

A
HISTORY OF GUJAR,
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE
PRESENT TIME

BY
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Ahmadábád.

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TO
G. BOILEAU REID, ESQUIRE,
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,
COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION
OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
THIS HISTORY
OF A PROVINCE
WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF WHICH HE HAS BEEN
SO LONG AND HONOURABLY ASSOCIATED
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
AS A TOKEN
OF SINCERE GRATITUDE AND ESTEEM,
BY
THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E .

The want of a connected History of the province of Gujarát having been greatly felt so far back as the year 1850, the Gujarát Vernacular Society, then only recently started under the fostering care of the lamented Mr. A. K. Forbes, advertised that a prize would be awarded for such a history written in the vernacular. The present writer was at that time one of the senior pupils in the Government English School, and depending mainly on Bird's Translation of the Mirát-i-Ahmadi and Grant Duff's History of the Maráthás, he set himself to compile a brief compendium of the History of Gujarát. The book was approved of by the Society, and the prize was duly awarded. Mr. Forbes, in his report of the Society for 1850, wrote as follows:—

“ While on this subject, I may add that I have in my possession a compilation by Edalji Dosábhai, written in very good Gujaráti, and giving a useful summary of the History of the province. This may be published immediately, and may be a very good school-book ”.

Doctor Seaward, in the report of the following year, stated:—

“ The second publication is the History of Gujarát by Edalji Dosábhai. It is essentially a school-book and a very useful one too, and is now used in all the Vernacular schools of the city. Two hundred copies were published, of which very few remain ”. * * *

The author having soon afterwards obtained service under Government, he could not command the leisure necessary for revising and republishing the work. Portions of it, however, were admitted into several of the earlier educational text books,

and Mr. Bájibhai Amichand, the proprietor of one of the vernacular presses at Ahmadábád, published a third edition on his own responsibility.

On his retirement from Government service, the compiler became desirous of re-issuing the book. Since its first publication, however, in 1850, a vast amount of additional information has become available from the Rás Málá, a storehouse of Gujaráti folk-lore, and from the researches of Dr. Bühler and other eminent scholars. The author also thought it desirable to continue the History to the present time, placing under contribution for this purpose several of the volumes of the Bombay Gazetteer and the official Administration Reports. In the hope that such a connected History from the earliest to the latest times may prove useful not only to students in Gujarát itself but to all who take an interest in the country, the author, acting on the advice of several of his friends, undertook to compile the work in English. He was greatly encouraged in his endeavours by the Rev. George P. Taylor, B. D., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, author of the Student's Gujaráti Grammar. With a view to ensure correct English idiom and general accuracy, this gentleman very kindly undertook to revise the manuscript, and he further supplied several books on loan from his valuable library. Indeed it is owing largely to his cordial assistance and encouragement that the work has now been brought to completion, and the author takes the present opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to his kind and esteemed friend. He is also under deep obligation to Mr. E. Giles, M. A., Educational Inspector, N. D., for his kindness in going through the whole of the manuscript and for many useful suggestions and corrections. His warm interest in the work has greatly encouraged the author to proceed with its publication.

The information contained in this History has been gathered mainly from the undermentioned sources :—

1. Mr. A. K. Forbes's *Rás Málá*.
2. Mr. Bird's Translation of the *Mirát-i-Ahmadi*.
3. Sir E. C. Bayley's *Local Muhammadan Dynasties of Gujarát*.
4. Lieut. Col. J. W. Watson's *History of Gujarát*.
5. Grant Duff's *History of the Maráthás*.
6. Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the *Bombay Gazetteer*.
7. *Administration Reports*.

Several other trustworthy works by eminent scholars such as Sir William Hunter's *Indian Empire*, Lieut. Col. Tod's *Rájasthán*, Mr. Dutt's *Ancient India*, Mr. Eliot's *Rulers of Barodá*, and Elphinstone's *History of Gujarát* have also been of much use.

In the spelling of proper names the Hunterian system has been followed in the main.

For the sake of ready reference, in addition to the usual index a detailed chronological summary has been given in the *Table of Contents*.

