of Nasik District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, and railway station, 68 miles from Nasik town *via* Manmad railway station. Yeola is surrounded by a dilapidated mud wall. It owes its importance to its trade in the silk and cotton goods woven here, and also to its gold-twist manufacture. Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's courts, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

NORTHERN DIVISION.

NORTHERN DIVISION.—A Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay ; comprises the following 10 Districts—viz, Ahmedabab, Bombay, Broach, Kaira, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, Surat and Thana, all of which see separately.

PALANPUR AGENCY.

PALANPUR AGENCY.—A collection of 13 Navive States under the political superintendence of the Bombay Government. This Agency occupies the north of Guzerath. It is bounded on the north by Rajputana, on the south by the Gaekwar's dominions, on the east by the Mahi Kantha Agency, and on the west by the Rann of Cutch. Area, 8000 square miles, containing 934 villages. Population 600,000. Revenue, Rs. 13 lakhs. Head-quarters, Palanpur town, 393 miles from Bombay *via* Ahmedabad by rail. With the exception of its northern part and the north-eastern part near Sirohi, the country is a flat plain.

The States are divided into two divisions ; the northern division includes the following seven States (Palanpur, Radhanpur, Tharad, Wao, Suigaon, Deodar, and Bhabar) under the charge of the Senior Political Agent ; the southern includes the other six States (Terwara, Kankrej, Warai, Santalpur, Morwara, and Chadchat) under the Junior Political

Agent. Two of the whole number, Palanpur and Radhanpur rank as first-class States ; the remaining eleven are petty States. The chiefs of Palanpur and Radhanpur States are invested with full civil and criminal powers, and in matters of revenue are almost independent. Over them, the Political Superintendent exercises only a general supervision ; but over the remaining 11 petty States it was necessary to appoint *thanadars*, six in number, who are invested with power to try petty criminal cases, and to decide civil suits up to Rs. 250 in value. There are also two European Political Assistants who have higher powers, above whom is the Political Superintendent, who is the highest executive and appellate authority. But appeals in important cases lie to the Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency.

In Palanpur and Radhanpur towns are local courts, from whose decision a final appeal lies to the chiefs in person, who follow codes of their own, based on British Indian laws. The Thakur of Tharad has been appointed a magistrate of the first class, and has powers to decide civil suits up to Rs. 1000 in value. The Rana of Wao has also been invested with lesser civil and criminal powers ; and a few of the minor chiefs have been invested with powers suitable to their rank and intelligence.

From March to June the heat is great ; the hot winds are so fierce as to keep even the people of the country from travelling during the day. From September to November it is unhealthy ; both Europeans and Natives suffer from fevers of a bad type. Political Officers—Political Superintendent, Ex-officio and Personal Assistants ; 2 Junior Assistants, Cantonment Magistrate, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Medical officer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Babhar (*Bhabhar*).—Petty State and chief town of the State of same name ; situated 55 miles west of Palanpur. Area of the State about 80 square miles, containing 23 villages. Population 7500, principally Kolis. Revenue, Rs. 15,000. The State is held by Koli Thakurs, of mixed Rajput origin. Transit dues are levied.

Banas.—River, rising in Dhebar lake, among the hills of Udaipur, flows west pass the town and cantonment of Deesa, and falls into the Rann of Cutch by two mouths.

Bhandu.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Palanpur.

Chadchat.—Petty State, known as Santalpur and Chadchat ; the latter has 11 villages. Area of the whole, 440 square miles ; population, exclusive of Santalpur 5500. The ruling family are Jhareja Rajputs, and follow the rule of primogeniture. They hold the rank of Thakurs. Revenue (with Santalpur), Rs. 33,600. The country is flat and open. Salt is obtained in considerable quantities. *see* also Santalpur.

Chhapi.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Palanpur.

Chitrasani.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Palanpur.

Dangarwa.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Palanpur.

Deesa.—Town and Cantonment in Palanpur State, also head-quarters of the Northern Division of the Army ; situated on the river Banas.

...m Palanpur. Anciently the town was called **Faridabad.** ...rrounded with a wall and towers, now in ruins. **The British-**...antonment is stationed on the left bank of the Banas, 8 miles north-east ...f the native town. Post office [m. s. T.].

Dhanera.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Diodar.—Native State, and principal town of the State, situated 45 miles west of Palanpur. Area, 440 square miles. Population 25,000, principally Rajputs and Kolis. Number of villages 66. April to July are excessively hot ; rain falls in August and September ; October and November are again warm ; while the period from December to March is cold and agreeable. The chief holds the title of Thakur, and does not possess a sanad, authorizing adoption, nor does the succession follow the rule of primogeniture. No military force is maintained. The chief of ... the powers of a third-class magistrate, and civil juris- ... in suits for sums up to Rs. 250 in his territory. The State de- ...n the British Government for external defence, but is allowed com- ...edom in the internal management of its revenue affairs. Post ... m. s.].

Jasor.—Hill of gneiss with outbursts of granite, about 3500 feet above the sea ; situated about 18 miles north of Palanpur town. Jasor Hill is well suited for a sanitarium, except that its water-supply is scanty.

Kankrej (or *Tara*).—A collection of petty States under the ...alanpur Agency. Area, 520 square miles. Population 47,000. Total ...evenue, Rs. 43,470 ; tribute to the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 5130. Kankrej is a flat, open and fairly-wooded country, situated on both sides ...f the Banas river. The staples are wheat and millet. Water is found ... wells from 30 to 40 feet below the surface. The climate is dry and hot, ...d the prevailing disease is fever. Kankrej comprises twenty-six differ- ...t estates, the chief of which are Thara, Un, and Wara, most of them ...eld by Rajputs who have intermarried with lower caste Koli women. The largest and most important estate is Thara, whose chiefs are Waghela Kolis by caste, who, by refusing to eat with their brethern, have been allowed to intermarry with Rajput houses, and are now generally admitted as belonging to the Rajput tribe. The principal village in Kankrej is Thara, five miles north of which is Kakar, the ancient capital of the State, with some ruined temples.

Kanodar.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Morwara.—State and town in the Palanpur Agency.—*see* Tharad.

Palanpur.—Native State in the Province of Guzerath. Area, 3150 square miles, containing 1 town and 451 villages. Population 235,000. The climate is dry and hot, and fever is prevalent. The principal products are wheat, rice and other grains, and sugar-cane. Considerable trade is carried with Pali, Dholera, Ahmedabad, and Radhanpur.

The Palanpur family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Lohani tribe, and is said to have occupied Behar in the reign of the Emperor Humayun. Some of the descendants retired to Palanpur in 1638, where

they have remained ever since. The present ruler (1893) (Diwan Sher Sir Muhammad Khan, a Pathan), administers the State in person. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and has power to try any persons except British subjects. Revenue, 5 lakhs ; and Gaekwar, tribute, Rs. 43,750. The Chief maintains a force of 294 horse and 700 foot. The family hold a patent or *sanad* authorizing adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. Transit duties are levied in the State. There are 12 schools, with 1000 pupils. *State officials*—Chief Minister, Monkaris (performing general duty), Hoozoor Assistant, Appellate Judge, Frontier official, chief Magistrate, Sheristedar, Civil Judge, Joint Judge, State and Darbar vakils.

Palanpur, the chief town of the State of same name, and railway station [R], 18 miles east of Deesa cantonment and town. It is surrounded by a wall, 3 miles in circuit. The supply of water, chiefly from wells, is unwholesome. The town contains a hospital, school, library, travellers' bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Radhanpur.—Native State within the group under the supervision of the Political Superintendent of Palanpur. Area, 1150 square miles. Population about 100,000 dwelling in 2 towns and 156 villages. Revenue, 6 lakhs. The country is flat and open. The chief products are cotton, wheat, and the common varieties of grain. From April to July and in October and November, the heat is excessive. If rain falls, August and September are pleasant months, and from December to March the climate is cool and bracing. The prevailing disease is fever. The only manufacture of importance is the preparation of a fine description of saltpetre. Radhanpur was first called Lunawara, but was afterwards named after Radhan Khan, who held it under the Muhammadan Kings of Guzerath. The present chief (Nawab Muhammad Bismilla Khan Bahadur, Babi, a Pathan) administers the State in person. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and has powers to try his own subjects for capital offences, without permission from the Political Agent. He maintains a military force of 250 horse and 360 foot. The family of the chief hold a title of adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. There are 10 schools with 600 pupils. Radhanpur, the chief town of the State, has about 15,000 inhabitants. The town lies in the midst of an open plain, mostly under water during the rains. It is surrounded by a loopholed wall 15 feet high, 8 feet broad, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, with corner towers, eight bastioned gateways, outworks, and a ditch now filled up. There is also, surrounded by a wall, an inner fort or castle, where the Nawab lives. A considerable trade centre for Gujrath, Cutch and Bhavnagar. Nearest railway station Kharagora, 40 miles distant. Dispensary, municipal and post office [m. s. t.].

Roho.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Palanpur.

Santalpur-with-Chadchat.—Native State in the Political superintendency of Palanpur, Guzerath. The two sub-divisions of Santalpur and Chadchat together form an estate ruled by a number of petty chieftains. The two estates measure together about 37 miles in length and 17 miles in breadth. Area, 440 square miles. Population 22,000.

Revenue, Rs. 35,000. The country is flat and open. *Ghasia* produced salt is found in large quantities. The holders of this State are Jareja Rajputs. The ruling family hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption; in matters of succession they follow the rule of primogeniture. One school with 50 pupils. *see* also Chadchat.

Shami (*Sami*).—Town in Radhanpur State, situated on the river Saraswati. Population 5500.

Suigam.—Native State and town in the Political Superintendency of Palanpur, Guzerath. The State is about 20 miles long by 8 miles broad, and covers an area of 220 square miles. Population 12,000. The country is flat and open. The chief's family is of the same origin as that of the Rana of Wao. The present chief of Suigam is Thakur Bhupat Singh, a Rajput of the Chauhan clan. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. The family follow the rule of primogeniture, but have a sanad authorizing adoption. School and post office [m. s.].

Terwara.—Native State, also principal town of the State and the residence of the chief. Area of the State 125 square miles. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. The country is flat and open, and the soil sandy and occasionally black. From April to June the heat is excessive, and fever prevails. The present chief (Thakur Nathu Khan, a Baluch Muhammadan) manages the State in person. School with 25 pupils.

Thara (*Tara*).—State in the Palanpur Agency.—Post office [m. s.]. *see* Kankrej.

Tharad.—Chief town of the State of Tharad and Morwara near Deesa. Post office [m. s.].

Tharad and Morwara.—Native, State in the Political superintendency of Palanpur Agency. The State is situated in Northern Guzerath, on the frontier of Rajputana. Area, 940 square miles. Population 66,000, occupying 154 villages. Revenue, Rs. 85,000. The country is flat and bare. From April to June the heat is excessive. The prevailing disease is fever. The high road from Pali in Marwar *via* Sirohi to the ports of Dholera and Mandvi passses through the State. The present chief of Tharad and Morwa is named Thakur Khengarsingh, a Rajput of the Waghela clan. He lives at Tharad, and administers his estate in person. He maintains a retinue of 50 horse and 30 foot. In matters of succession, the rule of primogeniture obtains. One school with 50 pupils.

Un.—Chiefship of Kankrej State, under the Palanpur Agency. Kankrej.

Varahi.—Native State, also town and capital of the State of the same name. Area, 330 square miles. Population 22,000. The territory of Varahi is flat and open, like Radhanpur. *Ghasia* or self produced salt is found in large quantities. From April to May, and also in October and November, the heat is excessive. The common form of sickness is fever. The present chief is a minor, named Malik Jorawar Khan, a Jat Muhammadan born in 1881. Revenue Rs. 40,000. One school with 100 pupils. Post office [m. s.].

Vav (*Wao*).—Native State, also town and capital of Vav State, near Deesa. Area, 380 square miles. Population 28,000. The country is a flat sandy plain, with the exception of its western boundary, where the soil changes to a hard clay. The chief products are millets and pulse ; water is plentifully obtained, but it is generally brackish. The climate is very hot from April to July, and also in October and November. The present chief is, Rana Umed Singhji, a Hindu of the Chauhan clan of Rajputs. He manages his estate in person. He enjoys an estimated revenue of Rs. 30,000, and maintains a military force of 50 men. The family follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. School and post office [m. s.].

PANCH MAHALS.

PANCH MAHALS (or *Five Sub-divisions*).—A District on the Eastern frontier of Guzerath. The District was formerly a part of the Rewa Kantha Agency. But in matters of account it is now part of the Kaira Collectorate, while for purposes of general administration it is a separate District under the charge of an officer styled the Agent to the Governor of Bombay in the Panch Mahals. The district is divided into two parts by the State of Baria in Rewa Kantha. The south-west part is bounded on the north by the States of Lunawara, Sunth, and Sanjeli, on the east by the Baria State, on the south by the Gaekwars' territory, and on the west by the Baroda State and the river Mahi. The north-east part is bounded on the north by the States of Chilkari and Kushalgarh, on the east by Western Malwa and the river Anas, on the south by Western Malwa, and on the west by the States of Sunth, Sanjeli, and Baria. Area, 1713 square miles. Population 260,000. District Head-quarters—Godhra, 318 miles from Bombay by rail.

The country is open, and with the exception of Pawagarh, a hill of over 2500 feet high, is level. The principal products are wheat, bajri, maize, gram, and other food grains. Oil-seeds and maura berries are also produced in considerable quantities. The cold season lasts from November to February ; the hot from March to the middle of June ; and the rainy from the middle of June until the end of September. October is temperate and windy.

The District is divided into 3 talukas of Godhra, Dohad, and Kalol. Revenue, about Rs. 460,000 ; Expenditure nearly Rs. 120,000.—*Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with an Assistant, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2 Subordinate-judges, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail). For further information regarding Godhra town *see* Godhra.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Champaner.—Hill fort and village, situated on an isolated rock of great height, 250 miles north by east of Bombay, and 27 miles north-east of Baroda. The fortifications enclose a space about three-quarters of a mile in length by three furlongs in breadth. Within this enclosure are two forts, an upper and a lower. The upper fort, which, from its

natural situation, is almost impregnable. Kali, of much local reputation. The ... access, possesses some curious Hindu monuments of remote antiquity. Enough now almost without inhabitants, its magnificent hill, the fortifications, the site of the old Hindu town, and the ruins of the Musalman capital, still make Champaner a place of much interest.

Dohad.—*Taluka* of the Panch Mahals District, also chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, with a fort and municipality; situated 77 miles north-east of Baroda. Population 12,000. As the name Dohad (or 'two boundaries') implies, the town is situated on the line separating Malwa on the east from Guzerath on the west. It is a place of considerable traffic, commanding one of the main lines of communication between Central India and the seabord. Nearest railway station, Godhra, 43 miles. The town contains a Sub-judge's Court, District Deputy Collector's and Mamlatdar's offices, civil hospital and post office [m. s. t.].

Godhra.—*Taluka* and head-quarters of Panch Mahals District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, municipality, and railway terminus station of the Godhra Branch; situated 52 miles north-east of Baroda town. Godhra is also the head-quarters of the Rewa Kantha Political Agency. Population 1400. The town is almost surrounded by jungle. In addition to the usual District head-quarters offices and courts, there is a Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's court, a post office [m. s. t.], a dispensary, and a subordinate jail for short term prisoners. Near the town is an embanked lake 70 acres in area. Godhra has 3 vernacular schools.

Halol.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhalod.—Town in Dohad *taluka*. Population 6000, mostly Bhils and Kolis. There is an export trade in grain, pottery, and cotton cloth. There is a large pond near the town. Post office [m. s.].

Kolal.—*Taluka* of Panch Mahals District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name. Population 4400, mostly Kunbis. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Limkheda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pavagarh (or *Quarter Hill*).—Hill fort about 20 miles south of Godhra or 28 miles east of Baroda; 2500 feet above the level of the plain. The ascent to the top of this is by a flight of stone steps, and on its summits stand a Hindu temple and a Musalman shrine. On the east side of the north end of the hill are the remains of many beautifully executed Jain temples; and on the west side, over looking a tremendous precipice, are some Musalman buildings of more modern date, supposed to have been used as granaries. The constant cool winds that prevail during the hot weather months make the hill at that season a favourite resort for the European residents of Baroda.

Sera.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tuwa.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Godhra.

Vejalpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

PANCH MAHAL AGENCY.

Narukot.—Native State in the District of the Panch Mahals, Guzerath. Area, 143 square miles. Population 7000, distributed in 52 villages. Narukot is enclosed by the lands of Chhota Udepur in Rewa Kantha. The ruling family are Kolis, and the inhabitants are of two tribes, Kolis and Naikdas, the Naikdas being a wild tribe closely allied to the Bhils. The country is unhealthy. Jambughada is the chief village and the largest place in the State [p. m.]. The chief resides at Jhotwar, a village half a mile to the north-west, and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 40 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. The estate is managed by the British Government, who take half the total revenue (Rs. 6000), the remaining half going to the chief. The State contains a dispensary and a vernacular school. The Collector of the Panch Mahals District is the Political Agent.

POONA.

POONA (*Puna*).—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by Ahmednagar, on the east by Ahmednagar and Sholapur, on the south by the Nira river separating it from Satara District and Phaltan State, and on the west by the Bhor State and the Sahyadri Hills. Area, 5369 square miles, containing 11 towns and 1180 villages. Population 1,067,800. District Headquarters—Poona city, 119 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are for the *Kharif* or rain crop, jawari. bajri, matki, tur, til, ambari, rala, mug, urid, buimug (groundnut), and nachni or ragi ; and for the *rabi* crop, jawari, wheat, gram, and barley.

CLIMATE.—The climate is dry and invigorating, and suits European constitutions better than that of most other parts of the Bombay Presidency.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—The general trade of the District is small. The chief manufactures are silk robes, and coarse cotton cloth. The brass and silver work of Poona is much admired ; among the other specialities may be mentioned toys, small clay figures carefully dressed, and ornaments, baskets, fans, etc, of *khaskhas* grass, decked with beetle's wings.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 8 *Talukas* of Haveli, Maval, Khed, Junar, Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur. Revenue about 20 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Commissioners of Central and Northern Divisions, Collector and Magistrate with 3 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, Conservator of Forests with a Deputy and an Extra Assistant, Survey and Settlement Commissioners, Superintendent Photozinco office, Superintendent with an Assistant Settlement officer and Assistant Superintendent, District and Sessions Judge and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan with an Assistant, Special Judge under Dekkhan Agricultural Relief Act with 2 Subordinates, Small Cause Court Judge, Registrar, Subordinate Judge, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Superintendent of Central and District Jail, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Lunatic

Asylum, Cantonment Magis[illegible] Kirkee Can[illegible]
Committee, City Magistrate, [illegible] with a
Assistant Superintendent of Po[illegible]
cational Inspector Central Divis[illegible]
of Science, Principal a[illegible]r of Deccan College, Law Lecturer,
Superintendent of Medi[illegible]. Head Master High School, Principal
Trainin[illegible] Deputy Educational Inspector, Lady Superi[illegible]
Native G[illegible]gh School, Director of Land Records and Ag[illegible]
5 Chaplains, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Executive [illegible]
with 2 Assistants. For further information regarding Poona s[illegible]

[illegible] INTEREST.

Ala.—Village with post office [m. s.

Alandi.—Town and municipality, also a place of Hindu pilgrimage; situated on the river Indrayani, 13 miles from Poona. The chief gathering is at the Kartik vadya 11th, when about 20 thousand pilgrims attend; at other vadya 11th of each month, the number of pilgrims varies from two to three thousand. Population [illegible] School and post [illegible] [m. s.].

Alandi.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Poona.

Alegaon.—Town on the river Bhima, 32 miles east of [illegible] Post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station Kedgaon, 10 miles.

Ambegaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Avsari.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Avsari-Budrukh.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baramati.—Town and head-quarters of Mamlatdar of Bhimthadi *Taluka*. Contains Sub-judge's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 6000. Nearest railway station, Diksal, 18 miles.

Belha.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhima.—River, rising at the village of Bhimashankar, situated on the Sahyadri Hills in the Khed *Taluka*; flowing south-east through the Districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, and falls into the Kistna.

Bhimthadi.—*Taluka* of Poona District.—*see* Baramati.

Bor Ghat.—*Ghat* or mountain nearly 16 miles in length. The ascent of the Ghat begins 1 mile from Karjat. The scenery is very picturesque and grand, and is well worth a visit at all seasons of the year. There are 26 tunnels and 8 viaducts and there are several small bridges and culverts.

Chakan.—Village with a school and post office [m. s.], from Khed. Travellers' bungalow.

Chas.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chinchvad.—Village and railway station, 10 miles [illegible] The village has a picturesque appearance from the river-side. [illegible] brated Hindu temples, one in the village and one on the bank of the Powmar. The latter is considered sacred [illegible] frequented

grims. An annual fair is held here in the month of December, which continues for three days. Post office [m. s.].

Dehu.—Village situated 3 miles from Salaiwadi railway station. A Hindu temple is erected here in memory of Tukaram Bawa. An annual fair is held in the month of Falgoon (2nd vadya).

Davdi.—Village with post office [m.].

Dhond.—Village and railway junction station [W. & R.], 48 miles from Poona. From this place the Dhond Manmar State Railway runs north, joining to north-east branch of the G. I. P. Railway at the latter place. The sacred Bhima river is about a mile from the station. Annual fair in April in honor of Bhyronath. Dak bungalow, Serai, and post office [m. s. t.].

Diksal.—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Poona. Dharmasala and post office [m. s. t.].

Ganesh Khind.—A small *khind* or pass between hills, 1½ miles south-west of Kirkee railway station, and 3½ miles north-west of the city of Poona. It is the residence, during the rains, of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Government House 1½ miles from Kirkee. The Botanical Gardens are also at this place.

Garanda.—Village with a school and post office [m.].

Ghoda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Ghorpadi.—Suburb of Poona and a railway station, 1 mile from Poona railway station. Contains English Church and Barracks for troops.

Haveli.—*Taluka* of Poona District. Head-quarters of the Mamlatdar of the *Taluka* are at Poona city.

Indapur.—*Taluka* of Poona District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name ; 84 miles south-east of Poona, and 20 miles from Diksal, a railway station. Population 6000. There is a weekly market and a fair, attended by Muhammadans, held annually in November. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. Mamlatdar's court, dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jejuri.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 32 miles from Poona. It is a place held sacred by Hindus. The chief gathering is at the full moon of Chaitra, when from 15 to 20 thousand pilgrims (mostly Kolis and Marathas) attend, many of them from distant parts of the Deccan and Konkan. Dharmasala, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Junnar (*old name Shivner*).—*Taluka* of Poona District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name ; 55 miles from Poona. Junnar is a place of considerable note, being the chief market of the northern part of the District, and a depôt for the grain and merchandise passing to the Konkan by the Nanaghat. Junnar is also noted for the manufacture of country paper. About a mile and a half south-west of the town of Junnar is the hill fort of Shivner, which is worth noticeable. Besides fine gates and solid fortifications, it is celebrated for its deep springs. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kadus.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kalamb.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karli.—Village about a mile and a half and the caves about three miles from the railway station. The Karli caves are amongst the finest and best preserved Buddhist caves in India.

Kedgaon.—Village and railway station [W.], 34 miles from Poona. Dharmsala and post office [m. s. t.].

Khadkala.—Village and railway station [W.], also the head-quarters of the Maval *Taluka*; situated on the bank of the river Indrayani, 29 miles from Poona. Mamlatdar's office, dharmasala and post office. Small game procurable.

Khandala.—Village and a sanitarium situated near the top of the Bor Ghat : also a favourite retreat of the inhabitants of Bombay during the summer months ; distant 41 miles north-west of Poona city. The railway station [W. & R.], is situated in the heart of the sanitarium, and almost all the bungalows are within a convenient distance. The bazar is generally well supplied. Furnished houses are also procurable either for the season (April, May, and June or October, November and December) or for shorter period. There is a much admired waterfall, distant about half a mile from the railway station. Dak and travellers' bungalows, a hotel, dharmasala and post office [m. s. t.]. Karli caves are about 5 miles from Khandala.

Khed (*Kher*).—*Taluka* of Poona District, also chief town and municipality and head-quarters of the revenue and police officers of the *taluka* ; situated on the left bank of the river Bhima, 26 miles north of Poona city. Population 4000. There are three places of interest, viz., the tomb and mosque of Dilawar Khan, and an old Hindu temple of Siddheshwar, on the left bank of the Bhima river. Sub-judge's court, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.]. An annual fair is held in honour of Chandiram Bava in the month of December, and is largely attended by Hindus from the surrounding villages.

Kikvi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kirkee (*Kirki* or *Khadki*).—Town and cantonment in the Haveli *Taluka*, and railway station [W.], 4 miles north-west of Poona. It is the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery in the Bombay Presidency. The gunpowder and ammunition factories are 2½ miles from the station. The Deccan Brewery at Dapori is also about a mile and a half from the station. Post office [m. s. t.]. Population about 8000.

Kondhanpur.—Village with a celebrated temple to the goddess Kali, about 18 miles from Poona. An annual fair is held here in the month of December, and is largely attended by about 50 thousand Hindus, mostly Marathas.

Lohgarh.—Hill-fort near the top of the Bhor Pass ; situated about 4 miles south-west of Khandala. Till as late as 1485, the fort was garrisoned by a British Commandant and a few troops. This fort was formerly used as a State prison by the Peshwas, and is visible to passengers travelling by rail between Lonavla and Karli stations. A Hindu temple and Mahomedan mosque are situated within the fort.

Lonavla (*Lanauli*).—Town, municipality and railway station [R & W.], situated 39 miles north-west of Poona city, at the top of the Bhor Pass. Lonavla forms an important point on the south-east extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population about 4000. A railway reservoir, about 2 miles from the station, which supplies the town with good water. Lonavla contains a post office [m. s. t.], locomotive works, Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels, a Gymkhana hotel, railway school, masonic lodge, and co-operative store for the use of the public. Lonavla wood is famous for picnics and as a camping ground for visitors during the hot season. The river Indrayani has its source here.

Loni.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Poona. Dak bungalow half a mile from the station.

Lonikalbhor.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mahalunga.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malthan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Manchar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Maval.—*Taluka* of Poona District. The head-quarters are at Khadkala.

Morgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Narayangaon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Narsingpur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nimbgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nimbgaon-Ketki.—Village with post office [m.].

Ottur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pabal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pargaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Parincha.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Patas.—Village and railway station [W.], 40 miles from Poona. A Hindu temple of Nageshwar and a Mahomedan mosque in the village. Dharmasala and post office [m. s.].

Paud (*Mulshi*).—Village with post office [m. s.], 17 miles from Poona. Mahalkari's and Registrar's offices and school.

Peth.—Village with post office [m.].

Phursangi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Poona. Post office [m.].

Pimpalvandi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Poona.—Town and municipality also cantonment, the principal city of the Deccan, the head-quarters of the District of the same name, and also of the Bombay Army, the seat of the Bombay Government during the monsoon months, and the railway junction station [W. & R.]; situated on the south side of the river Mula, and within a short distance from Sangam, the confluence of the Mula and Muta rivers. The city is famous as having been the capital of the Peishwa's dominions, and is of considerable commercial importance, the principal industries being clay figures, metal wares, silk cloth and brocades. Population 161,390 com-

posed principally of Hindus and Musalmans. The climate of Poona is temperate, and from June to September is delightful. Poona possesses several churches and chapels of various denominations. Of public buildings are the Government House, Legislative Council Hall, Deccan College, Civil Engineering College, Yeroda Central Jail, Finance Building, Sassoon Hospital, Jewish Synagogue and post office. There is a branch of the Bank of Bombay. There are several good hotels and a Western India club. Besides two Colleges (the Deccan College and the College of Science), Poona has a Government first grade High School, a Female High school, a Female Normal school, a Ferguson College, training College, and several vernacular, Anglo-vernacular, and English schools. Besides the usual District offices, the town contains Mamlatdar's and Arbitrators' Courts, Income Tax Collector's office, and 2 Benches of Magistrates. There is also an office of the Sarvajanik Sabha. Parvati, a celebrated Hindu temple on the hill of that name south-west of the city, is worth a visit. At the foot of the hill is a garden called Hirabag, in which was formerly a pleasure house of the Peishwas, now used as a Town Hall. Several Hindu temples, a few Muhammadan mosques, Native General Library, Rey Market, a museum, a female hospital, and the remains of Peshwa's old palace (only the massive walls remain), are also worth visiting here. The Bund of the banks of the Mula and Muta with its fine waterfall, handsome bridge and lovely Gardens, forms especially on Band nights as delightful a promenade as can be found in India. The Paper Mill at Mundwa (4 miles), and the Jartari *Mill* near the railway station are also worth noticeable. Khadakwasla (stone junction) Water Works, about 10 miles from Poona, supply the city and cantonment with water and irrigate large tracts of land. There is a Branch Booking office of the G. I. P. Railway Company in the town in the Budhwar Peit, at which tickets of all classes can be obtained to proceed to any station on this and other connected Railways with which this company have through booking arrangements. City branch post office [m. s. t.].

Purandhar.—*Taluka* of Poona District. Head-quarters are at Sasvad town. Purandhar, once a fortress, and now a sanitarium for European troops. It really comprises two hill forts, Purandhar and Wazirgarh, and lies 20 miles south-east of Poona city. Purandhar is larger, higher, and more important than Wazirgarh. The upper and lower forts are situated more than 300 feet below the summit, which is 4500 feet above sea-level, and are protected by a perpendicular scarp. Ponies and camels ascend the hill as far as the lower fort. There is a dak bungalow. Purandhar also possesses several good bungalows and post office [m. s. t.].

Rajewadi.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Poona.

Rajuri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Salaiwadi.—Village and railway station, 15 miles from Poona.

Saswad.—Chief town of the Purandhar *Taluka*, situated on the left bank of the river Karha, 16 miles south-east of Poona. Population 6000. Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, two schools, and post office [m. s.

t.]. An annual fair is held in the month of Vaishukh in honor of Sopandeo, a saint, attended by about 2000 persons, mostly Hindus. Nearest railway station, Alandi, 6 miles.

Sinhgarh (*Lion's Fort*).—Hill fort in the Haveli *Taluka* ; situated about 15 miles south-west of Poona city, on one of the highest points of the Singarh-Bhuleswara range, 4322 feet above sea level, and about 2300 feet above the plain. The fort is approached by pathways, and by two gates. The outer fortifications, which consist of a strong stone wall flanked with towers, enclose a nearly triangular space about 2 miles round. The triangular plateau within the walls is resorted to as a health-resort by the European residents of Poona in April and May, and has several bungalows.

Sirur (or *Ghodnadi*).—North-eastern *taluka* of Poona District, also chief town, municipality, and cantonment ; situated on the river Ghod, 36 miles north-east of Poona city, and 18 miles from Kedgaon railway station. The country around is hilly and uncultivaled. Trade in cloth and grain. At the weekly market on Saturdays, large numbers of cattle and horses are sold. The garrison of Sirur cantonment consists of the Poona Auxiliary Horse. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. t.], dispensary, and travellers' bungalow. At a hamlet about 2 miles south of the town, a Hindu fair, attended by about 3000 persons, is held yearly in March or April.

Supa.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 10 miles from Kedgaon railway station.

Talegaon-Dabhada.—Town and railway station [W.], 21 miles north-west from Poona city, and 3 miles from Wadgaon. Population 5000. Brisk oil manufacture. Girls' school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. An annual fair is held here in the month of April.

Talegaon-Dhamdhera.—Town situated 20 miles north-east of Poona, and 12 miles from Uruli railway station. Population 4000. The Dhamdhera family has long held the foremost place in Talegaon, and has given its name to the town to distinguish it from Talegaon Dabhada (*vide supra*). Annual fair in February-March, attended by about 3000 people, mostly Guzerathis. Sub-judge's Court, dispensary and post office [m. t.].

Theur.—Village with a celebrated temple to Ganapati ; 3 miles from Loni railway station, where a small annual fair which lasts six days is held during September.

Uruli.—Village and railway station near the Bhima river, 18 miles from Poona. Post office [m. s.]. Game in the neighbourhood.

Vada.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vadgaon.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Poona. Population 1500. Weekly market on Tuesdays. Sub-judge's Court and post office [m. s. t.]. A fair takes place here about the month of April each year.

Vadgaon-Chinchodi.—Village with post office [m.].

Vagholi.—Village with post office [m.].

Valha.—Village and railway station. 41 miles from Poona office [m. s. t.].

Vaphgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Visapur.—Hill fort situatad about 8 miles south-east of Khandala. The fort is said to have been built by Peishwa Balaji Vishwanath (1714-20). In 1818. it was occupied by the British.

Yeravda.—Village with a central jail and post office [m. s. t.].

RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI.—District in the Konkan or Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by the Janjira State and Kolaba District, on the east by the Satara District and Kolhapur State, on the south by the Sawant Wadi State and the Goa territory, and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 3922 square miles, containing 7 towns and 1303 villages. Population 1,105,926. District head-quarters—Ratnagiri town, 126 miles from Bombay by steamer (18 hours' journey) and 270 miles by rail and road *via* Poona and Kolhapur.

PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.—In addition to agriculture, the cheif industries are the curing of fish and the manufacture of chunam. The chief agricultural products are rice, *nagli or nachni*, *jwari*, *harik*, cocoa-nuts, and betel-nuts.

CLIMATE.—The climate of the District, though moist and relaxing, is on the whole healthy. The rain fall is abundant and comparatively regular.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 9 *Talukas* of Devgad, Sangameshwar, Vengurla, Chiplun, Khed, Dapoli, Malvan, Ratnagiri, and Rajapur. Revenue about 14 lakhs, and expenditure nearly 1 lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement officer, Assistant Collector Salt Revenue, District and Sessions Judge with an Assistant, Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of School of Industry, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of jail and Lunatic Asylum), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Ratnagiri town *see* Ratnagiri.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Achra.—Town and port, 65 miles from Ratnagiri. Post office [m. s. t.].

Adivra.—Village with post office [m. s.], 22 miles from Ratnagiri.

Akeri.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Amboli.—Village with *Annasattra* and post office [m. s. t.].

Anjanvel.—Town and seaport, situated on the south bank of the Anjanvel river in a little bay within the entrance. Post office [m. s.].

Anjarla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Aravli.—Village with post office [m.].

Ayani.—Village with post office [m.].

Bagmandla.—Village with post office [m.].

Banda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bandivda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bankot (*Fort Victoria*).—Village and old fort at the mouth of the Savitri, 10 miles north by west from Suvarndrug. Bankot is also a seaport, lies at the foot of a rocky headland in the extreme north of Ratnagiri District. Coasting steamers call daily during the fair season. Landingstage, bridge of boats, and a roomy rest-house for travellers. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bavda.—Petty State near Rajapur.

Boria (or *Adur*).—Seaport in the Chiplun *Taluka* situated midway between the mouths of the Vasishta and Shastri rivers. The port is protected by the bold and conspicuous headland of Adur, 360 feet above sea-level, and is a safe anchorage during northerly gates. On the top of the hill overlooking the bay is a station of the Trigonometrical Survey.

Chiplun.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated about 25 miles from the coast, on the south bank of the river Vashishti, which is navigable for boats of nearly 2 tons. Population 12000. It is a prosperous commercial town, situated near the head of the Kumbharli pass, one of the easiest routes from the Deccan to the seaboard ; distant 60 miles from Karad railway station. Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's courts, municipal and post offices [m. s. t.]. About a quarter of a mile south of the town are some Buddhist excavations.

Dabhol.—Town and port (near Guhagar) noted for its beautiful mosque, which is the only specimen of pure Saracenic architecture in the southern Konkan. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dapoli.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name, about 5 miles distant from the sea, or 57 miles from Ratnagiri. It is one of the healthiest localities in the Konkan. Sub-judge's and Mamlatdar's Courts, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Devgad.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also seaport and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name with a fort, 180 miles from Bombay. Has a safe and beautiful land-locked harbour, at all times perfectly smooth. Sub-judge's Court, Mamlatdar's and a sea-customs' offices, a post office [m. s. t.], and a vernacular school.

Devla.—Village with post office [m.].

Devrukh.—Village and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of Sangameshvar. Containing 2 Sub-judges' courts and post office [m. s. t.].

Dhamapur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Gavkhedi.—Village with post office [m.].

Guhagar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Harnai.—Seaport, 56 miles north-west of Ratnagiri. Population 6500. The port lies in a small rocky bay, and is a shelter for coasting

craft in north-west winds. The ordinary trade is small, but there is a brisk fish market from September to June. Post office [m. s. t.].

Hedvi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hindla.—Village with post office [m.].

Ibrampur.—Village with post office [m.].

Jaygad (*Fort Victory*).—Seaport and village, situated at the southern entrance to the Shastri or Sangameswar river, 99 miles south of Bombay city. Population about 3000. The harbour forms a bay two miles long and five miles broad, with deep water, and well protected against winds. Jaygad is now little more than a fishing village and fort, with a custom-house and post office [m.].

Jaytapur.—Seaport in the Rajapur *Taluka*. The population is reckoned as part of the population of Rajapur, and is about 2000—mostly Muhammadan. The town, 4 miles from the entrance of the Rajapur river, is a place of call for coasting steamers, which stop tri-weekly for passengers going to and from Rajapur. The port is said to be well sheltered from all winds. It has a custom-house, post office [m. s. t.], and vernacular school. The Jaytapur light-house is placed on the mainland at the southern point of the Rajapur Hill. Height of lantern above the sea, 99 feet ; in clear weather its height is seen from a distance of 9 miles.

Kandalgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Kankavli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kasal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kasheli.—Village with post office [m.].

Kelshi.—Port, situated 64 miles north by west of Ratnagiri town, and 3 miles south-east of Bankot. Betel-nut is the chief article of export. Population under 4000. Post office [m. s.]. A yearly fair is held, attended by about 25000 people. For customs purposes Kelshi is grouped with two other ports, Bankot and Harnai, under the Suvarndurg division.

Kelsi.—Creek on the coast-line of Ratnagiri District ; lies midway between the ports of Bankot and Suvarndurg. The creek is navigable by small canoes for a distance of 10 miles. The waters abound in fish.

Kharepatan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khed.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also town and head-quarters of the *taluka* of same name ; situated at the head of the Jagbudi river, and surrounded by hills. Population 4000. A cart-road connects Khed with the port of Harnai, 26 miles distant. Boats of light draught work up from Dabhol and Anjanvel to Khed. Mamlatdar's office, school, post office [m. s. t.], and rest-house for travellers. East of the town are three small rock temples, now inhabited by a family of lepers.

Kosam.—Village with post office [m.].

Kotkamta.—Village with post office [m.].

Kudal.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kumbhari-ghat.—Road over the Western Ghats, between [illegible]

nagiri and Satara Districts; distant 123 miles south-east by south of Bombay. The road leads from Karad to Chiplun.

Lanja.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Makhjan.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malgund.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Malvan.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name, 70 miles south of Ratnagiri town. Population 16000. Within the boundaries of the town, on rising ground surrounded on three sides by the sea, is Rajkot Fort. Iron-ore of good quality has been found in the neighbourhood, and salt is made near the town. Mamlatdar's and two Sub-judge's courts, six schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Mandangad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Masura.—Town, situated 8 miles north-east of Malvan. Population 5000. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Murda.—Village with post office [m.]

Murud.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Naringra.—Village with post office [m. s.]

Nata.—Village with post office [m.].

Nerur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Nevra.—Village with post office [m.].

Nevti.—Port, situated 8 miles north of Vengurla, and 6 miles south of Malvan.

Palgarh.—Village with post office [m.].

Palshet.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Parashram.—Village with post office [m.].

Parula.—Village with post office [m.].

Pavas.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pendur.—Village with post office. [m. s.].

Purngarh.—Port and fort, 12 miles south of Ratnagiri. Population 600. The river Machkundi admits only vessels of small size.

Rairi (or *Yashwantgarh*).—Fort situated on a rocky height at the mouth of a small navigable river, 225 miles south of Bombay. In the vicinity of the fort, on Hasta Dongar Hill, are caves hollowed in the face of the rock.

Rajapur.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and municipality; situated at the head of a tidal creek, 30 miles south by east of Ratnagiri town, and about 15 miles from the sea. Population 8000. Rajapur is the oldest-looking and best preserved town in the Konkan; its streets are steep and narrow, and the markets paved and roofed. The old English factory, a massive stone building with an enclosure leading to the creek, now used as a Government office, gives the town a special interest. It is also peculiar as the single Ratnagiri port to which Arab boats still trade direct. Rajapur is not now the port it once was, and vessels of any size cannot ply within 3 miles of the old

stone quay. **Jaytapur**, situated 11 miles lower down, is the outlet for the sea traffic from Rajapur, and the place of call for coasting steamers. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Rasalgarh.—Fort in Khed *Taluka* ; situated 8 miles from Khed, at the south end of a spur of the irregular chain of hills which forms the eastern boundary of the District. Rasalgarh is approached by an easy ascent. The fort is entered from the north by a massive gate guarded by a tower and high battlements. About 80 yards inside is a second gateway similarly guarded. Temples, pools, ruins of a magazine, store-house, and other buildings are in the fort.

Ratnagiri.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Ratnagiri derives its name from the demon Ratnasur, who was killed by an incarnation of Siva called Nath, or Jotiba, who is worshipped at a famous temple near Kolhapur. Population about 14,000. The town is open, and faces the sea ; the fort stands on a rock between two small bays, but these afford neither shelter nor good anchorage, as they are completely exposed and have a rocky bottom. The landing-place for boats is on the south of the fort, near a small tank. The water-supply is entirely derived from wells, which are for the most part never-failing. A small detachment of troops is usually stationed here. The cantonment lies on the north of the town. The principal object of interest here is the *tarli* or sardine fishery, which usually takes place in the months of January and February, when fleets of canoes may be seen engaged in this occupation. The chief imports are salt, timber, catechu, and grain ; the exports—fuel, fish, and bamboos. Kabadevi bay, 7 miles north of Ratnagiri is a safe anchorage during the south-west monsoon. Besides being the head-quarters of the District, Ratnagiri has a Mamlatdar's office and 2 Sub-judge's courts, civil and leper hospitals, four schools, dak bungalow, a station club, a light-house (the light is visible at 10 miles distance), and post office [m. s. T.].

Redi.—Port and fort in Vengurla *Taluka*, situated 7 miles south of Vengurla, and 89 miles south by east of Ratnagiri town.—*see* Rairi.

Sakharpa.—Village with post office [m.].

Sangameshwar.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, and the old head-quarters of Sangameshvar *taluka* ; situated on the Shastri river, about 20 miles from the coast. Population 2500. Trade in grain, piece-goods and salt fish. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. T.].

Savarda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Shiroda.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sukalvadi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tak.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vada.—Village with post office [m.].

Vaghotan.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vaked.—Village with post office [m.].

Vandri.—Village with post office [m.].

Vengurla.—*Taluka* of Ratnagiri District, also seaport, town with

fort, municipality, and head-quarters of Vengurla *taluka*; situated 84 miles south by east of Ratnagiri town. Population 10,000. Piece-goods, yarn, silk, sugar, and fish are the chief articles of import; and cocoa-nuts, coir, molasses and *Kaju* the principal exports. The Vengurla port light-houses were erected in 1869, and are situated on the mainland at the northern point of the bay. They are masonry towers built on a hill. The height of the lanterns above high-water is 250 feet, and that of the building from base to vane is 186 feet. Double (25 feet apart) white, fixed, dioptric lights of order 6, which illuminate an area of 54 square miles, and are visible from the deck of a ship 9 miles distant. From mid-June to the end of August the port is closed. The town contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and post office [M. S. T.].

Vengurla Rock Lighthouse.—This lighthouse (erected in 1870) is situated on an isolated rock in the west of Ratnagiri District. Nine miles west-north-west of Vengurla lie the Vengurla rocks or Burnt islands, a group of rocky islets stretching about 3 miles from north to south, and one mile from east to west. On the outermost of three larger rocks is the lighthouse. It is a masonry tower, built on a rising ground. The height of the lantern above high-water is 110 feet, and that of the building is 30 feet. It exhibits a single white, fixed, dioptric light of order 4, which illuminates an area of 72 square miles, and is visible from the deck of a ship 15 miles distant.

Vijayadrug (*Gheria*).—Port and fort situated 30 miles south of Ratnagiri town. One of the best harbours on the western coasts, being without any bar; it may be entered in all weathers, and even for large ships forms a safe south-west monsoon shelter. In the fine season, vessels may anchor anywhere in the harbour. Vernacular school, customs and post offices [M. T.].

REWA KANTHA AGENCY.

REWA KANTHA (*The banks of Rewa or Narbada*).—Political Agency subordinate to the Government of Bombay, established in 1826, having under its control 61 separate States, great and small. This Agency occupies the eastern part of Guzerath. It is bounded on the north by the Mewar States of Dungarpur and Banswada, on the east by States in Central India and by Khandesh, on the south by the Gaekwar's territory and the Surat District, and on the west by Broach and Kaira Districts, Baroda State, and by part of the Panch Mahals. Length about 140 miles; breadth 60 miles; area 4792 square miles. Population 550,000. Revenue, about 18 lakhs. Of the 61 States of Rewa Kantha, one Rajpipla, is of the first class and is the most important and the largest of all. Its chief has been granted power of life and death, and can try British subjects, but all the other chiefs are required to remit cases against such persons to the Political Agent. Five chiefs, Chhota Oodeypore, Baria, Sunth, Lunawara, and Balasinor, are of the second class, and have independent control within their own States. The 55 small States include Kadana and Sanjeli (both of whom pay no tribute), and three groups of Mewas States. Sankheda Mewas consists

of 26 States ; area, 311 square miles ; population 54,000 ; revenue, Rs. 192,000. Pandu Mewas consists of 22 States ; area, 138 square miles ; population 2100 ; revenue, Rs. 47,000. Dorka Mewas consists of 5 States ; area, 9 square miles ; population 5000 ; revenue, Rs. 11,000.

In the west the country is open and flat, but generally it is hilly. In the east there are wild forest-clad hills. The usual crops are raised.

ADMINISTRATION.—Civil courts have been introducted into Rewa Kantha. As regards criminal justice, the Rewa Kantha authorities consist of *thanadars*, with second and third class magisterial powers in the States of the petty Mewas chiefs ; the chiefs of Kadana, Sanjeli, Bhadarwa, Umeta, Baria, Balasinor, and Rajpipla ; the Assistant Political Agent, and the Political Agent. The head-quarters station of the Political Agent is Godhra.

REWA KANTHA STATES.

Agar.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mewas ; situated 108 miles from Godhra. Nearest railway station, Chandod, 6 miles. Consists of 28 villages. Area, 17 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 180.

Aliva (*Alava*).—Petty State of the Sankheda-Mewas. Area, 6 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 6000. The chief is a Chauhan Rajput with the title of Thakur, and pays tribute of Rs. 67 to Baroda.

Amrapur.—Petty State of Pandu Mehwas, and chief village of the State. Area, $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 500. Baroda tribute, Rs. 200.

Anghad.—Petty State of the Dodka Mewas ; area, $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 6000. There are six chiefs, who pay a tribute of Rs. to Baroda.

Balasinor (*Vadasinor*).—Native State and chief town of the State of the same name, near the Sheri river, on the route from Nimach to Baroda. The territory is divided into two distinct and nearly equal parts, the Balasinor and Virpur Sub-divisions, the former containing 41 villages, the latter 57, much mixed with those of the adjoining State of Lunawara. Area, 189 square miles. State population 50,000. There are 2 schools, with 500 pupils. The chief is a Musalman. The distinguishing title of the family is Babi. The chief (or Nawab) has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without requiring the sanction of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 110,000. British tribute, Rs. 11,080 ; Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 3600. The chief maintains a military force of 200 men and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Succession follows the rule of primogeniture : there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The town has a dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Town population about 12,000. Nearest railway station, Anand.

Baria.—Tributary State in the Province of Guzerath. Area, 1,500 square miles. Population 68,000. Revenue, Rs. 245,000. British tribute, Rs. 9330. Baria lies north of Chota Udaipur. Much of it is covered with forest. Grain, oil-seeds, and timber are the chief products. The head of the State is Maharawal of Deogarh Baria. The chief maintains a military force of 260 men. There is no *sanad* autho-

rising adoption ; the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. The ruler (Maharawal Sri Mansinghji, a Chauhan Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. The State supports a dispensary, and there are 15 schools, with 700 pupils. Transit dues are levied in this State. Baria is the chief town of the State of same name, 50 miles north-east of Baroda. Population about 3200.

Bhadarwa.—Petty State with population 10,000. Area, 27 square miles ; Revenue, Rs. 40,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 19070. The chief holds the title of Rana. Police force, 24 men. School and post office [m. s.].

Bhalod.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhiloria.—Petty State ; area, 9 square miles, containing 11 villages. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 2420. The chief holds the title of Thakur.

Bihora.—Petty State ; area, 1¼ square mile. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 50. The chief has the title of Thakur.

Chhaliar.—Petty State ; area, 11 square miles, containing 24 villages. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 3400.

Chhota-Udepur.—Native State with population 72,000, of whom 86 per cent. are Bhils or Kolis. Area, 873 square miles. Revenue, Rs. [illegible],000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 10140. The country is hilly, and overgrown with forest. During the greater part of the year, the climate is damp and unhealthy. Cereals and timber are the chief produce. The chief (Maharawal Sri Motisingji, a Chauhan Rajput) bears the title of Maharawal. His house follows the rule of primogeniture, but holds no *sanad* of adoption. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and maintains a military force of 320 undisciplined men, who are employed for police and revenue purposes. He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences. There are 11 schools with 400 pupils. Chhota Udepur is the principal town of the State of same name, situated on the main road from Baroda to Mhow, about 50 miles east of Baroda. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chorangla.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 16 square miles, containing 17 villages. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. [illegible]. The chief is a Rahtor Rajput, but the bulk of the people are Kolis.

Churesar.—Petty State ; area, 2½ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 1000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 310. The State is under the rule of six chiefs.

Devgad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhamsia.—Estate of the Sankheda Mewas. Area, 10 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 4000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 130. The estate is under the direct management of the Political Agent.

Dhari.—Petty State of six shareholders. Area, 3¾ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 950 Post office [m. s. t.].

Dodka.—Petty State, ruled by three chiefs called Patels or head-

men. Area, 2½ square miles. Revenue, Rs
Rs. 1100.

Dorka.—The smallest of the 3 Mehwasis under the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Mehwasi consists of 3 estates, of one village each; namely, Dorka with an area of 2½ square miles and a revenue of Rs. 240; Racka, area 2½ square miles, revenue, Rs. 1500; and Anghar, area, 8½ square miles; revenue Rs. 6000. Dorka contains one school, and a *thanadar* resides here with the powers of a third-class magistrate, and civil jurisdiction in suits to the extent of Rs. 1000. Population about 5000. The estates lie on the bank of the Mahi river, between Kaira District and Baroda territory.

Dudhpur.—Petty State with an area of ¾ ths of a squa Revenue, Rs. 600. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 30. The chief is a Rahtor Rajput.

Gad (*Garh*).—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas. The estate includes 103 villages, and is the largest in the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 128 square miles. Revenue, Rs. 20,000. Pays a tribute of Rs. 47 to Chhota Udaipur. Population almost wholly Bhils. The chief, who is a Chauhan Rajput, represents a younger branch of the Chhota Udaipur house.

Garbi.—Petty State; pays tribute of Rs. 30 to the Gaekwar.

Gotardi.—Petty State with an area of 1½ square miles. Revenue 4500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 420. There are four shareholders.

Itwad.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 6 square miles, containing 11 villages. Revenue, Rs. 1500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 600. There are four shareholders.

Jesar.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 1¼ square miles. There are 4 chiefs or *pagis*. Revenue, Rs. 400. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 150.

