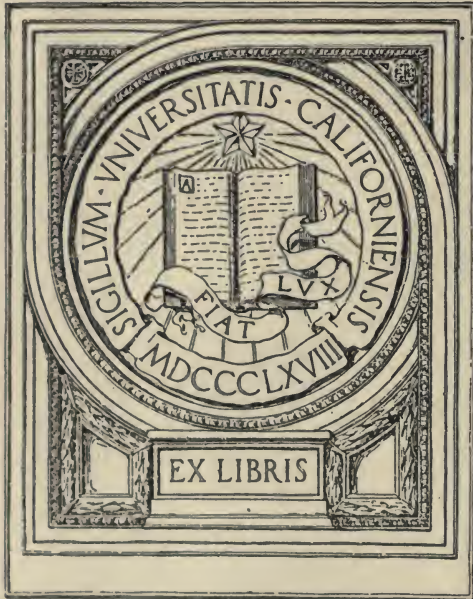


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GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

A

GAZETTEER

OF THE

TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

VICEROY OF INDIA.

BY

EDWARD THORNTON,

REVISED AND EDITED

BY

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TO THE
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P R E F A C E .

WHEN Thornton's *Gazetteer of India* was originally presented to the public, it was the only compilation of its kind; and it was obviously desirable that, within reasonable limits, the work should afford information, not only on those subjects which ordinarily come within the range of a *Gazetteer*, but also on the history, antiquities, etc., of the various localities described. Since that time, however, Mr. Hunter's gigantic work, *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, has been prepared under the auspices and at the cost of the Government of India, covering ground far more extensive than that of Thornton's *Gazetteer*; and it is understood that this vast official work will be still further enlarged in the New Edition now in course of production. In these circumstances it has been thought advisable, when issuing a New Edition of Thornton's *Gazetteer* corrected up to date, to modify in some measure the plan of the work, by omitting much of the detail, and giving only such leading facts and figures as will suffice for ordinary purposes of reference—a plan which has the further advantage of reducing the work to one moderate-sized volume, notwithstanding the addition of many hundreds of articles on places not

included in any former edition. The figures of area and population have been corrected by the Census Report of 1881; and care has been taken to render the work as far as possible accurate and trustworthy. As regards the numerous alterations and additions that have been made, the *Imperial Gazetteer* has of course been the main source of information, and has been freely used; the Editors desire to acknowledge the great advantage which they, in common with all that section of the public that is interested in India, have derived from the completion of this great national undertaking. The spelling is that adopted by the Government of India in Hunter's *Gazetteer*; the Editors must not therefore be held responsible for peculiarities which it was not within the scope of their labours to correct.

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

A. N. WOLLASTON.

GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

ABAR.—See **ABOR.**

ABBIMATHA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 278.

ABOTTABAD.—A *tahsil* of Hazára district, Punjab. Lat. $34^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 16'$. Area, 714 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 135,486. Also a municipal town of that tahsil, the headquarters of the Hazára district; with a cantonments, the headquarter of the Frontier Force. Population of civil station and cantonment (1881), 4189. Lat. $34^{\circ} 9' 15''$, long. $73^{\circ} 15' 30''$.

ABDU.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. 1201. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50' 30''$, long. $68^{\circ} 50' 30''$.

ABHIRAMAN.—Town in Rámnád, Madura district, Madras. Pop. 6313. Lat. $9^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 28' 45''$. Adjacent is a lake of the same name.

ABJI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. 1147. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $68^{\circ} 1' 15''$.

ABLAGUNDI.—Pass in Sandúr State, Madras.

ABOO.—See **ABU.**

ABOOPoor.—See **ABUPUR.**

ABOR.—A tribe, inhabiting mountains called the Abor Hills, on the frontier of Assam; extending northward from the Lakhimpur district towards Thibet, and intersected by the Dibang river. See Dalton's *Ethnology of Bengal*. These people, consequent on the chastisement they more than once received at the hands of a British Expedition, have agreed to keep the peace along their border, a service in return for which they receive an annual present of some insignificant domestic and agricultural articles.

ABOUNUGUR.—See **ABUNAGAR.**

ABRAKONUNE—A town in Nepál, distant north-west from Khatmandu 178 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $82^{\circ} 41'$.

ABRANG.—A town in Kashmír, Punjab, distant north from Simla 180 miles. Lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

ABU.—A mountain in Sirohi, Rájputána, connected with the Aravalli range, but rising far above any other summit. The circuit of the base is estimated at from forty to fifty miles. The top of the mountain is extremely irregular, terminating in numerous peaks. On the highest summit, called Gurusikar (elevation above the sea 5650 feet), there is

a small platform inclosed by a low rampart. Abu is a sanitarium for Europeans in the hot weather, when the Governor-General's Agent for Rájputána resides there; the English station contains a church, barracks, and the Lawrence School. It is also a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains, who have a very magnificent place of worship at Dalwara, situate about the middle of the mountain, and five miles south-west of Gurusikar. The group consists of four temples, arranged in the form of a cross. Colonel Tod says, "Beyond controversy, this is the most superb of all the temples in India, and there is not an edifice besides the Táj Mahal that can approach it." See also Fergusson's *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*. Near the group is a small but beautiful lake, called the Nakhi Taláo. The summit of the mountain is situate forty miles north-east of the British cantonment of Deesa. Lat. $24^{\circ} 35' 47''$, long. $72^{\circ} 45' 16''$.