In conclusion the author begs to state that in the hope of making the book as useful as possible, he has spared no pains to obtain full and accurate information; and he will feel himself amply rewarded, should his work meet with the approbation of the reading public and especially of scholars interested in the annals of Gujarát.



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Appendices.

APPENDIX A.

LIST of the Kshatrpa Kings, who held sway in Western India, comprising Gujarát Proper, Sauráshtra (Káthiáwár), Kachh, Sindh, Málwá and the Northern Konkan, from the last quarter of the first century till the end of the fourth century A. D., extracted from an article by Pandit Bhagvánlál Indrají, Ph. D., M.R.A.S., published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, July 1890, pages 639 to 662.

No.	NAME.	Earliest and latest dates of coin or inscription yet discovered. A. D.	REMARKS.
1	Nahapána.	78—110	This name is mentioned on an inscription in the cave at Násik, mentioned on page 52. See also Indian Antiquary, vol. X, pp. 213-227.
2	Chashtana, son of Zamoto-tika.	111—136	Chashtana was not of the same dynasty as Nahapána.
3	Jayadáman.	—	The names of Nos. 2 to 6 correspond with

4	Rudradáman.*	141—165
5	Dámazada.	165—172
6	Jivadáman.	178
7	Rudra Simha.	181—196
8	Rudra Sena.	200—218
9	Sanghadáman.	222
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those given in an inscription at Jasdán in Káthiáwár, mentioned in the Indian Antiquary, vol. X, page 227 ; also with an inscription on a well at Gundá in Navánagar mentioned in the Bhávnagar Práchin Shodh Sangrah, No. 178. Chashtana appears to have conquered Western Rajputáná and Málwá.

Isvara Datta appears to have belonged to a separate family.

Coins are dated in the 2nd year of his reign.

No dated coin.

24	Yaso Dáman... ..	318	No dated coin.
25	Simha Sena		
26	Rudra Sena.	348—376	
27	Rudra Simha.	388	

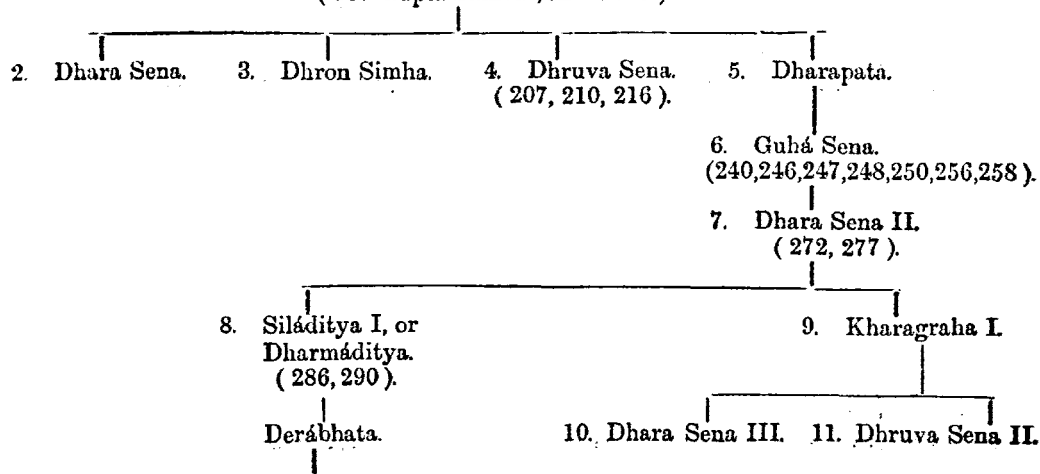
* There is a bridge near Gírnár known as the Rudradáman bridge which had been constructed by Pushyá Gupta about 300 E. C., the inscription on which (full translation given in Dr. Bháu Dáji's Literary Remains) shows that in Saka 72, there was very heavy rain (so heavy that it has been compared in the inscription with the Deluge) during the dark half of the moon in the month of Mágshir, November-December, which swept away the bridge, and that it was reconstructed in the time of King Rudra Dáman by his Governor of Sauráshtra, Subvisakha, which name Dr. Bháu Dáji considers as a Sanskrit adaptation of the Persian Siávaksháh. This suggests the early connexion between Persia and the peninsula of Sauráshtra.