Jhagadiya.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jiral.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas, Gori group. It is divided among three shareholders, who are also the proprietors of Kamsoli Moti, and Kamsoli Nani, the total area of the three estates being 5 square miles. Revenue of Jiral, Rs. 1700, of which Rs. 70 is paid as tribute to the Gaekwar.

Kadana.—Native State, and the chief town of that State; situated on the left bank of the river Mahi. Area of the State, 130 square miles. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 10,000.

Kamsoli Moti and Kamsoli Nani.—Petty estates of the Sankhera Mehwas, Gori group. Together with Jiral, these estates are owned by the same three proprietors who hold the latter. The area of the three estates together amounts to 5 square miles. The revenue derived from Kamsoli Moti is Rs. 1200, and the Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 130. The revenue from Kamsoli Nani is Rs. 1000, and the tribute to the Gaekwar, Rs. 70. Owing to disputes among the shareholders, the estates have been under British management since 1870.

Kanora.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 3¾ square

miles. There are 7 villages and eight shareholders. The estate lies south of Sihora. Revenue, Rs. 2700. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1600.

Kasla Paginu Muwadu.—Petty State of the Koli group of Pandu Mehwas. Area, 1¼ square miles. There are five shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 90. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 60.

Kuddana.—Petty State with an area of 130 square miles. The chief is Thakur Parvat Singhji. Revenue, Rs. 14,000. The State pays no tribute.

Litar Gotra.—Petty State, situated on the banks of the Mahi river ; one of the Koli group of Pandu Mehwas States. Area, 1¾ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 630. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 200. The State is ruled by 3 Kotwals.

Lunavada.—Native State in Guzerath. Area, 388 square miles. Population 76,000, occupying 1 town and 165 villages. The climate is perhaps somewhat cooler than in the neighbouring parts of Guzerath. Cereals and timber are the chief products. The present chief (Maharana Wakhat Singhji, a Hindu of the Solanki Rajput caste) made a K. C. I. E. in 1890, is distinguished for his liberal administration of one of the wildest districts in the Presidency. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue 2 lakhs. Joint tribute to Gaekwar and to the British Government, Rs. 18,000. Military force, 200 men. The family hold no *sanad* authorizing adoption, but they follow the rule of primogeniture. There are 12 schools, with 1000 pupils. Lunavada is the capital of the State of that name, and a fortified town ; situated about 4 miles east of the confluence of the Mahi and Panam rivers, and a mile north of the latter stream. Population 10,000. The town was founded by Rana Bhim Singhji in 1434. Jail, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. There is a shrine of the god Luneswar, stands outside the Darkuli gate, is the object of interest here. Nearest railway station Godhra.

Mandwa.—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas group. Area, 16½ square miles, cantaining 16 villages. Revenue, Rs. 35,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1960.

Mevli.—Petty State in the Pandu Mehwas group. Area, 5 square miles, containing one parent village and 4 hamlets. Four shareholders. The Karad river divides the estate into two nearly equal parts. Revenue, Rs. 2350. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1501.

Moka Paginu Muwadu.—Petty State in the Pandu Mehwas group. Area, five-eighths of a square mile. Two shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 230. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 125.

Nahara.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 3 square miles, with, including Nahara, five villages. Held jointly by two proprietors, called Thakurs. Revenue, Rs. 600. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 25.

Nalia.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 1 square mile. Held jointly by two proprietors, called *Thakurs*. Revenue, Rs. 740. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 37.

Nandod.—Capital of Rajpipla State ; situated on the river Karjan, about 32 miles east by north from Surat, on a rising [illegible] a bend of the Karjan river, and 9 miles from Ankleshwar ra[illegible]n. Population 11,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nangam.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 3 square miles, with 3 villages. Held jointly by four proprietors entitled *Thakurs*. Revenue, Rs. 2170. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1290. The estate is very poor, the shareholders being little more than common husbandmen. The people are chiefly Bhils, raising only the coarser and more easily grown crops.

Naswadi.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 19½ square miles, containing 27 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1691. The chief is styled Thakur. The Aswan river divides the estate into two nearly equal parts, an open plain on the north, but somewhat hilly and thickly wooded in the south.

Palasni.—Petty State in the Sankhera Mehwas tract. Area, 12 square miles,—containing 14 villages. Revenue, Rs. 4750. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 2131. A fairly rich estate.

Pandu.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 9¼ square miles. Revenue, Rs. 5200. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 4500. There are [illegible]ncipal holders with several sub-shares of the property, since 1878 the is under British management.

Pandu Mehwas.—Group of 26 petty States forming a territorial division of Rewa Kantha. Area, 147 square miles. Population 21,000, dwelling in 36 villages. Revenue, Rs. 110,000. The Pandu Mehwas group of estates stretches along the river Mahi in a narrow broken line for 58 miles. Climate healthy. Soil light, yielding millets, rice, and sugar-cane. Kolis, Bariyas, Rajputs, and Musalmans form the land-owning classes. The region is, comparatively, a poor one.

Pantalaori.—Petty State of the Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 5 square miles. There are two chiefs, Nathu Khan and Nazir Khan. Revenue, Rs. 2000.

Poicha.—Petty State of the Pandu Mehwas. Area, 3¾ square miles. There are six shareholders. Revenue, Rs. 2450. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1501. The estate lies on the Mahi river between Kanora and Bhadarwa.

Raika.—One of the petty States at Rewa Kantha. Area, 2½ square miles. There are two chiefs. Revenue, Rs. 2700. Two-thirds of the State belong to the original proprietors, and one-third to the Pagedar of Baroda. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1200.

Rajpipla.—Native State, situated to the south of the Narbada. Area, 1514 square miles (comprising 1 town and 211 villages). Population 115,000. The State is full of hills and jungles, and has an extensive timber trade. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy, malarious being prevalent from September to February. The family of the Rajpipla chief is said to derive its origin from a grandson of the Raja of Ujjan, who having quarreled with his father, left his own country and established himself in the village of Pipla. His only daughter married a

Rajput of the Gohel tribe. Since about 1740, the Gohel dynasty has ruled in Rajpipla. Revenue, Rs. 600,000. A tribute of Rs. 65,000 is paid to the Gaekwar of Baroda, through the British Government. The present chief (Maharana Gambhir Singhji, a Gohel Rajput) maintains a force of 566 men, horse and foot, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He has power to try for capital offences, without the permission of the Political Agent, any person except British subjects. Ten schools for boys and one for girls. Rajpipla is the old capital and fort of Rajpipla State ; situated on a spur of the Devsatra hill, about 8 miles west of Nandod, the present capital. In front of the fort, the Lal Darwaza, a gateway with flanking towers, completely bars the road. The fort contains the palace, a parlty structure with flanking towers.

Rajpur.—Petty State with an area of 1½ square miles. The chief is named Rawal Sur Singh. Revenue, Rs. 260. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 51.

Rampura.—Petty State with an area of 4½ square miles. There are 8 shareholders. Soil rich, yielding the better kinds of crops. Revenue, Rs. 5580. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1422.

Ratanpur.—Town in the State of Rajpipla. The town stands on the top of one of a series of small round hills, about 14 miles north-east of the city of Broach. At the foot of a hill, in an uncultivated tract, about 5 miles south-west of Ratanpur, are the celebrated carnelian mines; the top of the hill is crowned by a tomb of Bawa Ghor, a miracle-working saint. Annual fair.

Rengan.—Petty State with an area of 4 square miles. There are 8 chiefs. Revenue, Rs. 1040. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 461.

Sanjeli.—Petty State with an area of 33½ square miles ; contains 12 villages. Population 4000. Revenue, Rs. 7000. No tribute is paid. The chief is named Thakur Partab Singhji. The land is fertile, but the people are Bhils and poor husbandmen.

Sankheda Mewas.—Group of Native estates in Rewa Kantha.

Shanor.—Petty State of the Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 11¼ square miles, containing 6 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,130, of which Rs. 1350 is paid as tribute to Gaekwar of Baroda. The chief is a younger branch of the Mandwa family.

Sihora.—Petty State with an area of 15½ square miles. The State is watered by the Mahi, Mesri and Goma rivers. The chief is named Suda Parmar Nar Singhji. Revenue, Rs. 14,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 4800.

Sindhiapura.—Petty State ; area 4 square miles. The chief is named Chauhan Jitabawa. Revenue, Rs. 2000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 57.

Sunth.—Native State and chief town of the State of that name, situated about 80 miles north-east of Ahmedabad. Area, 394 square miles. Population 60,000. To the north the country is fairly flat and open, crossed by several small streams on their way north to the Mahi ; to the south it is rugged, covered with long craggy lines of hills. Indian corn is the staple ; and millet, pulse, gram, wheat, and in a few well-

favoured spots sugar-cane, are also grown. The forest yield a large supply of timber. The climate is generally unhealthy and malarious. The present chief is Maharana Pratab Singh, a Rajput of the Powar clan. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 90,000, inclusive of transit dues. British tribute, Rs. 7000. Military force, 200 men. The family follows the rule of primogeniture in point of succession. Nearest railway station, Godhra.

Sunthrampur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Uchad.—Petty State in Sankhera Mehwas. Area, 8½ square miles. The chief is called Daima Jitamia. Revenue, Rs. 9850. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 83.

Umeta.—Native State consisting of two groups of villages, of which one group of 5 villages is situated in the British District of Kaira, and the other group of 7 villages in Rewa Kantha; the area of the last group is 21 square miles, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 18,000. Total area, 36½ square miles. The present chief is named Baria Hathi Singhji. The total revenue is Rs. 29,300; and tribute is paid of Rs. 5000 to the British, and Rs. 2550 to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Valia.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vanmala.—Petty State; area, 10½ square miles, containing 11 villages. Revenue, Rs. 5000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 130. The chief holds the title of Thakur.

Virampura.—Petty State; area, 1 square mile, containing 2 villages. The chief is named Nathu Khan Pathan. Revenue, Rs. 780. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 103.

Virpur (*Wasan Virpur*).—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 12½ square miles, containing 2 villages. The chief is named Daima Jitabawa. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 432. Post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Godhra.

Wajiria.—Petty State of Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 21 square miles, containing 22 villages. Revenue, Rs. 32480. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 5007.

Waktapur.—Petty State of Pandu Mehwas. Area, 1¼ square miles. There are three chiefs, who bear the title of Rawal. Revenue, Rs. 660. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 151.

Warnolimoti.—Petty State; area, 1 square mile. The chief is named Rahtor Pithibhai. Revenue, Rs. 410. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 101.

Warnolinani.—Petty State; area, 1 square mile. Revenue, Rs. 300. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 25.

Warnolmal.—Petty State in Pandu Mehwas. Area, 3½ square miles, containing 5 villages. There are two chiefs. Revenue, Rs. 700. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 85.

Wasan Sewada.—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwa square miles, containing 7 villages. The chief is named Rant bawa. Revenue, Rs. 5170. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 1150.

Wohora.—Petty State in Sankheda Mehwas. Area, 3¼ square miles. containing 4 villages. Revenue, Rs. 6500. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 852.

Zumkha.—Petty State with an area of 1 square mile. Revenue, Rs. 1100. Gaekwar tribute, Rs. 51. The chief is named Baria Bichar Singh.

SATARA.

SATARA.—District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north by the States of Bhor and Phaltan, and the Nira river separating it from Poona, on the east by Sholapur District and the estates of the Panth Pratinidhi, and the chief of Jath, on the south by the river Varna, separating it from Kolhapur and Sangli States, and on the west by the Sahyadri range of hills, separating it from the Konkan or Southern Districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Area, 4987 square miles, containing 13 towns and 1333 villages. Population 1,225,989. District head-quarters—Satara town, 206 miles from Bombay *via* Poona by rail.

The district is hilly, sloping to the east from the Sahyadri ghats. Weaving and agricultural are the chief industries. The principal agricultural products are jawari, bajri, rice, cotton, wheat, tur, gram, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, and earth nuts.

CLIMATE.—According to the height and distance from the sea, the climate varies in different parts of the District. In the east, especially in the months of April and May, the heat is considerable. But near the Ghats it is much more moderate, being tempered by the sea-breeze. Again, while few parts of Western India have a heavier and more continuous rainfall than the western slope of the Sahyadri hills, in some of the eastern *Talukas* the supply is very scanty. The west of the District draws almost its whole rain supply from the south-west monsoon, between June and October. Some of the eastern *Talukas*, however, have a share in the north-east monsoon, and rain falls there in November and December. The May or 'mango showers,' as they are called, also influence the cultivator's prospects.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into the eleven *talukas* of Javli, Karad, Koregaon, Khatav, Khanapur, Man, Patan, Satara, Tasgaon, Wai and Valva. Revenue about 24 lakhs, and the expenditure nearly 2 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate (who is also Political Agent) with 3 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge with an Assistant, Subordinate Judge, Mamlatdar, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Police Probationer, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Chaplain, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Satara *see* Satara town.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ashta.—Town and municipality, situated on the right bank of the river Kistna, 61 miles south-east of Satara. Population 12,000. Ashta

... agricultural ... with a weekly market, and an annual ... in **June, when about 5000 persons assemble.** School and p ... [m. s. t.].

Ashta Road.—Railway station.

Atit.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bavdhan.—Village with post office [...].

Bhilavdi.—Town prettily situated on the left bank of the river Krishna, facing the village of Akalkhop, 9 miles west of Tasgaon. Population 7000. **Nearest railway Station, Ashta Road,** 3 miles.

Bhuinj.—Village situated on the bank of the Krishna river, 40 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station, Wathar, 12 miles.

Borgaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Chaphal.—Village with post office [m. s.], 18 miles from Satara. Annual fair in the month of Chaitra. School and police station. Nearest railway station, Mussoor, 10 miles.

Charegaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dahivadi.—Town and head-quarters of Man *Taluka*, situated on the right bank of the Man river, 40 miles east of Satara. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, a vernacular school, post office [m. s. t.], and weekly market.

Devarashtra.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Dhavadshi.—Village with post office [m. s.], 6 miles from Satara. A temple to Bhargavram is notable here. Annual fair in the month of Shravan.

Girvi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Hajarmachi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.]

Islampur.—Municipal town and head-qurters of Valva *Peta*, 18 miles south-south-east of Satara town, and 16 miles from Ashta Road station. Population 9000. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, school, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market on Saturdays.

Javli.—*Taluka* of Satara District—Head-quarters at Medha.

Kadegaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kala.—Village with post office [m. s.], 8 miles from **Karad** railway station.

Kameri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karad.—*Taluka* of Satara District, and chief town of the *taluka* of same name ; situated at the confluence of the Koyna tributary with the Kistna river, 24 miles south-south-east of Satara town. Population 11,000. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary, school, municipal and post offices [m. s. t.].

Karad Road.—Railway station, 4 miles from Karad town.

Karva.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kasegaon—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kavtha-Ekand.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khanapur.—*Taluka* of Satara District. Head-quarters at Vita.

Khandala-Bavda.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Khatav.—*Taluka* of Satara District, and village in the *Taluka* of same name. Sub-judge's court and post office [m. s. t.]. Head-quarters at Vaduj.

Kinhi-Koregaon.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kistna (*Krishna*).—River of Southern India, which rises in the Western Ghats, near Mahableshwar, about 40 miles from the Arabian Sea. Here stands an ancient temple of Mahadeo, at the foot of a steep hill, at an elevation of about 4500 feet above sea-level. In the interior of the temple is a small tank, into which a stream of pure water ever pours out of a spout fashioned into the image of a cow's mouth. Pilgrims in large numbers crowd to the sacred spot, which is embowered in trees of dark foliage and flowering shrubs. From Mahableshwar the Kistna flows through Deccan, south of Hyderabad, and emplies itself into the Bay of Bengal. Its length is about 800 miles.

Koregaon.—*Taluka* of Satara District, also railway station and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name, 16 miles from Satara town. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kudal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kundal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kundal Road.—Railway station, 58 miles from Satara town.

Limbgova.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Lonand.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mahableshwar (*old name Nahar*).—Principal hill station, about 40 miles by road from Wathar railway station. It is a favourite resort of the people of Bombay in the hot weather, and a Government sanitarium with eight sets of quarters. The centre of the European quarter was called Malcolm Peth by the Raja of Satara in honour of Sir John Malcolm, who resided much on the hill when Governor. Except during the south-west monsoon, Mahableshwar is at all times most attractive, one of its principal charms being the excellent drives and walks in all directions. The village of Mahableshwar is 3 miles to the north of Malcolm Peth. Mahableshwar proper is a municipality under the administrative charge of a superintendent ; and it contains a library, club, 3 good hotels, church, cemetery, telegraph and post offices [m. s.]. There are about 100 bungalows on the hill. The bungalows are furnished. The cost of living is moderate. The Mahableshwar potatoes are the best grown in India. Other vegetables are easily procurable. Good milk is difficult to procure. There is a well-supplied bazar. Amongst the sights to see near Mahableshwar are the Falls of Yena, Lodwick Point, Elphinstone Point, Sydney Point, the Arthur's seat, and Pratabgarh, a picturesque hill-fort. There are also three chief temples (to Mahableshwar or Siva, to Krishnabai or the river Krishna, and to Atibaleshwar or Vishnu) worth a visit.

Mahuli.—Village with post office [m. s.]. It is considered a place of great sanctity, prettily situated at the confluence of the Krishna and Vena, about 3 miles east of Satara town. There are a great number of temples, and thoroughly deserve a visit.

Man.—*Taluka* of Satara District. Head-quarters at Dahivadi.

Marul.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Masur.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s. t.]. Road to Chaphal, 10 miles.

Mayni.—Town and municipality, 40 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 3000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mauze-Tasgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Medha.—Town and head-quarters of Javli *Taluka*. Contains Sub-judge's court, Mamlatdar's court, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mhasvad.—Town and municipality, situated 51 miles east of Satara town on the road to Pandharpur. Population 6000. Large fair held in December, at which cattle and blankets are sold. Two schools, dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Nerla,—Town in Valva *Taluka*, situated 44 miles south by east of Satara town. Population 6000. Post office [m. s.], travellers' bungalow, vernacular school and market.

Pal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Palus.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Panchgani.—A large village, 29 miles from Wathar railway station. It contains many bungalows belonging to Europeans, with nice plantations about them. In facts, many visitors who come to the hills prefer to stop at Panchgani rather than Mahableshwar, because the rain-fall is less, and the place can be made a permanent residence. Superintendent's and post offices [m. s. T.].

Partabgarh (*Pratabgarh*).—Ancient fortress in the Javli *taluka* situated 8 miles south-west of Mahableshwar, on a summit of the Western Ghats commanding the Par Ghat,* and dividing one of the sources of the Savitri from the Koina, an affluent of the Kistna. The fort is remarkable as the strong-hold of Shivaji.

Patan.—*Taluka* of Satara District, and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of same name; situated at the junction of the Koina and Kerla rivers, about 25 miles south-west of Satara town. Population 3600. The town consists of two parts, the upper part containing the Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m. s. t.], school, market, and the mansion of Patankar *Inamdar*, a second class Sardar and honorary magistrate, with civil jurisdition in his villages. The other part consists of a beautifully wooded suburb called Rampur on the left bank of the Koina. A specially fine grove of mango and jack trees lies at its south-east corner. A broad market street and a number of artisans' and traders' shops connect the two parts.

* Old pass or route across the Western Ghats leading from Satara District to Kolaba, Bombay Presidency.

Peth.—Town, situated 45 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 6000. Peth is one of the local trade centres ; the chief articles of trade being grain and cattle. A yearly fair, attended by about 5000 people, is held in the village in February. School.

Pusegaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Pusesavli.—Town and municipality, situated 27 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 3000. Weekly market, school, dispensary, travellers' bungalow, dharmsala and post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station, Rahimatpur, 22 miles.

Rahimatpur.—Town and municipality, also railway station, 12 miles from Satara town. Population 6000. Sub-judge's court, post office [m. s. t.], weekly market on Thursday and Friday, and two schools. Rahimatpur is a large trading centre with about 200 prosperous merchants. The chief object of interest is a mosque and mausoleum. About a hundred yards south-east of the mosque is an elephant water-lift, a tower of about 50 feet high, with an inclined plain on the west, which supplied power for the mosque fountain.

Salpa.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Satara town.

Satara.—*Taluka* and chief town of the District of the same name ; situated near the confluence of the Kistna and the Venna, in the highlands of the Deccan, where the country generally inclines towards the east. It takes its name from the seventeen (*Satara*) walls, towers, and gates which it possessed, or is supposed to have possessed. Satara is a large place, ranking as the twelfth city in the Bombay Presidency. The city has many historic recollections, and the station is one of the most salubrious and pleasant in the Deccan, being close to the foot of the Mahableshwar hills. The cantonment is about 1½ miles from north to south, and nearly the same from east to west. The strong fort of Satara, midway between the Kistna and the Tornaghat, is perched on the summit of a small, steep, rocky hill. Population about 25,000. The Rajah's palace is plain and common place. Satara has a few large or ornamental buildings, but the town is clean and the streets broad. Dak and travellers' bungalows. Mamlatdar's and post offices [m. s. T.].

Satara Road (*Padli*).—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Savitri.—River of Bombay Presidency, rises on the western declivity of the Mahableshwar range ; flows through southern Kolaba, and falls into the Arabian Sea at Bankot in the Ratnagiri District.

Saygaon.—Village with post office. [m. s.].

Shenavli.—Village and railway station, 54 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s.].

Shingnapur.—Municipal town in Man *taluka*, situated 46 miles east by north of Satara town, and 13 north-east of Dahivadi. Population 1200. Shingnapur is a famous place of pilgrimage, situated in a nook of the Shikhar Shingnapur hills. The hill, crowned with a temple of Mahadeo, to which the village owes its celebrity, appears like the point of a very obtuse-angled cone. The great fair is held on the full moon of Chaitra. The attendance sometimes reaches 50,000.

Shirvai.—[illegible] post office.

Soni.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Surul.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Takari.—Village and railway station, 53 miles from Satara town.

Taradgaon.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tarala.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Targaon.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Satara town. Post office [m. s.].

Tasgaon.—*Taluka* of Satara District, and chief town of the [illegible] situated 60 miles south-east of Satara town. Population [illegible]. The Sub-divisional, revenue, and police offices, Tasgaon [illegible] court, dispensary, travellers' bungalows, and [illegible] schools, of which one is for girls, also library and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Ashta Road, 7 miles.

Umbraj.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vadgaon-Karad.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vaduj.—Town and head-quarters of Khatav *Taluka*. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Valva.—The extreme south-west *Taluka* of Satara District, head-quarters at Peth. The village of Valva contains post office [m. s.].

Vangi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vathar.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Satara Road. Passengers leave the train here for Mahableshwar. Post office [m. s.].

Virvadi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vitha.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of Khanapur *Taluka*; situated 48 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 4600. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's [illegible] school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Wai.—The extreme north-west *taluka* of Satara District, also chief town of the *taluka* of same name, and municipality; situated on the left bank of the river Krishna, 20 miles north by west of Satara town, and 15 miles east of Mahableshwar. Population 12,000. Wai is one of the most sacred places on the Krishna, and has a large Brahman population. The face of the Krishna river for half a mile is lined with steps, and [illegible] an hour after [illegible] sunset people are incessantly engaged [illegible] ablutions. Wai is a commercial centre containing [illegible] also a place of pilgrimage. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary, dak and travellers' bungalows, post office [m. s. t.], and about twenty temples. The most striking thing to be seen near Wai is a gigantic *Banyan Tree*, at the foot of a mountain called Wairatgarh, about 8 miles from Wai. The exact area shaded by it is three-quarters of an

SATARA AGENCY.

SATARA AGENCY.—Group of Native States in the Bombay Presidency, under the Political superintendence of the Collectors of Satara and [illegible]. Aundh, Bhor, Daphlapur, [illegible]

Phaltan. Of these Bhor lies in the north-west of Satara District, Phaltan in the north, Aundh in the east, Jath in the extreme south-east, Daphlapur also in the south-east, and Akalkot in the south-east of Sholapur. The Satara *Jagirs* were feudatory to the Raja of Satara, and became tributaries to the British Government on the lapse of that State in 1849. The *Jagirdars* retained all their former rights and privileges, with the exception of the power of life and death, and of adjudicating upon serious criminal cases. Their administration is now conducted on the principles of British law. Criminal and civil justice is administered by the chiefs themselves, with the aid of subordinate courts. In civil suits, special appeals from the dicisions of *Jagirdars* lie to the Political Agent. In criminal cases, heinous offences requiring capital punishment or transportation for life are tried by the Political Agents, each assisted by two assessors, the priliminary proceedings being conducted by the *Jagirdars*. Criminal appeals from their decisions also lie to the Political Agent. The Collector of Satara is in charge of the five *Jigirs* of Aundh, Bhor, Daphlapur, Jath and Phaltan. The chiefs of Daphlapur (Bhai Saheb), who exercises the powers of a magistrate of the first class, and in civil suits those of a Subordinate Judge. Akalkot is under the Collector of Sholapur.

SATARA JAGIRS.

Akalkot.—Feudatory State, situated in the south-east of the Sholapur District. Area, 498 square miles, containing 104 villages. Revenue, Rs. 350,000. Expenditure, Rs. 340,000. The country is undulating, and remarkably free from tracts of waste or forest land. The climate is comparatively cool and agreeable. Grain, sugar-cane and oil-seeds are the principal products. The chief industry is the weaving of cotton cloth, turbans, and women's robes. The chief (Raja Sahaji Maluji) is a Maratha of the Bhonsla family, and is a first-class Sardar of the Deccan. The family follows the rule of primogeniture, and holds a charter (*sanad*) authorizing adoption. The State does not maintain any military force. The regular police number 60. There are 17 schools in the State, attended by about 600 pupils. Akalkot is the chief town of the State of same name, 250 miles south-east of Bombay. Population 6000. The town contains a dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station, Karabgaon, 8 miles by bullock cart.

Aundh.—Petty State (*Jagir*) lies in the east of the Satara District. Area, 447 square miles, containing 71 villages. Population 60,000. Revenue, Rs. 218,950. Products—wheat, the ordinary varieties of millet and pulse, and cotton ; molasses, clarified butter, and oil are also prepared. There are 19 schools (one for girls) with 800 pupils. The chief (Srinivas Parashram) is a Brahman, with the title of Panth Pratinidhi 'Representative of the Viceroy.' The Jagir is under the direct control of the Bombay Government, and its chief ranks in the first class among the Deccan Sardars. He maintains a retenue of 280 armed police and 20 horse men. He holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption. The family follows the rule of primogeniture. Aundh is the chief town of the State of same name ; 26 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 3000. School and post office [m. s. t.].

B[illegible] State in the Deccan. Area, 1101 square miles, co[illegible]tai[illegible]ages. Population 150,000. Revenue, Rs. 464,500. Th[illegible] State lies on the north-west of the Satara District, and owns a detache[illegible] piece of territory in the Konkan on the western slopes of the Ghat[illegible] Rice, nagli, save, etc. are grown. Bhor is one of the feudatories of th[illegible] old Satara *raj*. The family of the chief are Hindus, Brahmans by caste and they hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption; the family follows the rule of primogeniture. The chief holds the title of *Jagirdar* of Bhor and Pant Sachev, and he ranks in the first class of Deccan Sardars. He maintains for other than military purposes a retinue of 535 followers. A tribute of Rs. 5276 is paid to the British Government. There are 2[illegible] schools with 800 pupils. Bhor is the chief town of the State of same name, 25 miles south of Poona. School, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Daflapur.—*Jagir* in the Bijapur District, and really an integral part of the State of Jath, to which it will lapse on the demise of the three widows of the late chief. The founder of the Jath *Jagir* was hereditary *patel* of Daflapur village, and took his surname of Dafle therefrom. The estate of Daflapur consists of 6 detached villages in the Jath *Jagirs*. Area, 94 square miles. Population 6000. Revenue, Rs. 9010. Products—*bajra*, *joar*, cotton, wheat, gram, safflower, and *tur*. There are 3 schools with 60 pupils. The present ruler is the senior widow, Lakshmibai Dafle, Deshmukh, a Kshattriya (Maratha) by caste. Daflapur is the chief town of the estate of the same name, 13 miles from Jath.

Jath.—Native State in the Bijapur District. Area, 884 square miles, containing 110 villages. Population 50,000. Gross revenue (excluding alienations amounting to Rs. 45,000), Rs. 125,000. British tribute, Rs. 11,240; Aundh tribute, Rs. 950. Cattle-breeding is more remunerative, the weekly market at the town of Jath serving as a centre of exchange for the surrounding country. The staple products are *bajra* and *joar*. Cotton, wheat, gram and safflower are also grown. There are 17 schools with 700 pupils. The police force consists of 64 men; there are 4 criminal courts. The chief is a Hindu (Maratha) of the Kshattriya caste, and his titles are Deshmukh and Jagirdar of Jath. He ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Deccan. He holds a *sanad* of adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Jath is the chief town of the State of same name, 40 miles from Bijapur, and 100 miles south-east of Satara town. Population 5500. School, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Kurla.—Petty State with post office [m. s.], 28 miles from Rahimatpur railway station.

Phaltan.—Native State in the Deccan. Area, 397 square miles, containing 1 town and 71 villages. Population 60,000. Revenue[illegible] 123,344. The country is chiefly flat. Extensive grazing lands. [illegible] millet, salt, gram, and timber are the chief products; and oil, w[illegible], of cotton and silk goods, and carving of stone idols are the chief manufactures. The climate is hot, and the rainfall scanty. The Phaltan family is of Rajput origin. One Padakli Jagdeo entered the service of the Emperor of Delhi; and on his death in battle in 1327, the Emper[illegible]

gave the title of Nayak and a grant of lands to his son Nimbaji, who died in 1349. The chief (Madoji Rao Janrao, Nayak Nimbalkar, Deshmukh Jagirdar, a Maratha) ranks as a first-class Sardar. He is a Hindu of the Kshattriya caste, and administers his estate in person. He pays a tribute of Rs. 9600 in lieu of a contingent of 75 horse. The family hold a *sanad* authorizing adoption. In matters of succession they follow the custom of primogeniture. There are 16 schools, with about 700 pupils. Phaltan is the chief town of the State of same name and municipality, situated 37 miles north-east of Satara. The streets are well kept and clean, and the road round the town well shaded by trees. School, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

SAVANTVADI.

SAVANTVADI (*Wari or Sundarwari*).—Native State under the charge of a Political Superintendent ; situated between the Ratnagiri District and Goa, about 200 miles south of Bombay city. Area, 926 square miles. Population 175,000. Revenue, Rs. 420,000. The climate is humid and relaxing, with a heavy rainfall. April is the hottest month in the year ; but in May (though the temperature is slightly higher) a strong sea-breeze, the precursor of the south-west monsoon, tempers the heat. The country produces rice, nachni, wari, and cocoa-nuts. Also *harda*, (a nut used for dyeing and tanning). The principal manufactures consist of gold and silver embroidery work, on both leather and cloth ; fans, baskets, and boxes of *khas-khas* grass, ornamented with gold thread and beetles' wings ; lacquered toys, and playing cards ; and elegant drawing-room ornaments carved from the horn of the buffalo and bison. The State contains 46 schools, with nearly 3000 pupils. The chief (Sar Desai Raghunath Rao, Sawant Bhonsla, a Maratha) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. He maintains a military force of 436 men, styled the Sawantwari Local Corps. The family of the chief hold a title authorizing adoption, and in point of succession follow the rule of primogeniture. Strength of police 155. The Political Superintendent (with 2 Assistants) resides at Sawantwari. The Durbar officers are—State Karbhari, Nyayadhish, Kamavisdar of Wadi Peta, Town magistrate, Forest officer, State Overseer, Medical officer, Inspector of Vernacular schools, and Head Master English school. Wari or Sawantwadi, the capital, was founded by Phond Savant in 1670 ; situated about 19 miles west of the base of the Sahyadri, and 17 miles east of Vengurla. The town is almost buried in palm groves and stretches round the border of a lake. Except on Saturdays, the market day, when numbers come in from the neighbouring villages. Wadi is a place of little trade. Population 9000. Schools, library, post office [m. s. t.], a ruined stone and mud fort, and clock tower.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bavda.—Village and Peta of Savantvadi State. Contains Kamavisdar's office.

Kudal.—Town and Peta of Savantvadi State. Contains Munsiff's court and Kamavisdar's office.

Manohar (*Manoharyarh*).—Fort in Savantvadi State, Khandesh Political Agency; situated 14 miles north-east of Savantvadi town, and on the south of the Rangna pass. Manohar is a solid mass of rock about 2500 feet high, said to have been fortified since the time of the Pandavas.

SHIKARPUR.

SHIKARPUR.—District in the Province of Sind. Bounded on the north by the Upper Sind Frontier District, on the east by Bhawalpur and Jasalmir States, on the south by Khairpur State and the Sehwan Sub-division of Karachi District, and on the west by the Kherthar mountains. Area, 9296 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1103 villages. Population 915,497. District Head-quarters—Shikarpur Town, 912 miles from Bombay, *via* Karachi (by steamer) and Ruk railway station.

The country is flat and open to inundation. The chief products are for the autumnal (*kharif*) crop, rice and *jawari*; and for the spring (*rabi*) wheat and gram. The manufactures are unimportant, consisting of coarse cloth, ivory, toys, and pottery.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Shikarpur District is hot and dry, with a remarkable absence of air-currents during the inundation season; and it is, in consequence, very trying to a European constitution. The hot weather commences in April, and ends in October; it is generally ushered in by violent dust-storms; the cold season begins in November, and lasts till March.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District comprises the 4 Sub-divisions of Rohri, Sukkur, Larkana, and Mehar; or it consists into the 16 *Talukas* of Shikarpur, Sukkur, Ghotki, Kakkur, Kambar, Larkana, Labdarya, Rato Dero, Sijawal, Mehar, Mirpur, Nasirabad, Naushahro Abro, Rohri, Tigar and Uburo. Revenue, 24 Lakhs. *District Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Daftardar to Collector, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Public Prosecutor, City Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail), Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Shikarpur town *see* Shikarpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abad.—Village and railway flag station, 21 miles from Shikarpur.

Abdu.—Town in Sukkur *Taluk*, and head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, 12 miles from Sukkar. Population 2000. Nearest railway station Bagarji, 6 miles.

Adalpur.—Town and police station, 4 miles from Ghotki. Population 2000. A vernacular school.

Adamshah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.], 24 miles from Shikarpur.

Aror (*Alor*).—Ruined town, situated 5 miles to the east of Rohri, the capital of Hindu Rajas of Sind, and said by Native historians to have been taken by the Muhammadans about 711

A. D. Among the ruins is the mosque of Alamgir. There is also a cave, considered by Hindus sacred to the goddess Kalka Devi, where an annual fair is held. Travellers' bungalow.

Badeh.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Larkana.

Badrah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bagarji.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Sukkur. Government school.

Bakrani Road.—Railway station, 8 miles from Larkana.

Banguldero.—Village with post office [m.].

Bukkur (*Bakhar*).—Fortified island in the river Indus, lying between the towns of Sukkur and Rohri. Bukkur is a rock of limestone, oval in shapes, 800 yards long, 300 wide, and about 25 feet in height. The Government telegraph line from Rohri to Sukkur crosses the river here by the island of Bukkur. A little to the north of Bukkur, and separated from it by a narrow channel of easy passage, is the small isle of Khwaja Khizr (or Jind Pir), containing a shrine of much sanctity ; while to the south of Bukkur is another islet known as Sadh Bela, well covered with foliage, and also possessing some sacred shrines. Almost the whole of the island of Bukkur is occupied by the fortress. The fort presents a fine appearance from the river, and has a show of great strength, which in reality it does not possess. Bukkur was the principal British arsenal in Sind during the Afghan and Sind campaigns.

Chak.—Town and police station, 12 miles north of Sukkur. Population 1600. Travellers' bungalow.

Dokri (*Bakrani*).—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Larkana. Post office [m. s. t.].

Garhi-yasin.—Town in Sukkur *Taluk*. Population 6000. Considerable trade in oil. Travellers' bungalow, court-house, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ghaibi-Dero (or *Dero Kot*).—*Jagir* or revenue-free town in Larkana Sub-division, situated 32 miles north-north-west of Larkana. Population 1000. It is the principal town in the *Jagir* of Ghaibi Khan Chandia, the chief of the Ghaibi Khan aad Chandia tribes, long established in Chandko.

Ghogharo.—Town with population about 2000, chiefly Muhammadans. It possesses a considerable rice trade, being situated in one of the finest rice districts in Sind.

Ghotki.—*Taluk* of Shikarpur District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name, municipality and railway station, 64 miles from Shikarpur, and 38 miles from Sukkur. Population under 4000. Sessions court-house, head-quarters of a *mukhtiarkar*, post office [m. s. t.], and travellers' bungalow. The mosque of Pir Musa Shah, the founder of the city, is the largest in Sind, and of great sanctity. The blacksmiths of Ghotki are famed for their metal-work ; wood carving and staining are also very creditably executed.

Humayun.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Shikarpur Dak bungalow and post office [m. s.].

Jhatpat.—Village and railway station, 34 miles from Shikarpur.

Kakkur.—*Taluk* of Shikarpur District, and chief town of the *taluk* of same name; situated on the right bank of the Western Nara, 16 miles from Mehar and 10 from Rukan. Population 1000. Local trade in grain and cloth. Vernacular school and post office [m.].

Kambar (*Shahadpur*).—*Taluk* in Shikarpur District, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name; distant 12 miles from Larkana. It is the head-quarters station of a *mukhtiarkar* and a *tappadar*, and, in addition to their offices, possesses a Government school, municipal hall, dispensary, *musafirkhana*, police lines and post office [m. s. t.]. Population 6400.

Khairpur-Dharki.—Town in Rohri Sub-division, situated about 65 miles north-east of Rohri town. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*, with a *musafirkhana* (travellers' rest-house), vernacular school, *thana* police, and cattle pound. Population about 2000. Trade in grain, sugar, molasses, oil and cloth. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khairpur Juso.—A *Jagir* village in Larkana Sub-division, situated about 10 miles south-west of Larkana town. Population about 2000. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*, police station, and *musafirkhana*. Local trade in *joar* and rice. The *Jagirdar* resides in a small fort in the village.

Khairpur Nathoshah.—Municipal village, situated 8 miles south of Mehar town. Population 2000. Police station, *mukhtiarkar's* court, school, and cattle pound. A *Jagir* village, in the possession of Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khanpur.—Village about 8 miles north of Shikarpur town. Population 2000. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*, with police station, *musafirkhana*, and cattle pound.

Lakhi.—Town and head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, situated 3½ miles from Ruk station, and 8 miles from Shikarpur. Contains a travellers' bungalow, school and cattle pound.

Labdarya.—*Taluk* in Larkana Sub-division, Shikarpur District.

Larkana.—*Taluk* of Larkana Sub-division, also chief town and municipality of the *Taluk* of same name and railway station; situated on the south bank of the Ghar canal, 44 miles from Shikarpur. Population 11,000. The country surrounding Larkana is fertile and populous, and perhaps the finest tract in the whole of Sind. The spacious walks, well laid out gardens, and luxuriant foliage, have gained for Larkana the title of the 'Eden of Sind.' The principal buildings are the civil court, and the usual public offices, dak and travellers' bungalows, dispensary, post office [m. s. t.], and 3 *bazars*. Larkana is one of the most important grain marts of Sind, and is famous for a species of rice called *sugdasi*. Large local traffic in metals, cloth and leather. The principal manufactures are cloth of mixed silk and cotton, coarse cotton cloth, metal vessels, and leather goods. The fort served in the time of the Talpurs as an arsenal, and under British rule it has been turned into a hospital and jail. There is no edifice in Larkana worth notice, except the tomb of Shah Bahara.

Madeji.—Village with post office. [m. s.].

Madeji Road.—Railway station, 23 miles from Shikarpur.

Mahesar.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Ghotki.

Mahiota.—Railway flag station, 4 miles from Larkana.

Mehar.—Sub-division of Shikarpur District, also *Taluk*, chief town and municipality of the *taluk* of the same name ; situated on the Kakoi canal, 36 miles south-west of Larkana. Population 2000. Mehar is a picturesque place surrounded with large trees. Head-quarters of the Assistant Collector, and contains the usual Government offices, with a dispensary, market, vernacular school, and police lines. The trade, both local and transit, is in grain, cotton, and tobacco. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mirpur-Rohri.—*Taluk* in Rohri sub-division, also chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, railway station and head-quarters of the *muktiarkar* of Mirpur *taluk*, 50 miles north-east of Rohri town. Contains a court-house, and treasury, and a *tappadar's* office ; also a travellels' bungalow, post office [m. s. t.], and police lines. Small trade in grain and *ghi*.

Naodero (*Naundero*).—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Shikarpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nasirabad.—*Taluk* in Mehar sub-division, also chief town of the *taluk* of same name, and head-quarters of a *tappadar* ; situated on the Chilo canal, 10 miles east of Warah. Contains a staging bungalow, police lines, and post office [m. s.]. Local and transit trade in rice.

Naushahro Abro.—*Taluk* in Sukkur Sub-division, Shikarpur District.

Pano-Akil (*Saidpur*).—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Shikarpur. Post office [m.].

Radhan.—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Shikarpur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rastam.—Village, 12 miles north-east of Shikarpur town. Population 1200. Police station, travellers' bungalow and dharmsala.

Ratodero.—*Taluk* of Larkana sub-division, and chief town of the *taluk* of same name and municipality, 18 miles from Larkana. Head-quarters of a *muktiarkar*, and *tappadar*, and contains the usual public buildings. Population 3400. Local trade in grain.

Reti.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Ghotki. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rohri (*Lohri*).—Sub-division of Shikarpur District. Head-quarters at Mirpur. Rohri is also the *Taluk* and town and railway station ; situated on the right bank of the Indus, on a rocky eminence of limestone interspered with flints, 4 miles from Sukkur. Population 11,000. Rohri is said to have been founded by Sayyid Rukandin Shah in 1297. The chief public buildings are the Assistant Collector's, *muktiarkar's*, and sub-judge's courts, municipal office, dispensary, police station, travellers' rest-house, Government schools, post office [m. s. t.], and cattle pound. Rohri has a large number of Muhammadan places of worship. Opposite to Rohri on the Indus is the small island of Khwaja Khizr, containing

Trade in grain, oil, *gur*, salt, fuller's earth, lime, and fruits.

Ruk.—Village and railway junction station, [R.] 11 m[illegible] Shikarpur. Post office [m. s. t.]. From here the Sind, Pishin, and Quetta Railway branches north.

Sangi.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from R[illegible]

Sarhad.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Ghotki.

Shahpur—Village and railway flag station, 6 miles from Sukkur.

Shikarpur.—*Taluk* of the Sukkur sub-division, and chief town of the District of same name, and a railway station, situated in a tract of low-lying country, annually flooded by canals from the Indus, the nearest point of which river is 18 miles west. Population 44,000. Shikarpur is the head-quarters of the principal Government officials of the District. The Sowartganj market is a continuation of the old *bazar*, and is a com- [illegible] structure. To the east of the town are three large tanks, known as [illegible]war Khan's, the Gillespie, and the Hazari tank The trade of Shikarpur has long baen famous, both under Native and British rule. The principal manufactures are carpets and coarse cotton cloth. In the jail, *postins* or sheepskin coats, baskets, reed chairs covered with leather, carpets, tents, shoes, etc., are made by the prisoners. The town contains several vernacular schools, together with a high school. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Sijawal.—*Taluk* of Larkana Sub-division of Shikarpur District.

Sita.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Sita Road.—Railway station, 42 miles from Larkana.

Sukkur.—Sub-division of Shikarpur District, also *taluk*, town, railway station [R], and head-quarters of the Sub-division of same name ; situated on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Rohri, midway between these two towns lies the island fortress of Bukkur, and a little southward the wooded island of Sadh Bela. Sukkur is connected by railway with Shikarpur, 26 miles *via* Ruk. By the Indus, it has communication with Multan and Kotri. A range of low limestone hills, without a blade of vegetation, slopes down to the Indus, and on this range new Sukkur, as distinguished from the old town of the same name is about one mile off. In 1845, owing to a fatal epidemic of fever among the garrison, it was abandoned as a station for European troops. There is not much to be seen, except the tombs of Shah Khairudin (1758), and Muhammad Masum, in the cantonment at Sukkur at the foot of a tower, 90 feet high which he erected, and which overlooks the country for many miles. Sukkur contains the usual public offices (Assistant Collector, Treasury Deputy Collector, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Deputy Conservator of Forests), and courts (of Sub-judge and of a City [illegible]), with a civil hospital, dispensary, Church, Anglo-vernacular [illegible] ordinate jail, dak and travellers' bungalows, *dharmasala* and post office. The locomotive shops of the North-Western Railway are here. The trade of Suk[illegible] nsiderable. Population 13,000.

Sukker Bandar.—Railway station and Bandar, 5 miles from Sukkur town.

Sultankot.—Village and railway flag station, 8 miles from Shikarpur.

Tigar.—*Taluk* of Mehar Sub-division, Shikarpur District.

Ubauro.—*Taluk* of Rohri Sub-division, also chief town and headquarters of the *taluk* of the same name, 70 miles from Rohri. Contains the usual public buildings. Population 2500. Trade in grain, oil, cotton, *ghi*, etc. There is an ancient mosque here (1552). Post office [m. s.].

Warah.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

SHIKARPUR AGENCY.

KHAIRPUR.—Native State, also known as the territory of the Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, is situated in Shikarpur District, to the east of the Indus. Area, 6109 square miles. With the exception of a fertile strip watered by the Indus and the Eastern Nara (a canal which follows an old bed of the Indus), the remainder, three-fourths of the whole area, consists of a series of sand-hill ridges, where cultivation is impossible. The climate is pleasant for four months, but fiercely hot during the remaining eight. The fall of rain is slight, but dust-storms are frequent, and have the effect of cooling the atmosphere to some extent. The principal grains grown in the State are *joar*, *bajra*, wheat, gram, various pulses and cotton. Indigo is also largely cultivated. The chief manufactures are cotton and silk cloth, silver-ware of different kinds, lacquered wood-work, boots, shoes, horse trappings, swords, matchlocks, and earthen pottery for home consumption. Population about 132,000. In point of religion, Hindus numbered about 27,000 of the whole population ; Muhammadans, who are in a great majority 105,000. The Muhammadans mostly belong to the Rajur tribe, which is again sub-divided into numerous families. The Hindu inhabitants are principally Soda Thakurs, or Rajputs who inhabit the extreme eastern part of the State. Their chief food is butter-milk or camel's milk ; and the coarsest grain. Sindhi, Persian, and Baluchi are the languages commonly spoken.

The present chief (His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan, G. C. I. E.) of Khairpur belongs to a Baluchi family, called Talpur. The gross revenue of Khairpur, is collected not in cash but in kind, the Mir receiving one-third of the produce amounting to about Rs. 716,000. From this about Rs. 170,000 must be deducted for *Jagirs* or alienations. The *Jagirdars* are mostly the Mir's own sons and the ladies of his family. The British Collector at Shikarpur acts as a Political Agent in regard to the State.

There are only two courts of justice in the State ; one permanent, and held at the town of Khairpur ; the other of an itinerant nature, always accompanying the Mir wherever he may be. A Hindu officer presides over the former, and two Muhammadan Maulvis, over the latter. All sentences passed by these courts require the Mir's confirmation before they can be carried out. The punishments resorted to in the case of con-

victed persons are generally fine and flogging, with or without imprisonment. The punishment of death is seldom inflicted, but the Mir has the power of life and death throughout his dominions. In civil cases the plaintiff is required to give to the State one-fourth of his claim as costs and expenses; and it is, no doubt, on this account that but few suits are brought in the Mir's courts, the litigating parties preferring to have them settled by means of *panchyats*, or friendly arbitration. Registration is done by Kazis or subordinate officers, and the documents are attested by the *kardars* and *zamindars*. The military force consists of about 500 men fairly mounted, and armed with swords and matchlocks. There are 6 schools in the Sate, with 300 scholars. Persian is specially attended to by Mullas, who, for the instruction they afford, receive 1 pice weekly from the parents of each child. For further information regarding Khairpur town *see* Khairpur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Diji (*Kot Diji*).—Fort in the Khairpur State. Of no importance as a place of strength. A jail has been built below the fort.

Dingi.—Fort in the Khairpur State. Water-supply abundant.

Gambat.—Town with population about 2000. Formerly a centre of cotton-weaving.

Imamgarh.—A ruined fortress in Khairpur State.

Khairpur.—Chief town of the State of that name, and railway station; situated on the Mirwah canal, about 15 miles east of the river Indus, and 88 miles from Shikarpur. The town consists of a collection of mud hovels, intermingled with a few houses of a better class. It is very filthy, and, owing to the excessive heat of the place, and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around it, decidedly unhealthy. The palace, covered with gaudy lacquered tiles of various hues, is situate in the midst of the *bazar* and presents but few points worthy of notice. Outside the town stand the tombs of two Muhammadan saints—Pir Ruhan Zia-ud-din and Haji Jafiar Shahid. Population about 8000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khora.—Village situated on the Abulwaro Canal, about 20 miles from Khairpur town. The population is inconsiderable. There is a small manufacture of coarse cotton cloth.

Ranipur.—Town in Khairpur State, situated 45 miles south-west of Rohri, and 15 due west of Diji fort. Population 7000. Once the seat of a considerable manufacture of cotton cloth.

Tando Lukman.—Town in Khairpur State; situated a short distance north of Khairpur town, on the road to Rohri. It is said to have been founded about 1785, by Lukman Khan Talpur. The place is noted not only for its manufacture of country liquor, but for carved and coloured woodwork, such as cradles, bedposts, small boxes, and other articles.

Tando Masti Khan.—Town in Khairpur State, situated about 13 miles Khairpur town, and 18 miles from Ranipur. Population a , of whom the greater number are Muhammadans. The is founded about 1803 by Wadero Masti Khan. Near it, in a

southerly direction, are the ruins of Kotesar, supposed to have been once a populous place. On the western side are the shrines of Shah Jaro Pir Fazl Nango and Shaikh Makai.

SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR.—A Deccan District in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Ahmednagar District, on the east by the Nizam's Dominions and Akalkot State, on the south by Bijapur District and the Jath, and Patwardhan States, and on the west by Satara, and Poona Districts. Area, 4542 square miles, containing 7 towns and 709 villages. Population 750,689. District headquarters—Sholapur City, 283 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The chief products are (*kharif*)—bajri, *tur*, rice, and cotton; and (*rabi*)—jawari, wheat, and gram.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The chief industries of the District are spinning, weaving, and dyeing. The silks and finer sorts of cotton cloth—such as *dhotis* and woomen's robes—prepared in Sholapur bear a good name. Blankets are also woven in large numbers.

CLIMATE.—The climate, except from March to May, is healthy and agreeable. In the hot season, very hot and oppressive in the day-time, but cool at night. The rainy season is pleasant; the sky is more or less overcast, and the rain falls in heavy showers, alternating with intervals of sunshine. The rainfall is generally unequally distributed, the fall in the western sub-divisions being very scanty compared with that in the east. During the cold season, from November to February, the atmosphere, with keen easterly and north-easterly winds, is clear and bracing.

LANGUAGE.—The language of the District, as of all the Konkan and Deccan, is Marathi, but in the south part of the district Kanarese is also spoken.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into the 7 *talukas* of Karmala, Barsi, Madha, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Sangola, and Malsiras. Revenue 10 lakhs; and the expenditure one lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, and Forest Settlement Officer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, District and Sessions Judge, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Sholapur town *see* Sholapur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akluj.—Town in the Malsiras *Taluka*. Population 2000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Angar.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Sholapur.

Ashti.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Baroti.—Village and railway station, 31 miles from Sholapur.

Barsi.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also municipal and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, distant 20 miles from Barsi Road Station. Population 18,000. Considerable trade is carried on at Barsi,

[illegible] staples being cotton, linseed, and oil, exported chiefly to Bombay. The town has a Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and [illegible] [m. s. t.].

Barsi Road (*Kurduchivadi*).—Railway station, 49 miles [illegible] Sholapur. Passengers for Pandharpur (20 miles), and for Mominabad alig[illegible] [illegible]ict Government Bungalow [illegible] ti[illegible] [m. s. T.].

Bhaloni.—Village with post office [m.].

Dudhni.—Village and railway station, 40 miles from Sholapur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Gherdi.—Village with post office [m. s.], 24 miles from Pandharpur.

Hotgi.—Village and railway junction station [R. & W.], 9 miles [illegible] Sholapur. Passengers for Bijapur change train here. Post office [illegible].

Javla.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Jeur.—Town and railway station, 70 miles from Sholapur; head-quarters station of the Karmala *Taluka*. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m. s. t.]. Dharmasala close to station.

Jinti.—Village with post office [m.].

Kadlas.—Village with post office [m.].

Karabgaon.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Akalkot, and 22 miles from Sholapur. Dharmsala close to station.

Karajgi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kari.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Karkam.—Town in Pandharpur *Taluka* ; situated 13 miles north of Pandharpur. Population 6500. The town has a large weaving and thread dyeing industry, with about 800 looms, chiefly producing cheap cloth for women's robes. The betel-vine is also largely grown. Weekly markets on Mondays, when cattle, grain, and cloth are sold. School and post office [m. s.].

Karmala.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, and municipal town, 10 miles north of the Jeur railway station. Population 5000. Karmala is a large mart for cattle, grain, oil and piece-goods. A weekly market is held on Friday, and the town has a small weaving industry, with 60 looms. An annual fair lasting four days. Dispensary, school, reading-room, and post office [m. s. t.].

Kartruz.—Village and railway station, 94 miles from Sholapur. Frequently visited by the Poona Hunt for pig sticking.

Kem.—Village and railway station, 60 miles from Sholapur. Dharmsala. Annual fair held in February. Post office [m. s. t.].

Khandali.—Village with post office [m.].

Korti.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Kurdu.—Village with post office [m.].

Madha.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also chief town of the *Taluka*

of the same name, and railway station, 39 miles from Sholapur. Population 4400. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, fort (now used to accommodate the sub-divisional offices), and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fair in September-October.

Mahud.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Maindargi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Malsiras.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name; situated on the Poona-Sholapur road, about 70 miles north-west of Sholapur town. Population about 3400. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. Weekly market on Tuesday.

Modnimb—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mohol.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Sholapur and 24 from Pandharpur. Sholapur passengers alight here for Pandharpur, The village of Mohol is 3 miles distant from the station. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nate-puta.—Town situated on the Poona-Sholapur road, 42 miles from Pandharpur, 66 from Satara, and 78 from Sholapur town. Weekly market on Wednesday. About 100 looms prepare blankets valued at Rs. 5000 a year. Population 2500. Dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Pakni.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Sholapur.

Pandharpur (*or the city of Pandhari Vithoba*).—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also chief and municipal town of the *taluka* of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Bhima river, a tributary of the Krishna, 84 miles east of Satara, 112 south-east of Poona, 38 west of Sholapur town, and 31 from Barsi road station. Pony carts are always available. Population 17,000. Pandharpur is one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in the Bombay Presidency. Pandharpur is highly revered by Brahmans, as containing a celebrated temple dedicated to the god Vithoba, an incarnation of Vishnu. Vithoba's temple is near the centre of the part of the town which is considered holy, and is called Pandharikshetra, or the holy spot of Pandhari. In honour of this god three fairs are annually held. At the first of these, in April, the attendance varies from 20,000 to 30,000 persons; at the second, in July, from 100,000 to 150,000; and at the third, in November, from 40,000 to 50,000. Every month, also, four days before the full moon, from 5000 to 10,000 devotees assemble here. Pandharpur has a large annual export trade worth about Rs. 360,000 in *bukn* (sweet-smelling powder), grain-pulse, incense sticks, safflower, oil, *kunku* (red power), maize, parched rice and snuff. Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's courts, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pangaon.—Village with post office [m.].

Pangri.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Pimpalner.—Village with post office [m.].

Pomalwadi—Village and railway station, 88 miles from Sholapur. Bhima river distant half a mile. Dharmsala close to station.

Rajuri—Village with post office [m.].

Ropla.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Sangola.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also municipal town of the *taluka* of the same name; situated 19 miles south-west of Pandharpur. Population 5000. Besides the revenue and police officers of the Sub-division, Sangola has two schools, a post office [m judge's court and a fort.

Sholapur.—*Taluka* of Sholapur District, also chief town, railway station [R.], municipality and head-quarters of the *Taluka* and District of the same name ; situated on the plain of the Sina, 164 miles by rail from Poona. Population 62,000. The old fort (close to the city wall) is falling fast into ruins. The chief industry of Sholapur is the manufacture of silk and cotton cloth. There are spinning and weaving mills for various kinds of cloth, carpets etc. An annual fair, " Makar Sankrant " is held on the embankment of the Shidheshwar tank usually in January, and lasts for a month, when large quantities of grain, cloth, brass and copper-ware, glassware, etc. are disposed of. The cantonment lay south-east of the station, and there was once a strong force here, but the troops have been withdrawn. Moti Bag tank and municipal garden are noticeable here. The Ekruk lake is about seven miles in circumference, from which irrigation is carried out. Protestant Church, Roman Catholic chapel, dak bungalow, dharmsala and post office [m. s. T.]. The climate, except during the months of March, April, and May, is agreeable and healthy.

Sonand.—Village with post office [m.].

Tadval.—Village and railway station, 22 miles from Sholapur.

Tembhurni.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vagdari.—Village with post office [m.].

Vairag.—Town and an important trade centre ; situated 16 miles south-east of Barsi town. Population 6000. Weekly market on Wednesday. Post office [m. s. t.].

Valsang.—Village with post office [m.].

Vangi.—Village with post office [m.].

Velapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Washimbe.—Village and railway station, 80 miles from Sholapur.

SIND.

SIND.—A Province of British India, forming a Commissionership under the Governor of Bombay. It forms the extreme north-western portion of the Bombay Presidency, consisting of the lower valley and the delta of the Indus. Sind derives its name from the river Indus or Sindhu. It is bounded on the north by Baluchistan, and Punjab ; on the south by the Rann of Cutch and the Arabian sea; on the east by the Native States of Jasalmir and Jodhpur in Rajputana ; and on the west by the territories of the Khan of Khelat. Area, 47,789 square miles, containing 25 towns and 3725 villages. Population 2,871,274. Of these nearly three-fourths are Musalmans. The Province of Sind consists of two classes of terri-

tory—(1) the five British Districts (Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar, and Upper Sind Frontier) within the Province ; and (2) the Native State of Khairpur, all of which see separately. The administrative head-quarters are at the city of Kurrachee. The climate is hot and dry. The hot season lasts from March to September ; the cold from October to March. During the latter, in the southern districts, frosts occur. Rain seldom falls, the country being beyond the influence of both monsoons. One consequence of this is an incredible quantity of dust ; the slightest wind raises it in clouds ; and frequently dust-storms occur that almost defy description. Although the greater part of the Province is barren, the banks of the Indus yield rich crops. The chief agricultural products are rice, jawari, bajri, wheat, barley, cotton, oil-seeds, and mung (mug). Sind is also famous for pottery, leather work, and carpets. The languages most spoken are Sindi and Baluchi.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—A Division or Commissionership under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay ; comprises the following 6 Districts—namely, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and a Native State Savantvadi, all of which see separately.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.—The term Southern Maratha Country is a new one, and is applied to territories which were formerly situated between the old Hindu divisions of Maharastra and the Karnatic.

SOUTHERN MARATHA JAGIRS.

SOUTHERN MARATHA JAGIRS.—A group of Native States in Bombay Presidency, under the Political superintendence of the Kolhapur Agency, comprising the following States :—Kolhapur, Sangli, Jamkhandi, Miraj (senior and junior Branch), Kurundwad (senior and junior Branch), Mudhol and Ramdurg, all of which see separately. More than half of the people in these States speak Kanarese, the rest speaking Marathi.

JAMKHANDI.

Jamkhandi.—Native State under the Political Agency of Kolhapur and the South Maratha Jagirs. Jamkhandi lies to the east of Kolhapur. Area, 492 square miles, containing 1 town and 80 villages. Population 85,000. Revenue, Rs. 425,000. Expenditure, 350,000. British tribute, Rs. 20,840. A soft stone of superior quality is found near the village of Marigudi. Chief products—cotton, wheat, the ordinary varieties of pulse and millet. Manufactures—coarse cotton cloth and native blankets, for home consumption. There are 25 schools including 1 English school ; besides 30 indigenous schools ; scholars about 1,500. The Chief, Ramchandra Rao Gopal, *alias* Apa Saheb Patwardhan, a Konkanastha Brahman, ranks as a first class chief of the South Maratha Country. For purposes other than military, he maintains a retinue of 57 horse

and 852 foot soldiers. He holds a *sanad* of ... follows the rule of primogeniture. The chief subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. Jamkhandi is the chief town of the State of the same name, and municipality, 36 miles from Kudchi station. Population about 10,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

KOLHAPUR.

Kolhapur (*Karvira*).—Native State under the Kolhapur ... Southern Maratha Political Agency. It is bounded on the north by the river Warna, which separates it from the British District of Sasara, on the north-east by the river Krishna, separating it from Sangli and Miraj, on the east and south by the District of Belgaum, and on the west by the Sahyadri mountains, which separate it from the Konkan (Savantwadi and Ratnagiri). Kolhapur State comprises portions of the old Hindu divisions of Maharastra and Karnatic—a distinction which is still marked in the language of the people, part of whom speak Marathi, and the remainder Kanarese. Area, 2816 square miles. Population, 913,181. Chief town and capital, Kolhapur, 308 miles from Bombay *via* Poona and Miraj by rail. The Raja (His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, a Maratha) of Kolhapur holds a patent authorizing adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. He is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, and is empowered to try his own subjects for capital offences, without permission from the Political Agent.

Products.—The rainfall is plentiful, and near the Panchganga river, and other rivers the land is very fertile. The principal agricultural products are rice, millet, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, safflower, and vegetables.

Manufactures.—The only manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen cloths, and articles of pottery and hardware. Iron is found in small quantities.

Climate.—Kolhapur enjoys on the whole a temperate climate. In the west, with its heavy rainfall and timber-covered hills and valleys, the air keeps cool throughout the year ; but in the plain dry tracts beyond the hills, suffocating easterly winds prevail from April to June. During the hot weather months, the hill forts, rising about 1000 feet above the plain, afford a pleasant retreat.

Administration.—The State of Kolhapur is divided into six *Petas* or *Talukas* of Kolhapur, Panhala, Alta, Shirol, Gad-Hinglaj and Bhudargad. There are thirteen more or less important estates, including the four feudatories of the Kolhapur Raj, viz. Kagal, Bavra, and Inchalkaranji, Jagat-guru, Guru Maharaj, Torgal, Kapsi, Dattaji Rao, Datwad, Himmat Bahadur, Sar Lashkar, and Parankar ; their chiefs pay a *nazar* or tribute to Kolhapur on succession, and also usually an annual contribution. Accounts of them will be found under their respective names ; the principal are Vishalgarh, Bavra, Kagal, and Inchalkaranji. The gross annual revenue of Kolhapur State is 32 lakhs. The income of the Chief is about Rs. 16,75000. The Rajah traces his descent from the Maratha chief Shivaji. He maintains a military force of ... and ... 150 men. Exclusive of a few missionary institutions

there are in all 175 schools. There is also a Provincial C[illegible] total number of pupils 11,000. There is a native library, an [illegible] rooms supported by the State. Strength of police, 600 men. The ce[illegible] ral jail is at Kolhapur. There are 13 subordinate jails. The [illegible]graph and postal systems are maintained by the British Government. Poli[illegible] cal Officers—Political Agent with an Assistant. Durbar Officials—The Council of administration includes Diwan and President of the Council, Chief Judge, and Chief Revenue Officer. The other ministerial officers are the District Magistrate and District officer, Assistant Judge, Sadar Amin, Munsiff, Mamlatdar, Chief police officer and Faujdar, Durbar Surgeon, State Executive Engineer, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, a Reverend of American Presbyterian Mission, Deputy Educational Inspector, Principal of Rajaram College, a Professor and 2 Lecturers, and Lady Superintendent Girls' school. For further information regarding Kolhapur town *see* Kolhapur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajra.—*Taluka* of Inchalkaranji State, also chief town and head-quarters of the *taluka* of the same name; situated on the confluence of the Hiranyakesi and Chitri rivers, about 45 miles from Kolhapur. There is a waterfall called the Ramtirtha, distant 1 mile from Ajra. Close to the waterfall is a temple of Ramlinga, where an annual fair is held in the month of Magh (Shivratra festival). Ajra is noted for its rice. It contains Mamlatdar's and Munsiff's courts, police station, Anglo-vernacular school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Alta.—*Peta* or *Taluka* of Kolhapur State. Head-quarters at Hatkalangda. Population 4752, mostly Jains.

Bavda.—Village 3 miles from Kolhapur town. The Kolhapur Light Infantry Lines are located here.

Bavda.—Native State, situated on the top of the Sahyadri Hills, 24 miles from Kolhapur. The capital of the State is at Gagan Bavda. Population 1200. The chief holds the title of Pant Amatya, and administers his State in person. Contains Bavdekar's Palace, a fort, Karbhari's office and post office [m. s.]. Annual fair is held in the first week of the month of Chaitra (March).

Bhosa.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Bhudargad.—*Peta* or *Taluka* of Kolhapur State. Head-quarters at Gargoti.

Gad-Hinglaj.—*Peta* of Kolhapur State, and chief town of the *Peta* of the same name; situated on the Hiranyakeshi river, about 32 miles south of Kolhapur. Population 5836. Mamlatdar's and Munsiff's courts and post office [m. s. t.]. Close to the town is a Samangad fort, near which, an annual fair is held in the month of Magh (Shivratra festival) in honor of the several Hindu temples named Bhimsagari.

Gargoti.—Town and head-quarters of the Bhudargad *Peta*: situated on the bank of the river Vedganga, near Nipani town. Population 1900. Mamlatdar's office.

Hatkalangda.—Town and head-quarters of Alta *Peta*; also rail-

office, dharmsala, a Muhammadan mosque and two Hindu temples.

Inchalkaranji.—Native State, feudatory to the Kolhapur principality, within the Political Agency of Kolhapur and the South Maratha Country. Area, 201 square miles. Population 60,000. Gross revenue, 2 4,660. There are 13 schools with 900 pupils. The family of the chief who ranks among the first-class chiefs of the south Maratha Country is Brahmans. The chief (Narayan Rao Govind with the title of Ghorpade) administers his State in person. He holds no *sanad* authorizing adoption; his house follows the rule of primogeniture. He pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 2000 to Kolhapur. Inchalkaranji, the chief town of the State of the same name and municipality; situated on the Panchganga river, 18 miles east of Kolhapur. Population 11,200. Bi-weekly market. Karbhari and Munsiff hold their offices here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jotibas's Hill.—Hill of Jotiba, situated close by the Panhala road, is covered by a labyrinth of sacred temples and gateways. None of the present temples is of great age. Pawala caves, near Jotiba's Hill are also worth a visit. Jotiba is about 2600 feet above the sea.

Kagal.—Native State, subordinate to Kolhapur; watered by the Dudhganga and Vedganga rivers. Area, 129 square miles. Population 5 ,000. Gross revenue, Rs. 211,960. Pays a yearly tribute of Rs. 2000 to Kolhapur. The chief (with the title of Ghatge, a Maratha) administers his estate in person. His family has no *sanad* authorizing adoption; succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Retinue, 41 armed police and militia; 10 schools, with 700 pupils. Kagal is the chief town of the State of that name, and municipality; 12 miles south of Kolhapur. Population 7000. Two palaces, old and new, a temple of Ram, a school and post office [m. s. t.].

Kapshi.—*Jagir* and chief town of the State of the same name situated on the bank of the Chitragupta river, 27 miles from Kolhapur. Population 3768. The chief holds the title of *Senapati*, and administers his State in person. A temple of Dwarkabai Saheb and a mosque are the objects of interest here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Katkol.—Town and head-quarters of the *Peta* of same name; situated near Ramdurg, 85 miles from Kolhapur and 13 miles from Ramdurg. Population 5000, mostly Lingayats. Mahalkari's office.

Kavlapur.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kavtha-Mahankal.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kolhapur.—Capital of Kolhapur State, and residence of the Chief; situated on the south bank of the river Panchganga, or lies opposite a gap in the Sahyadri Hills; 189 miles from Poona, and 115 miles from Belgaum. Population 44,269. Kolhapur has long been held in high esteem for the antiquity of its sacred shrines; and all current legends state that the present capital originally existed as a purely religious settlement, of which the great temple dedicated to the goddess Mahalakshmi remains to mark the site. The cloisters, which formerly surrounded this great temple, now lie buried many feet under the surface of the earth which appears to have undergone at no distant period a serious

convulsion. The extreme antiquity of Kolhapur is borne out by the numerous Buddhist remains that have been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood, and notably by a crystal relic casket found in a large *stupa*, about 1880, bearing on its lid an inscription in Asoka characters of the 3rd century B. C. Small temples are frequently brought to light by excavations. It is believed that Karvira is the older and more important capital of the State, and that the transfer of the political capital, from Karvira to the originally religious settlement of Kolhapur, was probably necessitated by some convulsion of nature of which there are so many evidences in the neighbourhood of Kolhapur. The ancient Karvira is now a petty village on the north side of the present town of Kolhapur. The following are the objects notable here—the shrine of Amba Bai, the tutelary deity of Kolhapur ; the Albert Edward Hospital ; the Town Hall ; the High School ; the Rajwada or old Palace with Darbar-room on the second story ; the Native General Library ; and the Political Agent's House. A Nagarkhana, or " music Gallery " forms the entrance to the Palace square. North of the town is a sacred spot, the Brahmapuri hill, where the Brahmans undergo cremation. About 100 yards north of this, close to the Panchganga river, is what is called the Rani's Garden, where the bodies of the ruling family are burned. Municipal office, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Malkapur.—Chief town and capital of the Vishalgad State ; situated on the Shali river, 28 miles west of Kolhapur town. Population 2643. Contains Pratinidhi's palace, Karbhari's office, Munsiff's court and post office [m. s.].

Narsoba-Vadi.—Village and municipality in Kolhapur State ; situated on the confluence of the Krishna and Panchganga rivers, 9 miles from Miraj. Narsoba-Vadi is one of the sacred places in the Southern Maratha Country. Its chief interest is in the temple where the foot-prints of Narashiva Saraswati (an incarnation of Dattatraya) are enshrined. The chief gathering is at the end of Ashvin, when from 8 to 10 thousand pilgrims attend. Post office [m. s.].

Panhala.—*Taluka* or *Peta* of Kolhapur State, also the hill-fort, and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated 12 miles north-west of the Kolhopur town. There is an excellent road all the way right into the fort. At 7 mile from Kolhapur, tonga ponies should be changed. The last 5 mile is a steep ascent. Panhala is 2992 feet above sea-level, and though not so high as Mahableshwar, the climate is cooler. The fortress of Panhala contains old Rajwada, Political Agent's and travellers' bungalows, and Mamlatdar's office. Population 1350.

Pawangarh.—Hill-fort, situated about 1500 yards from the east gate of Panhala. The fort was stormed by a British force on 1st December, 1844.

Raibag.—*Peta* or *Taluka* of Kolhapur State, also chief town of the *Peta* of the same name, and railway station, 32 miles from Miraj. Mamlatdar's court and post office [m.].

Rukdi.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Kolhapur.

Sankeshwar.—Petty State and town in the Kolhapur State; situat-

ed 24 miles from Kolhapur. The chief is the high priest of the Shevait sect called 'Shankaracharya,' who has powers to decide religious matters of all the Hindus except the Vaishnavas. Sankeshwar has a large traffic carried on by about 60 traders, who export cotton and import dry cocoanuts, dates, spices, and curry stuff. The ordinary industry is the weaving of waist-cloths, women's robes, and blankets. Three schools, an old temple, a monastery and post office [m. s. t.].

Shirol.—*Peta* of Kolhapur State, and chief town of the *Peta* of the same name; situated on the bank of the Panchganga river, 30 miles east of Kolhapur. Population 6102. Mamlatdar's and Munsiff's courts, State stable, and post office [m. s.]

Shirol Road (*Udgaon*).—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Shirol. Post office [m. s. t.].

Torgal.—*Jahagir* and chief town of the estate of the same name, situated near Katkol town, about 90 miles from Kolhapur. Population 1609. The chief (who holds the title of Shinde), resides here and administers his State in person. Post office [m.].

Vadgaon.—Village with population 5554. Weekly market. Post office [m. s.].

Vishalgad.—Native State and fort, about 36 miles from Malkapur. Area, 235 square miles. Population about 32,000. Revenue, Rs. 126,000. The ruler of this State, with the title of Pratinidhi or vicegerent, is a feudatory of Kolhapur, paying a yearly tribute of Rs. 5980. The family follow the rule of primogeniture. The chief maintains a retinue of 61 followers. There are four schools, with about 300 pupils. The capital of the State is Malkapur.

KURUNDWAD.

Kurundwad.—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country. This State at present consists of two divisions, one belonging to the elder ruler of Kurundwad, and the other to the younger chiefs. The elder division comprises two towns, Kurundwad and Tikota, and 37 villages. The junior division comprises 34 villages.

The elder chief's estate contains an area of 182 square miles, and a population of 36000 persons. The staple products are millet, rice, wheat, and cotton. Coarse country cloth and articles of native female apparel are the principal manufactures. The present senior Chief (Chintamanrao Raghunath, a Brahman), administers his estate in person. He ranks as a first-class *sardar*, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 110,000. British tribute, Rs. 9610; military force 268 men. The family of the chief hold a *sanad* of adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture. Five schools with 200 pupils.

The share of the younger chiefs contains an area of 114 square miles, and a population of 26,000. The arrangement entered into by the senior branch is considered as binding upon the younger chiefs. The present head of the younger chiefs is Ganpat Rao Harihar. He administers his estate in person. Revenue, Rs. 102,830. Military force, 304 men.

Kurundwad, chief town of the State of the same name and muni-

cipality ; situated on the right bank of the Panchganga river, close to its junction with the Kistna. The town is the residence of the representatives of both branches of the ruling family, and was formerly well protected, but the defences are now mostly in ruins. It has no public buildings of any interest, save the palace of the Chiefs, and a temple dedicated to Vishnu. Outside the town, and distant about a mile, is a fine masonry bathing *ghat* on the Kistna. The water-supply is dependent on the Panchganga, from which a windmill pump raises the water for the town. The town contains charitable dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Population about 7500.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Angol.—Town with post office [m.], in Belgaum District.

Tikota.—Town in Kurundwad State, situated about 12 miles west of Bijapur. Population 6000. Contains the remains of a large sarai native inn and post office [m.].

MIRAJ.

Miraj (*Senior Branch*).—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country. Area, 340 square miles, containing 2 towns and 55 villages. Population 83,000. It was a grant from the Peshwa to member of the Patwardhan family. As in the rest of the Deccan, the climate is always dry, and is oppressively hot from March to May. The principal products are millet, wheat, gram, sugar-cane, and cotton. Coarse country cloth and native musical instruments are the chief manufactures. The present chief (Gangadhar Rao Ganpat, a Brahman) ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country. He has power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 319,196. British tribute, Rs. 12560. Military force, 550 men. Police force, 325. The family holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption ; succession follows the rule of primogeniture. There are 30 schools, besides 16 indigenous schools, with 2200 pupils. Miraj is the chief town of the State of the same name, municipality, railway junction station [R.], and residence of the chief ; situated near the Kistna river, a few miles south-east of Sangli. Population 21,000. A mosque, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Miraj (*Junior Branch*).—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country. Area, 208 square miles, containing 35 villages. Population 31,000. The history of this branch of the family is the same as that of the Senior Branch (*vide supra*). The present chief (Annasaheb Patwardhan, a Brahman) ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has the express power to try his own subjects only for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent. He is a minor, and the affairs of his State are managed by Joint Administrators under superintendence of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 256,239, of which tribute of Rs. 6410 is paid to the British Government. Military force, 270 men, Police force, 220 men. The family holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption, and follows the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. There are 18 schools in the State, with about 1000 pupils.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Budhgaon.—Town in Miraj (junior branch) State, containing a dispensary and post office [m. s.].

Lakshmeshwar.—Town and municipality in Miraj State [illegible]. Post office [illegible].

MUDHOL.

Mudhol.—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country, lies south of Jamkhandi. Area, 362 square miles. Containing 2 towns and 77 villages. Population 53,000. The climate is very dry, the heat from March to May being oppressive. The principal agricultural products are *joar*, wheat, gram, and cotton. Cotton cloth and articles of native female apparel are the chief manufactures. The chief of Mudhol State belongs to the Bhonsla family, said to be descended from a common ancestor of Sivaji. The family held a high position at the court of Bijapur, from which it received the lands it still holds. The present chief (Bala Saheb Ghorpade, a Maratha) administers his estate in person. He is officially recognised as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country. There is one civil court. An appeal lies to the chief, who has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. Revenue, Rs. 218,487. British tribute, Rs. 2672. Military force, 444 men. The family of the chief hold a title authorizing adoption, and follow the rule of primogeniture in matters of succession. There are 21 schools in the State, with 1000 pupils. Mudhol is the chief town of the State of the same name; situated 33 miles from Bagalkot. Population 6000. Contains dispensary and post office [m. s. t.]. Nearest railway station Kudchi, 40 miles.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Mahalingpur.—Town in the Mudhol State, with population 5000. Contains dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

RAMDURG.

Ramdurg.—Native State under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country. Area, 140 square miles. Population 30,000, dwelling in 1 town and 37 villages. The general appearance of the country is that of a plain surrounded by undulating lands, and occasionally intersected by ranges of hills. The river Malaprabha flows through the State, and is utilized for irrigation. Indian millet, wheat, gram and cotton form the chief agricultural products. Coarse cotton cloth is the principal manufacture. The climate is the same as that of the Deccan generally; the heat from March to May is oppressive. The chief of Ramdurg (a Brahman) ranks officially as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. The family of the chief hold a title authorizing adoption, and follow the rule of [illegible]iture. Revenue, Rs. 124,000. Military force, 550 men. Ten [illegible] 600 pupils. Ramdurg is the chief town of the State of that name, 10 miles from Katkol. Population 7000. Contains a fort, chief's palace, dispensary, and post office [m

SANGLI.

Sangli.—Native State in the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country, consisting of six separate divisions. Area, 896 square miles, of which about 91 square miles are under forest. Population 200,000, dwellings in 5 towns and 235 villages. The country generally consists of undulating plains, with some ridges of hills. The chief of Sangli is a member of the Patwardhan family, whose founder Haribhat, a Kokanastha Brahman, rose to military command under the first Peshwa, and received grants of land on condition of military service. Revenue, 11 lakhs. The family hold a title authorizing adoption. The present chief is Dhundi Rao Chintaman, *alias* Tatia Saheb, a Brahman. He ranks as a first-class Sardar in the Southern Maratha Country, and has power to try capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. This power, however, applies to his own subjects only. Police force, 475 men ; of these, 43 are mounted, 24 are employed in the State band, and 110 are armed. There are 60 schools of which 4 Girl's and 4 Anglo-vernacular. The number of pupils is 3700. There are also 36 indigenous schools. Sangli is the chief town of the State of the same name, and municipality ; situated on the river Kristna, a little north of the confluence of the Warna, and north-east of Kolhapur, 3 miles from Sangli Road station. Population 13,000. The fort, in which is the chief's place and most of the public offices, was built about 80 years ago. Dispensary and 10 schools, including one for girls, a temple and post office [m. s. t.].

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Haripur.—Town in Sangli State ; situated on the bank of the Krishna, 4 miles from Sangli. Post office [m. s.].

Mangalvedha.—Town and municipality in the State of Sangli ; situated 90 miles from Sangli. Population 9500. Judging from the remains of an old temple, the place must have been of some importance and wealth. Three schools and post office [m. s. t.].

Rabkavi.—Town and an important trade centre ; situated 24 miles from Kudchi railway station. Population 5000. There are 4 schools, one being for girls. Silk is dyed and made up into various articles of clothing. Cotton is also dyed to some extent, with the permanent dye known as *suranji*. Post office [m. s. t.].

Shahpur.—Town and municipality, also the most important trading place in Sangli State ; situated 1 mile from Belgaum. The population (10,000) is chiefly composed of bankers, traders, and weavers. Silk-dyeing is carried to a great extent. Dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Terdal.—Town in Sangli State ; situated on the right bank of the Kristna river, 18 miles from Kudchi station. Population 6000. Formerly Terdal was a walled town, but the battlements are now in ruins. Jain temple, two schools, a dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

SAVNUR.

Savnur.—*Jagir*, in the east of the Dharwar Collectorate. Area, 70 square miles. Population 15,000 in 1 town and 23 villages. The

principal products are cotton, jawari, rice, kulti, mug, cocoanuts, castor oil-seeds, tur, pan and sugar-cane. Some trade in grain. The betel-leaf grown in the Savnur gardens is celebrated for its superior quality. The reigning family are Muhammadans of Afghan descent. During the minority of the Nawab, the State is managed by the Collector of Dharwar as Political Agent. Police force, 66 men. Revenue, Rs. 50,000. Savnur is the chief town of the State of same name; situated 40 miles south-east of Dharwar. Population 8000. The town is nearly circular, and covers an area of three-quarters of a square mile. It is enclosed by a ditch with 8 gates, 3 of which are ruined. Three schools, dispensary and post offi[illegible]t.]. Annual fair.

SURAT.

SURAT.—District in Guzerath; being bounded on the north by Broach District, and by the Gaekwar's territory; on the south by Thana and the Portuguese territory of Daman; on the east by the States of Baroda, Rajpipla, Bansda, and Dharampur; and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 1662 square miles, containing 9 tows and 788 villages. Population 649,989. District head-quarters—Surat City, 167 miles from Bombay by rail.

PRODUCTS.—The principal agricultural products are rice, jawari, cotton, pulse, castor oil, wheat, nagli, bajri (chiefly in the northern), and sugar-cane and plantain (chiefly in the southern *talukas*). Other crops of less extensive growth are flax, tobacco, vegetable etc.

MANUFACTURES.—The spinning and weaving of cotton holds the first place, employing almost the entire female population, both rural and urban, except amongst the aboriginal tribes. Silk brocade and embroidery are also largely manufactured by handlooms.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Surat varies greatly with the distance from the sea. In the neighbourhood of the coast, under the influence of the sea-breeze, which is carried up the creeks, an equable temperature prevails: but from 8 to 10 miles inland, the breeze ceases to blow. The coast possesses a much lighter rain-fall than the interior. Pardi in the south, and Mandvi in the north-east, have a bad reputation for unhealthiness.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into the eight *Talukas* of Pardi, Balsar, Chikhli, Jalalpur, Bardoli, Mandvi, Surat (or Choryasi) and Olpad. Revenue, 40 lakhs. *District Staff.*—Collector and Magistrate, with an Assistant, Treasury Deputy Collector, District Deputy Collector, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, District Judge, Judge of Small Cause Court, 2 Subordinate Judges, City Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail). Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and 2 Executive Engineers. For further information regarding Surat (

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Abrama.—Village, 20 miles from Surat. Nearest railway station, Valsha. Post office [m. s. t.].

Adajan.—Village, 7 miles from Surat. Post office [m.].

Amalsad.—Village and railway station [W.], 28 miles from Surat. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ambika.—River, rises in the Bansda hills ; flows through Baroda territory and Surat District, and falls into the sea, 15 miles south of the Purna.

Amroli.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Surat. Post office [m.].

Auranga.—River, rising in the Dharampur hills, and falling into the sea about 8 miles south of the Ambika.

Bansda.—*Taluka* of Surat District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name. Contains Mamlatdar's office, dispensary, school and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhatha.—Village with post office [m.].

Bilimora.—Town and railway station [W.], situated on the bank of the river Ambika, 16 miles from Naosari. It is the seat of a town magistrate, and has a customs-house, dispensary, vernacular school and post office [m. s. t.]. Contains also Government bungalow and a Parsi tower of Silence. A considerable amount of castor-oil is manufactured.

Bodhan.—Village and place of pilgrimage in the Mandvi *taluka*. Population about 4000. The fair is held when the planet Jupiter enters the constellation of the Lion, an event which happens every twelve years, about 2000 people attend, the majority being from Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad Districts, and from Baroda and Rajpipla territory. The temple contains the image of Gautameshwar Mahadeo, in whose honour the fair is held. The temple holds lands free of rent. Post office [m. s.].

Buhari.—Village with post office [m.].

Bulsar (*Valsad*).—*Taluka* of Surat District, also railway station, [T. W.], port and municipal town ; situated on the small river Auranga (Oorunga), 43 miles from Surat. Population 14,000. Bulsar is well placed for trade both by sea and by land. There are manufactures of cloth for wearing apparel and for sails, silks for women's robes, and bricks, tiles, and pottery. This place is occasionally used as a rest-camp, and near it is the village of Tithul on the sea-coast, where many inhabitants of Guzerath resort in the hot season. Besides the ordinary subdivisional revenue and police offices, the town has a subordinate Judge's court, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Chikhli.— of Surat District, also town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 5000. Besides the usual revenue courts and police offices, Chikhli contains a dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Chorasi(*Chaurasi*).—*Taluka* of Surat District. Head-quarters at Surat city.

Dumas.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Dungri.—Village and railway station [W.], 37 miles from Surat.

Jalalpur.—*Taluka* of Surat District, and chief town of the *Taluka* of same name. Contains Mamlatdar's court and post office [m. s. t.].

Kadod.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khergam.—Village with post office [m.].

Kolak.—Port in the Pardi *Taluka*, situated at the mouth of the Kolak river, where the channel is 498 feet broad, and can only be crossed by boats. Vessels of 60 tons can enter and find a good landing. Beyond the bar are the beds of oysters for which the Kolak is famous.

Mandvi.—*Taluka* of Surat District and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, and municipality with population 5000. Mamlatdar's office, five schools with 400 scholars, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Maroli.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Surat.

Mota.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Olpad.—*Taluka* of Surat District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name. Population 4500. Contains Mamlatdar's and Sub-judge's Courts, police station, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Palsana.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pardi.—*Taluka* of Surat District, also chief town and head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name, and railway station [W.], 49 miles from Surat. Mamlatdar's Court, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Rander.—Town in the Chorasi *Taluka*, and municipality ; situated on the right bank of the Tapti, 2 miles above Surat city. Population 10,000. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sarbhon.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Sayan.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Surat and 5 miles from Kathor.

Songad.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Surat.—Chief city, municipality, railway station [W. & R.], and administrative head-quarters of Surat District ; situated on the southern bank of the river Tapti ; distant from the sea 14 miles by water, 10 miles by land. It is the third largest town in the Presidency. Formerly it was of great commercial importance, and merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia met there to traffic. Gradually its trade has been diverted to Bombay, but it still exports much cotton and grain. There are several cotton mills in Surat, but its industries compared with other large towns are very few, sandalwood carved work being the one of most interest. The old Dutch and the English tombs, the clock Tower, the fort, and the new hospital are worth visiting. There are also four Muhammadan mosques and the tombs of the Bohras which deserve a visit. There are two chief Parsi fire temples, built in 1823. The Hindu sect of the Wallabhacharis has three temples. The Swami Narayan temple, with three white domes, is visible all over the city. The Shravaks, or Jains have 42 temples. A travellers' bungalow on the river bank, a large Serai for Natives near the station, besides several dharmasalas &c. in the city. Post office [m. s. T.]. Conveyances can be obtained at the railway station.

Suvali.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Tapti.—Lighthouse, situated on the mainland near Vanx's tomb, at the mouth of the Tapti river, and opposite the village of Dumas, 18 miles west of Surat. It consists of a circular tower of brick, with a spiral stone stair inside. The height of the lantern above high water is 91 feet. It shows a single white, fixed dioptric light, of order four, which illuminates an area of 90 square miles, and is visible from the deck of a ship 15 miles distant.

Udvada.—Village and railway station, 55 miles from Surat. The village is about 4 miles from the station. The population consists almost entirely of Parsees, and there is a famous fire-temple here, said to be the oldest in India, to which crowds of Parsees repair during the months of Adur (May-June) and Ardebehest (October-November). Post office [m. s. t.].

Untdi.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Vadcha.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Surat.

Valod.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vapi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Variav.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Vyara.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

SURAT AGENCY.

SURAT AGENCY.—A small group of Native States, under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Surat. The group consist of the Sidi (Musalman) Principality of Sachin, comprising a number of isolated tracts within the British District of Surat ; and the estates of the Rajas of Bansda and Dharampur (all of which see separately) ; situated in the hilly tracts between the Districts of Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, and Surat. Area, 1220 square miles. Population 152,000 dwelling in 1 town and 378 villages. The gross revenue of these States is Rs. 620,000.

Bansda (*Vansda*).—Native State within the Political Agency of Surat, in the Province of Guzerath. Area, 384 square miles, containing 87 villages ; population 35,000. Revenue, Rs. 170,000 ; expenditure nearly Rs. 150,000, and British tribute, Rs. 1500. The country is hilly and full of jungles. The climate is unhealthy, fevers and other diseases prevailing throughout the year. Products—rice, gram, and pulse ; manufactures—cotton tape, mats, fans, baskets, and coarse woollen carpets and cloth. The family of the chief are Hindus of Rajput extraction, claiming descent from the Solanki race of princes. The ruins of the fortified enclosure near Bansda, and of several temples and works of irrigation, point to a former period of prosperity. The chief, who bears the title of Raja, maintains a military force of 150 men, with 2 field and 12 other guns. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. The family follows the rule of primogeniture, and has received a *sanad*, or patent, authorizing adoption. There are 9 boys' schools and 1 girls' school in the State, with about 500 pupils. At Unai, within the limits of this State, and 7 miles from Bansda, is a hot spring, the temperature of which is generally but little below boiling point ; but once a year, at the time of the March full moon, the heat abates suffici-

in Guz
office [

Dharampur.—Native State within the P
It lies east of Bulsar, near the W[illegible] Ghats
the State is cultivable ; the rest [illegible]
jungle. Grain, timber, and the flo[illegible]
There are 8 schools in the State Ar[illegible]
town and 272 villages. Revenue, R[illegible]
Maharana Sri Narayandevji Ramdevji, a S[illegible]
salute of 9 guns, and has power to try h[illegible]
without the express permiss[illegible]
victed of murder are punish[illegible]
nisters the State himself, and maintains a military force of [illegible]
4 field guns. The house follows the rule of primogeniture [illegible] of succession, and holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption. Dharampur is the chief town of the State of the same name. Population 5100. Three vernacular schools, one of them for girls. There is al[illegible]
post office [m. s.]. Nearest railway station, Bulsa

Sachin.—Native State within the Political Agency of Surat. It lies 9 miles south of Surat city. Area, 42 square miles, containing 19 [illegible]. Population 16,000. The climate is healthy, and the usual [illegible] are cultivated, as well as cotton and sugar-cane. Yarn and coarse cloth are manufactured. The chief (Nawab Sidi Najaf Ali Khan, an Abyssinian) is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and has power to try for capital offences, without the express permission of the Political Agent, his own subjects only. The family hold a title authorizing adoption, and [illegible]sion follows the rule of primogeniture. Revenue, Rs. 187,000. [illegible]re 15 schools, with nearly 1000 pupils. Only 5 villages have no schools. Sachin is the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station about 2 miles from the town. Population 1200. The town contains the palace of the Nawab, a small fort, court-house, jail, dispensary, dharmasala, and post office [m. s. t.]. The roads are lighted and watered.

THANA.

THANA (or the *Northern Konkan*).—District lies along the coast north of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Daman, and by Surat District ; on the south by Kolaba District ; on the east by the Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona ; and on the west by the Arabian sea. Area, 3935 square miles, containing 8 towns and 1883 villages. Population 904,868. District head-quarters, Thana town, 21 miles from Bombay by rail.

Products.—Rice and *nagli* are the chief products ; *urid* and gram [illegible]wn to a little extent. Ordinary garden crops, such as sugar-[illegible]ains, betel leaves, ginger, and cocoanuts are grown on the coast. [illegible] agriculture, the making of salt is the most important industry

of the District. There are many fishing villages on the coast, and many distilleries of spirit throughout the District.

CLIMATE.—The climate being exceedingly moist for fully half the year. The prevailing disease is fever.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into ten *Talukas* of Dahanu, Mahim, Bessein, Salsette, Kalyan, Bhiwndi, Shahpur, Vada, Murbad and Karjat. Revenue, about 33 lakhs ; expenditure nearly Rs. 125,000. *Administrative Staff*—Collector and Magistrate with 2 Assistants, Treasury Deputy Collector, Forest Settlement officer, Assistant Conservator, Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, District and Sessions Judge with an Assistant, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Jail, Superintendent of Police, Head Master High School, Deputy Educational Inspector, Civil Surgeon and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Thana town *see* Thana.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agashi.—Town and port in the Bassein *Taluka*, 10 miles north of Bassein, and 3 miles west of Virar station. Population 7000. Agashi derives a great trade with Bombay in plantains and betel leaves, its dried plantains being the best in the District. There is a Portuguese school here, and a large temple of Bhavanishankhar (1691), which enjoys a yearly grant from Government of Rs. 50. The bathing place close to the temple has the reputation of effecting the cure of skin diseases. Post office [m. s.].

Amarnath (*Amburnath*).—Small village and railway station, 17 miles from Thana. Population about 300. The old Hindu temple, situated in a pretty valley less than a mile east of the village, is interesting as a specimen of genuine Hindu architecture, possibly dating as far back as the 11th century A. D. The principal sculptures are, a three-headed figure with a female on his knee, probably intended to represent Mahadeo and Parvati ; and on the south-east side of the Vimana, Kali. The sculpture, both on the pillars of the hall and round the outside, shows a skill not surpassed by any temple in the Presidency.

Andheri.—Village and railway station [W.], 22 miles from Thana. *via* Dadar station. Post office [m. s.].

Arnala.—Island with a strong fort, situated 8 miles north of Bassein, off the mouth of the Waitarna river.

Asangaon.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Thana.

Atgaon.—Village and railway station, 38 miles from Thana. The lake forming part of the Tansa Water Works project for an additional water-supply to the City of Bombay, is situated 8 miles from this station.

Badlapur.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Thana.

Bandra(*Bandora, Vandra*).—Municipal town and railway station [W.], situated at the southern extremity of Salsette, at the point where that island is connected with the island of Bombay by a causeway and arched stone bridge ; 9 miles north of Bombay, and 18 miles from Thana *via* Dadar station. Bandra is a favourite sea-shore resort ; it is nearly surrounded by water, and is cooler than Bombay. The town has a dispensary, dharmasala, and post office [m. s. T.].

Bassein (*Wasai*).—*Taluka* of
municipality of the *Taluka* of the sa
Population ort with the ruins stands on the ci
away from ld town surrounded by walls and
contains the ruins of the cathedral of St. J ches built
by Roman Catholic missionaries in the 1 s. Close
se venerable ruins is a modern temple of Shiva. Contains Mamlat
and Sub-judge's courts and post office [m. s. T.].

Bassein Road.—Railway station [W], about 5 miles from the town. The station is connected with the island of Salsette by two long iron bridges, from the most southerly of which a distant view of the famous ruins is obtained. Dak and traveller's bungalows near the ruins.

Belapur.—Seaport in Thana Distri

Bhandup.—Seaport in Salsette *talu* railway station. [illegible] south-west of Thana town. There is a large arrack distillery close to the station.

Bhayandar.—Railway station [W], on the south edge of the Bassein creek, 36 miles from Thana, *via* Dadar station. The Kaman durg hills and Ghodbandar are worth visiting here. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bhiwndi.—*Taluka* of Thana District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name, 10 miles north of Thana. Population 14000. Together with the neighbouring village of Nizampur, Bhiwndi forms a municipality. The population and mercantile importance of this place are on the increase. There is a Mamlatdar's office, a sub-judge's court, a dispensary and a post office [m. s. T.].

Bhor Ghat.—Pass across the Western Ghats, 40 miles south-east of Bombay, and about the same distance north-west of Poona. In former times, the Bhor Ghat was considered the key of the Deccan. The beautiful scenery of the Mountains, and the remarkable character of the incline, make the passage of the Bhor Ghat one of the most remarkable stages in Indian travel. The Ghat is nearly 16 miles in length. There are 26 tunnels and 8 viaducts, and there are several smaller bridges and culverts here.

Boisar.—Village and railway station [W], 72 miles from Thana.

Borivli (*Dysur*).—Village and railway station [W.], 30 miles from Thana *via* Dadar station. Borivli is near the caves of Montpezir, and the ruins of a Jesuit Monastery to which large numbers of Roman Catholic periodically repair. The famous Kanheri caves are 4 miles from this station.

Campoli (*Khapoli*).—Village and railway station 50 miles from Thana, and 24 miles from Panwell. Contains a fine tank and temple to Mahadeo, built by Nana Fadanavis, the celebrated Peshwas [illegible] Post office [m. s.].

Chauk.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Chembur.—Village with post office [m.].

Chinchni.—Town, situated on the north bank of the Chinchni-Tarapur creek, about 6 miles west of the Vangaon railway station, and [illegible] miles [illegible] south of Dahanu. Vernacular school and dispensary.

Chinchowli.—Village and railway station, 37 miles from Thana.

Dahanu.—*Taluka* of Thana District; and seaport town in the *Taluka* of the same name. Contains Mamlatdar's and sub-judge's courts, and post office [m. s. t.]. Small fort on the north bank of the Dahanu river, or creek.

Dahanu Road.—Railway station, 2 miles from Dahanu town.

Dativre (*Dantivra*).—Seaport in the Mahim *Taluka*, 10 miles south-east of Mahim. Near the town is a small ruined fort.

Deheri.—Village with post office [m.].

Dharavi.—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Diva.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Thana.

Elephanta (*Gharapuri*).—Village of excavation, and an island in Bombay harbour, about 6 miles (an hour's sail from the Mazagon or Appollo Pier) from Bombay city, and 4 from the shore of the mainland. It was named *Elephanta* by the Portuguese, from a large stone-elephant which stood near the old landing-place on the south side of the island. The caves are called *Lanies* by the Natives. The chief objects which attract the visitor are the temples dedicated to the Ardhanareshwar (half-male, half-female divinity), the Siva and Parvati, the Linga shrine with Dwarpals, the trimurti or (three faced Bust), the place of the birth of Ganesh, also the places where Ravan attempting to remove Kailas, and Daksha's sacrifice destroyed. An annual religious fair is held here at the Sivaratra, the greatest of the Sivaite festivals.

Ghat Cooper.—Railway station, 8 miles from Thana.

Gholvad.—Town and railway station, 92 miles from Thana *via* Dadar station. Population under 2000. Post office [m.].

Ghorbandar (*Ghod bandar*).—Port in Salsette *Taluka*; situated on the left bank of Bassein creek, 10 miles north-west of Thana. Population about 700. The customs' divisions called after Ghorbandar comprises 5 ports, viz., Rai Uttan, Manori, Bandra, Vesava, and Ghorbandar. Rest-house on the shore with accommodation for over fifty travellers. Portuguese architectural remains. The traders in Ghorbandar are Agris, Kolis, Muhammadans, and Christains, and most of them trade on borrowed capital.

Goregaon.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Thana.

Jogeshwari.—Name of a celebrated cave in Amboli village, Salsette island. It forms a temple of Brahma, and next to the Kailas at Ellora is the largest known cave in India. Its length is 240 and breadth 200 feet. This cave temple contains rock-cut passages, an immense central hall supported by pillars, porticoes, and subsidiary courts. Goregaon railway station, 2½ miles.

Kalai.—Port in the Umbargam customs division of Thana District.

Kalyan.—*Taluka* of Thana District, also an ancient port, chief town and municipality of the *Taluka* of the same name; situated at the junction [W. & R.] of the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 12 miles from Thana. Population about 15,000. It is also the Imperial Customs Station and Bunder for landing salt. Contains

Mamlatdar's and sub-judge's courts, a municipal Hall, a public garden, **dharmasala,** hospital and post office [m. s. t.]. Fine creek suitable for **boating. A Mahomedan** fair called Banda " Fair " is held annually in **May about a mile from the station.** Brick and tile kilns also large **stone quarries in close proximity.**

Kaneri Caves.—Cave tempes of Kaneri, situated about 6 miles from Thana, or 3 miles from Borivli station. These caves are all excavated in the face of a single hill. There are 109 of these caves ; but though more numerous, they are said to be much less interesting than those at Ajanta, Ellora, or Karli. From the top of the hill there is a splendid view of Bombay city and harbour.

Karadoh—Village with post office [m.].

Karjat.—*Taluka* of Thana (now Kolaba) District, also railway station [W. & R.], and the head-quarters of the *Taluka* of the same name ; situated on the south bank of the Ulhas river, 41 miles from Thana. Population about 1000. Mamlatdar's court, rest-house, dharmsala, post office [m. s. t.], school, and quarters for railway guards and drivers. Passengers for the Campoli Branch should alight at this station. The Bhor Ghat begins 1 mile from here.

Karnala (*Funnel Hill*).—Fort (now in ruins) and hill, situated a few miles north-west of the Vegavati river, and 8 miles south of Panweli. Commands the high road between the Bor Pass and the Panwell and Apta rivers. The hill has an upper and lower fort. In the centre of the upper fort is the ' funnel, ' an almost inaccessible basalt pillar about 125 feet high. The funnel rock is locally known as the Pandu's tower. From the south-west of the hill can be seen the island studded harbour of Bombay.

Kasara (*old name Radtondi*).—Village and railway station [W. & R.], 54 miles from Thana. Contains dharmsala and post office [m. s.].

Kelowli.—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Thana.

Khadavli.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Thana.

Khalapur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Khardi.—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Thana. Post office [m.].

Kherna.—Seaport in the Salsette *Taluka* of Thana District. It is one of the ports of the Panwel customs division.

Kinholi.—Village with post office [m.].

Kurla.—Municipal town and railway station, situated on the eastern extremity of Salsette Island, at the point where it is connected with the island of Bombay by the Sion Causeway, distant 11 miles from Thana. Population 10,000. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle ranges are close to this station. There are also Government salt Pans, and some large spinning and weaving Mills. The town has also a dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mahim (*Kelva Mahim*).—*Taluka* of Thana District, also chief town, municipality and port of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated 4 miles west of the Palghar railway station. Population about 7000. palms, ' the Mahim woods'. The village of Kelva, whose

name is almost always joined with Mahim, lies on the opposite side of a creek about 2½ miles to the south. The coast is very rocky near the harbour, and a reef stretches for two miles from the shore. A small island fort lies opposite the village of Kelva. Mahim town is to a large extent occupied by gardens. Mahim is one of the seven ports, included in the Tarapur customs division. Mamlatdar's Court, post office [m. s. t.], dispensary and two schools with 400 scholars.

Mahul.—Port, situated 6 miles south of Kurla. Mahul is one of the six ports forming the Trombay Customs division.

Mahuli.—Celebrated hill fortress in the Western Ghats; situated on the Mahuli hill, about 2815 feet high. The fortifications are said to have been built by the Mughals, and on the top are the ruins of a place of prayer and of a mosque. The hill has three fortified summits—Palasgarh on the north, Mahuli in the centre, and Bhandargarh on the south. Mahuli is the loftiest and largest, being upwards of half a mile long by nearly as much broad, with a plentiful supply of water. Palasgarh and Bhandargarh can be reached only up the heads of the narrow ravines which separate them from Mahuli; and from the country below Mahuli is alone accessible.