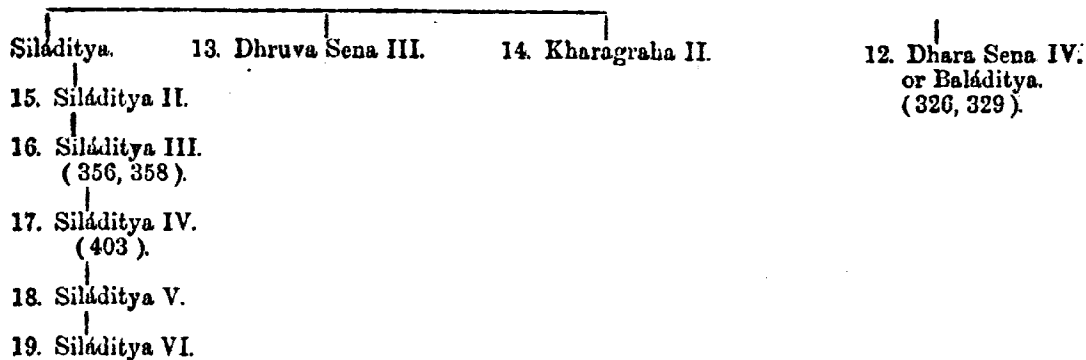
APPENDIX B.

Chronological Tree of the Sena or Valabhi Kings.

1. BHATÁRKA SENÁ.

(160 Gupta Samvat, A. D. 479).





NOTE I. The figures placed *after* some of the names denote the years (Gupta era) of coins or inscriptions of the respective kings which have hitherto been discovered and published in the Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society and Indian Antiquary. The Gupta era is placed by different writers in different years as under, but the year 319 is generally admitted to be correct. (See Indian Antiquary Vol. XV, page 338).

By General Cunningham, in 167 A. D.

By Sir E. C. Bayley... .. 190 A. D.

By Biruni 319 A. D.

II. The figures placed *before* some of the names denote the order of succession to the throne.

APPENDIX C.

List of Kings of the Cháavadá dynasty.

	FROM A. D.	TO A. D.	PERIOD OF REIGN.
1. Van Ráj ...	746	806	60 years.
2. Yog Ráj ...	806	841	35 „
3. Kshem Ráj...	841	866	25 „
4. Bhuvad ...	866	895	29 „
5. Vir Sinh ...	895	920	25 „
6. Ratna Ditya.	920	935	15 „
7. Sámant Sinh.	935	942	7 „

 TOTAL.....196 years.

APPENDIX D.

List of Solanki Kings of Gujarát.

Consecutive No.	NAME	REIGN.		PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		Commenced A. D.	Ended A. D.	Years.	Months.	
1	Mul Ráj... ..	942	997	55	...	Names 1, 2 and 4 to 11 are mentioned in a copper plate inscription, dated Samvat 1266, A. D. 1210, found in a Treasure room at Ahmadábád and sent by the author of the Rás Málá to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (vide page 49 of the Rás Málá, 2nd Edition). The name of Valabh Sen, No. 3, does not appear in this inscription. But this is probably owing to his reign having been very short. It is also reasonable to suppose that Valabh's father being alive, and having proceeded on only a short pilgrimage,
2	Chámund.	997	1010	13	...	
3	Valabh Sen... ..	1010	1010	...	8	
4	Durlabh Sen... ..	1010	1022	12	...	
5	Bhim Dev I... ..	1022	1072	50	...	
6	Karan.	1072	1094	22	...	
7	Siddhráj Jaysinh... ..	1094	1143	49	...	
8	Kumárpál.	1143	1174	31	...	
9	Ajaypál... ..	1174	1177	3	...	
10	Mul Ráj II, or Bál Mul Ráj.	1177	1179	2	...	