Malad.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Thana. Post office [m.].

Malangarh (*Bawa Malang*).—Hill fortress (known also as the Cathedral Rock), situated 10 miles south of Kalyan. Like most of the chief Thana hill forts, Malangarh rises in the succession of bare stony slopes, broken by walls of rocks and belts of level woodland. It is most easily reached from Kalyan across a rough roadless tract of about 8 miles, ending in a climb of a perpendicular height of about 700 feet. Connected with the base of the hill is a forest covered table-land, upon which is the tomb of the Bawa Malang, and a few huts for the use of the garrison. From this table-land the ascent to the lower fort is very steep, and upwards of 300 feet high. From the lower to the upper fort there is a perpendicular ascent of 200 feet by means of a narrow flight of rock-hewn steps, on the face of a precipice so steep as to make the ascent at all times most difficult and dangerous. The water-supply is from a range of five cisterns, and a copper pipe is used to carry water to the lower fort.

Manor.—Village with post office [m.].

Manori.—Port, situated 5 miles from Borivli station. The town contains a Portuguese Church. Manori is one of the six ports included in the Ghorbandar customs division.

Matheran.—Hill station and Sanitarium at an elevation of about 2500 feet above the level of the sea, and is delightfully situated on an outlier of the Western Ghats, commanding noble views of the plain which separates the mountain chain from the sea, distant about 7 miles from Neral station. Population about 2400. Matheran is a favourite resort for the residents of Bombay during the hot weather (April to the middle of June), and after the rains (October and November). It is also famous for its fine climate and charming scenery, lovely views being obtainable from the various Points, the roads leading to which are also

[illegible] Matheran [illegible] its points (or Hei[illegible]
[illegible]s). **The most notable Points are Garbut, Panorama, Hart, P**[illegible]
[illegible] **cape, Bottle, Monk**[illegible]

management of the

the Civ[illegible] **title of superinten**[illegible]
limits th[illegible] **magistrate. Subject to**
of Thana, [illegible]t of the station, looking [illegible]
repairs of roa[illegible] palanquin bearers, poney-keep[illegible]
and porters, [illegible] water, the conservancy arran[illegible]
ments, and the market. The chief public buildings are the post a
telegraph offices, the superintendent's residence, the police lines, the re
house, hotels (the principal are the Graville, Rugby Victoria Clarend
Alexandra, and Hope Hall), market, the library, Jymkhana, a[illegible]
and Catholic Chapel. Conveyances (ponies, tongas, and
obtainable on application to the Superintendent [illegible]
market. Temple of Maruti is also noticeable.

Matoonga.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from
Contains a temple of Vithoba. Annual fair in July.

Mokhada.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Mumbra.—Village and railway station, 4 miles from Thana.

Murbad.—*Taluka* of Thana District, and chief town of the *tal*
of the same name. Contains Mamlatdar's and sub-judge's courts,
post office [m. s. t.].

Nargol—Village with post office [m. t.].

Navpur.—Port lies in Partembhi village, about 4 miles south
Tarapur.

Nawanagar.—Old town, situated to the east of Kalyan railwa
station, a little beyond the new District bungalow.

Neral.—Village and railway station [W. & R.], 33 miles from
Thana. Post office [m. s.]. Station for Matheran.

Padgha.—.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Palasdhari.—Railway station, 43 miles from Thana.

Palghar.—Village and railway station, 65 miles from Thana
office [m.].

Rai.—Port in the Salsette *Taluka*. It is one of the seven ports form
ing the Ghorbandar customs divisions. Post office [m. s.].

Salsette (*or Sasti*).—Large island to the north of Bombay,
ing the Salsette *Taluka* of Thana District ; extending 16 miles fr
Bhandara northwards to the Bassein inlet, and connected with Bomb
island by bridge and causeway. Head-quarters at Thana.
architecture of Salsette deserves notice.

Sanjan.—Small village and railway station [W.], 101 miles fro
Thana.

Santa Cruz.—Railway station, 20 miles from Thana.

Saphala.—Village and railway station 56 miles from Thana.

Satpati.—Port, situated about 6 miles
the ports of the Tarapur customs division.

Shahapur.—*Taluka* of Thana District, and chief town of the *taluka* of the same name ; situated on the Bhadangi stream, a feeder of the Bhatsa river, about 2 miles from Asangaon railway station, and about 5 miles from the foot of Mahuli fort. Population 2200. Head-quarters of a Mamlatdar ; contains the usual public offices, school and dispensary. A fair, attended by upwards of 3000 people, is held on the night of the Mahashivratra festival in February ; and a second and larger fair takes place about a fortnight afterwards at the Holi-full-moon (March-April). Post office [m. s. t.].

Shirgaon-Bhilad.—Village with post office [m.].

Sion.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Thana.

Sopara.—Ancient town in Bassein *taluka*, situated about 3½ miles north-west of the Bassein Road station, and about the same distance south-west of Virar station. Sopara is a rich country town, with a crowded weekly market. Under the name of Shurpanaka, Sopara appears in the *Mahabharata* as a very holy place, where the five Pandava brothers rested on their way to Prabhas. Post office [m. s.].

Tarapur (*Chinchni-Tarapur*).—Port in Mahim *Taluka* ; situated in a low wooded tract on the south bank of the Tarapur creek, 15 miles north of Mahim, and by road 7 miles north-west of Boisar station. From the village on the north bank of the creek the town is known by the joint name of Tarapur-Chinchni. Population 3000. Post office [m. s. t.]. Tarapur is also the customs division of ports of Thana District, consisting of Tarapur, Dahanu Nawapur, Satpati, Mahim, Kelva, and Dantivra.

Thalghat (*Kasaraghat*).—Pass in the Sahyadri Hills, on the boundary of Thana and Nasik Districts ; situated 65 miles north-east by north of Bombay city. The Thalghat Pass is, for purposes of trade, one of the most important in the range of the Sahyadri Hills. It is traversed by two lines of communication, road and rail. The road is the main line between Bombay and Agra. It still conveys a large traffic coastwards in grain, and Deccanwards in salt and sundries. The railway is the north-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula line.

Thana.—Chief town of Thana District, also municipality, head-quarters of Salsette *taluka*, and railway station [W.], 21 miles north-east of Bombay city. Thana is prettily situated on the west shore of the Salsette creek, in wooded country. The fort, the Portuguese cathedral, a few carved and inscribed stones, and several reservoirs are now the only signs that Thana was once an important city. Population about 15,000. This town being about an hour's journey from Bombay, many Government officials, as also persons of various other callings, are enabled to choose Thana as their place of residence, attending to their duties at Bombay during the day. The jail is worth a visit, where the manufacture of Persian and cotton carpets, Drills and other cloths, Basket work, etc., is carried on. There is a large Garden, well kept at the jail is also noticeable. An annual fair (Sri Guntali's fair) held in the month of March, a mile and a half from the station, is largely frequented by Hindus. Dak and travellers' bungalows, dharmsala for Natives, and post office [m. s. T.].

Titvala.—Village and railway station, 13 m[illegible] office [m.].

Trombay.—Port in the Salsette *Taluka*, situated about 9 m[illegible] east of Bombay city. Trombay is a hamlet with a few huts, post [s.], and sea customs offices, a salt store, and a ruined Portuguese Church, with a well-preserved vaulted chapel. Trombay is the customs division of ports of Thana District, consisting [illegible] Kalyan, Mahul, Thana, and Trombay.

Umbargaon.—Customs division of ports in Thana District sisting of Umbargaon, Gholwad, Maroli and Kalai ports.

Umela.—Village with post office [m.].

Utan.—Port, situated on the coast, 17 miles north-west [illegible] town, and 5 miles from Borivli station. Portuguese church and th[illegible] schools.

Vada.—*Taluka* of Thana District, also village and head-quarters the *Taluka* of the same name; situated 18 miles north-west of the Sha[illegible] pur station. Population under 2000. Mamlatdar's court, school, re[illegible] house and post office [m. s. t.].

Vangaon.—Village and railway station, 78 miles from Thana.

Vasind.—Village and railway station [W.], 29 miles from Thana. Ascent to Thul Ghat commences here. A small creek close to the station navigable to Bombay by small boats. The mountain peaks called Maholi, seen from the station, are accessible. Post office [m. s.].

Vehar.—Lake in Salsette Island, about 15 miles from Bombay ci[illegible] from which place it can easily be reached by road.

Vesava (*or Versova*).—Port, situated about 12 miles north of Bombay city. Close to it is the fortified island of Madh. Vesava fort stands at the entrance of the creek between Vesava village and the isla[illegible] of Madh, on a bold promontory of beautiful though not very large ba[illegible] columns. It was built by the Portuguese, and repaired and strengthe[illegible] ed by the Marathas. Post office [m.].

Vevji.—Village and railway station, 98 miles from Thana.

Virar.—Village and railway station [T. & C.], 46 mi[illegible] Thana.

Wangni.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Thana.

THANA AGENCY.

JAWHAR.—Native State under the Political Agency of Thana, [illegible] the Konkan; situated within the geographical limits of Thana District. Jawhar State consists of two unequal patches of territory, the larger in the north-western part of Thana District, and the smaller in the north-eastern. Area, 534 square miles. Population about 50,000. The country is wild and hilly. Between June and October the rainfall is heavy. After the close of the rainy season till the end of December, the air retains a considerable degree of moisture. In January and Febru[illegible] the dryness and heat increase, followed from March to June by a tolera[illegible] warm season. During the greater part of the year the climate [illegible]

larious and unhealthy. Products—Rice, nagli wari, pulse, gram, and sesamum seeds are grown. The forests also yield revenue. Good building stone is found.

The State was founded about 550 years ago by a Koli, named Jaya Mukney. The present chief [Raja Malhar Rao, *alias* Patang Shah, a Koli], has power to try his own subjects for capital offences without the express permission of the Political Agent. The succession follows the rule of primogeniture ; there is no *sanad* authorizing adoption. The chief decides first-class magisterial and sessions cases, and hears appeals. There are 6 schools with 100 pupils. There is a State jail ; regular police, 20 men. The only place of interest in the State is the ruined fort of Bhopatgarh, about 10 miles south-east of Jawhar town. Revenue Rs. 112,000. Jawhar is the chief town of the State of the same name, 50 miles north-east of Thana, and 35 miles from Dahanu Road station by westerly route. The town is healthy, and free from excessive heat ; elevation above sea-level, 1000 feet. Contains public office for the chief, school-house, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.].

THAR AND PARKAR.

THAR AND PARKAR.—District in the east of Sind, Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by Khairpur State, on the south by the Ran of Cutch, on the east by the Native States of Rajputana, and on the west by Hyderabad District. Area, 12,729 square miles, containing 2 towns and 210 villages. Population 298,203. District head-quarters, Umarkot, 119 miles from Hyderabad Sind.

The District may be divided into three parts. In the west is the alluvial plain of the Eastern Nara, with several canals ; in the centre is the Thar desert, an extensive tract with here and there ridges of sand ; and in the south-east, Parkar, almost an island in the Ran of Cutch. Little rain falls, and in the Thar desert and Parkar water is much wanted.

PRODUCTS.—Bajra is the staple food of the people, and milk is a common article of diet. The other crops—rice, wheat, jawari, cotton, and barley are also grown.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufactures are blankets, carpets, and leather-work.

LANGUAGE.—The language spoken in the District is a mixture of Sindi and Kachi ; formerly, when Thar and Parkar was under the administration of the Political Agent at Cutch, all written correspondence was carried on in the Guzerathi language.

ANTIQUITIES.—The remains of several old temples are to be seen in the Parkar portion of the District. One of these is a Jain temple, 14 miles north-west of Virawah, which contains an idol of great sanctity and repute known under the name of Gorcha. Near the same town, also, are the remains of an ancient city called Para Nagar, covering 6 square miles in area. Another ruined city is Rata-kot, situated on the Nara, south of the town of Khipra, and distant about 20 miles from the village of Ranahu. There are several forts is different parts of the District,

such as those of Islamkot, Mitti, and Singala ; but they are
falling into decay, and the materials are used for building purpo-

A fair is held yearly at the town of Pithora, near Akri, in
September, in honour of Pithora, a spiritual guide among t
and is attended by about 9000 people, pri
her small fairs are held in various parts

CLIMATE.—From the beginning of November to the end of February the weather is pleasant and bracing, after which the hot winds set in, accompanied with heavy dust-storms. The glare and heat during the summer months are intense. Taken as a whole, the rainfall is heavier than in other parts of Sind. The prevalent diseases are fevers and rheumatism. The desert portion of Thar and Parkar is, however, exceptionally free from epidemic disease.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided
hachra, Mitti, Nagar Parkar, Dipla, and Sanghar. Revenue,
). *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent
and District Judge, Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, and
Surgeon. For further information regarding Umarkot town

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chachra.—Chief town and municipality in Umarkot *Taluk*; situated
miles from Umarkot. Population under 2000. Head-quarters of
kar, with civil and criminal courts. Also Government school,
sala, and post office [m. s.].

Cheller.—Town with post office [m.].

Diplo.—*Taluk* in the Thar and Parkar District, and chief town of *Taluk* of the same name. Population under 2000. Head-quarters of a *muktiarkar* : civil court, ruined fort, and post office [m. s.].

Islamkot.—Town in the Mitti *Taluk*. Population under 2000. An old native fort stands outside the town. Islamkot is connected by good roads with the neighbouring villages. Post office [m.].

Mitti.—*Taluk* in the Thar and Parkar District, also chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name, and municipality ; situated about 60 miles south from Umarkot. Head-quarters of a *muktiarkar*, with civil and criminal courts, dispensary, Government school, with 200 pupils, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nabisar.—Town in the Umarkot *Taluk*, situated 20 miles south of Umarkot, and connected by road with Nawakot, Juda, Daraila, Samara, Mitti and Cheler. Head-quarters of a *tappadar*. Contains a *thana*, Government school, dharmsala and post office [m.]. Population under 2000. Manufactures of weaving and dyeing.

Nagar Parkar.—*Taluk* of the Thar and Parkar District, also chief and municipality of *Taluk* of the same name ; situated 120 miles
t. Connected by good roads with Islamkot, Mitti,
Birani, and Bela in Cutch. Head-quarters of a *muk-*
. Civil court, dispensary, jail, and post office
on under 2000. Manufactures—weaving and

dyeing of cloth. Trade in cotton, grain, piece-goods and metals. The town is believed to be of some antiquity; about a mile distant is Sardhara with a temple to Mahadeo, and a spring sacred among Hindus.

Parkar.—Town in Nagar Parkar *Taluk*. See Nagar Parkar.

Samara.—Town with post office [m.].

Sanghar (*Old name Tousa*).—*Taluk* of Thar and Parkar District, and chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name. Head-quarters of a *muktiarkar*. Contains civil court, jail and post office [m. s.].

Umarkot.—*Taluk* of the Thar and Parkar District, also municipal town, and head-quarters of the *Taluk* of the same name. It lies on the confines of the sandhills forming the eastern desert; and a canal, known as the Umarkot branch, leading out from the Nara, now reaches the town, tailing off into a large tank. Population 3000. Umarkot has direct road communication with Hyderabad, *via* Tando Alahyar and Mirpur Khas. It is the head-quarters station of the *muktiarkar*, and has a police station with 24 men. Dispensary, Government schools, *dharmsala*, cattle pound and post office [m. s. t.]. The town contains a fort about 500 feet square, the usual garrison of which, when in the possession of the Talpur Mirs, was 400 men. At present the principal Government buildings are situated within this stronghold.

Virawah.—Village, situated 15 miles from Nagar Parkar. Population under 2000. Head-quarters station of a *tappadar*, with police outpost, Government school, *dharmsala*, cattle pound, and post office [m.].

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.—A District, forming the northernmost portion of the Province of Sind. Bounded on the north by the Punjab, on the south by Shikarpur District, on the east by the river Indus, and on the west by the territory of the Khan of Kelat. Area, 2549 square miles, containing 2 towns and 294 villages. Population 174,548. District Head-quarters—Jacobabad, 25 miles from Shikarpur.

The country is generally flat; and in the north the land is barren, but in other parts the soil is fertile when irrigated.

Products.—The principal products are jawari, bajri, and wheat; oil-seeds are also cultivated to a little extent. Jawari and bajri are grown on land irrigated by canals, and wheat on lands from which the inundation has dried of.

Manufactures.—The lacquered wood work of Kashmor, as also the *dabbas* or leathern jars for holding oil and *ghi*, made at the same place, are worthy of mention. Dyeing and calico printing are carried on to a small extent.

Climate.—The climate of the District is remarkable for its extreme dryness, and for its extraordinary variations of temperature. There are but two seasons, the hot and the cold; the former extending from May to September, and the latter from October to April. From the beginning of November to the end of March, the climate is temperate and enjoyable. During December and January the cold is frequently very great. Ice and frosts prevail in consequence, and the latter are not unfrequent in February, and even into March. During the hot season, (from April to October), the nights in April and May are comparatively cool, though

the days are hot; but it is in the following months of June, July, and August that the full force of the heat is experienced, the difference in temperature, during both day and night, being then very slight. In September, the nights become somewhat cool, with occasional dues; and by about the middle of October a sensible change in the temperature takes place.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four *Taluks* of Jacobabad, Kashmor, Shahdadpur, and Thul. Revenue about 6 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and District Judge, Deputy Collector, Cantonment Magistrate, Subordinate Judge, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Jacobabad town *see* Jacobabad.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Badani.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Bellput.—Village and railway station, 47 miles from Jacobabad.

Dodapur.—Village with post office [m.].

Garhi-Khairo.—Village with post office [m.].

Jacobabad.—*Taluk* in the Frontier District of Upper Sind, also municipality and chief town of the District of the same name, and railway station [R.], 26 miles north-west of Shikarpur. Jacobabad was planned and laid out, in 1847, by General John Jacob, for many years commandant of the Sind Horse, on the side of the village of Khangarh. The town is oblong in shape, two miles long, one mile broad, and is watered by the Rajwah and Budwalo irrigation canals. Jacobabad is now the head-quarters of a regiment of Sind Horse and a regiment of Baluch infantry, as well as of the civil administration. It contains a small European population, and has the usual public offices and institutions of a District head-quarters. In addition to the cantonments, civil and judicial courts, dispensary, jail, post [m. s.], and telegraph offices, etc., it has also a residency, the memorial tomb of General Jacob, who died here in 1858, and lines for the accommodation of trade caravans (*kafilas*) from Central Asia. Civil justice is administered by the Deputy Commissioner as District Judge, and by the Subordinate Judge. As regards criminal jurisdiction, the District is under the Sessions Court of Shikarpur. Excellent roads connect Jacobabad with Shikarpur, Thul, Kashmor, and other towns. English, Anglo-vernacular, and vernacular schools are supported. Population 11,000 of whom about 7000 belong to the town. Four schools with 200 scholars.

Kand Kot.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Kashmor.—*Taluk* of the Upper Sind Frontier District, and chief town of the *Taluk* of the same name; situated 2 miles from the river Indus, and 86 miles from Jacobabad. Population about 1200. Considerable trade in grain. Manufactures, principally coarse cotton cloth, leather work, and turned lacquered work. Station of a *muktiarkar*, nate jail, Government English school, dispensary, post office [m. s. t.], military out post, and police station.

Lindsay.—Village and railway station, 73 miles from Jacobabad.

Mithri.—Village and railway station, 85 miles from Jacobabad.

Shahdadpur.—*Taluk* of the Upper Sind Frontier District, also chief town of the *taluk* of the same name, and station of a *muktiarkar*, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Temple-Dera.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Jacobabad.

Thul.—*Taluk* of the Upper Sind Frontier District, and head-quarters town of Thul *Taluk* ; situated 23 miles from Jacobabad. Station of a *muktiarkar* and *tappadar*. Police station, jail, lock up, District bungalow, vernacular school, cattle pound and post office [m. s. t.].

BURMA.

BURMA.—A large country lies on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal. Bounded on the north by Tibet ; on the east by China, the Shan States, and Siam ; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 171,430 square miles, containing 60 towns and 28,709 villages. Population 7,722,053. The administrative head-quarters are at Rangoon, 800 miles from Calcutta by steamer.

The country is generally hilly. It is intersected by chain of hills, running north and south, between which flow the principal rivers, the Irawadi, the Sittaung and the Salwin.

ISLANDS.—Ramri and Cheduba are islands towards the north. There is a large number of small islands off the south coast. All the islands are very fertile.

RIVERS.—The Irawadi is the great river of Burma. It rises in the Patkoee mountains in the north of Burma ; and empties into the Gulf of Martaban. Length 1200 miles. The Irawadi is navigable by steamers as far as Bhamo, about 780 miles from its mouth. The Sittaung (350 miles), the Salwin (750 miles), and the Attaran, all fall into the Gulf of Martaban.

CLIMATE.—The climate varies in different parts of the country. On the coast only two seasons are known—the dry and the rainy. In Northern Burma there are three seasons, the hot, the rainy, and the cold, commencing in March, June, and October respectively.

MINERALS.—Burma is rich in minerals, and is especially noted for its rubies. Salt, coal, iron, tin, copper, and petroleum or kerosine are found in various parts. Mines of amber are wrought. Jade, a greenish stone, which the Chinese form into beautiful ornaments, is also found.

PRODUCTS.—Rice, tobacco, cotton, sugar, and pepper are producoed in great abundance in the low grounds. The plantain is the staple fruit ; but mangoes, the guava, the orange, and others, are also common. The durian, a fruit with a very strong smell. is grown in the south. Timber, chiefly teak, is obtained in enormous quantities on the hills.

RELIGION.—Buddhism is the religion of the Burmese.

LANGUAGE.—Burmese is the speech of three-fourths of the people. The hill tribes have dialects of their own, but they also speak Burmese, and make use of it in their intercourse with strangers. Some of the hill dialects remain unwritten.

[illegible] India, but is progressing. Village or monastic schools are very numerous, and there are a few [illegible] schools.

INDUSTRY.—A[illegible] chief pursuit, but it is carried very rude manner. The hill tribes practise a similar method of [illegible] to that already described as in use amongst other barbarous tribes. When the soil becomes exhausted they remove their villages to another site. In the large towns, which are the principal seats of industry, the making of common pottery, gold and silver work, the making of idols, gilding and varnishing, are the chief industrial occupations.

COMMERCE.—The commerce of Burma is carried on chiefly with great Britain, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the Straits, and Ceylon. The imports are chiefly cotton goods, hard-ware, machinery, woollen goods, silks, canves, and tobacco. The exports are principally, rice, timber, petroleum, hides, ivory, cotton, gram, and ponies.

PORTS.—Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui, Bassein, and Kyouk Hypoo.

REVENUE.—The revenue is derived chiefly from land, capitation-tax, fisheries, salt, forests, customs, excise, and stamps.

GOVERNMENT.—Burma is governed by a Chief Commissioner under the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION.—For administrative purposes the Province of Burma is divided into two chief parts called the Lower and Upper Burma. The former is sub-divided into four divisions, viz., Arakan, Pegu, Irawaddy, and Tennaserim—containing 19 districts; and the latter is sub-divided into four divisions, viz., Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern divisions—comprising 17 districts, Shan States and Chin Hills,—all of which see separately.

AKYAB.

AKYAB.—District in the Arakan Division of the Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Chittagong Hill Tracts, on the south by Ramree Island, on the east by the Yoma Mountains, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 5535 square miles, containing 1 town and 1734 villages. Population 416,305. District Head-quarters—Akyab town.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop. The other crops include oil-seeds, sugar, tea, cocoa-nuts, betel-nuts, *dhani*, plantains, betel-leaf, vegetables, hemp, mixed fruit trees, chillies, indigo and tobacco.

TRADE.—The trade of the District centres in the town of [illegible].

COMMUNICATION.—There are no railways in Akyab; communication is carried on chiefly by water.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Akyab is malarious.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three sub-divisions, viz.—Akyab, Kyauktaw and Rathedaung; and these sub-divisions are [illegible]ght townships of Akyab, Pauktaw, Minbya, Kala-[illegible]aung, Rathedaung, and Naf. Revenue, 25 lakhs.

[illegible] [illegible]nty Commissioner (who is also Registrar, and Justic[illegible] [illegible]tant Commissioner (sub-divisional officer),

Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Registrar, Myook and Sub-Registrar, Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail, and Port Health officer), Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head Master High School, Head Master Normal and Practising school, Chaplain, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Port officer (who is also Collector of Customs, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, and Assistant Superintendent of Savage and Oyster Beef Light-houses), Inspector of Post offices, and 11 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Akyab town *see* Akyab.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akyab.—Township and town, also municipality, and head-quarters of Arakan Division and of Akyab District ; situated at the mouth of the Kuladan river. Akyab is supposed to be a corruption of 'Akyat-daw' the name of a pagoda in the neighbourhood, probably once a landmark for ships. In the Burmese language the place is called Tsit-twe. Originally a Magh fishing village, Akyab dates its prosperity from the time when it was chosen as the chief station of the Arakan Province, at the close of the first Burmese war (1826). Population 35,000. Rice and petroleum are the two principal exports from Akyab. There is but little import trade from Europe direct, almost all requirements being brought from India and from Rangoon. The chief public buildings are the court-house, jail, custom-house, hospital, markets, two churches, travellers' and dak bungalows, circuit-house, club, and Government schools. Akyab has a branch of the Bank of Bengal, and also a Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. It also possesses a post office [m. s. t.], five steam rice-husking mills, and several merchants' offices. Weekly steamers from Calcutta and Rangoon.

Blue Mountain.—Principal peak (7100 feet high) in the Yoma range, at the north-west of Akyab District.

Buthidaung.—Village with post office [m.], 15 miles from Maungdaw,

Kaladan.—Township of Akyab District. Head-quarters at Kyauktaw.

Kuladan.—River of Arakan ; supposed to rise in the neighbourhood of the Blue Mountain, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Akyab town, where it is called by Europeans the 'Arakan river,' but by the inhabitants of the country 'Gat-sa-ba.' It is navigable by vessels of from 300 to 400 tons burden for nearly 50 miles.

Kyauktaw.—Sub-division of Akyab District, also township and head-quarters of the Township officer. Post office [m.] ; situated 10 miles from Mahamuni.

Le-mro (*Four Towns*).—River, rises in the mountains which occupy the northern part of Arakan ; flows through Akyab District, and falls into the Hunter's Bay by numerous mouths, all interconnected by tidal creeks.

Letmaseik.—Village with post office [m.], 20 miles from Kyauktaw, and 10 from Myohaung.

Mahamuni.—Pagoda, situated to the north-east of Mrohaung or Old Arakan. This edifice, once of great celebrity, and still visited by numerous pilgrims, formerly enshrined an image of Gautama Buddha. Post office [m.].

Maungdaw.—Head-quarters of the Naaf township, 18 miles from Ngakura-Bazar. Containing a court-house, Government cess-school, market, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. A ferry-boat plies between this town and Chittagong District. Population under 1000.

Mayu.—River, rises in the hills near the northern boundary of Akyab District, and falls into the Bay of Bengal to the north-west of Akyab Island, between the Naaf and Kuladan rivers.

Minbya.—Township and head-quarters of township officer, 26 miles from Pauktaw. Post office [m.].

Mro-haung (*Formerly called Arakan*).—Township in Akyab District, also ancient capital of Arakan, and now head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on a rocky plain, at the head of a branch of the Ku-la-dan river, about 50 miles from its mouth, and almost at the extreme limit of tidal influence. Population 3000. Contains the ruins of an ancient fort, court-house, police lines, market, and Government school.

Myaungbwe.—Village with post office [m.], 12 miles from Minbya.

Myohaung.—Township and head-quarters of Township officer. Post office [m.].

Naaf (*Naf*).—An arm of the Bay of Bengal, forming a portion of the western boundary of Akyab District, and separating the Province of Lower Burma from Chittagong in Bengal. Naaf is the Bengali name given to the estuary, which is known to the Burmese as the Anauk-ngay. It is about 31 miles long and 3 miles broad at its mouth, shallowing considerably towards the head. Numerous rocks and shoals render the entrance to the Naaf estuary dangerous. Ferry-boats ply regularly between Maungdaw in Arakan and the Chittagong side. Off the coast lie the uninhabited St. Martin's and Oyster Islands.

Naaf.—Township in Akyab District. It is divided into 11 revenue circles, with its head-quarters at Maung-daw.

Netraung.—Village with post office [m.], 33 miles from Paletwa.

Ngakura-Bazar.—Village with post office [m.].

Pauktaw.—Township and head-quarters of Township officer ; situated 26 miles from Minbya. Post office [m.].

Ponnagyun.—Village and head-quarters of Urittaung Township. Post office [m.].

Rathedaung.—Sub-division of Akyab District, also township and head-quarters of Township officer ; situated 18 miles from Thegan. Contains Small Cause Court, and post office [m.].

Thegan.—Village with post office [m.], 18 miles from Rathedaung.

Urit-taung.—Pagoda in the Urit-taung township, said to have been built by King Min-tha-laung (about 1590 A. D.).

Urit-taung, East.—Small township of Akyab District, containing 22 revenue circles.

Urit-taung, West.—Township in Akyab District, containing 16 revenue circles. Head-quarters are at Ponnagyun.

AMHERST.

AMHERST.—District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by the Salwin and Kyun-eik rivers, on the east by the Thaung-yin river, on the south by the Malwe Mountains, and on the west by the Bilin river, and the Gulf of Martaban. Area, 15,203 square miles, containing 3 towns and 1221 villages. Population 417,312. District Head-quarters—Moulmein, 147 miles from Rangoon.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the chief produce ; the other crops include *dhani*, betel palms, tobacco, *Sesamum* and sugar-cane.

CLIMATE.—Fevers and rheumatism are the most prevalent diseases.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five Sub-divisions, viz—Moulmein Town, Amherst, Kawkareik, Hlaingbwo, and Thaton. These Sub-divisions are again divided into 11 Townships of Zaya, Yalamaing, Wagaru, Bilugyun, Haungtharaw, Gyaing-Attaran, Salween-Hlainghwe, Gyaing-Salween, Thaton, Martaban and Pagat. Revenue about 14 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Assistant Commissioner (who is also Justice of the Peace, Joint Sub-Registrar, Sub-divisional officer, Cantonment Magistrate, and Collector of Income Tax), Myook and Joint Sub-Registrar (who is also Assistant Magistrate), Myook and Sub-divisional officer, Superintendent of Police, Government Prosecutor, Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail, and Port Health officer), Executive Engineer, Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of schools, Head Master High School, Principal of amalgamated High and Normal schools, Port officer (who is also Collector of Customs, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Assistant Superintendent of Double Island Light House, and Justice of the Peace), River Surveyor, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Chaplain, Superintendent of Post offices, Inspector of Post offices, Surveyor and 4 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Moulmein town *see* Moulmein.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amherst.—Sub-division of District of the same name ; also Town and a pilot station on the Wakaru river. It is situated on the sea-coast about 30 miles south of Moulmein by river and 54 by road. It was called after Lord Amherst, the Governor-General ; its native name is Kyaik Khami. As a sanitarium, Amherst is strongly recommended ; on the inland side, the town is sheltered by a bold range of wooded hills, and it is a favourite summer retreat of the people of Moulmein. Amherst is now the head-quarters of the Wakaru township. Population about 3600. Post office [m. s. T.]

Attaran.—River formed by the junction of the Zami and Winraw

rivers. It falls into the Salwin river at Moulmein. There are several hot springs on the Attaran, the most important being those at Attaran Rebu, in Amherst District.

Bilu-Gywon.—An island lying in the mouth of the Salwin. Bilu-Gywon means 'Cacodemon Island,' the name being derived from traditions of former cannibal inhabitants. Area, 107 square miles; length, 30 miles, stretching from Martaban to Amherst, of which District it forms a township. The head-quarters of Bilu-Gywon are at Chaungzun, situated in a dip of the hills in the centre of the island, where there is an artificial reservoir. Between Chaung-zun and the northern end of the island, in the Ka-nyaw Hills, is a hot saline spring, used in cases of rheumatism and skin diseases. The island is intersected by creeks, which enable its produce to be exported at little expense. There are two roads in the island. For fiscal purposes the township is divided into 12 revenue circles.

Chaungzun.—Village and head-quarters of Bilu-Gywon township. Post office [m. t.].

Dagyaing.—River, rises in the Dawna spur, and flowing west-ward, joins the Hlaingbwe about half way between the villages of Kazaing and Hlainghwe.

Dammatha.—A small town on the Gyaing river. To the south is an extensive outcrop of limestone rocks covered with dense forest, and pierced by a large cave, containing images of Buddha. These rocks terminate immediately below the village in an overhanging cliff, crowned by a pagoda; and between this and the village is the Government rest-house, with a flight of steps down to the Gyaing river. The massive and rugged Zweh-ka-bin limestone ridge, known as the 'Duke of York's Nose,' is situated to the north of Dammatha.

Dawna.—Range of mountains forming the eastern boundary of Amherst District. This chain starts from the Muleh-yit Hill (5500 feet high) in the main range, and extends north-west for 200 miles, dividing the waters of the Haung-tharaw and and Hlaing-bhweh rivers from those of the Thaung-yin. Large areas on the Dawna Hills are covered with evergreen forests, containing many varieties of valuable timber.

Double Island.—A small island about 12 miles south of Amherst Point. It is raised high above the sea. On it stands a lighthouse containing a dioptric fixed light of the first order, with a catadioptric mirror visible 19 miles. Its object is to guide ships making for Moulmein, and to prevent their running up the Sittaung river to certain destruction.

Dunwon.—Village in Thaton township; situated on the left bank of the Bilin river, now embanked. Population 300.

Dunyin (*City of weeping*).—A peak in the Zweh-ka-bin Hills, north of Moulmein. It is difficult of ascent, owing to the precipitous nature of the limestone rocks. At the summit is a large basin, which appears to be the crater of an extinct volcano; this is surrounded for miles by dark precipitous crags of every form. Down a steep descent of two hundred feet, an uneven plain covered with a luxuriant forest is seen.

This impregnable natural fortress was the refuge of the Karengs for many generations. Its great drawback is the deficient water-supply.

Gyaing.—River formed by the junction of the Hlaing-bwai and Haungtharaw near Gyaing village. The united waters flow west for 45 miles, and fall into the Salwin at Moulmein.

Gyaing Attaran.—Township in Amherst District, containing 15 circles. The head-quarters of the township are at Nga-bye-ma. A few miles above the township is Yebaw, famed for its hot springs.

Gyaing-Salween.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Zathabyin.

Haung-Tharaw.—River, rises in Siamese territory east of the Province, and joins the Hlaing-bwe.

Haung-tharaw.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Kawkereik.

Hlaingbwe.—River, rises in the northern portion of the Dawna range, and, flowing southward for about 120 miles, unites with the Haungtharaw at Gyaing, and also joins with the Dagyaing, 42 miles above Gyaing. The two streams, under the name of the Gyaing river, fall into the Salwin at Moulmein.

Hlaingbwe.—Sub-division of Amherst District, and the chief village of the Sub-division of the same name. Post office [m.].

Kado.—Village and Government timber station, lies on the bank of the Gyaing, at the mouth of the Kado creek, close to the junction of the Gyaing and the Salwin. Population about 3000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kale-gauk.—Island, lies 30 miles from Cape Amherst. The water-supply is good.

Kawkereik.—Sub-division of Amherst District, and head-quarters of Haungtharaw Township ; situated on both banks of a small stream of the same name, here spanned by a wooden bridge. Distant 59 miles from Moulmein. Population 2400. Weekly cattle market. Myook, Deputy Conservator of Foresss and Assistant Superintendent of Police hold their offices here. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kyaik-than-lan.—The chief pagoda in Moulmein, founded in 1875 A. D. by a hermit named Tha-gnya, or Thila, and supposed to contain one of the Gautama's hairs. Height 152 feet ; circumference at base, 377 feet.

Kyaung-sun (*or Chaung-sun*).—Village in Bilu-gywon island ; situated on the edge of the low hills forming the backbone of the island. The western portion is called Win-tsin, and the eastern Karaik-thit. Population 2000. Court-house and police station.

Kyondo.—Village with post office [m.].

Martaban.—Township of Amherst District ; situated 2 miles from Moulmein on the opposite bank of the Salween river, which is crossed by a ferry. The head-quarters are at Paung. Martaban is a small town situated on the right bank of the Salwin, immediately opposite Moulmein between the river and a range of hills stretching up north-west, and crowned by white pagodas. Population under 2000. Contains a court-house, a good circuit-house, and an ancient pagoda.

Moulmein.—Town and municipality, also head-quarters of Amherst District; situated on the left bank of the Salwin, at its junction with the Gyaing and Attaran rivers, 923 miles from Calcutta by steamer in days. Immediately to the west is Bilu-Gywon, a large island, which protects the town from the monsoon, but shuts out all sea view. The town is parcelled out into five divisions, of which four lie to the west; and in this portion are situated the public buildings, the military cantonments, the branch of the Bank of Bengal, the merchants' offices and warehouses and J. Iiffe's private hotel. The inhabitants here are almost entirely Europeans, Eurasians, Chinese, and Natives of India. The fifth division of Moulmein is behind the hills, in the Attaran valley, and is inhabited mainly by Burmese and Talaings. Population 55,785. The principal buildings are—Salwin House, the hospital, the jail, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, the custom-house, and other public offices. There are four printing presses. For the purposes of criminal judicial administration, Moulmein Town is a separate district. A bi-weekly steam service connects Moulmein with Shwe-gon on the Salwin, and with Duyin Seik on the Dondami river. Post office [m. s. T.].

Mudon.—Chief village in the Mudon revenue circle, Zaya township, 9 miles distant from Moulmein. Contains a court-house, a Public Works Department inspection bungalow, and a police station. In the neighbourhood are some ornamental pieces of water, generally known as the sacred lakes. Population 2500. Post office [m.].

Ngabyema.—Village and head-quarters of Gyaing-Attaran Township. Contains post office [m.].

Paan.—Village with post office [m.].

Pagat.—Township and village, also head-quarters of the Township of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Salwin, 30 miles from Moulmein. Just to the north of the village are some limestone rocks, containing a large cave with numerous images of different sizes of Gautama Buddha and of Rahan. Most of these have been much damaged. Bat's dung for manure is collected in the caves. Post office [m.].

Paung.—Village and head-quarters of Martaban Township, 24 miles from Thaton. Post office [m.].

Salwin-Hlaingbwe.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Hlaingbwe.

Shwegon.—Village with post office [m.].

Thaton.—Sub-division and township in Amherst District, also town, municipality and head-quarters of the township of the same name; 30 miles from Moulmein. Population 3500. The town contains several pagodas, but most of these are mutilated or in ruins. Post office [m. s. t.].

Wagaru.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Amherst.

Ye (*Re*).—River in lower Burma, rising near the Attaran, at the head of the valley formed by the Taung-nyo and Mahlweh Hills. It falls into the sea in the extreme south of Amherst District.

Ye.—Town and head-quarters of Yelamaing township; situated on

the right bank of the Ye river, not far from its mouth ; distant 124 miles from Moulmein. Population under 3000. Contains a court-house, market, a circuit house and post office [m.].

Yelamaing.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters are at Ye.

Zami.—River, rises in the main range of the Yomas, near the Pass of the three Pagodas ; flows for about 80 miles, till it joins the Winraw. The united stream, under the name of the Attaran, falls into the Salwin at Moulmein.

Zathabyin.—Village and head-quarters of the Gyaing Salwin township, 12 miles from Moulmein. Population about 2500. Court-house, police station and post office [m.].

Zaya.—Township in Amherst District. Head-quarters at Mudon.

ARAKAN.

ARAKAN.—The most northern of the four Divisions under the Commissioner of Lower Burma, comprising the Districts of Akyab, Arakan Hill Tracts or Northern Arakan, Kyauk-pyu, and Sandoway—all of which see separately. Area, 14,526 square miles. Population 671,899. Head-quarters of the Division are at Akyab town.

ARAKAN HILL TRACTS.

ARAKAN HILL TRACTS.—District in the Arakan Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the south by Akyab, on the west by Chittagong ; the boundaries to the north and east are not defined, but unexplored jungle tracts stretch away to Manipur and Upper Burma. Area, 1015 square miles, containing 276 villages. Population 14,628. District head-quarters,—Paletwa, 33 miles from Netraung.

PRODUCTS.—Rice, sesamum, cotton and tobacco are the staple products.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures are weaving of cotton cloth, the weaving of blankets and basketmaking.

CLIMATE.—Fevers are very prevalent. The dangerous months are April, May, and June ; April is sultry, and May and June are the beginning of the rains. The people are as a rule healthy, but subject to skin diseases. From December to March the prevailing wind is north, and during the monsoon south and south-west. Annual rainfall, 118 inches.

ADMINISTRATION.—There is no Sub-division nor Township in this District. *District Staff.*—Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate, Civil Medical officer, and 2 Inspectors of Police. Revenue, about Rs. 5000.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Arakan yoma or Roma.—A range of hills forming the eastern boundary of Bengal and of Arakan, stretching from the great mass of mountains in the Naga country and Manipur, and thence spreading out westward to Tipperah, Chittagong, and Northern Arakan, in a

broad succession of unexplored and forest-covered spurs. (700 [illegible] In 1868, an endeavour was made to establish a sanitarium in [illegible] hills at Myaung-gyi[illegible] and across the Taung-gup pass, 15 mi[illegible] beyond Naungkyi-d[illegible] the result proved unfavourable. Water scarce within any con[illegible]ient distance; and the site, besides being [illegible] the fever line, proved too damp and chilly for comfort in the cold and too wet in the rains.

Buffalo Rocks.—Turtle Island, distant 11 leagues from Calventu[illegible] Rocks. A group of rugged detached rocks extending nearly north an[illegible] south for 3 miles, and lying off the coast, 29 miles from shore, bearin[illegible] north from the western extremity of Cape Negrais. The North Buffa[illegible] is about half a mile to the south-west of south Buffalo Island, and sepa[illegible] rated from it by the Perforated and Pillar Rocks.

Calventura (*Bird's feather*).—A group of rocks off the coast [illegible] Arakan in Burma, forming two divisions bearing from each other north[illegible] west and south-east, and distant 5 or 6 miles. The north-west grou[illegible] consists of seven irregular black rocks, one of which resembles an old church with a mutilated spire. The south-east division consists of two high rocky islands covered with vegetation, and connected by a reef wi[illegible] 5 to 7 fathoms of water upon it. About half-way between the island[illegible] there is a single rock, dry at low tide.

Kwa.—Small river, forming a portion of the boundary between th[illegible] Arakan and Irawadi Divisions. It takes its rise in the western slopes o[illegible] the Arakan Yoma range, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, a short dist[illegible] ance below the village of Kwa. Length, 30 miles.

Paletwa.—Town and administrative head-quarters of the Arakan Hill Tracts District. Post office [m. s. t.].

BASSEIN.

BASSEIN.—District in Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Henzada, lying east, and Sandoway west of the Arakan Hills; on the south and west by the Bay of Bengal; and on the east by Thongwa District. Area, 7047 square miles, containing 4 towns and 2111 villages. Population 475,002. District Head-quarters—Bassein town, 230 miles from Rangoon by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—The staple product is rice. The other crops include sesamum, tobacco, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, cocoa-nuts, and *dhani*.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures of the District are salt, salt-fish, and pottery.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Bassein is relaxing, owing to the situation of the District in the delta of the Irawadi, with the country around intersected by tidal creeks, the muddy banks of which are exposed during the greater part of the day.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 3 Sub-divisions called [illegible], Nyathainggyaung, and Myaungmya; and these Sub-divisions are [illegible]ed into 8 Townships of Bassein, Thabaung, Kangyidaung, Sabeyon, Yegyi, Myaungmya, Thigwin, and Ngaputaw. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace) with an Assistant, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Superintend-

ent of Land Records, Myook and Sub-divisional officer, Myook and Sub-Registrar (who is also Treasury officer), Superintendent of Police, Port officer (who is also Collector of Customs, and Superintendent Mercantile Marine), Civil Surgeon (who is also Superintendent of Jail, and Port Health officer), Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Head Master High School, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Chaplain, and 9 honorary magistrates. For further information regarding Bassein town *see* Bassein.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Athoot.—Tidal river, rises in the Kyunlaha lake or swamp, and falls into the Kyunkabo above Payathunzu.

Bassein.—Sub-division and Township, also municipal town, head-quarters station, and chief port of Bassein District ; situated in the delta of the Irawaddy, on both banks of the Bassein river, 114 miles from Henzada. On the left bank of the river, in the Ze-Chaung quarter, is the Shwe Muhtaw Pagoda, This now forms the centre of the English fort, in which are also the court-houses, treasury, and police office. The other qnarters of the town on the left bank are Athegyi, Myothit, and Talaing-Chaung. The small Theng-bhaw-gyeng suburb, containing the rice mills and store yards of the principal merchants, stands on the right bank. To the east of Myothit stretches a plain covered with pagodas, monasteries, and colassal images in every stage of decay, where the feasts and religious assemblies of the inhabitants are held. The town has a club, charitable dispensary, two hospitals (one for Europeans and one for Natives), and post office [m. s. T.].

Bassein.—River in Irawadi Division, which falls into the Bay of Bengal at Pagoda Point. Length, 200 miles.

Diamond Island.—A low wooded island, about 1 mile square in area, and visible at five leagues, lying off the mouth of the Bassein river, distant 50 miles from Pagoda Point, and about 8 miles from Negrais Island or Haing-gyi. In shape it is quadrilateral, its angles facing the points of the compass. During strong southerly gales, landing is difficult. This island appears to have been never occupied by the Burmese, to whom it is known as Meinma-hla-kyun ; but it is visited by those engaged in collecting the eggs of turtles, which are very abundant. Important as the home station of the Alguadu Reef lighthouse establishment ; and connected with Bassein by telegraph, principally for the use of masters of ships calling for orders. Post office [m. t.].

Doung-gyi.—Town on the Bassein river, surrounded by an open waste country, which is covered with grass and tree forest, and liable to inundation. The inhabitants about 1000 are chiefly employed in fishing and in the manufacture of clay pots for salt-boiling.

Kangyidaung.—Township and head-quarters town of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Daga river, about 15 miles from its junction with the Bassein. Population 2200. Contains court-house, police station and post office [m. t.].

Kyonpyaw.—Head-quarters of the Sabeyon township. Large export

of rice to Bassein. Population about 5000. Contains a court-house, police station, market and post office [m.].

Labutta.—Town and head-quarters of Myaungmya township. Post office [m.]

Myaungmya.—Sub-division and seaboard township in Bassein District; situated 58 miles from Labutta, the head-quarters of Myaungmya township. Post office [m. s. t.].

Myaung-mya-haung.—Creek in the Myaung-mya township. It leaves the Tha-ye-bon a few miles from its northern mouth, and, flowing in a generally south-west direction, falls into the Bassein river by two mouths, the northern called Po-laung-gyi, and the southern, Pin-le-gale.

Myit-taya.—River, rises in the eastern slopes of the Arakan range, and, after a south-south-east course of about 30 miles, falls into the Bassein river by two large mouths nearly 3 miles apart.

Negrais.—Cape in Bassein District. It is the south-west promontary of the coast of Bassein. The extreme southern point of that coast is called Thay-gin or Pagoda Point, bearing nearly south-south-east from Cape Negrais, distant 6½ miles. Near Pagoda Point is a large rock, with a small pagoda; red cliffs stretch from it towards Cape Negrais.

Ngaputaw.—Township and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated on Ngaputaw island in the Bassein river, 21 miles below Bassein town. Population 1000. Court-house and post office [m. s. t.].

Ngathaingyaung.—Head-quarters of the Sub-division of the same name; situated on the Bassein river, in a rice-producing tract, 5½ miles from Yegyi. Contains a court-house, and the usual public-buildings. Post office [m. s. t.].

Paibin.—Creek in Bassein District. It unites the Daga and Bassein rivers. During the dry weather the water of this channel is brackish; and in the rains it is sweet.

Pandaw (*Yegyi Pandaw*).—Town and head-quarters of Yegyi township. Contains a court-house, police station, and market. Population 4000. It was here that the Talaing army made its last stand against the Burmese conqueror Alaungpaya.

Sabeyon.—Township in Bassein District. Head-quarters at Kyonpyaw.

Shwe-myaung-bin.—River, falls into the Bassein river, and communicates with the Daga by several creeks.

Thabaung.—Township and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated 36 miles from Ngathaingyaung. Population under 1000. Court-house and post office [m. t.].

Thayetkon.—Village and head-quarters of Thigwin township. Contains court-house and post office [m. t.].

Thigwin.—Township in Bassein District. Head-quarters at Thayetkon.

Yegyi.—Creek in Bassein District. It falls into the Nga-wun or Bassein river, close to Ngathaing, and joins the Daga near Kyun-pyaw.

Yegyi.—Township in the Bassein District. Head-quarters are at Pandaw.

BHAMO.

BHAMO.—District in the Northern Division, Upper Burma. Area, 9,800 square miles, containing 1 town and 352 villages. Population 54,257. District Head-quarters, Bhamo town, 280 miles from Mandalay by steamer.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions, viz.—Bhamo, Shwegu, Mogaung, and Myitkyina; and 5 townships, viz.—Bhamo, Sinkin, Shwegu, Mohlaing, and Mogaung. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Assistant Commissioner and Justice of the Peace and Registering Officer, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Inspector of Port offices, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Deputy Inspector of Schools and Chaplain. For further information regarding Bhamo town *see* Bhamo.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bhamo.—Sub-division and Township, also chief town, municipality, cantonment and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, 108 miles from Mogaung. It is also the seat of the overland trade with China. Post office [m. s. T.],

Mogaung.—Sub-division and township in Bhamo District. Contains a court-house and post office [m. s. t.].

Mohlaing.—Township in Bhamo District. Head-quarters at Sikaw.

Myitkyina.—Sub-division in Bhamo District, and head-quarters of the sub-division of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual sub-divisional offices.

Shwegu.—Sub-division and township in Bhamo District. Contains court-house and post office [m. s. T.].

Sikaw.—Village and head-quarters of the Mohlaing Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Sinbo (*Tsenbo*).—Village with post office [m. s. T.].

Sinkin.—Township in Bhamo District. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

CENTRAL DIVISION.—A Division under the Commissioner of Upper Burma, comprising four Districts—viz. Ye-u Sagaing, Lower Chindwin and Upper Chindwin; all of which see separately. Head-quarters of the Division are at Sagaing.

CHINDWIN, LOWER.

CHINDWIN, LOWER.—District in the Central Division, Upper Burma. Area, 5,400 square miles, containing 1 town and 888 villages.

Population 232,245. District head-quarters—Monywa, 16 miles from Chungu.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-div viz.—Eastern and Western: and 6 townships of Monywa, K Ayadaw, Kani, Eastern Pagyi, and Western Pagyi. *Adminis Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and gistering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Post Offices, Sub Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Monywa town *see* Monywa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alon.—Town, situated 8 miles from Monywa.

Ayadaw.—Town and head-quarters of the Township of the same name. Contains court-house and the usual public buildings.

Eastern Pagyi.—Township in Lower Chindwin District. Head-quarters are at Salingyi.

Eastern Sub-division.—Sub-division of Lower Chindwin District, comprising 4 townships, viz.—Monywa, Kuda, Ayadaw and Kani. Head-quarters of the Sub-division at Monywa.

Kani.—Township in Lower Chindwin District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house and the other usual public buildings.

Kudaw.—Township in Lower Chindwin District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house and the other usual public buildings.

Mintaingbin.—Town and head-quarters of the Western Pagyi Township. Contains court-house and the other usual public buildings.

Monywa.—Town and head-quarters of Eastern Sub-division, and also the administrative head-quarters of the Lower Chindwin District. Besides the usual public buildings, the town contains a telegraph station and post office [m. s.].

Pale.—Town and head-quarters of Western Sub-division. Contains court-house and the usual public buildings.

Salingyi.—Town and head-quarters of Eastern Pagyi township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Western Pagyi.—Township in Lower Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Mintaingbin.

Western Sub-division.—Sub-division of Lower Chindwin District, comprising two townships called Eastern Pagyi and Western Pagyi. Head-quarters of the Sub-division are at Pale.

CHINDWIN, UPPER.

CHINDWIN, UPPER.—District in the Central Division, Upper Burma. Area, 19,000 square miles, containing 665 villages. Popula- [illegible] District head-quarters, Kindat, 179 miles from Monywa.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions, viz.—Kindat, Mingin, Legayaing, and Kale-Kabaw. These Sub-divisions are again divided into 8 Townships of Kindat, Balet, Mingin, Taungdwingyaung, Legayaing, Uyuseywa, Kale, and Kabawchaung. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Treasury Officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Assistant Conservator, Surveyor Cadastral Survey, and Assistant Surveyor Topographical Survey. For further information regarding Kindat town *see* Kindat.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Auktaung.—Town and head-quarters of Kabachaung Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Balet.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters are at Balet-Myohaung.

Balet-Myohaung.—Town and head-quarters of Balet Township. Contains court-house and the usual public offices.

Homabin.—Town and head-quarters of Uyuseywa Township. Contains court-house and post office [m.].

Kabachaung.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Auktaung.

Kale.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters are at Kale-myo.

Kale-Kabaw.—Sub-division in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Yesagyo.

Kale-myo.—Town and head-quarters of Kale Township. Contains court-house and post office [m. s. T].

Kalewa.—Village with post office [m. s. T.], 45 miles from Mingin.

Kindat.—Sub-division and Township in Upper Chindwin District ; 179 miles from Monywa, and 46 from Kalewa. Besides the usual District offices, the town contains school and post office [m. s. T.].

Legayaing.—Sub-division and Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Paungbyin.

Mankadaw.—Village and head-quarters of the Mingin Sub-division and Township. Contains court-house and Sub-divisional offices.

Mingin.—Sub-division and Township in Upper Chindwin District ; situated 80 miles from Alon. Contains civil court, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s. T.]. Head-quarters are at Mankadaw.

Paungbyin.—Town and head-quarters of Legayaing Sub-division and Township. Contains court-house and post office [m.].

Taungdwingyoung.—Town and head-quarters of the Township of the same name. Contains court-house, and the usual public offices.

Uyuseywa.—Township in Upper Chindwin District. Head-quarters at Homabin.

Yesagyo.—Village and head-quarters of Kale-Kabaw Sub-division. Contains court-house and the usual sub-divisional offices.

CHIN HILLS.

CHIN HILLS.—Hill Tract comprising a group of few Nat[ive States] of Burma. The people (the Chins, Kakhyens, and Singphos) are wild tribes on the frontier, which came down to levy black mail on the [more] peaceful inhabitants. The Chins are found in large numbers in [Upper] Burma. They are rapidly adopting Burmese habits on the eastern [slopes] of the Yoma range, and their language is also giving way to Bur[mese]. The British Political Officer, Myook, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Engineer reside at Haka, the head-quarters of the Chin Hills.

EASTERN DIVISION.

EASTERN DIVISION.—A Division of the Province of Upper Burma, comprising four Districts of Kyaukse, Meiktila, Yamethin and Pyinmana; all of which see separately. Head-quarters of the Division are at Yamethin.

HANTHAWADDY.

HANTHAWADDY.—District in the Pegu Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by the Districts of Thongwa and Tharrawaddy, on the east by Pegu Sub-district, and on the west by Thongwa. Area, 1948 square miles, containing 1169 villages. Population 267,039. District head-quarters—Rangoon Town, 47 miles from Thongwa.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products in the District are rice, cotton, sugar, salt, tobacco, oil-seeds, and cocoa-nut oil.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal articles manufactured in the District are—salt, pottery, fish-paste, mats, and silk and cotton cloth.

CLIMATE.—The climate is generally depressing, though December and January are cool and bracing months, with little rain. The rains last from about the middle of May till the early part of November, and their commencement and ending is usually marked by considerable electrical disturbance.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions (Insein, Pegu and Kyauktan), and nine Townships of Tante, Kungyangon, Hlaing, Hmawbi, Payagale, Paunglin, Kawa, Pagandaung, and Kyauktan. Revenue, about 28 lakhs. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar, and Justice of the Peace), Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Inspector of Post offices.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dala.—A creek which empties itself into the Rangoon river, opposite Rangoon city. On the west side of its mouth are dock yards, and to the east timber yards and steam saw-mills.

Danut-payagyi (*Dhanut-Bhura-gyi*).—A vast pagoda, now in ruins, in Tante township. It was formerly the site of a flourishing village, but there are no records extant bearing upon the history of either village or pagoda.

Detanaw.—A small but once flourishing village in Tunte township. In the neighbourhood, there are the ruins of a large and very ancient pagoda.

Hlaing.—Township in Hanthawady District. Head-quarters at Taikgyi.

Hlawga.—Village and railway station, 17½ miles from Rangoon. Post office [m.].

Hlegu.—Village and head-quarters of the Paunglin township. Contains court-house and post office [m. s.].

Hmawbi.—Sub-division of Hanthawady District, also township and head-quarters of the both, and railway station, 24½ miles from Rangoon. Contains the usual Sub-divisional courts and public offices. Post office [m. s.].

Insein.—Sub-division of Hanthawady District, also town and railway station, 9 miles from Rangoon. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s. t.].

Kanbe (*Kambe*).—Town with post office [m.].

Kawa.—Township in Hanthawaddy District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s.].

Kawhmu.—Town with post office [m.], 5 miles from Tanmanaing.

Kungyangaon.—Township in Hanthawady District, and head-quarters of the same name ; situated 9 miles from Kawhmu. Contains court-house, and post office [m.].

Kwon-chan-gon.—Village in Hanthawaddy District. Pots, used in the manufacture of salt, are made here in considerable quantities. Population about 1000.

Kyaik-kauk.—A pagoda standing on the Thanlyin Kundan, or stretch of low laterite hills, which extend from Thanlyin, or Syriam, to Kyouktan. This pagoda, 131 feet in height and 1200 feet in circumference at the base, is constructed almost entirely of large blocks of laterite. It was built to enshrine two hairs, locally supposed to have been given by Gautama himself to a hermit on the Martaban Hills, who afterwards presented them in 580 B. C. to Zeyathena, King of Thanlyin. In 223 B. C., eight Rahanda or Buddhist monks visited Thanlyin, bringing as offerings to Bawgathena, the last independent sovereign, a bone of Buddha's forehead and a tooth, one of which relics was enshrined in Thanlyin by the pious monarch.

Kyaiktaw.—Sub-division and township in Hanthawady District. Contains the usual Sub-divisional courts and offices and other public buildings. Post office [m.].

Okkan.—Village and railway station ; situated about 5 miles west of the Hlaing river, and 56 miles from Rangoon. It contains two public rest-houses, a monastery, two square-built pagodas, and post office [m. s.].

Okkan.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma range, and falls into the Hlaing at Pyin-ma-gon.

Pagandaung.—Township in Hanthawaddy District. Head-quarters at Thabyegan.

Paunglin.—Township in Hanthawaddy District. Head-quarters are at Hlegu.

Payagale.—Township in Hanthawaddy District. Contains court-house and the usual public offices.

Pegu.—Sub-division of Hanthawady District. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s.].

Pegu.—River, rises on the eastern slopes of the Pegu Yoma Mountains, and joins the Rangoon or Hlaing river, near Rangoon town. Length, 180 miles.

Pugyi.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from Rangoon.

Puzundaung.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma range, and, after a southerly course of 53 miles, falls into the Hlaing just below Rangoon town.

Pyawbwe.—Village, situated on both banks of the tidal creek, 7 miles from Rangoon. Contains numerous pagodas and small zayats or rest-houses. Population about 3000. Post office [m.].

Taikkyi.—Town and railway station, also the head-quarters of the Hlaing Township, 41 miles from Rangoon. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Tanmanaing.—Village with post office [m.].

Thabyegan.—Town and head-quarters of the Pagandaung township. Contins court-house, and the usual offices and post office [m.].

Thanatchaung.—Village and railway station, 46 miles from Rangoon.

Togyaunggale.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Rangoon. Post office [m.].

Tunte.—Town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Wabalaukthauk.—Village with post office [m.].

Wanetchaung.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Rangoon.

HENZADA.

HENZADA.—District in the Irrawady Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Prome; on the east by the Irrawaddy, except in the extreme south, where it is bounded by the Tharrawaddy; on the south by Thongwa and Bassein Districts; and on the west by the Arakan Yoma range. Area, 1,948 square miles, containing 4 towns and 1055 villages. Population 380,927. District head-quarters—Henzada town, 24 miles from Tharrawaddy.

Products.—The staple crops of the District are rice, sesamum, vegeta-

bles, and tobacco. The other products are cotton (grown for local use), *pan*, etc.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (Henzada and Myanaung), and seven Townships, viz.—Henzada, Zalun, Okko, Lemyethna, Myanaung, Kanaung, and Kyangin. Revenue, about 10 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Assistant Commissioner, Myook and Sub-Registrar (who is also Treasury officer), Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of schools. For further information regarding Henzada town *see* Henzada.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Akouk-taung.—Hill, forming the eastern extremity of a spur of the Arakan Yoma Mountains. Overhangs the river Irrawady which a little lower enters the delta, and spreads out into creeks and bifurcations. The scarped cliff (300 feet high), is honeycombed with excavated caves, containing images of Buddha.

Henzada.—Sub-division of Henzada District, also township and head-quarters of the District of the same name, and also head-quarters of the Irrawaddi Division ; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi. Henzada is the municipal town with population about 17,000. The town contains court houses, police station, dak bungalow, post [m. s.], and telegraph offices. There are three schools in Henzada, a Kareng, a Government town school, and a school for Burmese.

Kanaung.—Township in Henzada District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, 7 miles from Myanaung. Population about 3500. The town contains a court-house, police station, dak bungalow, Public Works Department inspection bungalow, several public rest-houses, and post office [m.]. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an old fort.

Kyangin.—Township in the extreme north of Henzada District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 8 miles from Petye. Contains a court-house, fine market, police station, post office [m. s.], and Public Works Department inspection bungalow. Population about 8000. Considerable trade in rice.

Lemyethna.—Township in Henzada District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the Nagawun or Bassein river, 30 miles from Henzada. When the river is high, the streets are two or three feet under water. Contains a court-house, market, police station and post office [m. s. T.]. Population about 6000.

Mataungda.—Town and head-quarters of the Okpo township ; 30 miles from Kanaung. Contains a court-house, and post office [m.].

Myanaung.—Sub-division and Township in Henzada District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 6 miles from Kyangin. Population 6000. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Okpo.—Township in Henzada District, and town on the Kanyin stream, 4 miles west of the Irrawaddy river, and 29 miles south of Myanaung. Population about 4000. Post [illegible]-quarters are at Mataungada.

Patashin.—Riv[illegible] the Arakan range, and falls into the Irawaddy.

Zalun.—Township of Henzada District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Irawaddy. Contains the usual civil and criminal courts and other offices, also dak [illegible] and post office [m. s.].

IRRAWADDY.

IRRAWADDY.—Division under the Commissioner of Lower Burma, comprising four Districts, viz.—Thongwa, Bassein, Henzada and Thayetmyo; all of which see separately. Head-quarters of the Division are at Bassein town.

KATHA.

KATHA (*Old name Myadaung*).—District in the Northern Division, Upper Burma. Area, 6000 square miles, containing 1 town and 153 villages. Population 59,329. District head quarters—Katha town.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into five Sub-divisions (Katha, Kawlin, Myadaung, Mansi, and Pinlebu), and 11 Townships of Katha, Manle, Mawlu, Kawlin, Mawnaing, Myadaung, Kyanhnyat, Mansi, Banmauk, Pinlebu East, and Pinlebu West. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Treasury officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Superintendent of Topographical Survey, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. For further information regarding Katha town *see* Katha.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Banmauk.—Township in Katha District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Katha.—Sub-division of Katha District, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy. Contains civil and criminal courts, the usual District offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Kawlin.—Sub-division in Katha District, also Township and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 42 miles from Tigyaing. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Kyanhnyat.—Township in Katha District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Manle.—Township in Katha District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Mansi—Township in Katha District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Mawlu.—Township in Katha District, also chief town and head-quarters of the Mawlu township. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Mawnaing.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Wuntho.

Mawteik—Village with post office [m.].

Moda.—Village with post office [m.].

Myadaung.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Tigyaing.

Pinlebu.—Sub-division in Katha District, and head-quarters of the sub-division of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Pinlebu East.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Pinlebu.

Pinlebu West.—Township in Katha District. Head-quarters are at Pinlebu.

Tigyaing.—Town and head-quarters of the Myadaung township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s. T.].

Wuntho.—Town and head-quarters of the Mawnaing township. Contains the usual courts, the public offices, and post office [m. s.].

KYAUKPYU.

KYAUKPYU.—District in the Arakan-Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Akyab District, and on the farther side of the Arakan Yoma Hills ; on the south by Sandoway ; and on the west and south-west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 4309 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1069 villages. Population 163,832. District head-quarters Kyaukpyu town, 60 miles from Myebon.

PRODUCTS.—The principal products are rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, dhani, indigo, and plantains. Cotton and sesamum are also cultivated in the hill gardens.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal articles manufactured in the District, besides the silk and cotton cloths woven in almost every house, are salt, indigo, pottery, coarse sugar, and sesamum oil.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into one Sub-division called Ramri, and 5 townships of Kyaukpyu, Myebon, An, Ramree, and Cheduba or Manaung. Revenue, about 4 lakhs. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Kyaukpyu town *see* Kyaukpyu.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

An.—River, rises in the Arakan Yoma Mountains, and flows by a south-westerly course into Combermere Bay.

An.—Township in Kyaukpyu [illegible] town and head-quarters of the township of the same name; on the river An, 45 miles from its mouth; and 68 miles from Kyaukpyu. An important seat of transit trade between the Arakan coast and the Upper Burma; it forms the starting-place for the great trade route over the Yoma Mountains to Ava. The town contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and a post office [m.]. Population under 2000.

Cheduba (*or Manaung*).—Island on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, forming a township in Kyaukpyu District. It is a small town and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated on the Un river, 104 miles from Kyaukpyu. Population 1200. Contains a court-house, market, school, police station and post office [m.].

Dalat.—River, rising in the main range, and falling into the Combermere Bay.

Kyauknimaw.—Village with post office [m.].

Kyaukpyu.—Township in Kyaukpyu District, also municipal town, port, and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated in the north of Ramri Island. The harbour extends for many miles along the east shore of Ramri Island, but numerous sunken rocks render the approach dangerous. The town contains court and circuit houses, jail, hospital, dispensary, school, market, and post office [m. s.]. Population 4000.

Minbyin.—Village with post office [m.].

Myebon.—Township in Kyaukpyu District, and head-quarters of the Township of the same name; situated on an island formed by the numerous creeks. Contains court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Myothit.—Town and head-quarters of the Kyaukpyu township. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Ramree.—Island off the coast of Lower Burma. It contains the townships of Ramri and Kyaukpyu, in the latter of which is Kyaukpyu town, the head-quarters of the District. The chief products of Ramree are timber, rice, indigo, salt and sugar. Limestone and iron are also found on the island.

Ramree.—Township in Kyaukpyu District and chief town of the township of the same name, and municipality; situated near the eastern coast of Ramree Island, about 13 miles up the Tan, a tidal river. Population under 4000. The public buildings include a court-house, police station, post office [m. s.], and an old and new market-place.

Sani (*Tsani*).—Village with post office [m.].

KYAUKSE.

KYAUKSE.—District in the Eastern Division, Upper Burma. Area, [illegible] square miles, containing 1 town and 541 villages. Population [illegible]. District head-quarters—Kyaukse town, 173 miles north-east from [illegible].

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions, viz. [illegible] (Kyaukse); and five townships of Minzu, Singaing

Myittha, Sawhla, and Paukmyaing. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Treasury Officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Kyaukse town *see* Kyaukse.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dayegaung.—Village and head-quarters of Paukmyaing township. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Kume Road.—Railway station, 18 miles from Kyaukse.

Kyaukse.—Sub-division of Kyaukse District, also chief town, railway station, and the head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 27 miles from Mandalay. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s. T.].

Lungyaw.—Village and head-quarters of Sawhla township. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Minzu.—Township in Kyaukse District, also chief town, railway station and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 7 miles from Kyaukse. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Myittha.—Sub-division and township in Kyaukse District, also railway station and head-quarters of the township of the same name; 12 miles from Kyaukse town. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Palaik—Village with post office [m.].

Paukmyaing.—Township in Kyaukse District. Head-quarters are at Dayegaung.

Sawhla.—Township in Kyaukse District. Head-quarters are at Lungyaw.

Singaing.—Township in Kyaukse District, also railway station and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 10 miles from Kyaukse. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Thabyedaung—Village and railway station [R.], 23 miles from Kyaukse town.

MAGWE.

MAGWE.—A District in the Southern Division, Upper Burma. Area, 5,500 square miles, containing 3 towns and 555 villages. Population 219,190. District head-quarters—Magwe, 7 miles from Minbu.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions—(Yenangyaung, Taungdwingyi, and Natmauk); and eight Townships of Magwe, Gyokon, Thazi, Taungdwingyi, Myothit, Saithwa, Natmauk, and Pin. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Magwe town *see* Magwe.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Gyogon.—Township in Magwe District, also chief town and head-

...arters of the tow... ...he same name, 21 miles from Magw...
...tains court-house... ...public buildings and post office [m...

Magwe.—Township in Magwe District, also chief town, and head-quarters of the township and of the District of the same name. Contains the usual courts and offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Myothit.—Township in Magwe District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Natmauk—Sub-division and Township in Magwe District, also chief ...ad-quarters of the township of the same name, 32 miles from ...yi. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and ... [m. s.].

Pin.—Township in Magwe District. Head-quarters are at Sh... ...bandaw.

Satthwa.—Township in Magwe District, also town and head-qu...ters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, ...usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Shwebandaw.—Town and head-quarters of Pin Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Taungdwingyi.—Sub-division and township in Magwe District, also town and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 35 miles from Ywathit. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s. T.].

Thazi.—Township in Magwe District ; head-quarters are at Ywathit.

Yenangyaung.—Sub-division in Magwe District, also chief town and head-quarters of the sub-division of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Ywathit.—Town and head-quarters of the Thazi Township, 25 miles from Taungdwingyi. The public buildings include a court-house, mark... school, and post office [m. s. T.].

MANDALAY.

MANDALAY.—A District in the Northern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 2100 square miles, containing 1 town and 865 villages. Population 374,060. District head-quarters—Mandalay Town, 386 miles from Rangoon by rail.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufacture is weaving in silk.

CLIMATE.—The general sturdy and vigorous appearance of the Burmese is a good criterion of the healthiness of the climate. The greatest heat is felt in April and May, before the setting in of the periodical rains. The transitions of the seasons are sudden, and earthquakes are not infrequent, ...n usher in and conclude the wet season. The most prevalent ...nts are fever, dysentery, and hepatic diseases.

...INISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions (Man... Amarapura, Madaya, and Pyinulwin) ; and ten townships of M... ...pura, Lamaing, Madaya, Kutywa, Taungbyon, Ngasingu,

Onkon, Thondaung, Letyachaukywa South, and Letyachaukywa North. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace with two Assistants, Civil Judge, Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge, Registrar of the Court of Judicial Commissioner, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Government Prosecutor, Civil Surgeon (Shore and Marine Establishments), Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Central Jail, Local Assistant Surgeon, Marine Transport Officer, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Post offices, Chaplain, Inspector of Schools with a Deputy, Deputy Superintendent Topographical Survey, and Deputy Superintendent Cadastral Survey. For further information regarding Mandalay town *see* Mandalay.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amarapura (*The City of the Gods*).—Sub-division and Township in Mandalay District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river. Contains court-houses, and the usual sub-divisional offices. The remains of the palace and a temple are the objects of interest here. Amarapura was the capital of Burma till A. D. 1819.

Kutywa-Taungbyon.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Lundaung.

Letyachaukywa North.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters at Wetwin.

Letyachaukywa South.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Pyinulwin.

Lundaung.—Village and head-quarters of Kutywa-Taungbyon Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Madaya.—Sub-division and township in Mandalay District, also head-quarters of the township of the same name, 17 miles from Mandalay. Contains sub-divisional courts and offices and post office [m. s.].

Mandalay.—Sub division and Township in Mandalay District, also chief town, municipality, cantonment, and administrative head-quarters of the Mandalay District ; situated about 2 miles from the left bank of the Irawadi, in a level plain at the foot of an isolated hill 600 feet in height, from which the city takes its name. Mandalay is connected with Rangoon by railway. A number of markets are scattered throughout the city and suburbs, and well supply the wants of the people. Besides the usual District and Sub-divisional courts and offices, the city contains a palace of the late king, a branch of the National Bank of India, and post office [m. s. T.]. Some fine pagodas stand on Mandalay Hill to the north of the city. In one of them there is a Colossal Statue of Buddtha, which is remarkable in having the arm extended. Monasteries and pagodas are dotted about in open spaces, both within and without the city walls. Population about 189,000.

Maymyo.—Town and head-quarters of Pyinulwin Sub-division. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices, market, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Myitgue.—Village and railway station, 8½ miles from Mandalay.

Myohaung.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Mandalay.

Ngasingu.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters at Singu.

Onkon.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters at Yebin.

Paleik.—Village and railway flag station, 11 miles from Mandalay.

Pebin.—Town and head-quarters of Thondaung Township. Contains the usual Township offices and public buildings.

Pyinulwin.—Sub-division in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Maymyo. Pyinulwin is also the head-quarters of Letyachaukywa South township. Contains the usual township offices and public buildings.

Singaing.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Mandalay.

Singu.—Town and head-quarters of Ngasingu Township. Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings.

Thondaung.—Township in Mandalay District. Head-quarters are at Pebin.

Wetwin.—Town and head-quarters of Letyachaukywa North Township. Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings.

Yebin.—Town and head-quarters of Onkon Township. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

MEIKTILA.

MEIKTILA.—District in the Eastern Divisions of Upper Burma. Area, 3,000 square miles, containing 1 town and 1006 villages. Population 206,650. District head-quarters—Meiktila town, 13 miles from Meiktila Road station.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions (Meiktila, Mahlaing and Wundwin), and five township of Meiktila, Mahlaing, Pindale, Wundwin, and Thazi. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Meiktila town *see* Meiktila.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Hanza.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Meiktila.

Hlaingdet.—Town with post office, 22 miles from Meiktila.

Mahlaing.—Sub-division and township in Meiktila District; chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated 24 miles from Meiktila. The public buildings include a court-house, the usual sub-divisional offices, market, school, and post office [m. s.].

Meiktila.—Sub-division and township, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Contains the usual District and sub-[illegible] offices, two [illegible], market, and post office [m. s.].

Meiktila Road—Railway station, 13 miles from Meiktila. Post office [m. s.].

Nyaungyan—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Meiktila.

Pindale.—Township in Meiktila District, and head-quarters of the Township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public buildings.

Samon.—Village and railway station, 24 miles from Meiktila Road station.

Thazi.—Township in Meiktila District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Thedaw.—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Meiktila.

Wundwin.—Sub-division and township in Meiktila District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s.].

MERGUI.

MERGUI.—District in the Tenasserim Division of Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Tavoy District, on the south by Lower Siam, on the east by the Yoma Mountains and Siam, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 7810 square miles, containing 1 town and 360 villages. Population 73,748. District head-quarters—Mergui town, 119 miles from Tavoy.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop of the District. Sugar-cane, tobacco, and sesamum are also produced to some extent; the *dhani* is founded in great perfection here, and from it a coarse kind of sugar is extracted. It is in fruits and vegetables, however, that Mergui is agriculturally richest.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal manufactures in the District are sugar-boiling and tin-smelting.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Mergui is remarkably healthy, as the great heat arising from its tropical situation is moderated by land and sea breezes. The variation of temperature is small. The most obvious peculiarity of the atmosphere is its humidity.

ADMINISTRATION.—There is only one Sub-division called Maliwun; and five townships of Mergui, Palaw, Tenasserim, Maliwun, and Lenya. Revenue, about 2½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Assistant Surveyor, and Sub-Inspector of schools. For further information regarding Mergui town *see* Mergui.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Auckland Bay.—Bay on the coast of Mergui District. Forms part of the Mergui Archipelago, the rocky islands of which guard its entrance.

Kwathaung.—Village and head-quarters of the Maliwun Sub-division. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices.

Lenya.—Township in Mergui District. quarters of the **township of the same name.** the usual public offices.

Maliwun.— township in M **town and head-** the township of **court-house and** public offices.

Mergui.—Township in the District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the Township and District of the same name; situated on the principal mouth of the Tenasserim river, and is about 3 miles in circuit; distant 249 miles from Rangoon by steamer, running once a fortnight on arrival of English mail. Steamer fare, Rs. 50. Besides the usual District courts and offices, the town contains a circuit-house, police office, charitable dispensary, dak bungalow, market and post office [M. S. T.]. Population about 9,000, consisting of many races—Talaings, Burmese, Malays, Bengalis, Madrasis, Siamese, and Chinese. Mergui was formerly a penal station for Bengal.

Mergui Archipelago.—A large group of islands, which, commencing in the north with Tavoy Island, stretches southwards in Upper Burma. They have been described as 'a cluster of islands and islets with bays and coves, headlands and highlands, capes and promontories, high bluffs and low shores, rocks, and sands, fountains, streams and cascades, mountain, plain, and precipice, unsurpassed for their wild fantastic and picturesque beauty.' The most westerly are composed of granite and porphyry; those nearer the shore, of sandstone and conglomerate. of these islands are 300 feet in height.

Pakchan.—River, rises in the main watershed of the Province, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Victoria Point.

Palaw.—Township in Mergui District, also chief village and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated on the left bank of the Palaw stream, and 40 miles north of Mergui town. Population 1000. Palaw stands in the centre of a large rice-producing country, and has considerable trade.

Sullivan's Island.—An island in the Mergui Archipelago, attached to Mergui District. Length, 17 miles, and breadth, 6 miles. A favourite haunt of the Selung tribe.

Tenasserim.—River of Mergui District; formed by the junction of two streams of the same name, known as the 'Great' and 'Little' Tenasserim. There are several mouths to the Tenasserim, the two principal ones being separated from each other by Mergui Island. Large boats can ascent as high as Tenasserim town. The banks of the river are at places almost perpendicular; and where its course lies through low lands, its bed is thickly studded with picturesque islands. The felt 10 miles above Tenasserim town.

Tenasserim.—Township in Mergui District, also head-quarters town of the township of the same name; situated on a neck of land at the confluence of the Great and Little Tenasserim rivers, 33 miles from the mouth of the Tenasserim and 10 miles south-east of Mergui town. The

temperature is very variable, and these sudden changes render the climate unhealthy. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

MINBU.

MINBU.—District in the Southern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 3,210 square miles, containing 4 towns and 850 villages. Population 224,475. District head-quarters—Minbu town, 12 miles from Segu.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Minbu, Mon Valley, and Salin ; and eight Townships of Minbu, Sagu, Ngape, Sidoktaya, Dabwin, Legaing, Salin, and Kyabin. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Assistant Commissioner, Sub-divisional Officer, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Post offices, Deputy Superintendent Cadastral Survey, and 3 Surveyors. For further information regarding Minbu town *see* Minbu.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dabwin.—Township in Minbu District, and head-quartes of the township of the same name. Contains the usual courts and public offices.

Kyabin.—Township in Minbu District. Head-quarters are at Sinbyugyun.

Legaing.—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Mape (*Ngape*).—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Minbu.—Sub-division and township in Minbu District, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Contains the usual courts and offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Mon Valley.—Township in Minbu District. Head-quarters are at Pwinbyu.

Pwinbyu.—Village and head-quarters of Mon Valley Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Sagu (*Segu*).—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Salin.—Sub-division and Township in Minbu District ; also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated 7 miles from Sinbyugyun. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices, market, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sidoktaya.—Township in Minbu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and school.

Sinbyugyun.—Town and head-quarters of Kyabin Township.

tains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

MYINGYAN.

MYINGYAN.—District in the Southern Division of Upper Burma. **Area.** 3,737 square miles, containing 2 towns and 806 villages. Population 351,411. District head-quarters—Myingyan town, 96 miles from Mandalay.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Myingyan, Pagan and Kyaukpadaung; and eight Townships of Myingyan, Tanaungdaing, Taungtha, Natogyi, Pagan, Sale, Kyaukpadaung and Sattein. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Head-quarters Sub-Deputy Commissioner, Treasury Officer, Cashier, Accountant, Book and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Postmaster. For further information regarding Myingyan town *see* Myingyan.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Kyaukpadaung.—Sub-division and Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 32 miles from Pagan. Contains civil and criminal courts, sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s.].

Myingyan.—Sub-division and township in the District of the same name, also head-quarters of the District, chief town, municipality, and cantonment. Contains the usual District Staff, Cantonment Magistrate's office, Benches of 7 honorary magistrates, and post office [m. s. T.].

Natogyi.—Township in Myingyan District, and chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Pagan.—Sub-division and Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and courts, market, school and post office [m. s. T.].

Sale (*Silay*).—Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, market, and post office [m. s.].

Sattein.—Township in Myingyan township, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school and post office [m.].

Tanaungdaing.—Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. The public buildings include a court-house and the other usual public offices.

Taungtha.—Township in Myingyan District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

NORTHERN DIVISION.—A Division of the Province of Upper

Burma; comprising the 5 Districts of Mandalay, Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo, and Ruby Mines; all of which see separately. Head-quarters at Mandalay.

PAKOKKU.

PAKOKKU.—District in the Southern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 6,160 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1212 villages. Population 303,753. District head-quarters—Pakokku, 50 miles from Pauk.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions, viz. (Pakokku, Gangaw, Pauk, and Yawdwin), and nine Townships of Pakokku, Myaing, Yesagyo, Seikpyu, Kuhnaywa, Pauk, Tilin, Yaw, and Laungshe. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering Officer (who is also Township and Treasury officer), Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Inspector of Post offices. For further information regarding Pakokku town *see* Pakokku.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Gangaw.—Sub-division in Pakokku District, also, town and head-quarters of Kuhnaywa township. Contains the usual sub-divisional offices and courts, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Haka.—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Kan—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Kuhnaywa.—Township in Pakokku District. Head-quarters are at Gangaw.

Laungshe.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

Myaing.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. The public buildings include a court-house, school, market, and post office [m. s.].

Pakokku.—Sub-division and township in Pakokku District, also chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated 30 miles from Yesagyo. Besides the usual District and sub-divisional offices, the town contains a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates, police station, school, market, and post office [m. s. T.].

Pauk.—Sub-division and township in Pakokku District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Seikpyu.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains the usual courts and offices.

Tilin.—Township in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings.

Yaw.—Township in Pakokku District. Head-quarters are at Yawdwin.

Yawdwin.—Sub-division in Pakokku District, and head-quarters of the Yaw township. Contains the usual courts and sub-divisional offices.

Yesagyo.—Township in Pakokku Dittrict, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

PEGU DIVISION.

PEGU DIVISION.—A Division of the Province of Lower Burma; comprising the five Districts of Rangoon Town, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy and Prome; all of which see separately.

PEGU.

PEGU.—District in the Division of the same name, Lower Burma. Area, 2,428 square miles, containing 1 town and 700 villages. Population 301,420. District head-quarters—Pegu town, 46 miles from Rangoon by rail.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (Pegu and Kyauktan), and five Township of Payagale, Paunglin, Kawa, Pagandaung and Kyauktan. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Myook and Sub-divisional officer, Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Pegu town *see* Pegu.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Alguada.—Dangerous reef in the Bay of Bengal; off the coast of Pegu. Bearing from Diamond Island, 3¼ leagues south-south-west. The Alguada reef lies on the submarine volcanic band which stretches from Sumatra to the delta of Bengal.

Baw (*Bhaw*).—River, forming the boundary between Pagandaung and Thanlyin circles; it flows westward and joins the Pegu river a mile above Syriam.

Dabein.—Town and railway station, 24 miles from Pegu. Post office [m. s.].

Hlegu.—Town and head-quarters of Paunglin Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and post office [m. s.].

Irawadi.—Principal river of Burma, rises in the Patkoi Mountains in the north of Burma; flows through Burma and Pegu, and empties into Gulf of Martaban Bay of Bengal. Length, 1200 miles.

Kadapana.—Town with post office [m.], 5 miles from Thongwa.

Kamamat.—Town with post office [m], 9 miles from Pegu.

Kawa.—Township in Pegu District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, market, and post office [m. s.].

Kyauktan.—Township in Pegu District, also town, railway station, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 12 miles from Pegu

town. The public buildings include a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Ledaunggan.—Town and railway station, 30 miles from Pegu. Post office [m.].

Pade (*Bhwot-lay*).—Stream rising in the western slopes of the Pegu Yoma range in Lower Burma. After a westerly course for some distance, it enters Thayet-myo District, where it takes the name of the Bhwot-lay, and falls into the Irrawaddy from the eastwards.

Pagandaung.—Township in Pegu District. Head-quarters are at Thabyegan.

Pagu.—Village with post office [m.].

Paing-kyun.—Creek uniting the Pegu and Sittaung rivers, Lower Burma.

Paunglin.—Township in Pegu District. Head-quarters are at Hlegu.

Payagale.—Township in Pegu District, also chief town, railway station, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 13 miles from Pegu. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Payagyi.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Pegu.

Pegu.—Sub-division in the District of the same name, also railway station, municipality and head-quarters town of the Pegu District; situated on the left bank of the Pegu river, 20 miles west of the Sittaung. Population about 6000. Contains court-houses, police station, a Bench of 6 honorary magistrates, market, Government school, and post office [m. s.]. Modern Pegu lies close to the river bank. The new town is well paved with brick, which the ruins of the old plentifully supply; on each side of the way there is a drain to carry of the water.

Pyinbongyi.—Village and railway station, 18 miles from Pegu.

Rangoon River.—The name usually given to the lower portion of the Hlaing river.

Tawa.—Town and railway station, 9 miles from Pegu. Post office [m.].

Thabyegan—Town and head-quarters of Pagandaung Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m. s.].

Thanlyin—Town with post office [m. s.].

Thongwa—Town with post office [m.].

Tongyi.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Pegu.

PROME.

PROME.—District in the Pegu Division of Lower Burma, stretching across the valley of the Irrawaddy. Bounded on the north by Thayetmyo, on the east by the Pegu Yoma range, on the south by Henzada and Tharawaddy Districts, and on the west by the Arakan Hills. Area, 2,887 square miles, containing 3 towns and 1817 villages. Population 360,252. District head-quarters—Prome town, 161 miles from Rangoon by rail.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple product of the District crops include tobacco, cotton, oil-seeds, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES.—One of the most important manufactur trict is silk. The other manufacture of the District are—ornamental boxes used for keeping palm-leaf books, made in Prome town only. Cheroots are also manufactured to a small extent.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Prome is much drier than in other Districts of Lower Burma. Ophthalmia is very prevalent in the District.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Prome, Shwedaung and Paungde; and seven Townships of Prome, Shwele, Mahathaman, Shwedaung, Padaung, Paungde, and Thegon. Revenue, about ten lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Myook and Joint Sub-Registrar (who is also Township and Treasury officer), Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Honorary Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Inspector of post offices. For further information regarding Prome town *see* Prome.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Dathweh-kyauk.—River, rises in the southern slopes of the Sinlan spur, and flows south and west into the Zay, which it joins just before that river enters the Inma lake.

Gwe-chyo.—River in the north of Prome District. It rises in the Padauk spur, 20 miles west of the main range of the Pegu Yomas; after a south-westerly course, it joins the Nawin by the same mouth as the In-gon and Chaung-sauk.

Hmawza.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Prome.

Kyithe.—Village with post office [m.].

Mahathaman.—Township in Prome District; head-quarters are at Tanbauk.

Nawin.—River formed by the junction of two streams, known as the North and South Nawin. The North Nawin rises in the Pegu Yoma range to the north of the Padauk spur, and joins the South Nawin, a mile south of Myo-ma village. The South Nawin also rises in the Pegu Yomas immediately south of the Padauk spur, and falls into the Irrawaddy.

Padaung.—Township in Prome District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi. Population about 2500. Contains a court-house, police station, market, school, and post office [m.]. Daily communication with Prome by a ferry-boat.

Padigon.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Prome.

Paukkaung.—Town and head-quarters of Shwele Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m.].

Paungde.—Sub-division and Township in Prome District, also chief town, [illegible]tion, and head-quarters of the township [illegible]ame

name ; situated on the main road from Rangoon northwards, 32 miles south of Prome town. Contains a court-house, market, police station, lock-up, charitable dispensary, the reformatory for the Province, school, and post office [m. s.].

Prome.—Sub-division and Township in Prome District, also chief town, railway station, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, 45 miles from Thayetmyo by steamer. The town extends northwards from the foot of the Prome Hills to the bank of the Nawin, with a suburb on the farther side of that stream ; and eastwards for some distance up the Nawin valley. It is divided into several municipal quarters, viz. Nawin on the north, Ywa-beh on the east, Shin-su on the south, and Shwe-ku and Sandaw in the centre. North of Shinsu is the great Shwe-san-daw Pagoda, conspicuous among the dark foliage of the trees covering the slopes of the hill on which it stands. The town contains court-houses, police office, Government school, church, markets, charitable dispensary, lock hospital, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.]. The annual festival is held on the full moon of Tabaung, corresponding to March.

Shwedaung—Sub-division and township in Prome District, also chief town of the township of the same name ; situated about 8 miles below Prome, on the left bank of the Irawadi, and on the great road from Rangoon to the north. Divided into two quarters by the Kula-chaung. Accessible by large boats, Shwe-daung forms the port of the Paungde and In-ma rice plains, the produce of which is largely sent to Prome. The town contains the courts, and usual public buildings ; also numerous pagodas, monasteries, rest-houses, and post office [m.]. Population about 13,000.

Shwele.—Township in Prome District. Head-quarters are at Pauk-kaung.

Shwele.—River, rising in the western slopes of the Ko-dek spur of the Pegu Yomas. It flows in a south-westerly direction, and falls into the Myit-ma-ka, north of the village of Kinthan. This river is known by the names of Shwe-le, Wegyi, Wekput, and Kyunkyun-ga, in various portions of its course.

Shwe-nat-taung.—Pagoda, situated on a low hill, about 16 miles south of Prome town. Behind it are six other pagodas. The annual festival held in March is attended by about 20,000 people.

Sinmezwe.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Prome.

Thaledan.—River in the Padaung township. It falls into the Irawadi at the village of Thaledan, from which it takes its name, and is formed by the junction of two streams—the North and the South Thaledan. The first of these rises in the Arakan range, and flows with a winding course through the hills ; and about 4 or 5 miles from the Irawadi, it enters a comparatively level and cultivated tract. The South Thaledan, which is impracticable for boats, also rises in the Arakan mountains, considerably to the south of the source of the north Thaledan, and flows in a north-easterly direction to join that river.

Thegon.—Township in Prome District, also town, railway station, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 20 miles from Prome. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Tonbauk.—Head-quarters town of Mahathaman township. The public buildings include a court-house, school, market, and post office [m.].

Yatheh-myo.—Ancient capital of the kingdom of Prome, known also as Tha-re-khettra ; about 6 miles west of Prome town, on the main road northwards to Mye-deh. The ruins of massive pagodas, and of an extensive embankment, mark the site, now overgrown with jungle, except where cleared for rice cultivation.

PYINMANA.

PYINMANA.—District in the Eastern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 6,000 square miles, containing 1 town and 317 villages. Population 56,349. District head-quarters—Pyinmana, 225 miles from Rangoon by rail.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Eastern and Western ; and four Townships of Pyinmana, Paunglaung, Wanwegon, and Taungnyo. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. For further information regarding Pyinmana town *see* Pyinmana.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Eastern Sub-division.—Sub-division in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Pyinmana town.

Kyidaunggan.—Head-quarters town of the Paunglaung township, and railway station, 10 miles from Pyinmana. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, market, and school.

Lewe.—Head-quarters town of Wanwegon township. Contains a court-house, market, school, the usual public offices, and post office [m. s.].

Paunglaung.—Township in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Kyidaunggan.

Pyinmana (*Ningyan*)—Township and head-quarters town of the District of the same name, and railway station [T. & C.], 49 miles from Yamethin. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, market, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Shwemyo.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Pyinmana.

Taungnyo.—Township in Pyinmana District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, and the usual public buildings.

Wanwegon.—Township in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters at Lewe.

Western Sub-division.—Sub-division in Pyinmana District. Head-quarters are at Lewe.

RANGOON.

RANGOON.—District in the Pegu Division, Lower Burma. Area, 22 square miles. Population 180,324. District head-quarters, Rangoon Town, 800 miles from Calcutta by steamer.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple crop of the District.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal articles manufactured in Rangoon District are salt, pottery, mats, silk, and cotton cloth.

CLIMATE.—The climate is generally depressing, though December and January are cool bracing months, with little rain. The rains last from about the beginning of May till the middle of November, and are usually accompanied by considerable electrical disturbance. Fevers, rheumatism, and pulmonary complaints are prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District Staff includes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Government Prosecutor, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Resident Medical Officer, Superintendent Central Jail, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Executive Engineer, Cantonment and Town Chaplains, Principal and six Lecturers Rangoon College, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Post offices, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Assistant Collector of Customs and Superintendent Preventive Service, and Chief Superintendent Comptroller's office. For further information regarding Rangoon town *see* Rangoon.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahlon.—A suburb of Rangoon city, and railway station, 2½ miles from Rangoon.

Hlaing.—River of Lower Burma. The course of the Hlaing is through the Irawadi valley, and past Rangoon town, whence to its mouth it is universally known as the Rangoon river. Under the name of the Myitmaka, it rises in the marshy ground east of, but close to, Prome; and flowing over a sandy and muddy bed between low and ill-defined banks, enters the Inma Lake as the Zay, thence it continues its southward course as the Myitmaka, and, traversing Henzada District east of, and almost parallel to the Irawadi, enters Rangoon District at Myit-kyo. Just above Rangoon, the Hlaing is joined by the Panhlaing from the westward, and, sweeping round the town to the east, receives the Pegu and Puzundaung, when it turns north again and flows into the Gulf of Martaban.

Kemmendine.—Village and railway station, 3½ miles from Rangoon.

Pazundaung.—A suburb of Rangoon city and railway station, 1¼ miles from Rangoon.

Rangoon.—The capital of the Province of Burma, also chief town, municipality, cantonment, railway station, Sadar station of the District of the same name, and the head-quarters of Government; situated on the left bank of the Hlaing river, 21 miles from the sea, with a small suburb, the Dala quarter, on the opposite bank. The main portion, or Rangoon Proper, contains the public buildings, the principal of which are the law courts, telegraph and post [m. s.], offices, Agra Bank, Bank of Bengal,

Charter[illegible] India, Australia and China; Chartered Mercantile B[illegible]ia, London and China; National Bank of India, and New Original Bank, R[illegible]tholic and Anglican Churches, custom-house etc. The oth[illegible] of note in Rangoon are—the Lunatic as[illegible]jail, the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, with the Phay[illegible]n, the High School, St John's College, the Diocesan school, Burma Club, Dentscher Club, Pegu and Volunteer's Clubs, Jordhan's and Evershed's Hotels etc. There are also Benches of 14 honorary magistrates.

The following are the officers at the Head-quarters of Government:—Chief Commissioner, Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Chief Secretary, Secretary, Junior Secretary, 2 Under Secretaries, Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Assistant to Chief Engineer (P. W. D.), Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Assistant to Chief Engineer (P. W. D.), Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer, Financial Commissioner Chief Customs Authority, and Inspector General of Registration, and his Secretary, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Superintendent of Census, Government Translator, Recorder of Rangoon and his Registrar, Judicial Commissioner and his Registrar (Lower Burma), Government Advocate, Official Assignee, Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Rangoon, Inspector General of Jails with civil Medical Administration and his Secretary, Inspector General of Police with a Personal Assistant and Deputies (one for civil and the other for military) and their Personal Assistants, Adjutant Military Police (Lower Burma), Military Police Provincial Reserve, Comptroller and Commissioner of Paper Currency with 2 Assistants, 2 Inspectors of Schools (one for Eastern and the other for Western Circles), Port Officer (who is also Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, and Superintendent of Light-houses), Superintending Engineer and Superintendent of Way and Works, 2 Examiners Public Works Account with one Deputy and one Assistant, Consevator of Forests and his Personal Assistant, Deputy Post Master General and his Personal Assistant, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Veterinary Inspector, Chemical Examiner, and Superintendent of Government Printing.

Shwe-Dagon.—The great Pagoda of Rangoon, and the most venerated object of worship in all the Indo-Chinese Countries. The annual festival in March is attended by pilgrims from all part[illegible]

RUBY MINES.

RUBY MINES.—District in the Northern Division, Upper Burma. Area, 2000 square miles, containing 122 villages. Population 26,134. District head-quarters—Mogok, 58 miles from Thabeitkyin.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into one Sub-division cal[illegible] and two Townships of Mogok and Twinnge. *District Staff*—[illegible] Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Assistant Commissioner [illegible] Forest Settlement Officer), Superintendent of Police, [illegible] Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon, and Executive [illegible]

For further information regarding Mogok town *see* Mogok.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bernardmyo—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Kyatpyin.—Village with post office [m.].

Mogok.—Sub-division and Township, and also head-quarters town of the Ruby Miles District. Contains court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Shwenyaungbin—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Thabeitkyin—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Twinnge.—Township in Ruby Mines District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

SAGAING.

SAGAING.—Distsict in the Central Division, Upper Burma. Area, 1,836 square miles, containing 3 towns and 582 villages. Population 248,207. District head-quarters—Sagaing town, 2 miles from Ava.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Sagaing, Myinmu, and Ava ; and also six Townships of Sagaing, Sadaung, Myinmu, Chaungu, Ava, and Myotha. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Registering officer, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Post offices, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Sagaing town *see* Sagaing.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ava.—Town and the former capital of the Burmese Empire. It is situated on the Irawadi, 14 miles from Mandalay. Ava is at present the Sub-division and Township in Sagaing District. Head-quarters are at Tadau. Post office [m.].

Chaunggwa.—Village with post office [m.].

Chaungu.—Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m.].

Myinmu.—Sub-division and Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offices and post office [m. s. T.].

Myotha.—Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices and post office [m. s.].

Sadaung.—Township in Sagaing District, and head-quarters town of the towhship of the same name. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Sagaing (*Sagum*).—Sub-division and Township in the District of the same name, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District. Contains the usual courts and offices, school, market, and post office [m. s. T.].

Tadau.—Head-quarters house and the usual public offices.

Ywataung (*Obo*).—Town with post office.

SALWEEN.

SALWEEN.—District in the Tenasserim Division of Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Karengni State, on the east by Zeng-mai in Siam, on the south by Amherst and Shwegyin, and on the west by Shwegyin and Taungu Districts. Area, 4,646 square miles, containing 200 villages. Population 31,439. District head-quarters—Papun town.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are rice and areca-nuts.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District contains only one Township. Revenue, about Rs. 20,000. *District Staff.*—District Superintendent of Police, Registrar and District Magistrate with an Assistant, Myook and Sub-Registrar, Civil Medical Officer, and Deputy Conservator of Forests. For further information regarding Papun town *see* Papun.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Papun.—Township and head-quarters of Salween District; situated on the Yunzalin river. Contains a court-house, dispensary and post office [m. s.]. Population 1,000. A strong police force is quartered in a stockade close to the village.

SANDOWAY.

SANDOWAY.—District in the Arakan Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by the Mai river, on the east by the Arakan Mountains, on the south by the Khwa river, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 3,667 square miles, containing 1 town and 547 villages. Population 77,134. District head-quarters—Sandoway town, 73 miles from Toungup.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crops are rice, sesamum, tobacco, cotton, pepper, sugar-cane, *dhani* palms, and yams.

MANUFACTURES.—The most important manufacture is thatch from the leaves of the *dhani* palm, which is in great demand in Akyab and Kyauk-pyu, as well as locally. Cotton cloth and silk dresses are woven by the women in almost every house.

CLIMATE.—From November to February the dews are exceedingly heavy, and the nights very chilly. From February to May, dense fogs rise during the evenings, and the wind blows from the west. Towards the middle of May, storms of thunder and lightening are of frequent occurrence. The prevalent diseases of the District are agues and fevers.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Northern, Central, and Southern Townships. Revenue about 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Registrar, and Justice of the Peace. Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent. For further information regarding Sandoway town *see*

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Andaw (*Sacred Double Tooth*).—Pagoda situated on the right bank of the river Sandoway, opposite Sandoway town. It is said to have been built in 761 A. D., as the receptacle for a tooth of Gautama Buddha.

Central Township.—Township in Sandoway District. Head-quarters are at Sandoway.

Foul Island (*Nan-tha-kywun*).—An uninhabited island of the coast of Sandoway, lying about 6 leagues from the mainland, and 7 from Bluff Point, and visible from a distance of 8 leagues. The island is about 2 miles long, and is conical in form. The name is derived from a mud-volcano, which at times emits a torrent of hot mud bubbling with marsh gas.

Gwa (*Kwa*).—Head-quarters of the Southern Township ; situated on the right bank of the Kwa river, about a mile above its mouth, and 120 miles from Sandoway. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Nandaw.—Small pagoda, situated on a hill about half a mile north of Sandoway town, and said to have been built by Min Bra in 763 A. D., to contain a rib of Gautama. Festivals held here in March, June, and October.

Sandaw (*Tshan-daw*).—A small pagoda situated amid the hills on the left bank of Sandoway town. Built in 784 A. D. by King Nyokin, to enshrine a hair of Gautama. The inhabitans of Sandoway town spend one day at this temple in March, June, and October of each year, spending the other days during which their feasts last at the pagodas of Andaw and Nandaw.

Sandoway (*Old name Dwarawaddi*).—Chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the Sandoway river, about 15 miles from its mouth, but only 4½ miles from the sea in a direct line. Sandoway is also a seaport town between Rangoon and Kyaukphyo, and contains the court-houses, police station, market, jail, hospital, dispensary, and circuit-house, and post office [m. s.]. The town of Sandoway is considered by some to be the healthiest place in Arakan. Small coasting trade in rice, vegetables etc, and a land traffic in silk and other piece-goods with Prome and Bassein.

Sandoway.—River, rises in the Arakan Hills, and, flowing west north-west, falls into the sea. About 15 miles up the river is Sandoway town, which can be reached by large boats.

Southern Township.—Township in Sandoway District. Head-quarters are at Gwa.

Taungguo.—River, rising in the western slopes of the Arakan Hills, and passing the village of Taunggup, falls into the sea a little south of Ramri. Two large low islands divide its mouth into three channels.

Toungup (*Taunggok*).—Village and head-quarters of the Northern Township ; situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Taunggup river.

Contains a court-house, police station, and post office. Population under 3,000.

SHAN STATES.

SHAN STATES.—A group of Native States in the Shan Country. They are divided into two parts called the Southern and the Northern States. The Shan country is mountainous, and covered with extensive forests. It is inhabited by numerous tribes, and is called Laos,—the name of one of the principal tribes. Bullocks and a fine breed of ponies are numerous and largely exported. What are termed Pegu ponies in India, come from the Shan country. Metals, and sticklac, are sent in large quantities to China.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Fortstedman.—Town and head-quarters station of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. Myook and Treasury Officer, Civil Surgeon and Deputy Conservator of Forests are also stationed here. Post office [m. s. T.].