11	Bhim Dev II, or Bhim Bholo. ...	1179	1242	63	...
12	Tribhovanpál. ...	1242	1244	2	...

Valabh may have been considered by the writer of the inscription as merely regent for the short period of eight months here mentioned, and hence the omission of his name. In the annals of Jaisalmir, where reference is made to the marriage of Valabh Sen's daughter to the king of that district, Valabh Sen is expressly mentioned as "Solanki Rájá of Pattan" (vide Tod's Rájasthan, quoted at page 52 of the Rás Málá, 2nd Edition). His name has accordingly been inserted in this list. Valabh Sen's name is also mentioned in an inscription, dated Vikram Samvat 1273 (A. D. 1217), on one of the gates of Prabhás Pátan (see No. 97 of the List published in the Bhávnagar Shodh Sangrah).

NOTE. Dr. Bháu Dáji mentions, on the authority of the Patávali, one Páduká Rájá as successor of Bhim Dev and gives the period of his rule as six days. He mentions Tribhovanpál as Páduká's successor, and the period of his reign as two months and twelve days.

APPENDIX E.

Kings of the Vághelá dynasty in Gujarát, and the approximate period of their reigns:—

No.	NAMES.	Period of Reign.		REMARKS.
		From A. D.	To A. D.	
1	Visal Dev.	1244	1262	An account published in the Indian Antiquary for April 1882, pages 98 to 108, shows that Visal Dev succeeded his father at Dholká in V. S. 1298, which corresponds with A. D. 1242. He seems to have been regarded as king from the time he took possession of Pátan. The same account gives V. S. 1318, A. D. 1262, as the year of his death. The document published in the Indian Antiquary for September 1891, vol. XXI, pages 276 and 277, also confirms this information.
2	Arjun Dev	1262	1275	See Indian Antiquary vol. XXI, pages 276-277 above quoted. Also in an inscription of V. S. 1320,

3	Śárang Dev.... ..	1275	1296	<p>A. D. 1264, on a reservoir at the village of Kantelá, in which the founder of the reservoir, Śámat Singh, has been mentioned as Arjun Dev's Kárbhári (minister).</p> <p>The inscription in volume XXI of the Indian Antiquary, above mentioned, appears to have been written in this king's time.</p>
4	Karan Dev.	1296	1297	

NOTE. The period during which each of the kings above named ruled, has been written as correctly as possible from Inscriptions &c. In a valuable contribution by Dr. Bühler, based on a manuscript found by Dr. Bhandárkar and Professor Abáji Vishnu Káthavate of the Gujarát College, published in the Indian Antiquary, Vol. XVIII, page 184, the period of reign of each king of the Vághelá dynasty has been given as under:—

Visal Dev. years 18, months 7, days 11.
 Arjun Dev. years 13 months 7, days 26.
 Śárang Dev. years 21, months 8, days 8.

APPENDIX F.

List of the Muhammadan Sulta'ns of Gujara't:—

				Year of accession.
1.	Sultán	Muzaffar I.	... ..	1407 A. D.
2.	"	Ahmad I.	... ..	1410 "
3.	"	Muhammad I...	... ..	1442 "
4.	"	Kutb-ud-din.	... ..	1451 "
5.	"	Dáud (reigned only one week).		1459 "
6.	"	Mahmud Begadá.	... ..	1459 "
7.	"	Muzaffar II.	... ..	1511 "
8.	"	Sikandar (reigned two months and sixteen days )...	... ..	1526 "
9.	"	Mahmud II.	... ..	1526 "
10.	"	Bahádur.	... ..	1526 "
11.	"	Muhammad Fáruki...	... ..	1537 "
12.	"	Muhammad III.	... ..	1537 "
13.	"	Ahmad II.	... ..	1554 "
14.	"	Muzaffar III.	... ..	1561 to 1572.

APPENDIX G.

*List of Sirkárs, or districts in Gujarát in the time of
the Muhammadan Sultáns.*

I. Central plain of Gujarát.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Pátan. | 5. Baroda. |
| 2. Ahmadábád. | 6. Broach. |
| 3. Godhrá. | 7. Nándod. |
| 4. Chámpáner. | 8. Surat. |

II. In the North.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Jodhpur. | 3. Nágor. |
| 2. Jhálor. | 4. Sirohi. |

III. In the North-East.

1. Dungarpur.
2. Bánswádá (now in Málwá).

IV. In the East and South-East.

1. Nandurbár (now in Khándesh).
2. Mulher (Bagláná), now in Násik.
3. Rámnagar (Dharampur), now in Surat.

V. In the South.

1. Dándá Rájpur (Janjirá).
2. Bombay. } now in the Konkan.
3. Bassein. }
4. Daman (now held by the Portuguese).

VI. In the West.

1. Somnáth. } now in Káthiáwár.
2. Sorath. }
3. Navánagar. }

VII. In the North-West,

1. Kachh.

Total 25.

	Rupees.
1. The territorial revenue of the above 25 districts yielded	584,00,000.
2. Tribute from the rulers of Ahmadnagar, Bijápur, Berár, Golkondé and Burhánpur. ...	112,00,000.
3. Custom dues from 25 ports on the western coast of India and 26 foreign ports, some of them in India and others in the Persian Gulf and along the Arabian Coast.	450,00,000.
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> Total...11,46,00,000.

NOTE. The amount of revenue mentioned in item 1 appears to be that recovered in A. D. 1571.

That in item 2 shows the revenue prior to Sultán Bahádur's death, inasmuch as the tribute from ports held by the Portuguese and the Deccan kings ceased after that Sultán's death.

Item 3 gives the amount realized prior to 1560 A. D.

APPENDIX H.

List of Sirkárs (districts) during the Mughal Rule.

Of the 25 districts mentioned in Appendix G. the following were reannexed to their original provinces by the Emperor Akbar's order in or about A. D. 1578.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Jodhpur. | } | Transferred to Rájputaná. |
| 2. Jhálór. | | |
| 3. Nágór. | | Transferred to Ajmer. |
| 4. Mulher. | } | Transferred to Khándesh. |
| 5. Nandurbár. | | |
| 6. Bassein | } | Remained in the possession of the Portuguese. |
| 7. Bombay.(Mumbai). | | |
| 8. Daman. | | |
| 9. Dándá Rájpur,
(Janjirá). | | Given to one of the rulers of Ahmadnagar as dowry on the occasion of his marriage with Bahádur Sháh's daughter. |

There remained sixteen Sirkárs, of which six were held by Zamindárs, or feudal chiefs, paying tribute to Government.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Kachh. | 4. Rámnagar (Dharampur). |
| 2. Sirohi. | 5. Dungarpur. |
| 3. Somnáth. | 6. Bánswádá. |

The remaining ten districts were administered by Imperial officers.

	No. of subdivisions.
1. Abmacábád	... 33
2. Broach	... 14
3. Pátan	... 17

4. Baroda	...	4
5. Nándod	...	12
6. Chámpáner	...	12
7. Godhrá	...	11
8. Sorath	...	63
9. Navánagar	...	17

Total...184

The revenue of the Surat district was separately assigned to its manager, who was styled Mutsadi. That district is therefore not included in this list.

The revenue of the 10 districts, including Surat, and the tribute from the six tributary chiefs, amounted in Akbar's time to Rupees 1,99,91,130. This revenue continued, according to the Mirát-i-Ahmadi, up to the time of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, A. D. 1719-1748, but before 1762 it fell to 1,23,50,000 rupees.

APPENDIX I.

Showing the area, population and revenue of the five districts now comprising the Province of Gujara't.