Lashio.—Town and Sadar station of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. Extra Assistant Commissioner (Treasury officer), Myook, Assistant Commandant Reserve Battalion, Civil Surgeon, and Assistant Engineer hold their offices here. Post office [m. s.].

Mone.—Town and head-quarters station of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Southern Shan States. Post office [m. s. T.].

SHWEBO.

SHWEBO.—District in the Northern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 2,680 square miles, containing 1 town and 374 villages. Population 135,255. District head-quarters—Shwebo town, 62 miles from Mandalay.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions, viz.—Shwebo, Tantabin, and Sheinnaga ; and six Townships of Shwebo, Chaukywa, Myedu, Male, Sheinnaga, and Hladaw. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Myook and Registering Officer, Superintendent of Police with an Assistant, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer with 2 Assistants, Chaplain, and Inspector of Post offices. For further information regarding Shwebo town *see* Shwebo.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Chaukywa.—Township in Shwebo District. Head-quarters at Kinu.

Hladaw.—Township in Shwebo District. Head-quarters at Yatha.

Kambalu.—Head-quarters town of the Tantabin Sub-division and Myedu Township. Contains a court-house, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Kinu.—Head-quarters town of the Chaukywa Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and police station.

Kyaukmyaung.—Town with post office [m. s. T.].

Male.—Township in Shwebo District, and head-quarters town of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m. s.].

Myedu.—Township in Shwebo District. Head-quarters are at Kambalu.

Sheinmaga.—Sub-division and Township in Shwebo District, and head-quarters town of the Sub-division of the same name. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, school, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Shwebo.—Sub-division and Township in the District of the same name, also chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Shwebo District; situated 18 miles west from the right bank of the Irawadi, and 30 miles from Tantabin. Contains civil and criminal courts, the other usual public offices, school, police station, market and post office [m. s. T.].

Tantabin.—Sub-division in Shwebo District. Contains school and post office [m. s.]. Head-quarters are at Kambalu.

Yatha.—Head-quarters town of the Hladaw Township. Contains a court-house, police station, school, and market.

SHWEGYIN.

SHWEGYIN.—District in the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Taungu District, on the east by the Paunglaung range and the Salwin Hill Tracts, on the south by Amherst District, and on the west by the Pegu Yoma Hills. Area, 5,427 square miles, containing 2 towns and 770 villages. Population 198,521. District head-quarters—Shwegyin town, 44 miles from Pegu.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crop is rice. Areca-nuts, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and oil-seeds are also produced.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactures in the District are pots, salt, and silk-spinning.

CLIMATE.—Except in the hills, the climate is generally healthy. The heat is excessive from March till May; but a refreshing breeze blows from six to seven P. M. Towards the end of May, the rains are ushered in by violent thunderstorms. The prevalent disease is fever.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions, viz., (Shwegyin, Pyuntaza, and Kyaikto); and five Townships of Shwegyin, Kyaukkyi, Pyuntaza, Kyaikto, and Bilin. Revenue about five lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Registrar and Justice of the Peace, Myook (who is also Township and Treasury officer), Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, and Deputy Inspector of schools. For further information regarding Shwegyin town *see* Shwegyin.

Bilin.—District, and head-quarters town of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Bilin, with court and circuit houses, police station, market, and post office [m. s. T.].

Bilin.—River, rises in the mountains between the rivers Sittaung and Salwin, and after a southerly course falls into the Bay of Bengal eastward of the mouth of the Sittaung.

Dala-nwun.—River, rises in the eastern spurs of [illegible] and, flowing south-east, falls into the Sittaung a few miles below Kayetthaungin.

Deiku.—Village and railway station, 7 miles from Pyuntaza.

Kawkadwut.—Village in the Kyaikto Township; situated on the high road from Bilin to Kyaikto, where it crosses the Thailpyu river. Population under 2,000. Police station, cattle market in the dry season twice a week.

Kinrwa.—Village with population about 1,200. Contains Government rest-house, and small police force.

Kyaik-tiyo.—A peak, 3,650 feet high, on the crest of the main dividing range between the rivers Sittaung and Salwin, in Lower Burma. Its most remarkable features are the numerous granitoid boulders scattered about the summit, some being balanced in a marvellous manner on the most prominent rocks. On the more striking of these, pagodas have been built, among which the Kyaik-ti-yo-gale and the Kyaik-ti-yo are the principal. The latter, about 15 feet high, is built on a huge egg-shaped boulder perched on the apex of a shelving and tabular rock which it actually overhangs by nearly one-half. Pious Buddhists believe that the pagoda is retained in its position solely by the power of the hair of Gautama enshrined in it. This relic is fabled to have been given to a hermit living on the mountain by Gautama himself.

Kyaikto.—Sub-division and Township in Shwegyin District, also head-quarters town of the Township of the same name, 21 miles from Bilin. Kyaikto is the centre of a busy trade in cattle, unhusked rice, areca-nuts, fish, salt, piece-goods, cotton twist, and hardware. Court and circuit-houses, police station, and market. Population 2,000. Post office [m. s. T.].

Kyaukkyi.—Township in Shwegyin District, also head-quarters town of the township of the same name, 36 miles from Shwegyin. Population 1,000. A busy town, contains a court-house, police station, market, and post office [m.].

Kyauktaga.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Pyuntaza. Post office [m.].

Myitkyo.—Village with Telegraph and post offices [m.].

Nyaunglebin.—Village and railway station, 5 miles from Pyuntaza. Post office [m. s.].

Paunguawthi.—Village and railway station, [illegible] from Pyuntaza.

Peinzalok.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Pyuntaza.

Penwegon.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Pyuntaza.

Pyuntaza.—Sub-division and Township in Shwegyin District, also head-quarters town of the sub-division, and railway station [R.], 88 miles from Rangoon. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, and post office [m. s.].

Shwegyin (*Shojun*),—Sub-division also Township in the centre of the District of the same name, chief town, municipality, and head-quarters of the District ; situated on the left bank of the Sittaung river, at the confluence of the Shwegyin river. Population 8000. The inhabitants are principally engaged in trade. Shwegyin is a place of modern growth. It contains usual offices, police station, hospital and dispensary, school, a Bench of 7 honorary magistrates, and forest office for the examination of timber floated down the Sittaung. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sittaung.—Town situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, 50 miles by water below Shwegyin town. Bazar and police post. Population 1000.

Sittaung (*Tsit toung*).—River of the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, rises in the hills in Upper Burma, about 25 miles north-east of Temethin, and about 130 above Toungu town ; flows southwards through the District of Toungu and Shwegyin, and falls into the sea at the head of the Gulf of Martaban. By the inhabitants of the villages on either bank of the Sittaung, this stream is sometimes called the Paunglaung, and sometimes the Taungu river.

Winbadaw.—Creek, joins the Sittaung river at Winpada village. Spanned at Winpada village by a wooden bridge.

Winpada.—Village situated at the mouth of the Winbada creek, and on the left bank of the Sittaung river. Chief halting place for boats passing up the Sittaung. Population above 1,000. Seat of a large trade in grain. Post office [m. s.].

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—A Division of the Province of Upper Burma ; comprising the four Districts of Myingyan, Pakokku, Minbu, and Magwe ; all of which see separately.

TAVOY.

TAVOY.—District in the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Amherst, on the south by Mergui, on the east by the Yoma Mountains, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 7,150 square miles, containing 1 town and 305 villages. Population 94,921. District head-quarters—Tavoy town, 255 miles from Rangoon.

PRODUCTS.—Rice is the staple product of the District. The other crops include oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, areca-nuts, *dhani* and plantains.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Tavoy District on the whole is pleasant, the intense heat in February and March being moderated by sea-breezes.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 4 Townships of Central, Northern, South-Eastern and Western Townships. Revenue about 2 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner also Registrar and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Sub-Registrar, Superintendent of Jail, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Assistant Engineer, Surveyor, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Tavoy town *see* Tavoy.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bunmaw.—Celebrated pagoda in Talaing Thaunggun village; built in 1341 A. D. by an exiled Pegu prince on a bluff called Kyit-sa-maw, about 3 miles north-east of Tavoy. It is octagonal in shape, 41 feet high, and 117 feet in circumference at the base, and still carries a Talaing-ti.

Central Township.—A Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters at Tavoy.

Inzauk.—Head-quarters town of Western Township, situated 7 miles from Tavoy. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Moscos.—Group of islands off the coast of Tavoy District, extending in a chain parallel to the shore, and distant from it from 3 to 5 leagues. There is a safe channel between, with soundings varying from 10 to 15 fathoms, deepening generally near the islands. The Moscos are divided into 3 groups, the Northern, Middle, and Southern, called in Burmese, Heinse, Maung-ma-gan, and Laung-lon respectively. The south and middle groups contain the largest and highest islands, between which are safe channels.

Nabule.—Head-quarters town of the Northern Township. Contains a court house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Northern Township.—Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters at Nabule.

Shinda-we.—A highly venerated pagoda in Tavoy District. It is 77 feet high, and 301 feet in circumference at the base. The shrine is supposed to enclose a relic of Gautama, which, released by its possessor, the miraculously-born Thingan-min alighted at the spot where the pagoda now stands, and was received by the people in a golden basket.

Shin-maw.—Pagoda on Tavoy Point, founded in 1204 A. D. by Narapad-di-si-thu, King of Burma, when he visited this part of his dominions. It is highly reverenced as containing a tooth of Gautama.

Shin-mutti.—The most famous pagoda in Tavoy District, 58 feet high and 308 feet in circumference at the base. It is said to have been built to enshrine an image which was miraculously floated from India to the spot where the sacred edifice now stands. A sacred stone and a banian tree are shown near the pagoda. An annual festival is held here.

South-Eastern Township.—A Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters at Thayetchaung.

Tavoy.—Chief town and Sadar station of Tavoy District, municipality and head-quarters of the Central Township; situated on the Tavoy River about 30 miles from its mouth, and 249 miles from Moul-

mein. Population about 14,000. Tavoy contains court-houses, custom-house, a Bench of 4 honorary magistrates, the usual public offices, and post office [m. s. T.]. Its trade is of little importance, and is carried on chiefly with ports in Lower Burma, and Siam, and with the Straits Settlements.

Tavoy.—River formed by the union of several torrents, which rise in the Malweh spur and in the western slopes of the main range in the extreme north of Tavoy District. It flows in a southerly course, past the town of Tavoy and falls into the sea at Tavoy Point, about 30 miles lower down. Length, 120 miles.

Tavoy Island.—An island off the coast of Tenasserim, a little to the south of the mouth of the Tavoy river. It is about 18 miles long by 2 broad. On the east, there is an excellent harbour called Port Owen. The caves in the hills of the island are tenanted by the ediblenest-building swallow, and the right of taking the nests is leased out by Government. These nests are much prized by the Chinese ; who boil them down into a nutritious soup ; and nearly all that are collected are exported to China and the Straits.

Thayetchaung.—Town and head-quarters of South-Eastern Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Western Township.—Township in Tavoy District. Head-quarters are at Inzauk.

TENASSERIM.

TENASSERIM (*Ta-neng-tha-ri*).—Division of the Province of Lower Burma ; comprising the six Districts of Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, Toungoo, Shwegyin, and Salween ; all of which see separately. Head-quarters at Moulmein.

THARRAWADDY.

THARRAWADDY.—District in the Pegu Division of Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Prome District ; on the east by the Pegu Yoma range, which separates it from Shwegyin District ; on the south by Hanthawadi District ; and on the west by the Irawadi river, separating it from Henzada District. District head-quarters at Tharrawaddy village, 68 miles north of Rangoon.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops grown in Tharrawaddy District are rice, oil-seeds, tobacco, and vegetables.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (South Tharrawaddy and North Tharrawaddy) ; and five Townships of Sanywe, Minhla, Gyobingauk, Tapun, and Monyo. Revenue about 8 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace) with an Assistant, Myook and Superintendent of Land Records, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Deputy Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Tharrawaddy village *see* Tharrawaddy.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Gyobingauk.—Township in Tharrawaddy District, also head-quarters town of the township of the same name, and railway station 40 miles from Tharrawaddy. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Kin.—Village with post office [m.].

Letpadan.—Head-quarters town of the Sanywe Township and railway station, 9 miles from Tharrawaddy. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Mingyi.—Village and an important mart, situated on the east bank of the Irawadi river, 12 miles from Monyo. Contains police station, and post office [m.]. Population about 1200.

Minhla.—Township in Tharrawaddy District, also head-quarters of the township of the same name, and railway station 23 miles from Tharrawaddy. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, school, and post office [m. s.].

Monyo.—Township in Tharrawaddy District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated 18 miles from Minhla. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Nattalin.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m.].

North Tharrawaddy.—Sub-division in Tharrawaddy District. Head-quarters at Zigon.

Okpo.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m. s.].

Othegon.—Village and railway station, 27 miles from Tharrawaddy.

Sanywe.—Township in Tharrawaddy District. Head-quarters at Letpadan.

Sitkwin.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m. s.].

South Tharrawaddy.—Sub-division in Tharrawaddy District. Head-quarters at Tharrawaddy.

Tapun.—Township of Tharrawaddy District, also chief town and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated about 4 miles east of the Myit-ma-ka river, 12 miles from Zigon. Contains a court-house, a police station, an inspection bungalow, and post office [m.].

Teindaw—Village with post office [m.].

Tharrawaddy.—Head-quarters town of the District of the same name, and railway station, 93 miles from Prome. Contains the usual public offices, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Thonze.—Village and railway station, 3 miles from Tharrawaddy. Post office [m. s.].

Yekin.—Village situated on the east bank of the Irawadi. Contains a market, police station, and dispensary. Population about 1200.

Zigon.—Village and head-quarters of North Tharrawaddy Sub-division, with usual sub-divisional offices, and post office [m. s.].

THAYETMYO.

THAYETMYO.—District in the Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Mandalay, on the east by Toungu, on the south by Prome, and on the west by Sandoway. Area, 3,134 square miles, containing 2 towns and 939 villages. Population 250,161. District head-quarters—Thayetmyo town, 207 miles from Rangoon.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops raised in Thayetmyo District are rice, oil-seeds, cotton, tobacco, and onions.

CLIMATE.—The chief characteristic of the climate of Thayetmyo District is its comparative dryness. Cattle disease is very prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Thayetmyo, Minhla, and Myede; and seven Townships of Thayetmyo, Mindon, Kama, Minhla, Taingda, Myede, and Sinbaungwe. Revenue, about 4 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), with an Assistant exercising powers of Cantonment Magistrate, also of the Small Cause Court Judge, and of the Justice of the Peace; Superintendent of Police with an Assistant; Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail; Superintending Engineer; Executive Engineer; Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools; and Chaplain. For further information regarding Thayetmyo town *see* Thayetmyo.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Allanmyo.—Frontier town, and head-quarters of Myede Sub-division; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, 4 miles from Thayetmyo. Called after Major Allan, of the Madras Army, who demarcated the adjoining boundary line between Lower and Upper Burma. Population about 6,000. Contains sub-divisional courts and offices, school, market, and post office [m. s. T.].

Kama.—Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 25 miles from Thayetmyo. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Matun.—River, rises near the lofty Myin-ka-dek peak of the Arakan Yoma Hills; flows south, and falls into the Irawadi, just above Kama, about 50 miles in a direct line from where it enters the District.

Mindon.—Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated among the hills at a bend of the Mahtun river, 45 miles from Thayetmyo. Population under 1000. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, police station, and post office [m.].

Minhla.—Sub-division and Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name; situated 71 miles from Thayetmyo. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, market, police station, and post office [m. s.].

Myede.—Sub-division and Township in Thayetmyo District. Head-quarters at Yataung.

Shandatkyi.—Head-quarters of Taingda Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m. s.].

Shwe-An-daw.—Pa[illegible]les north of Thayetmyo town. It dates from th[illegible]thu, King of Burma (about 1167 A. D.), who is noted for his piety, his communication with Ceylon, and his frequent journeys through his dominions. He is said to have received from Ceylon a sacred tooth of Gautama; and while ing it to his capital, he was warned by portents to deposit it at th[illegible] where this pagoda now stands.

Shwe-myin-din.—Pagoda in the Kama Township. Its name, which means 'conspicuous,' is derived from its position. It is said to date from about 100 A. D; and subsequently, as it was found that the desires of many who visited this shrine were accomplished, it received its second name of Shwe-tsu-taung-byi, or 'prayers fulfilled."

Sinboungwe.—Township in Thayetmyo District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 34 miles from Thayetmyo town. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Taingda.—Township in Thayetmyo District. Head-quarters Shandatkyi.

Thayetmyo.—Sub-division and Township in Thayetmyo District, also chief town, cantonment, municipality and head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, about 11 miles south of the frontier line of the Province, and 44 miles from Prome. Population about 17,000. Contains the usual public offices, market, school, police station, and post office [m. s. T.].

Yataung.—A suburb of Allanmyo, also head-quarters of Myede township; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, just opposite the Thayetmyo cantonment. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, small police force, market, and school.

Yemyit.—Head-quarters of Thayetmyo Sub-division. Contains the usual courts and sub-divisional offices.

THONGWA.

THONGWA (*Thunkhwa*).—District in the Irrawaddy Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Henzada, east by Rangoon, south by the Bay of Bengal, and west by Bassein District. District head-quarters—Maubin town, 21 miles from Kyaiklat.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops grown in Thongwa District are ri[illegible], plantains, chillies, and sugar-cane.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into four Sub-divisions of Maubin, Yandoon, Pantanaw, and Pyapon, each of which is again divided into 2 Townships, viz. Thongwa, Yandoon, Danubyu, Pantanaw, Shwelaung, Pyapon, Dedaye, and Pyindaye. Revenue, about 20 lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace) with an Assistant, Myook and Superintendent of Land R[illegible] perintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Ja[illegible] Inspector of Schools, and Inspector of Post offices. For further information regarding Maubin town *see* Maubin.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Danubyu (*Donabyu*).—Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, 14 miles from Yandoon, and 35 from Henzada. Contains a court-house, police station, bazar, and post office [m. s.].

Dedaye.—Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 37 miles from Maubin town. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m. s.].

Kyaiklat.—Village with post office [m. s.].

Maubin.—Sub-division and head-quarters of Thongwa District. Contains court-houses, a small jail, police station, charitable dispensary, a Bench of 3 honorary magistrates, market, and post office [m. s. T.]. Population under 2,000,

Pantanaw.—Sub-division and Township in Thongwa District, also head-quarters of the township of the same name ; situated on the river Irawadi. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.]. Population 6,000. Considerable river-borne traffic in dried fish, piece goods, and hardware.

Pyamalaw.—One of the mouths of the Irawadi, the great river of Burma. At the town of Shwe-laung, it leaves the Pantanaw river, and runs for about 6 miles to the north-north-east. Then it turns west and south-south-west, and, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the sea.

Pyapon.—Sub-division and Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name, 47 miles from Pyindaye, and 95 miles from Rangoon. Population about 2000. Contains the usual sub-divisional courts and offices, market, school, and post office [m. s.].

Pyindaye.—Township in Thongwa District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Shwelaung.—Township in Thongwa District, and village situated on the Irawrdi. Post office [m.]. Head-quarters at Wakema.

Taungbogyi.—Village with post office [m.].

Thongwa.—Township in the District of the same name. Head-quarters at Maubin.

Wakema.—Head-quarters of Shwelaung Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, market, and post office [m. s.]. Considerable trade in rice.

Yandoon.—Sub-division and Township in Thongwa District, also head-quarters town of the township of the same name ; situated at the junction of the Panhlaing creek with the Irawadi, 25 miles from Maubin, and 58 miles from Rangoon. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

TOUNGOO.

TOUNGOO.—District in the Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma. Bounded on the north by Upper Burma, on the east by a mountain

range, on the south by Shwegyin District, and
Yomas. **Area**, 6,354 square miles, containing
Population 162,1[illegible]
Rangoon by rail

Products.—The principal crops grown in Toungoo District are rice, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, tobacco, vegetables, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, and plantains.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures are silk, saltp[illegible] gunpowder.

Administration.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Toungoo and Karen Hill Tracts; and six Townships of Myoma, Zeyawadi, Bonmadi, Thagaya, Kani, and Kyathaungdaung. Revenue, about 1½ lakhs. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner (who is also Registrar and Justice of the Peace), Cantonment Magistrate, Commandant Karen Levy, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chaplain, and Deputy Superintendent Topographical Forest Survey. For further information regarding Toungoo town *see* Toungoo.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Bawgale.—Village and head-quarters of Kyathaungdaung Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, police station, and market.

Bonmadi.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Tabyi.

Byu.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Toungoo.

Hpyu (*Hypoo*).—River, rises in the eastern slopes of the Pegu Yomas, and after a southerly course of about 70 miles, falls into the Sittaung, 28 miles south of Toungoo.

Kabaung.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma Hills, and after a south-west course of 68 miles, falls into the Tsittaung just below Toungoo.

Kani.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Leiktho.

Kanyutkwin.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Toungoo.

Karen Hill Tracts.—Sub-division in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Leiktho.

Kyathaungdaung.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Bawgale.

Kyungon.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Tour[illegible]ma-

Kywebwe.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from To[illegible]

Leiktho.—Town and head-quarters of Karen Hill Tract[illegible] strict, division, and also head-quarters of Kani Township, 30 m[illegible] Toungoo. Contains court-houses, the usual sub-divisional offic[illegible] station, and market.

Myohla.—Village and railway station, 35 miles from T[illegible] Post office [m.].

Myoma.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters [illegible] Toungoo town.

Nyaung Chidauk—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Toungoo.

Oktwin.—Village and railway station, also head-quarters of Zeyawadi Township, 8 miles from Toungoo. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Swa.—River, rises in the Pegu Yoma Mountains, and after an easterly course of 60 miles, falls into the Sittaung, about 24 miles north of Toungoo town.

Swa.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Toungoo.

Tabaye.—Town and head-quarters of Bonmadi Township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m. s.].

Thagaya.—Township in Toungoo District, also village and railway station, 29 miles from Toungoo. Head-quarters at Yedashe.

Thawutti.—Village and railway station, 44 miles from Toungoo.

Toungoo.—Sub-division in the District of the same name ; also chief town and head-quarters of Myoma township, and municipality, cantonment, and railway terminus station ; situated on the right bank of the Sittaung river, 108 miles from Yamethin. Contains a good *bazar*, court-houses, jail, hospital and dispensary, Roman Catholic chapel, Anglican Church Baptist and Karen Normal schools, a Bench of 5 honorary magistrates, several police stations, and post office [m. s. T.].

Yauk-thwa.—Stream which rises in the Paung-laung range in Toungoo District ; flows south-westerly, and falls into the Sittaung, about 6 miles north of Mun, a village in Shwe-gyin District.

Yedashe.—Town and head-quarters of Thagaya Township, also railway station, 17 miles from Toungoo. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings, and post office [m.].

Yeyawadi.—Township in Toungoo District. Head-quarters at Oktwin.

YAMETHIN.

YAMETHIN.—District in the Eastern Division of Upper Burma. Area, 3000 square miles, containing 1 town and 837 villages. Population 160,662. District head-quarters—Yamethin town, 124 miles south from Ava.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions of Yamethin and Pyawbwe ; and three townships of Yamethin, Pyawbwe and Yindaw. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace with an Assistant, Myook and Registering officer, Myook and Treasury officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion with an Assistant, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Executive Engineer, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Inspector of Post Offices. For further information regarding Yamethin town *see* Yame-

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Angetthaik.—Village and railway station, 6 miles from Yame-

Kyaungyan.—Village and railway station, 25 miles from Yame-

Nyunglun.—Village and railway station, 13 miles from Yamethin.

Pyawbwe.—Sub-division and Township in Yamethin District, also head-quarters town and railway station, 13 miles from Yamethin. Contains court-houses, the usual public buildings, market, and post office [m. s.].

Shanywa.—Village and railway [illegible] 18 miles from Yamethin.

Shweda.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Yamethin.

Tatkon.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Yamethin.

Yamethin.—Sub-division and Township in Yamethin District, also chief town, municipality, and railway station, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name, 112 miles from Mandalay. Contains civil and criminal courts, the usual public [illegible] police station, market, school, and post office [m. s. T.].

Yindaw.—Township in Yamethin District, and head-quarters of the township of the same name. Contains a court-house and the usual public offices.

YE-U.

YE-U.—District in the Central Division of Upper Burma. [illegible] 5,000 square miles, containing 1 town and 470 villages. Population 92,549. District head-quarters—Ye-u town, 108 miles south-west of Ava.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into two Sub-divisions (viz. Northern and Southern) ; and five Townships of Taze, Indaing, Mayagan, Ye-u, and Shwegyin. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, Myook and Township officer, Myook and Treasury officer, Superintendent of Police, Commandant Military Police Battalion, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Executive Engineer. For further information regarding Ye-u town *see* Ye-u.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Indaing.—Township in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Kyunhla.

Kyunhla.—Head-quarters town of Indaing Township. Contains a court-house, and the usual public offices.

Mayagan.—Township in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Tabayin.

Northern Sub-division.—A Sub-division in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Taze.

Shwegyin.—Township in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Tamadaw.

Southern Sub-division.—A Sub-division in Ye-u District. Head-quarters at Tabayin.

Tabayin.—Town and head-quarters of Mayagan township. Contains a court-house, the usual public buildings and post office [m

Tamadaw.—Town and head-quarters of Shwegyin township. Contains a court-house, the usual public offices, and school.

Taze.—Township in Ye-u District, and head-quarters of the [illegible] Sub-division, and also of the Taze township. Contains court-house, usual public buildings, market, police station, and post office [m.

Ye-u.—Township in District of the same name, and head-quarters of the Ye-u District; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, 90 miles from Mandalay. Contains court-houses, the usual public offices, police station, school, market, and post office [m. s. T.].

CENTRAL INDIA.

CENTRAL INDIA.—This is the term officially applied to the territories included in the seven Political Agencies under the ultimate supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, who resides at Indore, and who is in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government. These are the Indore, the Bhil or Bhopawar, the Western Malwa, the Bhopal, the Gwaloir, the Bundelkhand, and the Baghelkhand Agencies, (each of which see separately), all being included and collectively designated as the Central India Agency. The whole tract in which these Agencies are included lies to the north of the Central Provinces, having the North-Western Provinces on the north-east, Rajputana on the north-west, the Bombay District of Khandesh and Rewa Kantha on the west and south-west, and the Garhjat State of Chang-Bakhar of Chutia Nagpur in Bengal on the east. Area, 75,230 square miles. Population 10,317,242.

PRODUCTS.—The mineral resources of the whole country are considerable—iron, coal, copper, and limestone abound; and in the Panna State, diamonds are found in large quantities. Most of the territory included under the Central India Agency is well cultivated and fertile, and the whole of the Malwa plateau most fertile, producing in abundance and excellence, wheat, rice, and other grains and pulses, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and especially opium.

CLIMATE.—The northern part of Central India has a climate partaking of the torrid character of the neighbouring tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana. In these parts, the climate during the rainy season, and for a short time after, is exceedingly unhealthy. During the dry and hot seasons, the climate is not unhealthy. The cool season comprises the period from November to February, the hot season succeeds and continues to the middle of June, when the periodical rains set in and last to the close of September, the average fall being about 50 inches. During the sultry season the hot winds are comparatively mild.

ADMINISTRATION.—The highest representative of the Paramount power in Central India, is the Agent to the Governor-General of India, who resides at Indore. His authority is the unifying principle that peroades the administration of the many States of Central India committed to his care. He is the friend, and counsellor of all the ruling chiefs and he is the guardian of chiefs during their minority. He is also the medium of communication between the Imperial Government and the Native Darbars. He is, moreover, a minister of war for Central India, having large bodies of troops at his disposal. He exercies the functions of a High Court of Judicature, original and appellate, within the limits of the Residencies and Cantonments. He exercises a supervision over the opium-tax, as Opium Agent; over the payment of tribute, relief and other feudal charges to which the protected States are liable; and over the

rintendin_

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

BAGHELKHAND.—Tract of country in Central India, occupied by [illegible] Native States (known as the Baghelkhand Agency) under local superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. The Baghelas who gave their name to this tract of country are a branch of the Sisodiya Rajputs. Area, 12,000 square miles; population 1,600,000 distributed in 4 towns and 5832 villages. The States comprising the Baghelkhand Agency are Rewa, Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi (all of which see separately).

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amdara.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Sutna.

Amarkantak.—Hill in Rewa State, 3493 feet above sea level. The hill forms a portion of the Satpura range, and its summit consists of an extensive plateau. Interesting for its temples around the sources of the sacred river Narbada, and for its waterfalls.

Amarpatan.—Village in Rewa State. Post office [m. s.].

Beronda.—Petty State in Baghelkhand, also called Pathar-Kuchar. Area, 238 square miles, containing 66 villages. Population 18,000. Revenue, Rs. 28,000. The Raja, Rangbhir Dayal, is a Rajput of very ancient lineage. The family was confirmed in the territory by the British Government under a *sanad* in 1807. The Raja has the right of adoption. His military force consists of 20 horse, 170 infantry and police, and 3 guns. Beronda is the chief village of the State of the same name, and the favourite residence of the Raja. Population 1600. Post office [m. s.].

Bihar.—River in Rewa State, has a waterfall of 200 feet high, 50 miles from its source. The river falls into the Tons.

Birsinghpur (*Pali*).—Village in Rewa State. Post office [m. s.].

Chandia.—Village in Rewa State. Post office [m. s.].

Gobindgarh.—Village in Rewa State, 12 miles from Rewah town. Post office [m. s.].

Jaithari.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m.].

Jaitwar. Village in Nagode State. Post office [m. s.].

Jaso.—Petty State in Baghelkhand. Area, 75 square miles, containing 57 villages. Population 8,000. Revenue, Rs. 14,000. The chief, Diwan Gujraj Singh, is a Hindu Bundela. He keeps up a military force of 2 guns and about 50 horsemen. He holds a *sanad*, giving the right of adoption. Jaso is the chief village of this State of the same name. Postal communication through Nagode post office.

Jukehi.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Maihar town.

Kothi.—Petty State in Baghelkhand. Area, 90 square miles, containing 67 villages. Revenue, Rs. 35,290. The chief (Rao Bahadur [illegible] Bahadur of Kothi) is a Rajput by caste. He exercises [illegible] his own territory, independent of the British courts of [illegible] heinous nature, or where Europeans are con-

cerned, when the jurisdiction lies with the Political Agent. Postal communication through Jaitwar post office.

Madhogarh.—Village and fort, 5 miles from Sutna.

Maihar.—Native State lies to the north of Nagode, the east of Rewah, and the west of Ajaigarh. Area, 400 square miles, containing 1 town and 182 villages. Population 75,000. Revenue, Rs. 71,000. The chief (Raja Raghbir Singh) is a Hindu of the Jogi sect. The title of Raja, with a salute of 9 guns, was conferred by the British Government upon the Chief and his heirs in 1877, for his liberality in abolishing transit duties, and giving land for railway purposes. The Raja exercises jurisdiction in his own territory, independent of the British Courts of law, except in the case of crimes of heinous nature, international cases, or those in which Europeans are concerned. Maihar, the chief town and railway station, 22 miles from Sutna. Contains a fort in which the Raja resides. The principal trade is in grain, timber, and other forest produce of the State. School, dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].

Mangawan.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m. s. T.].

Manpur.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m. s.].

Mauganj.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nagode.—Petty State in Baghelkhand. Area, 450 square miles. Population 80,000. Revenue, Rs. 83,000. In 1857, the then ruling Raja rendered a good service during the mutiny, and was rewarded by a grant of land from the confiscated State of Bijeraghogarh, the right of adoption, and the honour of salute of 9 guns. The present Raja Jadubind Singh, a Parihar Rajput, administers his State in person. The military force consists of 2 guns, and 116 infantry and police. Nagode is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated 17 miles from Sutna. Contains a fort (the former residence of the Raja), dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Uchahra is now the residence of the Raja.

Narbada.—One of the great rivers of India, traditionally regarded as the boundary between Hindustan Proper and the Deccan. It rises in the dominions of the Raja of Rewa, and after a westward course of 800 miles, falls into the sea below Broach in the Bombay District of that name. Its source is at Amarkantak, a massive flat-topped hill, forming the eastern terminus of that long range which runs across the middle of India from west of east. The Narbada bubbles up gently in a small tank in one of the undulating glades on the summit of the mountain. Then for about three miles it meanders through green meadows, receiving the waters of countless springs, till it reaches the edge of the Amarkantak plateau, where it falls over the black basaltic cliff in a glistening cascade of 70 feet, called Kapil-dhara. A little farther on is a smaller fall, known as Dudhadhara, or the Stream of Milk ; the myth being that here the river once ran with milk instead of water.

Ramnagar.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Rewah.—The principal Native State under the Baghelkhand Agency. It is situated between the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces. Area, 10,000 square miles. Population about 140,000. Revenue, Rs. 1,381,000. The country is mountainous, and is watered by the river Ton. The State is rich in coal and forest produce. The soil differs in quantity. The black soil produces valuable crops of wheat

and other grain. T[illegible] fields only inferi[illegible] are exported. [illegible] founder of this principality, Gujarath and settled here. The first treaty [illegible] and Rewa State was made in 1812. In 181[illegible] Maharajah [illegible] the Sati throughout his dominions. For his serv[illegible] durin[illegible] received in accession of territory. Rewah the [illegible] town [illegible] of the same name ; 31 miles from Sutna. Popula[illegible] 25,000. It was founded in 1618 by Vikramaditya. It is surrounded by 3 ramparts of which the intermost encloses the palace of the Maharajah. The ruling chief—Maharajah Vyankatesh Raman Singh Bahadoor, a Baghel Rajput. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sihaol.—Village in Rewah State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sohagpur.—A commercial village and railway station [W. [illegible] Rewah State ; distant 6 miles. A horse and cattle fair [illegible] Post office [m. s. T.].

Sohawal.—Native State in Baghelkhand. Area, 240 square miles Population about 40,000. Revenue, Rs. 32,000 The present Raja (Lal Sher Jang Bahadur Singh, a Baghel Rajput) administers his State in person. Police force about 50 men. ' Sohawal is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on the river Sutna, 6 miles from Sutna station. Ruined fort.

Son (*Soane or Sone said to be derived from the Sanskrit Sona, 'crimoon*).—A great river of Central India and (excluding the Jumna), the chief tributary of the Ganges on its right bank. It rises in the Amarkantak highlands, about 3500 feet above the sea, and falls into the Ganges about 10 miles above Dinapur. Length, 460 miles.

Sutna (*Satna*).—Town, and British Cantonment, also railway station, [R.], and the head-quarters of the Baghelkhand Political Agency, 31 miles from Rewah State, and 118 from Jabalpur. It is also connected with Sohawal, Nagode, Panna, and Chhatarpur by a good road. A considerable trade in linseed, wheat, and other cereals is carried on. In addition to the cantonment and Agency buildings, Sutna contains a hospital, dispensary, school, police station, and post office [m. s. t.]. To the Diamond mines of Panna by a good road, country carts and ponies are available.

Umaria.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

BHIL AGENCY.

BHIL AGENCY (*Bhopawar, or Bhilwara*).—A [illegible] occupied by a collection of Native States, (known as the Bhil or Bhopawar Agency under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. Surrounded on all sides by Native States of Central India, principally those of Holkar, and Sindhia. The country is almost hilly and is inhabited by Bhils. The Agency consists of 25 States, and has its head-quarters at Sardarpur, 26 miles from Jhabua.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ali-Rajpur (*Rajpur-Ali*).—Native State lying between the Narbada river and the Vindhya Mountains. Area, 836 square miles ; population about 60,000, dwelling in 312 villages. The country is moun-

tainous, and covered with jungle. The chief products are bajra and makka. The chief (Maharana Waje Singh, a Rahtor Rajput), who is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Revenue, Rs. 95,000. British tribute, Rs. 11,000, of which Rs. 10,000 is paid to Dhar. The sum of Rs. 1500 per annum is also contributed for the Malwa Bhil Corps. There are 5 schools, and 1 dispensary in the State. The military force consists of 2 field guns, 9 horse, and 150 policemen. Ali-Rajpur, the chief town has broad streets lined with shops. The old palace is a handsome building, and is used as a residence by the State officials, and contains the treasury ; near it are the school, dispensary, jail, and post office [m. s. T.]. Opening on to the *bazar* is the ' Bara ' containing the Chief's residence. Postal service with Sardarpur.

Badnawar.—Village in Dhar State. Post office [m. s.].

Barkhera (*Bara or Motta*).—Petty Estate or guaranteed Thakurate in the Bheel Agency. The chief, or Bhumia, has relations both with Dhar and with Sindhia. He holds from Dhar 3 villages, subject to a payment of Rs. 866 ; from Sindhia he holds certain villages, on which he pays Rs. 1650 ; and also 5 villages in Dekthan, on which he pays Rs. 1400.

Barkhera (*Chhota or Sorpur*).—Petty Estate or guaranteed Thakurate in the Bhil Agency. The chief, or a Bhumia, pays to the Dhar State, Rs. 150 on 4 villages, and is responsible for police duties in 15 villages jointly with the Bhumia of Bara Barkhera.

Barwani.—Petty State under the Bhil or Bhopawar Agency. Area, 362 square miles : population about 60,000 (mostly Bhils) distributed in 1 town and 299 villages. Revenue, Rs. 198,000. The chiefs of this State are Sesodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family. This State pays no tribute to, and receives no allowance from, the British Government. It pays Rs. 4,000 per annum towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps. Scattered remains of forts, towns, and irrigation works testify to the ancient prosperity of the State. The chief (Rana Inderjit Singh) receives a salute of 9 guns, and holds the title of Rana. The country is hilly, and the climate malarious. The fortest contains excellent timber and yields a yearly revenue, Rs. 13,000. There are 12 schools attended with 500 pupils. Barwani is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated 2 miles from the left bank of the river Narbada, and is surrounded by a double wall, with a ditch to the outer one. There are some Jain temples on the Bawangaja Hill, distant 5 miles from the town, and in connection with these temples, a fair is held in January. Postal communication through Sardarpore post office.

Bharudpura.—Petty State or guaranteed Thakurate. The chief, who is a Bhumia, holds 3 villages for which he pays Rs. 330 annually to the Dhar State. Revenue, Rs. 3,000.

Chekarda.—Petty chiefship in Ali-Rajpur State. Postal service with Sardarpore post office.

Dahi.—Petty State under the Bhil Agency, and a guaranteed Thakurate in Chakalda, tributary to Holkar, to whom it pays Rs. 300.

Dhar.—Native State under the Bhil Agency. Area, 1740 square miles : population 150,000. Revenue, Rs. 735,000. The present Dhar dynasty was founded by Anand Rao, who in 1749, received a grant of

chiefs who pay [illegible]. By the treaty of 1819, Dhar was [illegible] British [illegible] The State pays a contribution of Rs. [illegible] the Malwa Bhil Corps. The military force consists of 276 cavalry, and about 800 infantry including police, 2 guns, and [illegible] artillery men. The chief (Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Puar, K. C. S. I. a Puar Rajput) has received a *sanad* of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. There are 1 High school, 18 vernacular schools, 2 dispensaries, and a new hospital. A large quantity of opium, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, linseed, and turmeric are produced. Dhar is the chief town of Dhar State; situated on the route from Mhow to Baroda, 33 miles from Mhow. The town is surrended by a mud wall, and contains many striking buildings especially two large decayed mosques built of red stone. Water is abundant. A strong fort situated out side the town containing the palace of the Raja. Dispensary, opium-weighing machine, and dak bungalow. Post office [m. s. T.]. Population 15,000.

Dharampuri—Town and *pargana* of Dhar State; situated on the north bank of the Narbada, 36 miles from Dhar. Post office [m.].

Dhi-dharamari.—Petty chiefship under the Bhil Agency. The Population is entirely Bhil.

Dhotria-Baisola.—Petty chiefship of Dhar State, containing 9 villages. The chief pays annually Rs. 2500 to Dhar.

Garhi (*Bhaisa Kheri*).—Guaranteed Thakurate of Dhar State, under the Bhil Agency. It consists of 3 villages in Dharampuri, for which the chief pays a small tribute, and 3 Bhil *paras*. The chief is responsible for all robberies. The present holder is Nahar Singh, whose residence is at Pipalda. Revenue, Rs. 2150. Population 600. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ghora.—Chief town of the State of Jobat, 3 miles from Jobat. The minister of the State lives and transacts State business here. Dispensary.

Gujri.—Village in Dhar State. Post office.

Jamli.—A considerable village of Jhabua State, distant 24 miles from Sardarpur, and 30 miles from Jhabua. The residence of a Thakur, one of the Umraos. Revenue, Rs. 4000. Indore tribute, Rs. 1,000.

Jamnia (*Dabir*).—A guaranted Thakurate or chiefship in Manpur State. The chief bears the title of Bhumia of Jamnia, and the chiefship is an historical important feature in the history of Malwa. The estate consists of 5 villages under British guarantee. Area, 46,575, square miles. Population 3500. Two sawars and 13 sipahis are employed as police. Land revenue, Rs. 16,000. The present head-quartes of the estate is the village of Kunjrod.

Jhabua (*Jabuah*).—Native State with area, 1336 square miles. [illegible]lation about 96,000. Revenue, Rs. 150,000; and expenditure [illegible]0. Jhabua is said to derive its name from having been about 2½ [illegible] to the residence of the Jhabu Naik, a noted Bhil freebooter, [illegible] the hills and built a small fort. The chief (Raja Gopal Singh) [illegible] Rajput, descendant of a younger branch of Jodhpore. There [illegible] dispensaries and schools in three towns, viz. Jhabua, Ranapur, and [illegible]. The State pays Rs. 1470 towards the cost of the Bhil Corps

The Raja maintains a military force of 50 horse and 200 foot. Jhabua, the chief town of the State of the same name; situated on the route from Mhow to Jhalod, 82 miles from the former, and 36 from the latter. The town is enclosed by a mud wall. The Raja's residence rises above the town. The town is unhealthy. Dispensary, school, and post office [m. s. t.].

Jhaknauda.—Large town in Jhabua State; situated 15 miles from Sardarpore, and 24 miles north-east of Jhabua town. The residence of a Thakur, one of the principal Umraos; his income is Rs. 10,000 and he pays an annual tribute of Rs. 3110 to the Indore State.

Jobat.—Petty State under the Bhil Agency. It is one of the off-shoots of the Ali-Rajpur State, and consists of a small hilly tract of country inhabited entirely by Bheels. The Rana of Jobat is a Rahtor Rajput. The road from Indore *via* Dhar and Ali-Rajpur to Gujarath passes through this State. Area, 132 square miles. Population 12,000. Revenue, Rs. 17,000. The capital town is Ghora, where the State affairs are carried. Jobat contains the chief's palace, jail, and treasury.

Kachi-Baroda.—Thakurate and town in Badnawar *pargana* of Dhar State. The Thakur or chief holds from the Dhar Darbar 16 villages under British guarantee, and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 9660. Revenue, about Rs. 32,000. The town is situated about 8 miles from Badnawar, and 40 miles from Dhar.

Kali-Bari.—Petty State under Dhar. The chief, or Bhumia receives Rs. 1370 from the Dhar Darbar, and Rs. 120 Zamindari on condition of guarding the *pargana* of Dharampuri, and being answerable for robberies. He holds 5 villages of Dharampuri *pargana* in perpetuity, for which he pays annually Rs. 500. He also receives Rs. 150 from Sindhia and is answerable for robberies in 17 villages in Bankaner. These three engagements are under British guarantee.

Kathiwara.—Guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship under the Bhil Agency. This small independent chiefship is situated on the western frontier of the Central India Agency, bordering Rewah Kantha, under the Presidency of Bombay. The population consisting of Bhils and Bhilalas, numbers about 500. The chief is Thakur Bahadoor Singh. Revenue, Rs. 1,200.

Khalghat.—Village with post office [m.] in Dhar State.

Kooksee.—Town with post office [m.] in Dhar State, 18 miles from Barwani.

Mandogarh (*Mandu*).—Extensive deserted town in Dhar State, Central India, the ancient capital of the Muhammadan kingdom of Malwa; situated 15 miles north of the right bank of the Narbada, distant from Mhow 30 miles, from Dhar 20 miles, and from Indore 38 miles. The city, 1944 feet above sea-level, occupies 8 miles of ground, extending along the crest of the Vindhyas, and is separated from the table-land, with which it is on a level, by a valley between 300 and 400 yards broad and about 300 feet deep. Among the building of which ruins yet remain are—the Jama Masjid, the marble mausoleum of Hoshang Ghori, the king of Malwa, and the palace of Baz Bahadur, another king of Malwa.

Manpur.—*Pargana* and town under the Bhil Agency, situ[illegible] top of the crest of the Vindhya range, 13 miles from Mhow. [illegible] lation under 2,000. A[illegible] Post office [m. s. T.].

Mathwar.—Petty State under the Bhopawar Agency. Area, 140 square miles, containing 36 villages. Population about 3000. Revenue, [illegible],500. The Thakur (Ranjit Singh), pays no tribute.

Multhan (*Multan*).—Town in Dhar State ; situated [illegible] iam. Dhar road, 5 miles from Badnawar, and 36 miles from Dhar city. The residence of a Thakur or chief, who is related to the Rahtor Rajput chiefs of Ratlam State. The chief holds 29 villages from Dhar State, for which he pays a tribute of Rs. 18040. The soil is rich, water is abundant, and opium and wheat are produced in considerable quantities. Revenue, Rs. 62,000.

Nalchha.—Ruined town and head-quarters of Nalchha Pargana, in Dhar State ; situated on the route from Mhow to Mandu, 27 miles south-west of the former, and 7 north of the latter. Some of the ruins are very fine. Bazar.

Nimkhera.—Petty guaranteed Thakurate or State under the Bhopawar Agency ; situated among the spurs of the Vindhyan range. It contains several well wooded valleys. The Bhumia or chief holds the village of Tirla in hereditary succession, paying an annual tribute of about Rs. 500, to the Dhar State, and is answerable for all robberies between Dhar and Sultanpur. Revenue, Rs. 15,300. Expenditure nearly Rs. 14,000.

Rajgarh.—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhil Agency. Population 800. The chief or Bhumia holds the villages of Rajgarh (with a hill fort) and Dhal under a *sanad* from the British Government, and receives payment from both Holkar and the Dhar State, on condition of keeping the roads free from thieves, and being answerable for all robberies in certain tracts.

Ratanmal.—Petty State in the Bhil or Bhopawar [illegible] lation 500. Country hilly and covered with jungle. Revenue, Rs. 600. The chief (Thakur Dhirap Singh) receives no allowances from, nor does it pay any tribute to, the British Government. It derives its name from a high flat topped hill, Ratanmal, about 4000 feet above sea-level.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

BHOPAL AGENCY.—A collection of Native States under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. Bounded south and east by the Central Provinces, and north and west by various Native States of Central India and Rajputana. Area, about 8719 square miles. Population about 1,300,000, the great bulk of the people are Hindus. The nine States comprising the Agency are Bhopal, Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Kurwai, Maksudangarh, Khilchipur, Basoda, Mu[illegible]garh, and Pathari—all of which see separately. In addition to [illegible] the Political Agent whose head-quarters are at Bhopal has [illegible] itory belonging [illegible]

Gwalior, Indore, Tonk, and Dewas. The following guaranteed Thakurates are also included in this Agency, viz, Agra Barkhera, Dagria, Daria-Kheri, Dhabla Dhir, Dhabla-Ghose, Duleta, Hirapur, Jabria, Jhalera, Kamalpur, Kakar-Kheri, Khajuri, Kharsia, Piplia-nagar, Ramgarh, Sutalia, and Tappa.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Agra Barkhera (*Barkhera*).—Petty State or guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhopal Agency. The chief of the State (Thakur Balwant Singh) holds the rank of Thakur, with a grant of 12 villages from Sindhia, to whom he pays annually Rs. 5,880 as *istamrar* dues or quit rent. He also receives from Karwai, Rs. 300, and from Sindhia, Rs. 2,370, yearly. Revenue, Rs. 7000. Population under 5000. Agra Barkhera, is the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station [W.] 30 miles from Bhopal. Post office [m. s.].

Ashta.—Town in Bhopal State; situated 46 miles from Bhopal. Population 6000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bamora.—Village and railway station, in the Kurwai State, 75 miles from Bhopal. Post office [m. s.].

Bamori.—Town in Bhopal State, 18 miles from Bareli. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bari.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bareli.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Berasia.—Town in Bhopal State, 20 miles from Dewanganj railway station. Post office [m. s.].

Bharkach.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bheronda.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s.].

Bhopal.—Native State in Malwa, under the political superintendence of the Governor General's Agent for Central India. Area, 6873 square miles, containing 4 towns and 3,006 villages. Revenue, Rs. 4,000,000, population 10,00,000. Bounded on the north and west by Sindhia's territory and several petty States of the Central India Agency, east by the British district of Sagar (Saugor) and south by the Narbada (Nerbuda) and by Holkar's territory of Aimawar.

The Bhopal dynasty was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan in the Service of Aurangzeb. The Bhopal family has always been friendly towards the British Government. On the death of the Nawab in 1844, he was succeeded by his widow, Sikandar Begam, who ruled Bhopal until her death in 1868, and she was succeeded by the present ruler, Her Highness the Sultana Shah Jehan Begam (G. C. S. I. C. I.), a female Afghan.

The Begam of Bhopal is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. The force maintained by the State consists of 694 horse, 2200, foot, 14 field and 43 other guns, with 291 artillerymen. In commutation of a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry known as the Bhopal battalion, which the State had stipulated to furnish under treaty. Bhopal now pays annually 2 lakhs of Rupees in cash. The British Government has, by a *sanad* of 1862, recognised the right of succession in Bhopal according to Muhammadan law and the customs of the State.

The chief has power of life and death in judicial matters; and the territories of Bhopal are beyond the jurisdiction of British Courts. An allowance of Rs. 10,000 a year is made by the British Government as compensation for the loss incurred on the remission of transit duty on all salt passing through the State. Bhopal is the principal town of the State of the same name, and railway station [R.], situated on the north bank of a fine and extensive lake 4½ miles long and 1½ broad. The name of Bhopal is said to be derived from that of its founder, Rajah Bhoj, and the dam by which he formed the Tank, dam being in Hindu *pal*. Thus Bhojpal has been corrupted into Bhopal. The city proper is enclosed by a masonry wall, 2 miles in circuit. On the summit of a hill within a short distance is the citadel of Fatehgarh, from which a good view of the city and the large lake at the base of the fortress can be obtained. The objects worth a visit are the palace of the Begam, the Jama Masjid, the Moti Masjid, the Mint and Arsenal, and the Gardens of the Khudsya and Sikandar Begams. The town of Bhopal is well kept and lighted, and fairly clean. In the city proper, water has been laid on to all the houses. The dam is of masonry, and is an imposing work. A zenana hospital and a school for Nurses and Midwives have been established. Population (1891) 70,630. The Political Agent lives at Sehore, 20 miles distant from Bhopal. The town contains, schools, dispensary, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Bias.—River, rising in the hills of Sirmau in Bhopal State; flows in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Sonar near Narsinghgarh, in Damoh District.

Biaora.—Town in Rajgarh State, 65 miles from Sehore office [m. s. t.].

Budni.—Town and railway station, 43 miles from Bhopal. Between Budni and Barkhera, a distance of 14 miles, the railway line passes through a series of ghats over the Vindhya range, the scenery on each side being grand and impressive. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chhipaner.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s.].

Darya Kheri.—Petty State held by Thakur Ranjit Singh as a guaranteed Girasia, under the Bhopal Agency. Area, 6 square miles. The Thakur receives a pecuniary allowance (*tankha*) of Rs. 4480 from Gwalior, Dewas and Bhopal in lieu of former rights over land. He holds a grant of two villages in Shujawalpur under the guarantee of the British Government, and pays to the Gwalior Darbar a quit-rent of Rs. 1070.