Nos. Conscriptions.	Names of Districts.	No. of sub-divisions.	Names of Parganás or sub-divisions in each district.	Year in which each sub-division was acquired by the British.	No. of towns according to Census of 1891.	No. of villages according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles according to Census of 1891.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Net land revenue exclusive of alienations etc. as per Col. 21 of Administration Report for 1891-92.	REMARKS.
1	Ahmad-ábád.	1	1 Daskrohi. 2 Dholká. 3 Viramgám. 4 Dhandhuká. 5 Sánand. 6 Parántij, including Petá Mahál of Modásá. 7 Goghá, lately converted into a Petá Mahál.	A. D. 1817 1802-3 1817 1802-3 1817 1817 1802-3	18	839	3949	9,21,712	16,58,713	The population of the chief city, Ahmadábád is 1,48,412. The first territorial connexion of the British with the Ahmadábád district commenced in A. D. 1802, when the Garásias of Dholerá, to save themselves from the encroachments of the Bhávnagar Chief, made it over to the

										British Government on condition of receiving half its revenue.
Kaira.	1	Nadiád.	1803	} 10	573	1609	8,71,589	20,25,871		The population of the chief city, Nadiád, is 29,048, that of the head-quarter town Kaira is 10,101.
	2	Borsad.	1816-17							
	3	Anand.	1817							
	4	Mahmudábád.	1817							
	5	Mátar.	1803							
	6	Thásrá.	1817							
	7	Kapadvanj.	1816-17							
Panch Maháls.	1	Godhrá.	} 1861	} 4	652	1613	3,13,417	3,08,710		The population of the chief city, Godhrá, is 14,691. This district was exchanged by Sindhia for territory near Jhánsi in A. D. 1861.
	2	Dohad, including the Petá Mahál of Jhálol.								
	3	Kalol including the Petá Mahál of Hálol.								

4 Broach ...	1 Broach. ...		} 5	400	1463	3,41,490	22,90,520	<p>The population of the chief city, Broach, is 40,168.</p> <p>This district came under British rule in A. D. 1772. It was ceded to Sindhiá in 1783, and retaken in 1802.</p> <p>The population of the chief city, Surat, is 109,229.</p>
	2 Ankleshvar including Petá Mahál of Hánsote...	See col. of remarks.						
	3 Jambusar. ...							
	4 Wághrá. ...							
	5 Amode. ...							
5 Surat ...	1 Olpád. ...	1817	} 9	788	1662	6,49,989	23,58,556	
	2 Chorási. ...	1800						
	3 Bardoli including Petá Mahál of							
	Válod. ...	1817						
	4 Balsár. ...	1802-3						
	5 Chikhli. ...	1802-3						
	6 Mándvi. ...	1839						
7 Párdi. ...	1817							

APPENDIX J.

Showing area, population and estimated revenue of tributary states in Gujarát.

Name of State.	Name of ruler or chief, with title, if any.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Gross estimated revenue.	REMARKS.
	GROUP I.				
	North Gujarát.				
Baroda. ...	His Highness Mahárájá Sir Sayáji Ráo Gáekwád, Sená Khás Khel Samsher Bahádur, G. C. S. I.	8570	24,15,396	1,43,82,129	
Kachh. ...	His Highness Mahá Ráo Shri Mirzá Rájá Savai Sir Khengárji Bahádur G. C. I. E.	6500	5,58,415	17,85,043	
Cambay. ...	His Highness Nawáb Jáfar Ali Khán Sáheb Bahádur.	350	89,722	6,30,192	The Nawáb has delegated his authority to the special Political Agent since 11th October 1890.

*Káthidvár consisting of
the undermentioned states.*

CLASS I.

Junágadh. ... His Highness Kasul
Khánji Mohbat Khánji
Nawáb.

Navánagar... His Highness Jámi Shri
Sir Vibhájí Ranmalji K.
C. S. I.

Bhávnagar... His Highness Maharájá
Sir Takhtsinghji G. C. S. I.

Porbandar ... His Highness Ráná
Shri Vikramatji Khimáji.

Dhránga-
dhrá. ... His Highness Ráj Sáheb.
Sir Mánsinghji Ranmal-
singhji K. C. S. I.

Morvi. ... His Highness Thákor
Sáheb Sir Vághji K. C. I. E.

Gondal. ... His Highness Thákor
Sáheb Sir Bhagvatsinghji
Sagrámji K. C. I. E.

CLASS II

Vánkáner. ... Ráj Shri Amarsinghji
alias Gagubhá.

Pálitáná. ... Thákor Sáheb Mánsinghji.

20880 27,52,404 1,47,88,146

This state is at present
under British adminis-
tration.

This state is at present
under British Adminis-
tration.

Dhrol ...	Thákor Sáheb Hari- singhji Jaisinghji.			
Limbdi. ...	Sir Jasvantsinghji Fateh- singhji K. C. I. E., Thákor Sáheb.			
Rájkot. ...	Thákor Sáheb Lákháji Báváji.			
Vadhván. ...	Thákor Sáheb Bálsinghji.			
Jáfarábád. ...	Sidhi Ahmad Khánji Nawáb of Janjirá.			
174 states be- longing to Classes III to VII.				
Idar. ...	<i>Mahi Kánthá.</i> CLASS I. His Highness Maharájá Shri Sir Kesarsinghji Ja- vánsinghji K. C. S. I.	9300	5,81,662	11,47,005
62 minor states.	<i>Rewá Kánthá.</i> CLASS I.			

This state is at present
under British adminis-
tration.

Rájiplá ...	His Highness Maharáná Shri Gambhirsinghji. CLASS II.	} 4980	7,32,831	21,73,368	Deprived of share in the state administration since October 1887.
Chhotá Udai- pur. ...	Mahá Rával Shri Moti- singhji.				
Dáryá... ..	Mahá Rával Shri Mán- singhji.				
Lunávadá. ...	Maharáná Shri Sir Wa- khatsinghji K. C. I. E.				
Bálásinor. ...	Nawáb Munawar Khánji Bábi.				
Sunth.... ..	Maharáná Shri Partáb- singhji.				
4 minor states. 51 petty Meh- wás states.					
	<i>Pa'lanpur and Radhan- pur group.</i>	} 7775	6,45,526	14,57,753	Was invested with the insignia of K. C. I. E. at Ahmadábád by His Excellency the Governor on the 28th of November 1893.
Pálanpur. ...	His Highness Shri Sir Sher Mahmad Khánji Loháni K. C. I. E.				
Ráadhanpur...	His Highness Nawáb Mahmad Bismillá Khán Bahádur Bábi.				
9 other Tálu- ká's.					

		GROUP II.			
		<i>South Gujara't.</i>			
Dharampur.		Maharáná Shri Mohan- devji Nárandevji.	794	1,20,498	2,82,898
Vánsdá. ...		Mahá Rával Shri Partáb- singhji Gulábsinghji.	215	41,373	2,55,154
Sachin. ...		Nawáb Sidhi Najaf Ali Khán valadé Sidhi Abdul Kádar Khán.	42	21,289	2,03,309

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"	19	"	10	"	returning	"	retiring.
"	26	"	18	"	approached	"	approached.
"	45	"	5	"	of	"	off.
"	46	"	10	"	prabably	"	probably.
"	56	"	5	"	effict	"	effect.
"	65	"	14	"	Ahmadábád	"	Ashával.
"	70	"	2	<i>after</i>	hit	<i>add</i>	upon the.
"	"	"	18	<i>for</i>	ofcers	<i>read</i>	officers.
"	114	"	16	"	Jin	"	Jiu.
"	128	"	16	"	destestation	"	detestation.
"	135	"	25	"	where	"	were
"	164	"	1	"	son	"	nephew.
"	170	"	12	"	pludered	"	plundered.
"	177	"	19	"	Sirohi	"	Sihor.
"	"	"	27	"	Sirohi	"	Sihor.
"	214	"	27	"	Peshwá	"	Peshwá's minister.
"	223	"	5	"	thei	"	the
"	236	"	19	"	cesion	"	cession.
"	238	"	29	"	vengence	"	vengeance.
"	242	"	18	"	assasinate	"	assassinate.
"	257	"	13	"	prohibting	"	prohibiting.
"	276	"	18	"	repetition	"	repetition.
"	280	"	7	"	abity	"	ability.
"	282	"	1	"	effectully	"	effectually.
"	289	"	21	"	misguide	"	misguided.
"	"	"	23	<i>after</i>	defeat	<i>omit</i>	on.