Deep.—Town and railway station [W.], 14 miles from Bhopal. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dhabla Dhir.—Guaranteed *girasia*, or petty chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency. Area, 10 square miles. Population 1,000. The Thakur, or chief, receives a *tankha*, in lieu of rights over land, from Holkar, Sindhia, Dewas, and Bhopal to the total amount of Rs. 4250. In addition, he holds a grant of 3 villages in Shujawalpur, under the guarantee of the British Government, for which he pays a quit-rent of Rs. 1400 annually. He is also Thakur of Kankerkhera, in which right he holds

another village in Shujawalpur, receiving a *tankha* of Rs. 800, and paying an additional quit-rent of Rs. 170, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. on the transfer of the *pargana* to *Sindhia*.

Dhabla Ghosi.—Guaranteed *girasia*, or petty chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency. The Thakur, or chief, receives a pecuniary allowance in lieu of rights over land—from Sindhia, Dewas, and Bhopal to the total amount of Rs. 5,000. He also holds a village in Shujawalpur, for which he pays a quit-rent of Rs. 1,050.

Dhasan (*Disaun*).—River of Central India, rising in Bhopal State, a few miles north of Sirmau, at an elevation of 2,000 feet. After a course of 10 or 12 miles, it enters Saugar district, and finally falls into the Betwa. On the road between Sagar and Rahatgarh, Dhasan is crossed by a stone bridge.

Diwanganj.—Town and railway station [W.], 17 miles from Bhopal. Post office [m. s.].

Dugria.—Guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship under the Bhopal Agency.

Gulgaon.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Bhopal.

Hirapur.—Petty State or guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhopal Agency. Population 1,000. The chief, Rao Chhatar Singh, receives through the Political Agent the following pecuniary allowances in lieu of rights over land :—From Holkar, Rs. 3,330; from Sindhia, Rs. 2910; from Bhopal, Rs. 200; total Rs. 6,440. He holds Hirapur and Ahirwas on an *istemrari* rent of Rs. 600. He is also a political pensioner of the British Government, from which he receives Rs. 2180 a year.

Ichhawar.—Town and head-quarters of the *pargana* of the same name, Bhopal State. Population about 4,500. Held in *jagir* by a French lady, the lands yielding Rs. 38,280 yearly. Small Christian community. Post office [m. s.].

Jabria Bhil.—Guaranteed Girasia *Thakurate*, or chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency. The *Jagir* consists of three villages—Piplianagar, Kajuri, and Jabria Bhil—and an istemrari farm of Dugria and Jabri at an annual rent of Rs. 500. The Jagir was divided among the five brothers, (the sons of Chitu Pindari) of whom Raja Bakhsh received Jabria Bhil and Jabri. The present chief (Jamal Bakhsh, son of Raja Baksh) pays Rs. 250 a year as tribute to Sindhia.

Jahangirabad.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jawar.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s.].

Jhalera.—Guranteed Girasia, Thakurate, or chiefship, under the Bhopal Agency. The chief receives from Sindhia a pecuniary allowance, in lieu of rights over land, of nearly Rs. 1200. This is paid through the Political Agent, to whom also the Thakur is subordinate in his administration.

Kajuri (*or Kajuri Alladad*).—Estate held by a guaranteed Girasia, Thakur, or chief, under the Bhopal Agency. The present chief (Karim Bakhsh) administers the estate in person. Revenue, Rs. 2500. Dak bungalow.

Kaliakhera.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kamalpur.—Guarai[illegible]a or chiefship und[illegible]opal Agency. The chief, Thaku[illegible]Singh [illegible]) allowance in lieu of land rights[illegible]500, paid through the Political Age[illegible] pur, under British guarantee, on a quit-rent of Rs. 700.

Ken (*Kayan or Karnavati*).—River of the North-W[illegible]ces; rises in Bhopal State, on the north-western slopes of the Vindhya Mountains, flows in a northerly direction, and falls into the Jumna a few miles below Pailani. After a course of about 35 miles, it falls in a cataract over the brow of the Bandair range, at Pipariya *ghat*. It then takes a westerly direction, and finally falls into the Jumna, on the right bank, near Chilla.

Khilchipur.—State under the Bhopal Agency; a tributary of Gwalior. Area, 273 square miles, containing 269 villages. Population about 20,000. Chief products—grain and opium. The present chief is Rao Amar Singh, a Khichi Rajput, who since his accession in 1869 has received the title of Rao from the British Government. Revenue, Rs. 175,000. The chief pays tribute of Rs. 13,130 to Sindhia, through the Political Agent in Bhopal. He maintains a force of 40 horse and 200 foot, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Khilchipur is the chief town of the State of the same name; situated on the banks of the Kali-Sindh river, 7 miles from Rajgarh. The country about the city is hilly and jungly and sparsely cultivated. Population about 5,500. Post office [m. s. T.].

Khujnere.—Town in Narsingarh State under the Bhopal Agency. Post office [m. s.].

Kurwai.—State under the Bhopal Agency; situated on the river Betwa, between Sagar and Sironj. Area, 139 square miles. Population 25,000. Revenue, 1 lakh. The chief, Muhammad Najaf Khan, bears the title of Nawab. The Nawab keeps up a force of 40 horse and 150 infantry. Kurwai is the chief town of the State of the same name, with a fort. Native weapons, such as matchlocks and knives, are manufactured, and are much prized in the neighbouring villages. Population 5000. Dispensary and post office [m. s. T.].

Muhammadgarh.—Native State and chief town of the State of the same name, under the Bhopal Agency; lying between Bhilsa and Rahatgarh. Area, 27 square miles, containing 19 villages. Population 5,500. Revenue, Rs. 7,000. No tribute is paid. The [illegible] Hafiz Kuli Khan) is a Pathan, and holds the rank of Nawab.

Muxoodangarh (*Maksudangarh*).—Petty State under the Bhopal Agency; a tributary of Gwalior. It lies on the right bank of the river Parbati. Area about 81 square miles, containing 78 villages. Population about 15,000. Revenue about Rs. 31,000. The chief products are opium and grain. The Chief Raghunath Singh is a Khichi Rajput. The State has been under British superintendence since 1880. Post office [m. s. t.].

Narsinghgarh.—Native State under the Bhopal Agency. Area, 623 square miles, containing 1 town and 416 villages. Population 115,000. Revenue about Rs. 500,000. The State pays Rs. 85,000 as

tribute to Holkar under the mediation of the British Government. The chief receives a *tankha* (or pecuniary allowance in lieu of rights over land) of Rs. 1200 from Sindhia, and another of Rs. 5100 from the State of Dewas. The chief (Raja Mahtab Singh) is an Umat Rajput, and holds the title of Raja. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. A military force is maintained of 10 guns, 24 artillerymen, 98 cavalry, and 625 infantry. Narsinghgarh is the chief town of the State of the same name. Popula- [illegible]000. The town is built on a rising ground at the edge of a lake. [illegible]e town on a boldly scarped hill stands the fort, which was built [illegible]50 by Achal Singh. The palace of the chief is in fort. Dispensary, hospital, and post office [m. s. t.].

Pachaur.—Village in Narsinghgarh State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Parbati.—A long but (except in the rains) fordable tributary of the Chambal. Rises in the Vindhya hills, and after a northerly course of 220 miles past the Native States of Bhopal, Dhar, Rajgarh, Tonk, and Kotah, falls into the Chambal.

Raisin.—Fort in Bhopal State ; situated at the eastern extremity of a sandstone hill, with scarped sides, 500 feet above the plain. It is 10 miles from the famous Sanchi topes, and 50 miles from Hoshangabad. Post office [m. t.].

Rajgarh.—Native State in Malwa, under the political superintendence of the Bhopal Agency. Area, (including Sutalia) is 655 square miles. Population 120,000, dwelling in 638 villages. In 1448, the chief of Rajgarh received a title of Rawat, which is still borne. The family trace back their descent to Raja Bhoj, and through him to Vikramaditya. Revenue, 5 lakhs, of which Rs. 85,172 is paid to Sindhia as tribute for Tallian District ; and about Rs. 1000 to Jhalawar for Kalipit *pargana*. The principal products of the State are opium and grain. The present chief (Rawat Balbahadur Singh, an Umat Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 240 cavalry, 360 infantry 4 fields and 8 other guns, with 12 artillery men. Rajgarh is the chief town of the State of the same name, 10 miles from Khilchipur. Contains a population of 7000, and post office [m. s. t.].

Ramgarh.—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Bhopal Agency. The Thakur receives the [illegible] Political Agent the following pecuniary allowances in lieu [illegible]ver lands, viz.—from Holkar, Rs. 1,000 ; from Sindhia, Rs. 6810 ; from Dewas, Rs. 100 ; and from Bhopal, Rs. 700 ; total, Rs. 8610.

Sanchi.—Village in Bhopal State ; situated on the left bank of the Betwa river, about 5½ miles south-west of Bhilsa and 20 miles north-east of Bhopal city. Sanchi is famous as the site of some of the most extensive and remarkable Buddhist remains in India, called the Bhilsa Topes. *

Schore.—Town in Bhopal State ; situated on the right bank of the Saven, 22 miles from Bhopal city. Sehore is the head-quarters of the Bhopal Political Agency, and of the Bhopal Battalion, a local Corps under

* A tope is a solid semi-circle building, to commemorate some event.

the orders of the Government of India. Population 5,000. Manufacture of printed muslins. Good *bazar* and post office [m. s. t.].

Silwani.—Town in Bhopal State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Suthalia.—[illegible] Girasia chiefship under the political su[illegible]ol Agency. The chief pays, under British gua[illegible] of Rajgarh, within whose State he holds [illegible] 12 villages. Revenue, Rs. 22,000. Population 5,00[illegible] [m. s. t.].

Talain.—Village in Rajgarh State, Bhopal Agency. Post offic[illegible] [m. s.].

Tappa.—Petty State under the Bhopal Agency ; consisting of [illegible] villages in the Gwalior Pargana of Sonkach. The chief Takht Singh manages the State in person.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

BUNDELKHAND (*Ancient name Jajhoti*).—Tract of country in Upper India, lying between the Jumna and the Central Provinces, bounded on the west by the Chambal, and on the east by Rewah. It includes five British Districts (viz. Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Banda) and 31 Native States. The name is derived from the Bundelas, a sub-division of the Garhwa tribe of Rajputs, who established themselves in the country towards the close of the 14th century. Area, 10,227 square miles. Population 1,500,000. Head-quarters are at Nawgong town, 105 miles from Sutna railway Station.

MINERALS.—The mineral resources of Bundelkhand appear very great. Diamonds are found in Panna. A small copper mine has been recently worked in Lalitpur.

PRODUCTS.—The principal crops are—*al*, which yields the dye used in colouring the reddish-brown cloths known as *kharua*, joar bajra, til, and the millets and pulses (moth, masur, kutki etc.). The *singhara*, or water-caltrop, is largely grown in Hamirpur, and throughout Bundelkhand.

CLIMATE.—The climate in the plains is frequently sultry, and the heat is great. The prevailing wind from October to May is south-west, that is, up the Gangetic valley ; during the other months the wind frequently comes down the valley.

ADMINISTRATION.—The British Districts of Bundelkhand are within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces. The political superintendence of the Native States is vested in the Bundelkhand Agency, subordinate to the Central India Agency, reporting to the Government of India. Of the 31 Native States within the Agency, only three (viz, Orchha or Tehri, Datia, and Samthar) have formal treaties with the British Government. The other chiefs hold their territories under *sanads*, and are bound by *ikrarnamas*, or deeds of fealty and obedience.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajaigarh.—Native State and famous hill-fortress in Bundelkhand. Area, 802 square miles, containing 321 villages. Population 9,000.

Revenue, 2¼ lakhs; tribute, Rs. 7010. The chief maintains a military force of 150 cavalry, 100 infantry, 16 guns and 50 artillery men. He receives a salute of 11 guns. Ajaigarh is the chief town of the State of the same name ; 17 miles from Kalinjar, and from Banda 47 miles. The chief (Maharaja Sawai Ranjor Singh Bahadoor, a Bundela Rajput), lives at Naushahr, a neat regularly built town at the northern base of the hill on which is perched the ancient fort. The ruins of magnificent Jain temples in the neighbourhood are now tenanted only by large monkeys and serpents. Post office [m. s. t.].

Alipura.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 69 square miles, containing 26 villages. Population 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 30,000. The family holds a *sanad* authorizing adoption. The chief (Rai Bahadur Chhartarpatti) belongs to the Purihar caste of Rajputs ; he maintains a force of 180 infantry with 2 guns. Alipura is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on the main road between Gwalior and the Sutna station, 100 miles south-east of Gwalior, and 24 miles north-west of Chhatarpur. Population 3500. The town is picturesquely situated on rising ground, and contains a small fort which forms the residence of the ruler of the State. Post office [m. s. T.].

Baoni.—State in Bundelkhand. Area, 127 square miles, containing 52 villages. Population 18,000. Revenue one lakh. This is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand. The chief (Nawab Ghazi-ud-din Khan) has a military force of 40 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 75 police, 3 guns, and 8 gunners. The chief resides at Kodaner, his chief village.

Baraunda (*Baronda*).—Petty State in Bundelkhand also called Pathar-Kuchar. Area, 238 square miles, containing 66 villages. Population 18,000. Revenue, Rs. 28,000. The Raja, Rangbhir Dayal, is a Rajput of very ancient lineage. The family was confirmed in the territory under a *sanad* in 1807 by the British Government. The Raja has a right of adoption. His military force consists of 20 horse, 170 infantry and police, and 3 guns. Baraunda is the chief village of the State of the same name and residence of the Raja. Population under 2,000.

Beri (*Behri or Bheri*).—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 30 square miles ; population 5,000. Revenue, Rs. 21,000. The chief is a Puar Rajput. He holds his territories under a *sanad* from the Government confirming possession ; he has also a sanad of adoption. He maintains a force of 25 cavalry and 125 infantry. Chief town Beri, situated on the left bank of the Betwa river, about 20 miles from Kalpi.

Betwa.—River in Bundelkhand, rises in Bhopal State, 1½ miles south of the large tank at Bhopal ; flows south-east for 20 miles to Satapur, and thence crossing through Gwalior State, Lalitpur, and Jhansi Districts, and finally falls into the Jumna, about 3 miles below the town of Hamirpur. Total length is 360 miles.

Bhaisaunda.—One of the Kalinjar Chaubi Jagirs under the Bundelkhand Agency. Area, 12 square miles ; population under 5000. Revenue, Rs. 11,000. The Jagir is held by Chaubi Tirat Prasad, who is a Hindu and Brahman. The *Jagirdar* has about 80 foot soldiers.

Bihat.—One of the petty States of Bundelkhand. Area, 15 square miles. Population 5,000 Revenue, Rs. 13,000. The *Jagirdar* of Bihat is a Hindu Bundela and holds a *sanad* of adoption. A military force of 125 foot soldiers is kept up.

Bijawar.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 973 square miles, containing 298 villages. Population 115,000. Revenue, 2¼ lakhs. The land is poor and hilly. Diamonds are found, and ironstone is plentiful. A *sanad* granting the right of adoption, was given to the chief of Bijawar in 1862; and, for services during the Mutiny, he received for himself and his heirs a dress of honour and a salute of 11 guns. The State pays no tribute, but keeps up a contingent of 100 horse with 800 infantry, 4 guns and 32 gunners. The title of Maharaja, and the exercise of supreme criminal jurisdiction within his territories was granted to the chief (Maharaja Sawai Bhan Partap Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput) in 1866. The principal town is Bijawar, 114 miles from Sutna station *via* Chhatarpur. The Rajahs of Pannah and Chhatarpur arrange for conveyance, if applied to. Post office [m. s. T.].

Bijna.—One of the Hasht Bhai Jagirs in Bundelkhand. Area, 27 square miles, much sub-divided: population 2,200. Revenue, Rs. 8000. There are 4 of these *Jagirs*—Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, and Pahari Banka. The present *Jagirdar* of Bijna is Makund Singh, a Hindu Bundela. The four *Jagirdars* keep up a total military force of 15 guns, 50 horse, and 530 foot. Bijna is the capital of Bijna State; situated on the route from Banda to Jhansi, 95 miles west of former, and 40 miles east of latter.

Charkhari.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 787 square miles, containing 287 villages. Population 145,000. Revenue, 5 lakhs. The present Maharaja (Mulkhan Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput) is descended from Raja Chattar Sal. The Maharaja remained faithful to the British Government, during the Mutiny, for which he received a jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a dress of honour, and a salute of 11 guns. Charkhari is the chief town of the State of the same name; situated on the route from Gwalior to Banda, 41 miles from the latter place. Occupies a picturesque site at the base of a high rocky hill surmounted by a fort, to which accession be obtained only through a flight of steps cut in the rock, on such a scale as to be practicable for elephants. Two neighbouring elevations command the fortress for all purposes of modern warfare. Below the town lies a large lake; good roads; a tank irrigates the surrounding fields. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chhatarpur.—Native State in Bundelkhand. It lies to the south of the Hamirpur District. Area, 1169 square miles, containing 315 villages. Revenue 2½ lakhs. Population 170,000. The present ruler (Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, a Puar Rajput) holds his State under [illegible] up a military force of 62 horse and 1178 infantry and [illegible]ns and 38 gunners. He receives a salute of 11 guns. [illegible] chief town of the State of the same name; situated [illegible]oute from Banda to Sagar, 70 miles south-west of the former, and [illegible] miles north-east of the latter. Population 14,000. It is a thriving place, having manufactures of paper, and coarse cutlery made from iron

mined from the adjacent hills. The most striking architectural objects are the ruins of the extensive palace of Chhatarsal the founder of the short-lived independence of Bundelkhand, in whose honour the town received its name. Close by is his mausoleum, a large structure of massive proportions and elaborate workmanship, surrounded by five domes. Post office [m. s. T.]. From Bijawar 24, and from Panna, 45 mile.

Dhurwai.—One of the Hasht bhai Jagirs or petty States, under the Central India Agency. Area, 18 square miles, population under 2000. Revenue, Rs. 12,000. The present holder, Diwan Ranjur Singh, is a Hindu Bundela.

Duttiah.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 836 square miles, containing 454 villages. Population 185,000. Revenue ten lakhs. The State pays to Sindhia through the British Government. Rs. 15,000. of Nanashahi currency annually on account of the Pargana of Nadigaon. The chief has a right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force consists of 97 guns, 160 gunners, 700 cavalry, and 340 infantry. Duttia his the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station 16 miles from Jhansi. The town is surrounded by stone wall, about 30 feet in height, and it contains a large number of handsome houses, the residences of the local aristocracy. Population 30,000. The Raja's palace stands in the town within the wall of pretty pleasure-garden. Besides the Raja's pavilion, the gardens enclose an octagonal building surrounded by a reservoir ; another palace stands within the city precincts ; while a third, also deserted, but remarkable for its great size and strength, as well as for the beauty of its architecture. A curious cluster of Jain temples, at a distance of 4 miles, deserves the attention of archæologists. Post office [m. s. T.].

Garauli.—One of the Petty States in Bundelkhand. Area, 25 square miles with 16 villages. Population 5,000. The chief (Diwan Bahadur Parichit, a Bundela) has a *sanad* of adoption. Revenue, Rs. 16,000. The military force is 75 men. Postal communication through Alipura post office.

Gulganj.—Village in Bijawar State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Harpalpur.—Villag, and railway station [W.] in Alipura State, 18 miles from Nowgong, and 32 miles from Jhansi. Conveyance available. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jamni.—River of Bundelkhand, rises in the Central Provinces ; flows nothwards into Bundelkhand, and finally joins the Betwa.

Jigni.—Petty State under the Bundelkhand Agency. Area, 21 square miles. Population 3500 dwelling in 6 villages. The State is situated south of the Betwa, at its confluence with the Dhasan river in the north-west of Hamirpur District. The present Rao Jagirdar is named Lakshman Singh, a Hindu Bundela. He holds a *sanad* of adoption. Revenue about Rs. 14,000. There is a military force of 57 infantry.

Kamta-Rajaula.—Petty State under the Bundelkhand Agency. Area, 4 square miles. Population 1600. Revenue, Rs. 3,000. Kamta is a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage. The chief Rao Bharat Prasad, is a Hindu Kayasth. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

Khajurahu.—Ancient and decayed town in Chhatarpur State; famous for its magnificent architectural remains. Population about 900, situated at the south-east of the Khajur Sagar or Ninora Tal Lake, 34 miles from Mahoba, and 25 miles from Chhatarpur town on the Sagar and Hamirpur road.

Khania-dhana.—One of the petty States in Bundelkhand Agency. Area, 84 square miles. Population about 15,000. Revenue, Rs. 20,000. The State is in a wild tract of country, with much hill and jungle, west of the river Betwa, and south-west of Orchha. The chief is a Hindu Bundela. Khania-dhana is the chief town in the State of the same name. Population 2,000. The town contains a small fortress, which forms the residence of the Raja. The roads leading to it are extremely bad.

Lohargaon.—Village in Ajaigarh State: situated on [illegible] from Allahabad to Sagar, 198 miles south-west of the first named town; lies in depression between the Panna and Bandair Hills. Population about 500. Formerly contained a British military station, now abandoned.

Lughasi.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 47 square miles with 12 villages. Population 6,500. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. During the Mutiny in 1857, the chief, Sardar Singh, was loyal to the British Government. In reward for his services, Sardar Singh received the title of Rao Bahadur, a *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 a year, a dress of honour, and their privilege of adoption. The present chief, Rao Bahadur Khet Singh, grandson of Sardar Singh, is a Bundela Hindu, and administers his State in person. The military force consists of 7 guns with 4 gunners, and 90 infantry. The town of Lughasi with fort and good bazar, is situated on the route from Kalpi to Jabalpur, 86 miles south of the former and 183 miles north of the latter. Population 2200.

Naigaon-Ribahi (*or Nayagaon or Nawagaon*).—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 16 square miles. Population 3,500 dwelling in 5 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,370.

Nowgong (*Naogaon or Naugaon*).—Town and cantonment in Bundelkhand, Central India; situated between Hamirpur and the State of Chhatarpur, 18 miles from Harpalpur station. Population 8,000. The military force consists of 2 companies of British infantry, 3 troops of Native cavalry, and wing of a Native infantry regiment. The Raj-Kumar College, established by the Native chiefs in memory of Lord Mayo, is at Nowgong. The cantonment is generally described as a healthy one. Dak bungalow, school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Orchha (*Tehri or Tikamgarh*).—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 2,000 square miles. Population 315,000. Orchha is situated to the south of the Jhansi District. A great portion of the country is covered with hill jungle and poor soil, and is thinly inhabited. There are some large tanks constructed by the ancestors of the ruling family. Orchha is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela principalities, and the only one of them not held in subjection by the Marathas. On account of the loyalty of the Raja during the Mutiny, the tribute he paid was remitted. The principal towns are Tehri, the present, and

Orchha, the old, capital, 7 miles from Jhansi. Tehri, where the Raja now resides, is situated in the south-west corner of the State, about 40 miles from Orchha, with which town and Baumari it is connected by road. Revenue 9 lakhs, but about one-half of this amount is alienated in grants to relations of the chief and others. The chief was granted the title of Maharaja in 1865, and in 1882 the honorific title of 'Sawai' was bestowed on his family. The present chief (Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Pratap Singh Bahadur, a Bundela Rajput) is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. A military force is maintained of 200 cavalry, 4,400 infantry, and 90 guns, with 100 gunners. Orchha is the old capital of the State of the same name; situated on both banks of the river Betwa. Population 20,000. There is a imposing fortress containing the former residence of the Raja and the palace built for the accommodation of the Emperor Jehangir. A wooden bridge connects the fortress with the remainder of the town, which would otherwise be cut off during the rains by a branch of the river.

Pahari Banka.—One of the petty *Jagirs* in Bundelkhand, known as the Hasht Bhayi *Jagirs*. Area, 4 square miles; population 1,100. Revenue, Rs. 5,000. The *Jagir* contains a single village of Pahari-Kalan. The present chief is Diwan Banka Piyariju Bahadur), and he has the right of adoption.

Pahra.—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 10 square miles, containing 11 villages. Population 4,500. Revenue Rs. 13,000. Pahara Khas, the capital of the State, contains about 1200 persons. The present chief is named Chaube Radha Charan.

Paldeo.—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 28 square miles. Population 10,000, Revenue, Rs. 20,000. The present chief is named Anrudh Singh. A military force is kept up of about 250 infantry. The capital of the State contains a population of 1,200 persons.

Panna.—Native State in Bundelkhand. Area, 2568 square miles, containing 1 town and 807 villages. Population about 230,000. Revenue 5 lakhs. British tribute, Rs. 9950. Panna is for the most part situated on the table-lands above the Vindhya Ghats, and contains much hill and jungle land. It is noted for its diamond mines. Iron is also found in the State. As a reward for services rendered during the Mutiny of 1857, the then Raja Kishor Singh received the privilege of adoption, a drees of honour of the value of Rs. 20,000, and a personal salute of 13 guns. The present chief (Maharaja Sir Rudra Pratab Singh Bahadoor K. C. S. I. a Bundela Rajput) succeeded in 1870; and in 1876 he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A military force is maintained of 250 cavalry and 2440 infantry, with 19 guns and 60 artillerymen. Panna is the chief town of the State of the same name; situated on the route from Banda to Jabalpur, 24 miles from Ajaigarh, 28 from Nagode, 62 from Banda, and 169 from Jabalpur. Population 15,000. Panna is a clean, well laid out city, built almost entirely of stone. Several large modern Hindu temples; and an imposing-looking edifice of nondescript design has been built by the chief as a temple to Buldeo (Balaram). A

new palace is also a handsome building. In the town, sch
blished, and it contains dispensary and post office [m. s. t

Rajnagar.—Town in Chhatarpur [illegible] Post office [m

Sahaval.—Town with post office [illegible].

Samthar (*Samthar*).—Native State in Bundelkhand
square m[illegible] on 40,000. Revenue, 4 lakhs. The [illegible]
titled t[illegible] guns. He has received the right of adoption. The
military [illegible] cavalry and 2,000 [illegible] with 3
guns and 150 gu[illegible] Samthar.

Sarlia.—Petty State in Bundelkhand. Area, 55 square miles, containing 11 villages. Population 5500. Revenue, Rs. 30,000. The military force consists of 4 guns, 40 cavalry, and 200 infantry and police.

Seorha.—Town in Duttiah State ; situated 36 miles east of Morar, and 40 miles north-east of Duttia town. Population 8,000.

Tehri.—Capital of Tehri or Orchha State, 40 miles from Orchha, the former capital. A miserable, ill-built town, with no respectable houses, except the Raja's palace. A few handsome temples, erected as tombs or cenotaphs. Large fort of Tikamgarh, within the town.

GWALIOR AGENCY.

GWALIOR AGENCY.—The collective name given to the Gwalior State, and 15 petty states of Central India, and the Goona Sub-Agency of Gwalior, under the political superintendence of Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Afzalpur.—Town in Mandsaur District, Gwalior State, from Mandsaur, and 7 miles from Dalauda station. Post office.

Agar.—Town and *pargana* in the District of the same name ; situated on an open plain, 1675 feet above the sea, on the bank of a lake 3 miles in circumference, 41 miles north-east of Ujjain. Population 6,500. Fort with stone rampart. Agar is the head-quarters of one of Sindhia's revenue districts ; he maintains no troops here, but the Central India Horse, consisting of 2 cavalry regiments (one of which is stationed at Guna) under the command of English officers, has its head-quarters here. A horse and cattle fair is held here in the month of April. Post office [m. s. T.].

Aino.—Town in Ambah District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Amarkot.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Ambah.—District in Gwalior State, also chief town and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Post office.

Amjhera.—Revenue Division of Gwalior State, and chief town, 12 miles from Dhar. The town was once populous, but is now in ruins; it has a fine tank, with a good camping ground to the eastward. Post office.

Antri.—Town and railway station in Lashkar District, 14 miles from Gwalior. Salt is manufactured here. Large game-shooting is obtainable in the neighbourhood. Post office [m. s.].

Aroun.—*Pargana* in Narwar District, held in *jagir*, under the Guna Sub-Agency. Post office.

Attair.—Town in Bhind District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Badagaon.—Town in Agar District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bagh.—Small town in Rath *pargana*, celebrated for Buddhist cave-temples in its immediate neighbourhood. Situated at the confluence of the two small rivers Giona and Wagni, and distant from Ujjan 80 miles, and from Jhabua 30 miles. The cave-temples, known as Panchpandhu by the Natives, lie about 850 feet above the level of the sea, on a hilly tract below the Vindhyan range. These *Viharas*, only a little less interesting than those of Ajanta, date from 500 to 700 A. D.

Baghchini.—Town in Sikarwari District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bagru.—Village and railway station, 30 miles from Bhilsa.

Bajrangarh.—*Subahat* of Gwalior, undr the Guna Sub-Agency in Gwalior territory. The *subahat* comprises four *parganas*, namely, Ranod, Pachar, Chachaura, and Bajrangarh; these are known as the *Jaubat*, and are managed by *subha* for the chief, who is a tributary of Gwalior. Capital, Bajrangarh, where a fair is held in October, lasting 15 days.

Bakaner.—*Pargana* of the Gwalior State, under the Bhil Agency.

Bangrer.—Town in Ujjan District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bankaner.—Chief town of the small outlying *pargana* of Bankaner, in Gwalior territory; situated on the river Man, about 30 miles south of Amjhera.

Banmor.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Gwalior Post office [m. s.].

Barnagar.—Town and railway station in Ujjan District, 34 miles from Ujjan. Post office [m. s. t.]. Population 8,000.

Barode.—Town in Agar District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Barodia.—Town in Shajapur District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Basoda.—Native State in Esagarh District, Gwalior State. Area, 22 square miles; population about 8,000 distributed in 19 villages. Revenue, Rs. 10,000. The military force consists of 3 guns, 8 artillery men, 12 *sowars*, and 60 policemen. Basoda is the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station, 24 miles from Bhilsa. Post office [m. s. t.].

Baug.—Village in Gwalior District, 14 miles from Kooksee. Post office [t.].

Bhadaura (*Bhadora*).—Petty State under Guna Sub-Agency. The State contains 10 villages. Population 4000. Revenue, Rs. 7,000. Half of the revenue is paid to Sindhia. The chief (Madho Singh) holds the title of Thakur. Chief town Bhadaura.

Bhagana.—Town in Neemuch District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bhandair.—Chief town in the District of the same name in Gwalior territory. Post office.

Bhaoogarh.—Town in Mandsaur District, Gwalior State. Post office.

Bhesoda.—Town in Agar District, Gwalior State.

Bhilsa.—Fortified town and railway station [W. ... trict ; situated on the right bank of the ... a, 34 mi... pal. Population 7,500. In the fort ... gun 19' ... with a bore of 10 inches said to have been made by ... or Jehangir. The place is noted for the remarkable and in... of Buddhist topes found in its neighbourhood. The 'Bhilsa ... er a district 17 miles east and west by 6 miles north and south ... of about 65 individual examples. Sanchi possesses 10 to... miles to the north-west, has 8 topes ; Sadthara, 8 miles ... has 9 topes ; Andher, 13 miles south-east of Bhilsa, has 3 ... and Bhojpur, 8 miles in the same direction from Bhilsa, has 3... [m. s. t.].

Bhind.—Town in Gwalior State ; situated on the route from Etawah to Gwalior, 29 miles from the former, and 54 miles from the latter. It was formerly populous, and possessed a fort with a double rampart ... but the whole place is now much decayed. Post office.

Bhitarwar.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office.

Bichore.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Bijeypur.—Town in Sabalgarh District. Post office.

Bilanda.—Petty State in Ujjain District. Nearest ... Barnagar.

Binagaon.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office ...

Chanderi.—Town in Esagarh District, 105 miles from Gwalior. The fort, and the ruins which remain show that some of the buildings of the ancient city, must have been of considerable size and magnificence. Among other memorials of the former greatness of Chanderi, a ... through a solid rock, 100 feet high, is conspicuous. Post office.

Chachora.—Town in Bajrangarh District. Post office.

Daboh.—Town in Bhandair District. Post office.

Dalauda.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Mandsaur.

Dasai.—Town in Gwalior territory, and the capital of the Dasai *jagir* ; situated 10 miles from Amjhera, and 12 from Sirdarpur. The revenue of the *Jagir* is Rs. 24,000, and is a grant by Sindhia to Raja Dinkar Rao Raghunath.

Dattigaon.—Town and *jagir* in Amjhera *pargana*. The residence of Maharaj Balwant Singh of Amjhera, who derives a revenue ... 16,000 from the estate, paying a tribute of Rs. 3,750 to Sindhia.

Dhamra.—Petty State in Amjhera District. Postal service through Sirdarpore post office.

Dharnaoda.—A petty chiefship in the Guna Sub-Agency. The State consists of 32 villages. Revenue, Rs. 9,000. Population ... The Thakur (Bhum Singh, a Chauhan Rajput) manages his es... person. Thieving and cattle-lifting are incessant in the State.

Dhodhar.—Town and railway station in Sabalgarh District, 21 miles from Mandsaur. Post office [m. s.].

Dikthan.—Town and the capital of a *pargana* of a Gwalior ; situated 16 miles west of Mhow, and 14 miles from Dhar. The *pargana* is held in *Jagir* by Hanmant Rao Madik and Ram Rao Madik, and the revenue is Rs. 40,000 per annum. The *pargana* is managed by two Kamavisdars, or agents for the Jagirdars, who always reside at Gwalior. Appeals from the Kamavisdar's decisions are referred to the Naib Subha of Amjhera.

Dinara.—Town in Bhandair District. Post office.

Dupada.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Durya Kheri.—Petty chiefship in Shajapur District. Postal service with Shajapur post office.

Esagarh.—District and head-quarters town of the District of the same name. Post office.

Fatehabad.—Village and railway junction station [R.], in Ujjan District, 14 miles from Ujjan. Post office [m. s.].

Garaspur.—Town and fort in Gwalior State. Noted for some fine ancient buildings elaborately sculptured, and carved out of the sandstone of the neighbouring hills.

Gharra.—Petty State under the Guna Sub-Agency. This State is feudatory to Gwalior. Population 10,000. Revenue, Rs, 17,000. The chief (Balbhaddar Singh, a Kachhi Rajput).

Ghatia.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office [m. s.].

Gohad.—Fortified town in Ambah District ; situated on the road from Etawah to Gwalior, 55 miles from the former, and 28 miles from the latter. Formerly the capital of a Jat chieftain. Post office.

Goolana.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Goona (*Guna*).—District of Gwalior State, also the chief town, and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the Agra and Indore main road, 120 miles from Jhansi, and 135 miles from Gwalior. Rest-houses and dak bungalows on the road *via* Jhansi. Goona is also a British cantonment, at which a regiment of Central India Horse is stationed, the Officer Commanding being *ex officio* Political Assistant in charge of the Goona Sub-Agency, and also holding political and magisterial charge of the District and cantonment. A fair is held annually in November, to which large crowds from the neighbourhood resort, and much traffic is carried on. Five miles south of Goona lies the large town of Bajrangarh, the head-quarters of the Governor of the District, under whom is a detachment of 4 companies of Sindhia's infantry. Population 4,000. School and post office [m. s. t.].

Goona Agency.—Tract of country in Gwalior territory, comprising the States of Raghugarh, Paron, Garha, Dharnaoda, Umri, Bhadaura, and Sirsi. This tract is the charge of a Political Assistant, who lives at Goona, and who is also second in command of a regiment of the Central India Horse.

Goremi.—Town in Ambah District. Post office.

Gulabganj.—Village and railway station [W.], 13 miles from Bhilsa.

Gungapur.—

Gwalior.—Native State in political relationship with the Central India Agency and the Government of India. It is composed of several detached districts in Central India. The main portion is in the north, bounded on the north-east and north-west by the Chambal river. This State has played a conspicuous part in Indian history. The whole territory may be divided into three great table-lands, the southern, being the highest. The north-eastern part is generally level; the upper country is dotted with small detached hills which start abruptly out of the level plain. Some parts are only slightly wooded; others are sprinkled with forest, or are covered in autumn with various kinds of grass, [illegible] for forage. The State is watered by numerous rivers.

PRODUCTS.—Grain, cotton, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and indigo are the principal crops. The southern portion is noted for its abundant production of opium. Cotton and opium are the chief exports.

CLIMATE.—In the dry and hot seasons the climate, though extremely trying, is not unhealthy, but during the rainy season fevers prevail, especially in the north. The range of the thermometer is small, except during the latter part of the year, when great and sudden changes often take place. The cool season comprises the period between the beginning of November and the end of February; the hot season succeeds, and continues to the middle of June, when the periodical rains set in, and last to the close of September. During the sultry season hot winds prevail; but they are of short duration; and the nights are frequently cool and refreshing.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The area of the whole State is 29,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000 persons, inhabiting in 10,346 villages and towns. The Marathas, the ruling race, do not number much more than 15,000. The number of Brahmans is about 380,000; Rajputs, amounting to 422,000 are the most numerous class. The aborigines numbered 167,000. The Muhammadan population is about a nineteenth of the whole.

HISTORY.—The founder of the Gwalior ruling family was the Maratha Ranoji Sindhia, slipper-bearer of Balaji Peshwa at the beginning of the last century. His father was headman of a Deccan village. Ranoji rose rapidly, and was soon at the head of the body-guard. After leading many Maratha raids through Malwa into Hindustan, he was, at the time of his death, the acknowledged possessor of lands which still form part of the Gwalior State. During the mutiny of 1857, the Gwalior army revolted. The late Maharaja, then but a youth, displayed courage and loyalty to the British Government. In June 1858, he was deserted by his troops, and his minister, Dinkar Rao, were compelled to flee to Agra. Shortly afterwards Gwalior was re-taken by Sir Hugh Rose, and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace. In recognition of his services, the Government conferred upon him the right of adoption, together with lands yielding a revenue of 3 lakhs. Army, 48 guns; 6,000 cavalry; and 5,000 infantry. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 21 guns in his own territory as well as in British territory also.

REVENUE.—The total revenue of the State is estimated at Rs. 125 lakhs, including Rs. 80 lakhs derived from the land, and Rs. 15 lakhs from customs; the remainder consists of tributes from feudatories, and *jagir* and local taxes. The customs revenue is realized from transit duties on iron, tobacco, and sugar, all other articles being free.

ADMINISTRATION.—His Highness the Maharaja (Madho Rao Sindhia, a Maratha) is now 16 years of age; and during his minority the administration of the affairs of the State has been in the hands of a council. There are 16 courts of justice and 7,500 police, including 3,000 drilled police, called 'najibs.' Education is afforded by 148 schools, attended by 9,600 pupils. The average attendance at the Lashkar College amounts to 600 pupils.

GWALIOR.—The capital of Gwalior State, also residence of the Maharaja Sindhia, and railway station [W. & R.], 65 miles south from Agra. It is remarkable for its Jain remains, its beautiful palace built by Man Singh, and for its rock fortress. The old town of Gwalior lies at the eastern base of the rock. It is a crowded mass of small flat-roofed stone houses. Flanking the city to the north stands a curious old Pathan archway, the remains of a tomb. Outside the gates is the Jumma Masjid (a beautiful mosque), with its gilt pinnacled domes and lofty minarets. The old town also contains a noble tomb of Muhammad Ghaus, and the tomb of Tansen, the famous musician. Close to the latter, there is a tamarined tree which is much visited by musicians as the chewing of the leaves is alleged to impart a wonderful sweetness to the voice. This tree is religiously believed by all dancing girls. The New City or Lashkar.—When Daulatrao Sindhia obtained possession of Gwalior in 1794-1805, he pitched his camp on the open plain to the south of the fort. As the camp remained, the tents soon disappeared, and a new city rapidly sprang up, which still retains the name of Lashkar, or the camp, to distinguish it from the old city of Gwalior. The *sarafa*, or merchant's quarter, is one of the finest streets in India. In the centre of Lashkar is the old palace, and near it are the houses of the chief Sardars, or nobles of the State. The modern city is about 6 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a stone wall, with round towers. The population of Lashkar, where the Maharaja resides is 85,000. It has a college, with upwards of 600 pupils, and a charitable dispensary. The new buildings worthy of a visit are the *Dufferin Sarai*, the Victoria College, and the Jayaji Rao's Memorial Hospital, and the modern temple erected by Sindhia's mother. Since the occupation of the Lashkar, the old city has been gradually decaying, and is now only one-third as large as the new city. But the two together still form one of the populous places in India.

The fort of Gwalior stands on an isolated rock of ochreous sandstone formation capped at places with basalt. The face of the fort is perpendicular. Its greatest length from north-east to south-west is a mile and a half; and the greatest breadth 300 yards. The rock on the northern end attains its maximum height of 342 feet. On its eastern side are sculptured several colossal figures in bold relief. A rampart

accessible by a steep road, and further up by huge steps cut out of the rock, surrounds the fort. To see Gwalior fort an order is necessary; it can be obtained at the Residency office, or from the keeper of the Musafir Khana. The rest-house keeper will make arrangements for the elephant which the Maharaja puts at the disposal of visitors to meet them at the foot of the steep ascent to the fort. The objects of chief interest are all in the fort. Notice especially the gateways, the Man, the Karan and Vikram palaces, the Sas Bahu temples, the Jain and the Telika Mandir temples, and the gigantic rock-cut figures. A small detachment of Sindhia's troops occupy the fortress, which is 3 miles in circumference. Gwalior town contains a paper-mill, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Harkia Khal.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Neemuch.

Hetampur.—Village and railway station, 32 miles from Gwalior.

Janak-Tal.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Jat.—Village in Neemuch District. Post office.

Jawad.—Town in the Sub-division of Neemuch District. Jawad is surrounded by a stone-wall, distant 12 miles north of Neemuch. A fair amount of trade carried on; and well known for its red cloth. Post office.

Jeeran.—Village in Neemuch District. Post office.

Kachnara.—Town in Mandsaur District. Post office.

Kalhar.—Town and railway station in Esagarh District, 36 miles from Bhilsa. Post office [m. s.].

Kannar.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Karahal.—Town in Sabalgarh District. Post office.

Karera.—Town with post office.

Karoda.—Village and railway station in Gwalior State, 65 miles from Bhilsa. Post office [m. s.].

Kayampur.—Town in Mandsaur District. Post office.

Kelaras (*Mangarh*).—Town in Sikarwari District. Post office.

Khachraud.—Town in Ujjan District. Post office.

Khiaodah.—Petty State in Gwalior, under Goona Sub-Agency. Originally a portion of the Umri State, it now comprises 7 villages with a population of 1,200, and an income of about Rs. 3,000. The *Thakur* or chief is not a feudatary of Gwalior.

Khorsad.—Town in Ujjan District. Post office.

Kolaras.—Town in Narwar District. Post office.

Kumbhraj.—Town in Bajrangarh District. Post office.

Kurhya.—Town in Narwar District. Post office.

Lahar.—Fortified town in Bhandair District; situated 6 miles east of the right bank of the river Sind, 50 miles from Gwalior, and 85 from Agra. Post office.

Lashkar.—District in Gwalior State. Post office [m. s. t.]. see Gwalior Town.

Magroni.—Town in Narwar District. Post office.

Makoom.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Maksee.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Malhargarh.—Village and railway station, 16 miles from Neemuch.

Manawar.—Town in Amjhera District. Post office.

Mandsaur.—Town and railway station [W.]; situated on a tributary of the Chambal, 31 miles from Neemuch. Population 23,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Mangor.—Fortified village, situated at the base of a high range of hills.

Manpur.—Town in Sabalgarh District. Post office.

Mehgaon.—Town in Bhind District. Post office.

Miana.—*Pargana* of the Gwalior State, held in *jagir*, under the Goona Sub-Agency.

Mohna.—Town in Bhandair District. Post office.

Morar.—Formerly the British Cantonment of Gwalior, and now a railway station [W.], situated on the river Marar, an affluent of the Sind river. Population about 25,000. The Resident and most of the European officials, connected with the Gwalior State reside here. Dak bungalow, three-quarters of a mile, and post office [m. s. t.]. Conveyance can be obtained.

Morena.—Town and railway station, 23 miles from Gwalior. Contains a cotton press and post office [m. s.].

Mungaoli.—Town in Esagarh District. Post office.

Nahargarh.—Town in Mandsaur District. Post office.

Nalkhera.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Narwar.—Town with fort in Gwalior State; situated on the right bank of the river Sind, on the route from Kalpi to Kotah, 152 miles south-east of the former, and 169 north-east of the latter; 44 miles south of Gwalior city. Narwar is a town of great antiquity, and although now decayed, was once a place of much splendour. Magnetic iron-ore is found in the neighbouring hills.

Neemuch (*Nimach*).—Town and British cantonment, also railway station [W. & R.], in the territory of Gwalior, or the possessions of Sindhia; situated on the north-western border of Malwa, 241 miles from Khandwa, and 155 miles from Mhow. The cantonment contains the usual barracks, and subsidiary buildings. Neemuch is surrounded by Native States, the cantonment alone being British territory. There is a small fort, in which are located the military treasury, and store room. The city is the head-quarters of a District of Gwalior. Population about 14,000. The climate of Neemuch is agreeable, never exhibiting either extreme of heat or cold; even at the hottest season the nights are generally cool. There is a fine club, with cricket ground, tennis courts, &c., attached. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Nurabad.—Town in Gwalior State; situated on the right bank of the river Sankh; and on the route from Agra to Gwalior fort; distant 60 miles from the former, and 11 from the latter. Near the town is a pleasure-ground of considerable size, which contains the Mausoleum of Gunna Begam, wife of the Emperor Alamgir II. Post office.

Pabai.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bhilsa.

Pachhar.—Town in Bajrangarh District. Post office.

Pandokhar.—Town in Bhandair District. Post office.

Parone.—Guaranteed chiefship under the Goona Sub-Agency, and a feudatory of Gwalior. The ruling family are of ancient lineage, being descended from the family of the Kachwa Ajodhya Rajputs, and were formerly Thakurs of Narwar. The chief (Gajandar Singh), owns 34 villages, containing a population of 8,000, and yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,000. Chief town, Parone with a fort.

Pichore.—Town with post office.

Pichoregird.—Town in Lashkar District. Post office.

Piplia.—Village and railway station, 21 miles from Neemuch.

Piplone.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Poresa.—Town in Ambah District. Post office.

Raghogarh.—Guaranteed chiefship, a feudatory of Gwalior, under the superintendence of the Goona Sub-Agency. The chief of Raghogarh is recognized as the head of the Kechi clan of Chauhan Rajputs, who originally held possession of nearly all the country round Goona for a distance of about 100 miles. The State contains 88 villages with a total population of 18,000. Revenue, Rs. 33,000. Raghogarh is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated on a tributary of the Parbati river, 16 miles from Mhow. Population 3,500. Contains a fort and post office [m. s.].

Rajgarh.—Town in Amjhera District. Post office.

Ranaud.—Town in Bajrangarh District. Post office.

Ratangarh.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Rughunathpur.—Town in Sabalgarh District. Post office.

Runjia.—Town and railway station in Ujjan District, 19 miles from Ratlam. Post office [m. s.].

Sabalgarh.—Head-quarters town of the District of the same name in Gwalior State. Post office.

Sadhora.—Town in Bajrangarh District. Post office.

Sanchi.—Village and railway station [W.] ; situated 5 miles south of Bhilsa, and within 15 minutes walk of the hill, on which still stands the famous " Sanchi Tope " one of the most ancient and interesting Buddhist relics in India. The country for miles around is studded with Buddhist remains, but only at Sanchi itself are the remains abundant and well preserved.

Sasnair.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Sawan.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Sheopur.—Town in Sabalgarh District ; situated near the western boundary of the State. It was formerly the capital of a small Rajput principality, but in 1816 it was subjected by Sindhia. Post office.

Shajapur.—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated between Goona and Indore, 106 miles from the former, and 60 from the latter town. Population 10,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sikarwari.—District in Gwalior State, and head-quarters of the District of the same name. Post office.

Singoli.—Town in Neemuch District. Post office.

Sipri.—Town in Narwar District. Post office [m. s. t.].

Sirsi.—Guaranteed chiefship, a feudatory of Gwalior under the Goona Sub-Agency ; situated in the middest of forest, 30 miles to the north-west of Goona and is apt to become a refuge for cattle-lifters and bad characters. Population 4,500. Revenue, Rs. 4,000. The present Diwan of Sirsi is named Bijai Bahadur.

Sonekach.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Sonekhera.—Town in Mandsaur District. Post office.

Soyath.—Town in Agar District. Post office.

Soyet-Kalan.—Town in Gwalior State. Post office [m. s.].

Sumaoli.—Town in Sikarwari District. Post office.

Tajpur.—Town in Ujjan District. Post office.

Tharod.—Village and railway station, 23 miles from Neemuch.

Tonk.—Town in Shajapur District. Post office.

Udina.—Town in Bhandair District. Post office.

Ujjan (*Old name Awanti*).—Town and head-quarters of the District of the same name, also railway terminus station of the Malwa line, and a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage ; situated on the right bank of the river Sipra, 37 miles from Indore, and 50 miles from Mhow. Though much decayed, Ujjan is still a large and populous city with considerable commerce. It was in ancient times the great and famous capital of Malwa, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. This city is best known in the history as the capital of Vikramaditya. In 1792 Ujjan was taken and burnt by Holkar ; subsequently it fell into the hands of Sindhia, whose capital it remained until 1810. The principal *bazar* is a spacious street, with houses of two storeys, 4 mosques, and many Hindu temples, also a palace of Sindhia. At the southern end of the city is the observatory erected by Jai Singh, Maharaja of Jeypore. The ruins of the ancient city are situated about a mile to the northward. Dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Umri.—Native State in Bhind District under the Goona Sub-Agency. Population about 3,000 dwelling in 24 villages. Income Rs. 7,090 of which half is enjoyed by the chief, the remainder being apportioned to different members of the family in *Jagir* for their maintenance. The present ruler Pirthi Singh resides generally at Goona. Chief town, Umri. Post office.

Unhel.—Town in Ujjan District. Post office.

INDORE AGENCY.

INDORE AGENCY.—The collective name given to the three Native States of Central India, comprised therein, namely, Indore, Dewas, and Bagli (all of which see separately), under the superintendence of the Government of India, through an official styled ' Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ahirwas.—A ruined fort in Holkar's dominions, distant 14 miles from Bagli.

Ajnod.—Town and railway station, 17 miles from Indore office [m. s. T.].

Ajranda.—Petty State in Indore territory.

Alampur.—*Pargana* of Indore State; comprises 27 villages, with a revenue of Rs. 73,270. Population about 18,000. Chief town, Alampur.

Alote.—Town in Dewas State, 36 miles from Jaora railway station. Post office [m. s.].

Antri.—*Pargana* of Indore State.

Bagaud.—*Pargana* of Dewas State; situated along the foot of the Vindhya range; length about 14 miles, and breadth 10 miles. Area, 70 square miles, containing 44 villages. Population 3,500. Revenue, Rs. 5,500.

Bagli.—Petty State of the Indore Agency. Area about 300 square miles. Population 16,000. The estate consists of 61 villages, of which 14 are guaranteed holdings. The Thakurs, or chiefs, are Rajputs of the Champawat clan. The present Thakur is dependent of Sindhia, to whom he pays an annual tribute of Rs. 16,470. Revenue Rs. 80,000. Military force 120 foot, and 30 horse. Chief town Bagli; situated on the banks of the Kali Sind river. Population 2,500.

Bai.—Guaranteed Thakurate, under the Indore Agency.

Barwaha.—Village and railway station, 33 miles from Mhow Post office [m. s. t.].

Barwai.—*Pargana* of Indore State in Nimar. Revenue, Rs. 23,000. Barwai is also a town and railway station; situated about a mile north of the Narbada, and 32 miles east of Mahesar.

Bhanpura.—Town and *Pargana* of Indore State; situated on the Rewa river, 60 miles from Neemuch. Population 14,000. The town is surrounded by a wall, and has an unfinished stone fort and fine palace, commenced by Jaswant Rão Holkar, of whom there is a fine marble statue in the palace, and on the walls and gate way are several beautiful figures of animals of various kinds. The town also contains a beautiful mausoleum (*Chhatri*) of white marble built over the ashes of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who died in camp at Bhanpura on the 20th October 1811.

Bhoja-kheri.—A guaranteed Thakurate of Indore State, under the Indore Agency.

Bijagarh.—Ruined hill-fort among the Satpura hills, in ancient times the capital of Nimar. The modern district of Holkar, known as Bijagarh, has taken its name from this fortress. The district of Bijagarh comprises nearly the whole of southern Nimar.

Chambal.—River of Central India, and one of the principal tributaries of the Jumna (Jamna), rises in Malwa, about 9 miles south-east of Mhow, amidst a cluster of summits of the Vindhya mountains and

joins the main channel of the Jumna, 40 miles below Etawa town. Length, 650 miles.

Chambal.—Village in Indore territory. Post office [m. s.].

Choral.—Village in Indore territory. Post office [m. s.].

Dewas.—Native State under the Indore Agency. Contains 2 towns and 455 villages. The chief products are grain, opium, cotton, and sugar-cane. The State has two chiefs, and the rule of each chief is distinct within his own limits. They are of the Puar Rajput race, and of the same stock as the Raja of Dhar. The Senior Branch keeps up a force of 87 horse and about 500 foot, including police, with 10 guns for saluting purposes. The junior Branch maintains a force of 123 horse and about 500 foot, including police. The total population of the combined States is about 150,000, and an area, 289 square miles. Both chiefs who hold the title of Rajas, did good service during the mutiny, and have received *sanads* guaranteeing the right of adoption, and both are entitled to a salute of 15 guns. Dewas is the chief town of the State of the same name ; situated 22 miles north-east of Indore. The two chiefs of the State reside in different palaces within the town, which is of comparatively recent origin, and irregularly built. Population 13,000. The town contains, a staging bungalow, dispensary, and post office [m. s. t.]. To the north-west of the town is a small conical hill, about 300 feet high, on which stands the temple of Chammunda Devi ; which is reached by a half finished flight of steps. The hill and the temple are masonry visited by numerous devotees from the town and surrounding country.

Dhaura-Kunjara.—Petty chiefship under the Indore Agency. A remuneration of Rs. 80 is granted to the *Thakur* or chief for protection of the roads between Simrol Ghat and Sigwar.

Dipalpur.—Town in Indore territory, situated on the route from Mhow to Neemuch, 27 miles north-west of the former, and 128 south-east of the latter. A tank to the east of the town irrigates a large area of ground in the neighbourhood.

Hasilpur.—Town in Hasilpur *pargana*, Indore State ; situated 5 miels north-west of Manpur. The place is noted for its *pan* cultivation, the produce being largely exported. The Maharaja Holkar has built a substantial masonry tank, which has greatly added to the irrigation of the District. The soil produces a double harvest of grapes.

Hinglajgarh.—Hill fort in Indore territory, distant from Indore 130 miles north.

Indore (*Indor*).—Large Native State in Malwa ; composing the territories of the Holkar dynasty. The political relations of the Indore State are conducted direct with the Agent of the Governor-General for Central India. The name of the State is taken from that of the capital, Indore city. Area, 8,400 square miles. Population 1,100,000. Indore, next in importance to Gwalior, also consists of several isolated tracts. The territory lies south of Sindhia's dominions. The northern parts of the State are watered by the Chambal, the southern by the Narbada. The

latter are traversed by the Vindhya range. The general appearance of the country is an undulating valley. The land is fertile, consisting largely of black cotton soil. The principal crops are grain, opium, cotton, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, and tobacco.

HISTORY.—The Holkar family are Marathas. The founder of the dynasty was Malhar Rao, the son of a shepherd, who was born about 1693 in the village of Hol on the Nira river in the Deccan, from whence the family derives the surname of Holkar. In his youth Malhar Rao joined a small body of cavalry under a Maratha noble. About 1724, he entered the service of the Peshwa as the commander of 500 horse. He rose rapidly till at his death in 1765, he left a principality with an annual revenue of 75 lakhs. He was succeeded by his grandson, Mali Rao, who died nine months afterwards. The Government was then assumed by his mother, the famous Ahalya Bai, who, in conjunction with her Commander-in-Chief Tukaji Rao, prosperously ruled the State for 30 years. Tukaji Rao, the late Maharaja, attained his majority in 1852, and was invested with the entire management of the affairs of the State. The Maharaja has received a *sanad* of adoption. He has been created a Knight Grant Commander of the Star of India, a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and is entitled permanently to a salute of 21 guns in his own as well as in British territories. Military force, 3100 regular, and 2150 irregular, infantry, 2,100 regular, and 1200 irregular, cavalry, and 340 artillery men, with nominally 24 field-guns equipped. The Maharaja has powers of life and death. Tukaji Rao, died in 1886, and the present Maharaja (Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar, Bahadur, G. C. S. I.) was installed by Sir Lepel Griffin, on the 12th July, 1886.

MANUFACTURES.—At Indore there is in constant work a steam cotton mill belonging to the Maharaja. The Governor-General's Agent is *ex officio* Opium Agent for the States of Central India, and a part of Rajputana. The central weighing office is in Indore; with seven subordinate assistant agents in the principal local marts, Ujjan, Jaora, Dhar, Bhopal, Chittor, Mandesar, and Ratlam.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Indore State is sultry.

ADMINISTRATION.—The revenue is steadily increasing. In 1875 it amounted to 46 lakhs. By 1882 it had increased to 71 lakhs, whole the expenditure was only about 53 lakhs. The palace establishment cost 12 lakhs. The expenditure on education was less than half a lakh, while hospitals and dispensaries received about one-third of a lakh. The administration of justice is carried on by means of a Sadr or Central Court at Indore, presided over by English-speaking Native judges. The three subsidiary *Zila* Courts are established at Indore, Mandesar and Rampura. At each of these places there is a State jail. There are altogether 135 schools in this State. Within the limits of the Residency at Indore is situated the Rajkumar Colleges, for the education of the sons of the Native chiefs, nobles, and Upper classes in Central India, affiliated to the Calcutta University. The Maharaja has also a High School and College at Indore. The law and Sanskrit schools were established in 1875. There are also three girls' schools at Indore city. Besides these

there are 9 Marathi, 39 Hindi, 8 Sanskrit, 9 Persian, and 14 Hindi-Marathi schools. Indore is the chief city and capital of the State of the same name ; situated on the left bank of the Katki river, near its junction with the Khan river. Indore is also the railway station, and the residence of the Maharaja and of the Political Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. The town is of modern date, having been built by Ahalya Bai in 1770. The city stands on an elavated and healthy site. The palace of the Maharaja, with its lofty, many-storied gate way, is conspicuous from every part of city. The other objects of interest are the Lall Bagh, with its pleasant summer palace and interesting collection of animals, the mint, the high school, market, cotton mills etc. Apart from the town of Indore, but adjoining it, on the other side of the railway, is the British Residency. The railway station is about a mile from the city. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.]. Population 92,000.

Jaum.—Village and fort in Indore State ; situated on the summit of a pass in the Vindhya range that is practicable for wheeled carriages, 14 miles from Mhow, and 100 miles from Asirgarh.

Kalakund.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Mhow. Post office [m. s.].

Kali-sind.—River of Central India ; rises in the Vindhya Mountains, and falls into the Chambal river. Length, 225 miles.

Khargon.—Town in Indore State, now in ruins,but once the capital of the southern part of Nimar. Distant from Indore city 60 miles south ; and from Mhow 49 miles south.

Kharsi Jhalaria (*Kharsia*).—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Indore Agency. There are two Thakurs who receive allowances (*Tankhas*) from Sindhia and Dewas State, under two joint *sanads* from those States. The *Tankha* from Sindhia amounts to Rs. 1,750, and that from Dewas State to Rs. 226. Area about 10 square miles.

Maheswar.—Town in Indore State ; situated on the right bank of the Narbada. It is the chief town of Maheshwar district, within Holkar's *subah* or governorship of Nimar. Maheshwar was formerly the residence of Ahalya Bai, widow of Khande Rao, son of the Maharaja Malhar Rao. A town of great antiquity, and mentioned in the Purans. Under the name of Mahesvati it was traditionally founded by Sahasra Arjuna, and formed the first capital of the Indu or Lunar race. It contains a fort in bad repair, and a fine palace, built about 50 years ago. The population about 7,000. The cloth manufactures of Maheswar are prized all over the country. Large school with about 300 pupils.

Mandlesar.—Town in Indore State ; situated on the right bank of the Narbada, 30 miles from Mhow. The Narbada is at this point about 500 yards wide, and unfordable except in spring ; even then it is only crossed with difficulty. There is a ferry. The town is surrounded by a mud-wall, and has a small well-built masonry fort. Mandlesar is now the head-quarters of Holkar's District of Nimar, and the fort is used as jail for convicts under long sentences. Post office [m. s. T.].

Mehidpur.—Chief town of the *pargana* of Mehidpur, Indore State; situated on the right bank of the Sipra, 24 miles from Ujjain. Population 8,000. The town is garrisoned by a company of native infantry, and is a military station of the Bombay Army.

Mhow.—British cantonment in the Indore State, also railway station, and head-quarters of a division of the Bombay Army; situated between the Gambhir, and Santer rivers; distant from Indore city 13½ miles. The cantonment is situated about one mile to the south-east of the village from which it takes its name. A considerable force is stationed here in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Mandsaur. Population 30,000. Church, three chapels, lecture room, large library, arsenal, dak bungalow, and theatre. Post office [m. s. T.].

Narwar.—Petty chiefship under Dewas State.

Palia.—Village in Indore territory. Post office [m. s.].

Pilawad.—Petty chiefship under Indore State.

Sarangpur.—Town in Dewas State; situated on the right bank of the Kali-sind river, 80 miles from Indore. Population 14,000. Post office [m. s. T.].

Sindwa.—Village with mud fort, 90 miles from Mhow. It lies 9 miles north of the Sindwa Ghat.

MALWA.

MALWA.—A political province of Central India, forming the southern portion of the Central India Agency, exclusive of the districts south of the Vindhya range. Malwa is the richest part of Central India, and has never in historical times been known to suffer from famine caused by drought. The principal States in Malwa are Indore, Bhopal Dhar, Ratlam, Jaora, Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh, and the Neemuch District of the Gwalior State.

MALWA AGENCY, WESTERN.

MALWA AGENCY.—A group of Native States, forming a Political Agency in Central India, comprising the States of Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana, and Sitamau (all of which see separately). The rights also of a number of Zamindars are guaranteed. The area of the whole Agency is about 1,200 square miles, with a population of about, 1,600,000. The head-quarters of the Agency are at Agar, and the Political Agent is also Sessions Judge of Neemuch.

The country is undulating, scattered over with low hills, and intersected by numerous streams. The greater portion of Western Malwa is covered by the Deccan trap, one of the most widely spread formations in India. It is of volcanic origin, and composed of horizontal beds of basalt and similar rocks. The staple crops is joar; subsidiary but important crops are wheat, barley, *bajra*, pulses (gram, peas, linseeds), fibres (hemp, cotton), sugar-cane, and opium. The races inhabiting the Western Malwa country are Sondiahs, Rajputs, Bhils, Kuturis, Anjnas, and Ahirs—all of them cultivators. The Moghias, scattered, scanty, and thievish race, are immigrants from Mewar or Udaipur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baraoda.—Town in Jaora State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Bardia.—A guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency.

Bichhraud.—Guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency.

Bilauda.—A guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency.

Dabri.—A guaranteed Thakurate under the Western Malwa Agency. Receives Rs. 180 per annum from Sindhia.

Datana.—A guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship. The Thakur receives a sum of Rs. 180 as *tankha* from Sindhia.

Dhulatia.—A guaranteed Thakurate or petty chiefship of the Western Malwa Agency. Receives Rs. 400 per annum from Sindhia, and Rs 600 from Holkar as *tankha* on Malidpur and Dipalpur.

Gurguchha.—Town in Malwa, and residence of a Tahsildar. Population 1,200.

Jaora (*Goolshanabad*).—Native State under Western Malwa Agency. Area, 872 square miles. Population 120,000. Revenue 9½ lakhs. The lands of this chiefship were originally assigned by Holkar to a Pathan adventurer for the support of troops in aid of his schemes. The present ruling chief (Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan Bahadur Firoz Jung) is by race a Pathan. Though nominally a feudatory of Holkar, he is under the protection of the British Government. He holds a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession, according to Muhammadan law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. This State contains the best poppy-growing lands in Malwa, and silver mines are said to have formerly been worked. The Nawab keeps up a military force of 15 guns, with 69 gunners ; cavalry, 121, regular infantry, 200 ; and irregular foot levies, 200, police, 500. His services during the mutiny were rewarded by an increase to his salute of 13 guns, and by a reduction in his annual contribution to the contingent, now fixed at Rs. 161,810. Jaora, the chief town of the State of the same name, and railway station ; situated on the bank of the small river Piria, 20 miles from Ratlam. Population 22,000. The town was formerly the residence of a *Thakur*, whose family still exists here in the enjoyment of a pension. The city is beautiful ; and the houses and shops are substantial. Contains school, dispensary, opium-weighing depôt, and post office [m. s. t.].

Khan.—River of Malwa, rises on the north side of the Vindhyan range, 8 miles east of Mhow. It flows in a northerly direction through a very fertile country until it is joined by the Saraswati. It then takes a north-easterly direction for about 19 miles, and eventually falls into the Sipra.

Kuluhera.—Petty chiefship in Jaora State.

Mahi.—River of the Bombay Presidency. The main branch of the Mahi rises about 1850 feet above sea-level, in the Amjhera State, Malwa, almost due east of the town of Cambay. The source of the river is in the Mehad Lake, half-way between the town of Amjhera, and the vil-

lage of Bhopawar near the western extremity of the Vindhya Mountains, and it falls into the Gulf of Cambay. Four places on the Mahi are specially sacred and much visited by pilgrims—Mingrar, Fazilpur, Angarh, and Yaspur.

Malhargarh.—Town and railway station in Jaora State, 15 miles from Neemuch. *Bazar* and plentiful supply of water. Population 2,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Namli.—Village and railway station, 8 miles from Ratlam. Post office [m. s.].

Omatwara.—Tract of country in Malwa. Length from north to south, 60 miles, breadth, 55 miles. It includes the Native States of Rajgarh, and Narsighgarh, and parts of Indore, and Gwalior; the two former States are under the political superintendence of the Bhopal Agency. The tract takes its name from the Omat Rajputs who emigrated from Udepur (Oodeypore) at an early period, and during the time of the Mughal Empire, overran and subjected this part of the country. Principal towns—Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh.

Pant-Piplanda.—Guaranteed chiefship under the Western Malwa Agency, consisting of 10 villages. Population 4,500.

Piplia.—Village and railway station in Jaora State, 21 miles from Neemuch. Post office [m. s.].

Piploda.—Town with post office [m. s.].

Ratlam.—Native State under the Western Malwa Agency. Area, 729 square miles. Population about 90,000. Revenue 13 lakhs, of which more than half is alienated in *jagirs* and other grants. The Raja of Ratlam, descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, ranks as the first Rajput chief in Western Malwa. One of his ancestors, Ratan Singh, having displayed great courage in Delhi, received a grant of territory in Malwa from Shah Jahan. The State is held as tributary to Sindhia. There are about 30 schools including 3 for girls and a central college at Ratlam town. The roads are good. The Raja (Sir Ranjit Singh, K. C. I. E., a Rahtor Rajput), has a personal salute of 13 guns. His military force consists of 5 field guns, 12 artillerymen, 136 cavalry, and 198 infantry. Police 460 men. Ratlam the chief town of the State of that name and railway station, 62 miles from Ujjan. Population 32,000. It is a great centre for trade in opium and grain. Contains good bazars, a new palace, well-kept garden, dispensary, central college, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sailana (*Sillana*).—Native State in the Western Malwa Agency. Area, 114 square miles. Population 30,000, occupying 69 villages. Revenue, Rs. 148,000. This State originally formed a part of Ratlam. An annual tribute of Rs. 42,000 was formerly paid to Sindhia, but is now assigned to the British Government in part payment of the Gwalior contingent, under the same conditions as the tribute of Ratlam. The present chief (Duli Singh, a Rahtor Rajput) is entitled to a salute of [illegible] guns. The military force of the State consists of 3 filed guns, 15 [illegible] men, 40 horse and 225 foot. Sailana is the chief town of the [illegible] situated 12 miles north-west of Ratlam, and 6 miles

from Namli station. Population 4,500. Dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Sipra (*Sipri*).—River of Central India, rising in Malwa, on the north side of the Vindhyan range, 11 miles from Pipalda ; flowing north-westerly, and falls into the Chambal. Length, 120 miles.

Sirdarpore.—A small town on the banks of the river Mahi, 58 miles from Mhow and 25 from Dhar. It is the head-quarters of the Bhopawar Political Agency and of the Malwa Bheel Corps. Rest bungalow, and post office [m. s. T.].

Sitamau.—Native State under the Western Malwa Agency. Area, 350 square miles. Population 32,000. Revenue, Rs. 19,5870, exclusive of *Jagirs*, Rs. 126,000. Tribute of Rs. 5,000 is paid to Sindhia. The principal products of the State are grain, opium, and cotton. The chief is a Rahtor Rajput. He receives a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 40 horse and 100 foot. Sitamau is the chief town of the State of that name : situated 17 miles from Mandesar. The town is built on an eminence, and is enclosed by a wall in good preservation. Population about 6,000. Post office [m. s. t.].

Tall.—Town in Jaora State. Post office [m. s. t.].

Vindhya.—A great series of mountain ranges separating the Gangetic basin from the Deccan, and forming a well marked, although not quite continuous, chain across India. This mountain occupies a considerable place in the mythology of India as the great demarcating line between the Madhya-desha, or middle-land, of the Sanskrit invaders, and non-Aryan Deccan. It extends east and west for about 350 miles and terminates in the hilly region of Central India. On the northern side the Vindhyas form the table-land of Malwa, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—These provinces stretch from Bundelkhand in the north to the Madras Presidency in the south ; from the frontier of Bengal in the east to Malwa and the Dekhan in the west. Of the ancient geographical divisions of India, the Central Provinces comprise nearly the whole of Gondwana (the country of the Gonds), and parts of Hindustan and Malwa. The Gonds had several lines of kings. They were conquered by the Muhammadans, and afterwards the Mahratas seized the country. The Saugor and Narbada Districts were ceded to the English in 1818, and on the death of the last Raja, in 1853, Nagpur was annexed. In 1861 the districts were united under the name of the Central Provinces. Area, (including Native States) 115,936 square miles. Population (in 1891) 12,944,805. The Central Provinces are a little larger than the North-West Provinces. The administrative head-quarters are at Nagpur.

A large portion of the Central Provinces is hilly and covered with jungle. The most prominent hill range is that of the Satpura Mountains, south of the Narbada, and running parallel with it from east to west

from its source on the table-land of Amarkantak at to t
borders of Nimar. The total length of the range is about
an average breadth of 60, making a mountainous region of about 18,000
square miles in extent. Portions of the Satpura range have different
names, as the Mahadeo Hills, and Pachmari Hills, south of
The chief plains are the open valleys of the Wardha and the W
both very fertile tracts, the former being the cotton field and the latter
the rice field of these provinces, and together forming a plain 20,000
square miles in extent. The principal rivers are the Narbada,
hanadi, and the Godavari.

CLIMATE.—There are three well-defined seasons—the hot, the rainy, and the cold. The first begins in April and lasts till the middle of June, when the second begins and lasts till October; the third continues from November to March.

PRODUCTS.—The mineral productions are coal and iron. Coal is found in several districts. Iron is almost everywhere abundant. Limestone also abounds in many places. Cotton, rice, wheat, Indian corn and millet, oil-seeds, opium, sugar-cane, safflower, and indigo are grown in great quantities. Lac-dye abounds in the forests. Fibrous, medicinal, and edible plants are found in great abundance, as well as trees yielding timber, resins, gums, and dyes.

MANUFACTURES.—The only important manufactures consist of weaving, and smelting and working iron ore.

RELIGIONS.—Hinduism and Muhammadanism are the principal religions, but among the Gonds, or aboriginal tribes, the grossest ignorance and superstition prevail.

LANGUAGES.—In Nagpur, Marathi is used; in Sambalpur, Hindi; in the Godavary country, Telugu, and in the Gond districts, a great variety of dialects, each of which may be called a jargon of all three.

REVENUE.—The imperial and provincial revenue amounts to about a crore and twenty five lakhs, a year.

ADMINISTRATION.—The administration is carried on by a Chief Commissioner, aided by a Secretary and a Junior Secretary, in direct subordination to the Government of India. The courts, civil and criminal, are separately controlled by a chief judge, under the name of Judicial Commissioner. The administrative staff consists of 4 Commissioners, 18 Deputy Commissioners, 14 Assistant Commissioners, 36 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, and 50 Tahsildars, or Sub-Collectors, who are distributed over 18 Districts, grouped into 4 Divisions, or Commissionerships (namely—Nagpur in the south, Jabalpur in the north, Chhatisgarh in the east, and Narbada in the west). The police force consisting of 18 District Superintendents, 6 Assistant Superintendents, 38 Inspectors, and about 8,000 petty officers and constables, is controlled by an Inspector General; but in its executive functions is subordinate to the District authorities. Education, forest, conservancy, and vaccination have separate establishments, though they receive aid from the regular civil staff. The medical staff is directly subordinate to the executive authorities,

though the heads of the medical Department throughout India exercise a general supervision. The Public Works Department owns no subordination to any local authority but the Chief Commissioner, to whom the provincial chief engineer is secretary in that branch of the administration. The following is a list of the 18 Districts—Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Chhatisgarh, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nagpur, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Raipur, Sambalpur, Saugor, Seoni, and Wardha, all of which see separately.

BALAGHAT.

BALAGHAT.—District in the Nagpur Division, of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the west by Seoni, on the south by Bhandara, and on the east by Raipur. Population (1891) 313,331. Area, 3139 square miles, containing 1 town and 1101 villages. The administrative head-quarters are at Burha, 108 miles from Nagpur, *via* Gondia and Rajegaon.

PRODUCTS.—The most important crops are rice, wheat, and other food grains; oil-seeds, sugar-cane, tobacco, and vegetables.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The trading classes chiefly consist of oil-sellers and spirit-distillers, who, however, combine other trades, and even agriculture, with their hereditary vocations. The artisan class as yet scarcely exists. Gold is washed in a few of the streams, especially the Deo and the Son, but the quantity obtained hardly repays the labour. In many places on the hills iron abounds. The gratest obstacle to the prosperity of the District arises from the difficulty of communication.

CLIMATE.—The rainy season lasts from June to September.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 Sub-divisions of Burha and Behir. Revenue, Rs. 320,000. Expenditure about Rs. 72,000. *District Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Sub-Assistant Conservator, District Superintendent of Police, Justice of the Peace, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail. For further information regarding Burha town *see* Burha.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Baihar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Bamhangaon.—*Zamindari*, or estate in Burha *tahsil*. Area, 8 square miles, containing 5 villages. Population about 2,000.

Behir.—*Tahsil* or sub-division of Balaghat District, also municipality, and head-quarters of Tahsildar; situated 41 miles north-east of Balaghat town. Population 800, chiefly Gonds and Pardhans. Although Behir is now small village, it must once have been a place of considerable importance, as indicated by the remains of 13 massive temples of hewn granite built prior to the days of mortar. Three only are now standing.

Bhadra.—*Zamindari* or chiefship in the Burha *tahsil*. Area, 128 square miles, containing 62 villages. Population about 20,000. The residence of the chief (a Pathan) is in Bela village.

Bhanpura.—Estate or *Zamindari* in Burha *tahsil*. Area, 208 square miles, containing 40 villages. Population about 7,000.

Bhim-lath.—A small Gond village ; situated n the Bangar river about 64 miles east of Seoni town. Near the village is a curious stone pillar without inscription, lying on the ground in a grove of mango trees. Said by the natives to be the *lath* or club of Raja Bhima. The village is also noted for having within its borders one of the finest banian tree in the Central Provinces.

Burha.—Town and Tahsil, also administrative head-quarters of Balaghat District ; situated on a high ridge of micaceous shale, about 10 miles south of the main range of hills, and one mile from the Wainganga river. Population about 4,000. The soil appears well suited for mango cultivation, and large mango groves shelter the town. Nearest railway station Gondia, 27 miles. Post office [m. s. t.].

Chauria.—Small *estate* or *Zamindari* in Behir *Tahsil*. Area, 25 square miles, containing 12 villages. Population 600. A wild jungle tract, the grant of which to the holder appears to have been made on condition of his guarding the neighbouring hill passes.

Gondia.—Village and railway station, 81 miles from Nagpur, and 28 miles from Balaghat.

Halon.—River of the Central Provinces, rising about 8 miles south of the Chilpighat, or pass, in the Maikal range, flows northwards for about 60 miles through Balaghat and Mandla Districts, and falls into the Burhner.

Hatta.—*Zamindari* or *estate* containing a population of about 30,000. Area, 134 square miles. Some parts under cultivation ; and the remaining is covered with jungle. Hatta, the head-quarters of the estate, situated 8 miles east of the Wainganga river. Population 2,500. The old Gond fort encircles the residence of the Zamindar, who, as an honorary magistrate, has done much for the improvement of the village. Contains school, dispensary, a fine well, and post office [m. s. T.].

Katangi.—A municipal town with post office [m. s. t.].

Kinkhi.—*Zamindari* or *estate* comprising 64 villages, on an area of 159 square miles, partly above and partly below the hills. Kinkhi the chief village, 25 miles from Burha.

Kirnapur.—*Estate* in Burha *tahsil*. Area, 40 square miles. Population 13,000, residing in 29 villages. Kirnapur, the principal town, and residence of the chief, stands on high ground, 16 miles south-east of Burha, and contains some ancient temples. School, post office [m. s. t.], and police outpost.

Lalbarrah.—A municipal town with post office [m. s. t.].

Lanji.—Town 40 miles from Burha. Contains old temples dedicated to Mahadeo and Kali ; a fort, school, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Paraswara.—Village in the highland portion of Balaghat District ; situated in the centre of a well-watered plateau, and surrounded by 30 thriving villages, and excellent rice-fields. Population 800. Police station and post office [m.].

Saletekri.—*Zamindari* or revenue-free estate, comprising 38 villages. Area, 284 square miles. The country is hilly, and produces timber and bamboos of all descriptions. The chief is a descendant of one of the old Gond families. This chiefship was probably one of the grants made for guarding the passes of the hill country, and has remained in the same family for many generations. The principal village is 50 miles from Burha.

Wara-Seoni.—Town and municipality in Burha *tahsil*. Population 3,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

BETUL.

BETUL.—District in the Narbada Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north and west by Hoshangabad District, on the east by Chhindwara, and on the south by Amraoti District. Area, 3824 square miles, containing 2 towns and 1,154 villages. Population 323,196. The administrative head-quarters are at Badnur, 5 miles from Betul.

PRODUCTS.—The chief crop consists of wheat and pulses ; other crops include oil-seeds, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES.—The single industry of importance is weaving.

CLIMATE.—During the greater part of the year the climate of Betul is agreeable and not unhealthy. The elevation of the country, and the neighbourhood of extensive forests, temper the great heat of the sun ; and even in the hot season the nights are cool and pleasant. Between January and May, showers are not infrequent. Little or no hot wind is felt before the end of April, and even then it ceases after sunset. During the rains, the climate is sometimes cold and raw, thick cloud and mist enveloping the sky for many days together.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into 2 Sub-divisions of Betul and Multai. Revenue 4 lakhs, and the cost 1 lakh. *Administrative Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Supervisor, and honorary magistrate. For further information regarding Badnur town *see* Badnur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Amla.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Atnair.—Town in Betul tahsil. Population about 3000. Weekly market ; remains of old fort ; police station, school, dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Badnur.—Town and municipality, also sudder station of Betul District. Population 3,000. The public buildings are the Commissioner's court-house, the District court-house, the Jail, the tahsili, and police station, two schools, dispensary, the Government Central distillery, 2 good *sarais* for Native travellers and a dak bungalow. Near Badnur is Kherla, the former residence of the Gond Rajas, with a ruined fort. Post office [m. s. t.].

Baurgarh.—An isolated granitoid hill and crowned by a ruined fort, 25 miles north-west of Betul.

Betul.—Town and *tahsil* in the District of the same name, also municipality; situated 55 miles from Itarsi railway station. Population about 5,000. Brisk trade in pottery. School, police out-post, old fort, an English Cemetery and post office [m. s. t.].

Bhaisdehi.—Village in Betul Tahsil. Population 3,000 office [m. s. T.].

Bardhai.—Village with dak bungalow and post office

Chachondra.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Chicholi.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Jhallar.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kheri.—Village with post office [m.].

Kherli.—Village with post office [m.].

Masode.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Multai.—Southern Tahsil of Betul District, also town, municipality, and head-quarters of the Tahsil of the same name; situated 28 miles from Badnur. Population about 4,000. The large tank, ornamented with several temples, is reverenced by Hindus as the source of the river Tapti. Multai has a Tahsili, and police station, a dispensary, school, and dak bungalow. Small trade in opium. Post office [m. s. t.].

Nimpani.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m

Patton.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Shahpura.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Tapti.—One of the great rivers of Western India. It rises near Betul on Satpura mountains; flows westerly through Nagpur, Khandesh, and south Guzerath, and falls into the Arabian sea. Length 500 miles. Though it enjoys a less widespread reputation for sanctity than the Narbada, the Tapti receives much local respect. On its banks there are, according to the *purana*, or religious history of the river, no fewer than 108 spots, or tirthas, of special sanctity. Of these, the chief is Bodhan, about 15 miles east of Surat, where a religious gathering is held once in every twelve years. Ashvani Kumar and Gupteswar, about 2 miles up the river from Surat, are also held in esteem. Both spots are provided with temples, rest-houses, and flights of steps leading down to the water; and here, on several occasions in each year, large numbers come together to bathe. Gupteswar is also a favourite place for burning the dead.

BHANDARA.

BHANDARA.—District in the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by Seoni and Balaghat, on the south by Chanda, on the east by Raipur, and on the west by Nagpur. Area, 3,968 square miles, containing 3 towns and 1,617 villages. Population 742,850. District head-quarters are at Bhandara, 45 miles from Nagpur.

PRODUCTS.—Rice consistutes the staple crop. The other crops include wheat, oil-seeds, gram and sugar-cane.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—Cloth, and brass, and potstone wares constitute the chief manufactures of the District. A turban of the best sort

made to order sometimes costs as much as Rs. 200. Pauni produces brass-ware, but Bhandara is the most important seat of this manufacture, sending its exports to Nagpur, Raipur and Jabalpur. The pot-stone-wares consist of caps, plates, and piple bowls, chiefly made at Kanheri and Pendri.

CLIMATE.—The most deadly disease is fever, which prevails throughout the year, but proves most fatal during the months of September, October, and November. Bowel complains carry off large numbers ; and small-pox, owing to the little progress as yet made by vaccination, commits great ravages, more especially during the months of April, May, and June.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Bhandara, Tirora, and Sakoli. Revenue about 7 lakhs, and the cost of District officials and police amounts to Rs. 1½ lakhs. *Administrative Staff.*—Deputy Commissioner, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Superintendent of Police. Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, District Inspector of schools, Justice of the Peace, and Honorary Magistrates. For further information regarding Bhandara town *see* Bhandara.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Adhar.—Village, 18 miles from Bhandara. Post office [m. s. t.].

Adyal.—Town, 50 miles from Bhandara, *via* Sakoli. Population about 3,400.

Amgaon.—Zamindari in Bhandara District. Area, 144 square miles, containing 61 villages. Amgaon the chief village of the *Zamindari* of the same name, and railway station [R.], 61 miles from Bhandara. Large weekly market and post office [m. s. t.].

Andhargaon.—Town in Tirora *tahsil.* Population 3,000. Manufacture of cotton fabrics. Government school.

Arjuni.—Estate, 12 miles east of Sakoli town. Area, 13,894 acres ; consists of 10 villages. Population 3,000, chiefly Gonds.

Bagh.—River, rising in the hills near Chichgarh, flows in a northerly direction, and falls into the Wainganga at Satona.

Balahi.—Hill range in Bhandara District, 6 miles from Bhandara, rising 400 feet above the plain. Area, about 24 miles in circumference.

Beni.—Town in Tirora *tahsil* ; situated on the Wainganga river, 50 miles from Bhandara. Population 2,500. Small trade in cotton cloth. The dyers of the village are noted for the excellence of their colours, and for their tasteful patterns for carpets. Village school.

Bhandara.—Chief town, municipality and head-quarters of the District of the same name ; situated on the Wainganga river, 6 miles from the railway station. The town is dry and healthy, but depends for its water on wells and tanks outside. It does a good trade in the hardware it manufactures, and in cotton cloth. Population 11,000. Contains the usual public offices, dispensary, jail, Travellers' and dak bungalows, public library, Government Zilla school, also a girls' school, two indigenous schools for Marathi, and for Persian and Urdu, and post office [m. s. T.].

Bijli.—Zamindari on the north-east border of Bhandara District. Population about 19,000; number of villages, 46; area, 129 square miles. The forests produce much valuable timber.

Boretalao.—Village and railway station, 83 miles from Bhandara.

Chihgarh.—Extensive but poor Zamindari, near the south-eastern borders of Bhandara District. Population about 11,000, chiefly Halbas, Gonds and Goalas. Area, 237 square miles, containing 69 villages. The forests abound in valuable timber, especially teak. At the foot of the pass near Chichgarh, the chief has dug a well and built a sarai. Police outpost and school.

Dalli.—Zamindari or estate, with Population about 3,600, chiefly Gonds residing in 17 villages. Area, 52 square miles. Principal village, Dalli. The chief is a Gond.

Dangurli.—Small Zamindari, containing only one village, on the left bank of the Wainganga river. Area, 1905 acres, producing a large quantity of the castor-oil plant. The chief claims to be a Rajput. Population 800.

Darekasa.—*Shikmi Zamindari* or minor estate, consisting of 15 villages. Chief village, and railway station, 79 miles from Bhandara town. Post office [m. s. t.].

Dawa.—Zamindari, about 30 miles north-east of Bhandara. Population about 5,000, chiefly Gonds and Halbas, dwelling in 12 villages. Area, 26 square miles. Dawa and Kor Seoni, the only large villages; both possess indigenous schools. The chief is a Halba.

Ganjaghiri.—Village and railway station, 39 miles from Bhandara.

Gondia.—Village and railway station, 48 miles from Bhandara.

Gondia-Kalam.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Gond-umri.—Zamindari, 10 miles from Sangarhi; containing 10 small villages. Area, 17,715 acres. Population about 3000, chiefly Gonds and Dhers. The chief is a Brahman.

Gudma.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Bhandara.

Jamri.—A small Zamindari near Sakoli; consists of 4 small villages. Area, 15 square miles. The Zamindar is a Gond, and obtains a moderate income from the sale of timber. Population 600.

Kamtha.—Zamindari estate in Tirora *tahsil*, comprising 126 villages. Area 271 square miles; population about 80,000. The present chief (a Lodhi) pays quit-rent to Government of Rs. 45,800. Principal village, Kamtha. Population 2000 chiefly agricultural. The chief has a handsome residence, surrounded by a wall and moat. Dispensary, Government school, and post office [m. s.].

Kanhargaon.—A small Zamindari, consisting of a single village, with an area of 1404 acres. Around the village site are some very fine trees.

Kanheri.—A barren hill about 18 miles from Bhandara; rising about 300 feet above the plain. Yields good building stone, besides hones, and white soft stone for pottery.

Khairi.—Small estate, 8 miles north of Sakoli. Area 11 square

miles, comprising 4 villages. The forests yield abundance of inferior timber. Population 700, chiefly Gonds. The chief is a Mana.

Khajri.—Small Zamindari estate in Sakoli *tahsil*, 6 miles north of Arjuni ; comprising 2 villages, with an area of 7 square miles. The chief is a Halba, and the population 1,600 consists of Halbas and Gonds.

Khat.—Village and railway station, 12 miles from Bhandara.

Koka.—Village and railway station, 11 miles from Bhandara.

Lakhni.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Mahagaon.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*, on the southern boundary of Bhandara District, comprising 14 villages, of which 11 are inhabited. Area 30 square miles. Population 2,500. The forests yield much valuable timber, chiefly teak and *saj*. Mahagaon, the only large village where the Zamindar, (a Rajput) resides. Contains Government school, and ancient ruined fort. The famous hill fortress of Pratapgarh overlooks the village, though beyond its limit. In the neighbourhood of the fort is a hill with a large cave, in which water is found even in the hottest weather. The cave is annually visited by large numbers of Hindu pilgrims, and is venerated as a favourite residence of the god Siva.

Mohari.—Town and municipality, situated on the affluent of the Sur river, 10 miles north of Bhandara. Mohari is reckoned healthy, though the well water is scanty and brackish. The cotton cloth manufactured in the town, commands a good sale. Also some trade in grain. Population 5,500. School, police station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Mundhri.—Town in Tirora *tahsil*. Population 2500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Murdara.—Town in Tirora *tahsil*. Population 2,400. Post office [m. s. T.].

Nansari.—Small chiefship, 9 miles from Kamtha, comprising 9 villages ; area, 8,600 acres. The chief is a Brahman ; a large weekly market for cattle is held at Kaltipar, on this estate.

Nawagaon.—Hill range, rising 200 feet above the plain, with eight distinct peaks, known as the 'Seven sisters and their Little Brother.' Though scantily clothed with vegetation, these hills are infested with wild animals.

Nawagaon.—Artificial lake, 17 miles in circumference, surrounded by Nawagaon hills.

Nawegaon.—Village near the lake and Hills of the same name. Post office [m. t.].

Palasgaon.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil* ; situated in a wild and hilly country, 7 miles from Nawagaon Lake. Area, 71 square miles, containing 10 villages. The forests yield valuable timber. Population 1500.

Palkhera.—Zamindari in Tirora *tahsil*, comprising 21 villages. Area, 39 square miles. A good deal of sugar-cane is grown, and the forests supply *sal* and *bijesal* timber. Population 8,900. The chief and most of the population are kunbis.

Palundur.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Pauni.—Town and municipality, 32 miles from Bhandara town. Population 10,000. It is surrounded on three sides by high ramparts of earth; along the fourth side, to the east runs the river Wainganga. Two or the three handsome stone ghats lead down to the river. A considerable trade takes place in cotton cloth and silk pieces; and the finer fabrics manufactured at Pauni are exported to great distance. The town contains many old shrines, but the great temple of Murlidhar, though comparatively modern, is the only one of repute. School, dispensary, small rest-house, police outpost station, and post office [m. s. t.].

Purara.—Zamindari or petty chiefship in the south-east of Bhandara District, comprising 7 villages. Area, 37 square miles. Population 4,000. The chief is a Gond, and the population consists mainly of Gonds and Goaras. The forests contain good building timber. Purara, the chief village is situated along the Bagh river.

Rajoli.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*, comprising 12 villages, with an area of 43 square miles. Population 2,000. The chief is a Muhammadan; but the population consists for the most part of Gonds and Ganlis.

Rampeli.—Town in Tirora *tahsil*, with post office [m. s. t.]. Population 2500.

Sakoli.—Eastern *tahsil* of Bhandara District, also village and headquarters of the Tahsil of that name. Contains Tahsildar's Court, dak bungalow and post office [m. s. t.].

Salekasa.—Village and railway station, 71 miles from Bhandara.

Sangarhi.—Town in Sakoli *tahsil*, 24 miles from Bhandara and 3 miles from Seoni Lake. Population 3500. Manufactures of cotton cloth, and silk spinning. Sangarhi derives its name from the ruined Afghan fort which commands it. The town is unhealthy. School and post office [m. t.].

Tirkheri Malpuri.—Zamindari in Tirora *tahsil*, comprising 13 villages, the largest of which is Tirkheri. Area, 35 square miles; Population 4000. Tirkheri lies to the east, and Malpuri to the west of the Kamtha pargana. The estate contains much forest, but little good timber.

Tirora.—*Tahsil* of Bhandara District also village, railway station, and head-quarters of Tirora tahsil, 30 miles from Bhandara. Population 3000. Cotton cloth of inferior quality is manufactured. A large tank, school, police outpost, and post office [m. s. t.].

Tumsar.—Town and municipality, also railway station; situated on a small affluent of the Wainganga, 17 miles from Bhandara town. Population 8,900. It is a local centre of the grain trade, and also a receiving depôt for the produce of Balaghat and Seoni Districts. The only manufacture is of coarse cotton cloth. The town stands on the red gravel, and is thought healthy. School, corn exchange, commodious sarai, police station and post office [m. s. t.].

Turmapuri.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil*, 5 miles from Sakoli, comprising 5 villages. Area, 13 square miles. Population 1000, chiefly Gonds and Goaras, but the Zamindar is a Mana by caste. The forests contain much large timber of the unreserved kind.

Umri.—Zamindari in Sakoli *tahsil* ; 4 miles from Nawagaon Lake ; comprising 7 villages with an area of 17 square miles. Population 1300. The chief is a Halba by caste.

BILASPUR.

BILASPUR.—District in the Chhatisgarh Division of the Central Provinces. Bounded on the north by the Native State of Rewah ; on the south by Raipur ; on the east by Garhjat States of Chutia Nagpur and chiefships of Sambalpur ; and on the west by Mandla and Balaghat Districts. Area, 8341 square miles, containing 2 towns and 3804 villages. Population about 1164,158. District head-quarters at Bilaspur town, 256 miles from Nagpur.

PRODUCTS.—Rice forms the staple crop of the District. The other crops being—wheat, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and vegetables.

MANUFACTURES.—The weaving trade constitutes the only important local industry. The District offers at many points sandstone excellently suited for building purposes, but the only important quarries are those near Bilaspur and Seorinarayan.

CLIMATE.—From the middle of April to the middle of June hot winds prevail, and the heat is frequently excessive, though tempered by occasional showers. After the first heavy fall of rain, the climate becomes cool and agreeable, and few days pass without a pleasant breeze. In the plain, however, the cold weather from November to February fails to prove bracing.

ADMINISTRATION.—The District is divided into three Sub-divisions of Bilaspur, Mungeli, and Seorinarain. Revenue 4½ lakhs ; cost one-fourth of the whole revenue. *District Staff*—Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer with 2 Assistants, 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Assistant Conservator, District Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail and District Inspector of Schools. For further information regarding Bilaspur town *see* Bilaspur.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Ajmirgarh.—Hill, 3,500 feet high, a little north of Amarkantak hill. Summit difficult of access, at one time fortified.

Akaltara.—Village and railway station, 17 miles from Bilaspur. Post office [m. s. T.].

Baloda.—Town in Bilaspur tahsil. Population 2,500. Post office [m. s. t.].

Baraduar.—Village and railway station, 43 miles from Bilaspur.

Belghana.—Village and railway station, 29 miles from Bilaspur.

Bhatapara.—Village and railway station, 28 miles from Bilaspur.

Bhatgaon.—Zamindari or estate in the Seorinarain *tahsil*, lying south of the Mahanadi. Area, 62 square miles, comprising 44 villages. Population about 10,000. The Zamindar is a Bija by caste. Chief village, Bhatgaon with about 2,500 population.

Bilaigarh.—[illegible] of Zamindari. Area, 100 square miles, containing 54 villages. Population 11,000. The ruins of a large fort and of some ancient temples show that the hamlet of the same name, where the chief resides, was once a place of some importance. The chief is of Gond descent.

Bilaspur.—*Tahsil* of Bilaspur District, also chief town, municipality, railway junction station [R.] to Katni, and administrative head-quarters of the District of the same name; situated on the south bank of the river Apra. Population 8,000. Founded 300 years ago by a fisher-woman named Bilasa, whence the name Bilaspur. The belt of woods, the gardens and mango groves, and the distant hills, render the situation pleasant and attractive. The city is about 4 miles from the railway station. Besides the usual public offices, there are missionaries, and the Bengal Nagpur Railway co-operative stores. Dak bungalow and post office [m. s. T.].

Bilha.—Village and railway station, 14 miles from Bilaspur town.

Champa (*Chapa*).—Estate or Zamindari in Seorinarain Taluk. Area, 120 square miles, containing 65 villages. Population 24,000. The chief is a Kunwar, at Champa, his head-quarters, dwell a considerable number of weavers, whose manufactures find a ready sale in the adjoining market of Bamnidehi. Post office [m. s. T.].

Chhuri.—Estate with an area of 320 square miles, containing 134 villages. Population 16,000. The chief is a Kunwar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Ganyari.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Ghutku.—Village and railway station, 10 miles from Bilaspur.

Janjgir.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Kanteli.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Katagora.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Katgi (*Katangi*).—Zamindari or estate, containing 41 villages. Area, 57 square miles. Population 16,000. The chief is a Gond; and Katgi village, where he resides, contains a small but flourishing community of traders and weavers. Weekly market and post office [m.].

Kenda.—Zamindari estate adjoining the Lapha estate. Area, 298 square miles, containing 79 villages. Population about 13,000. The chief is a Kunwar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kharod.—Town, 40 miles east of Bilaspur town. Population 2000, comprising traders of all kinds. The remains of ancient earthworks prove the place to have been strongly fortified. Weekly market.

Khodri.—Village and railway station, 56 miles from Bilaspur. Post office [m. s. t.].

Korba.—Zamindari estate in the north of Bilaspur District. Population 43,000, residing in 316 villages. Area, 823 square miles. The chief village Korba is situated on the river Hasdu, 48 miles from Bilaspur town. The estate possesses timber and coal. It exports *tasar* silk. The chief is a Kunwar. Post office [m. s. t.].

Kota.—Village and railway station, 20 miles from Bilaspur.

Lapha.—Zamindari estate in the north of Bilaspur District. Area, 272 square miles, with 72 villages. Population 12,500. The Zamindari is a Kunwar by caste.

Laphagarh.—Hill fortress, 25 miles north of Bilaspur town, crowning the Lapha Hill, which rises 3,200 feet above sea-level, with an open area on the top of 3 square miles, now overgrown with under-wood. Much of the fort wall, constructed of large slabs of hewn stone, still remains in excellent preservation.

Lormi (*Lurmi*).—Valuable estate in Mungeli *tahsil*, owned by a Bairagi. Area, 92 square miles. Post office [m. s. t.].

Maikal.—Range of hills in Bilaspur and Mandla Districts, running south-west from Amarkantak for about 70 miles, and continuing thence by a similar range known as the Saletekri hills. The Maikal range forms the eastern scarp of the great hill system which traverses India almost from east to west, south of the Narbada river.

Maniari.—River, rising in the Lormi hills, it flows south and west past the towns of Lormi and Takhpur, forming the boundary between the Mungeli and Bilaspur *tahsils*, and falls into the Seonath in the Tarenga Taluk.

Maro.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Matin.—Zamindari estate in the north of Bilaspur District. Area, 569 square miles with 65 villages. Population 6,500. The estate lies entirely in the hill country, and is infested to some extent with wild elephants. Near Matin rises the sacred hill called Matin Deva. The chief is a Kunwar.

Mungeli.—Western tahsil of Bilaspur District, also town and headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name ; 36 miles west of Bilaspur town. Population 5,000. The river Agar winds round three sides of the Mungeli, which lies on the direct road from Bilaspur to Jabalpur, and carries on an increasing trade in salt, cereals, and skins. Contains 1 civil and 2 criminal courts, police station, school, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.]. Two large markets are held weekly.

Naila.—Village and railway station, 26 miles from Bilaspur.

Nandghat.—Village with dak bungalow and post office [m.].

Nawagarh.—Village with post office [m. s. t.].

Nipania.—Village and railway station, 19 miles from Bilaspur.

Pamgrah.—Village with post office [m. t.].

Pandaria.—Zamindari in Mungeli *tahsil*, comprising 332 villages. Area, 486 square miles. Population 72,000. Products—cotton, wheat gram, and sugar-cane. The chief is a Raj-Gond. Pandaria is the chief village and the residence of the Zamindar of Pandaria estate. Population under 5,000. Contains a dispensary and post office [m. s. t.].

Panda Tarai.—Village in Mungeli *tahsil*, and within the Pandaria Zamindari ; situated near the foot of the Maikal hills, 50 miles from Bilaspur town. Population 2,500. Trade in grain. Weekly market.

Paraghat.—Village and railway station, 9 miles from Bilaspur.

Pendra.—Northernmost chiefship or Zamindari ; situated on the

Vindhyan uplands. Area, 585 square miles with 200 villages. Population 45,000. The chief is a Raj-Gond. Pendra, the head-quarters, lies on the direct road from Bilaspur to Rewah. Contains the ruins of a fort and post office [m. s. t.].

Pendra Road.—Railway station, 65 miles from Bilaspur.

Ratanpur.—Town in Bilaspur *tahsil*, situated in a hollow surrounded by the Kenda offshoots of the Vindhyan range, 15 miles from Bilaspur. Population 6000. Trade in lac, cloth, spices, and metals. The town covers an area of 15 square miles, and contains within its limits a perfect forest of mango-trees, with numerous tanks and temples scattered amid their shade. Mixed up with temples, great blocks of masonry of uniform shape commemorate distinguished *satis*. The most prominent of these is near the old fort, where a large building, gracefully adorned on all sides with arches and minarets, records that there, 250 years ago, 20 Ranis of Raja Lakshman Sahi devoutly fulfilled the duty of self-immolation.

Seorinarayan.—Town and eastern *tahsil* of Bilaspur District; situated 39 miles east of Bilaspur, on the Mahanadi river. Population 2,400. The temple to Narayan (whence the name). It has no architectural merits. The town was once a favourite residence of the Ratanpur Court. An important religious fair is held every February. Contains civil and criminal courts, dak bungalow, and post office [m. s. t.].

Sonakhan.—Estate in Bilaspur District, 60 miles south-east of Bilaspur town, comprising two small fertile villages surrounded by hills. The estate is now under British control.

Surgaon.—Town with post office [m. s. t.].

Takhatpur.—Town in Bilaspur *tahsil*; situated on the Mandla road, 20 miles west of Bilaspur town. Good school, weekly market, police post, the remains of a brick palace and temple of Mahadeo, and post office [m. s. t.].

BILASPUR STATES.

Kawardah.—Petty State attached to Bilaspur District. Area, 887 square miles, containing 389 villages. Population 90,000. Products—rice, cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, resin, gum, and mahua flowers. Revenue, Rs. 68,000; tribute of Rs. 16,000 is payable to the British Government. Chief town Kawardah (near Mungeli); situated at the foot of Saletekri range, 60 miles from Bilaspur. Population 6,000. A considerable trade in cotton and lac. The high priest of Kabirpanthi sect lives here, and his presence attracts devotees from all parts of India. Post office [m. s. t].

Sakti—Native State at the eastern limit of Bilaspur District, to which it is now attached. Population 23,000, chiefly Hindus, residing in 117 villages. Area, 115 square miles. Chief products—rice wheat, oil-seeds, cotton, lac, gum, and *mahua* fruits. The chief is a Raj-Gond, and pays a tribute of Rs. 350. Total Revenue, Rs. 16,800. There are several flourishing village schools. Sakti, the chief village of the State and railway station, 52 miles from Bilaspur. Contains dispensary, and post office [m. s. T.].