ABUNAGAR.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $52^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 52'$.

ABUPUR.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 35'$.

ABYARITIMANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 540.

ACESINES RIVER.—See CHENÁB.

ACHALA BASANTA.—Peak in Cuttack district, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 38'$, long. $86^{\circ} 16'$.

ACHALGANJ.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; four miles north-east of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

ACHALGANJ.—Tháná in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 71,038.

ACHANDEVILANTAN.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. 5265. Lat. $9^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

ACHANTA.—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Pop. 5846. Lat. $16^{\circ} 36'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50' 30''$.

ACHEEN.—A native state in the north-western part of the island of Sumatra. In 1819, a treaty was concluded between the E. I. Company and the sovereign of Acheen, on the occasion of the recovery by the latter of his throne after a temporary expulsion from it; but in 1824, all the British possessions on the island of Sumatra were surrendered to the king of the Netherlands, in consideration of certain cessions made on the part of that sovereign to the British. The chief town, Acheen, is situate on a river about a league from the sea. The port is but indifferent. The number of houses, which are of rude construction, is estimated at 8000. Lat. $5^{\circ} 35'$, long. $95^{\circ} 45'$.

ACHENKOIL.—River in Travancore State, Madras Presidency, rises at the foot of the Achenkoil Pass, and falls into the Pámbaiyár, after a north-westerly course of seventy miles.

ACHENKOIL.—Village, pass, and temple in Travancore. Lat. $9^{\circ} 5' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$. Pass connects British district of Tinneveli with Travancore.

ACHERA or **UCHRA**, in the district of Farrukhábád, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

ACHINTPURNI HILLS.—See CHINTPURNÍ.

ACHIPUR or **ATCHEEPORE.**—Village and telegraph station, in the district of the twenty-four Parganas, Lower Bengal. One of the points on the Húglí river below Calcutta, whence daily movements of ships up

or down are telegraphed to Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 27' 5''$. long. $88^{\circ} 10' 16''$. Also Tháná. Area, 53 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,536.

ACHNIRA.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 27,280.

ACHORA.—A town in the State of Kashmír, Punjab; distant north from Srinagar thirty-eight miles. Lat. $34^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 56'$.

ACHRE.—Port in Ratnágiri district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 13' 35''$, long. $73^{\circ} 29' 50''$.

ADALPUR.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $69^{\circ} 21' 15''$. Pop. 1177.

ADAM-JO-TANDO.—Municipality in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. 3457. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $68^{\circ} 41' 15''$.

ADAMDIGHI.—Tháná in Bográ district, Bengal. Area, 191 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,534.

ADAMPUR.—Town in Jullundur district, Punjab. Pop., including village of Sagan (1881), 2338. Lat. $31^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45' 15''$.

ADAMPUR (ADUMPOOR).—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $83^{\circ} 41'$.

ADAMPURA.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 21,190.

ADAM'S BRIDGE.—A narrow ridge of sand, nearly closing the Gulf of Manaar on the north and north-east. Its western extremity joins the eastern point of the island of Rámeswaram, near the continent of India; its eastern extremity joins the eastern point of the island of Manaar, lying near the coast of Ceylon; and its length is about thirty miles, the direction being from south-east to north-west. It is partly above and partly below water; but when covered, has nowhere, it is said, above three or four feet of water, even at high tides. It is by the Hindus called the Bridge of Ráma. Lat. $9^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

ADAM'S ISLAND, off the coast of Arakan, British Burma, situate between the islands of Amherst and Paget, and ten miles from the mainland. Lat. $18^{\circ} 45'$, long. $94^{\circ} 4'$.

ADANADA, in the Malabar district, Madras, the residence of the Alvangheri Tamburacul, or chief of the Namburis. Lat. $10^{\circ} 54'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

ADAPUR.—Tháná in Champáran district, Bengal. Area, 224 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 138,986.

ADCOLNA.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 317.

ADDALUR, in the Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$.

ADDANKI.—Town in the Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$, long. 80° . Pop. (1881), 6481.

ADDAR.—Town in Chutiá Nágpur district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $84^{\circ} 30'$.

ADDUMDIGI.—Village in Bogra district, Bengal.

ADEGAON.—Estate in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

ADEN.—A British town and seaport of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, obtained by capture from the Arabs on 17th Jan. 1839. The territory of Aden, which is under the Government of Bombay, consists of a mountainous peninsula, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of sand, which is nearly covered at high water, spring tides. Aden is a

military post of great strength (garrison over 3000 troops), an admirable harbour for steamers, a depôt for coals, and the entrepôt for an extensive commerce. It is strongly fortified; and its aqueduct and tanks or reservoirs are famous. Distilled water is also obtained here in very large quantities by means of condensers. For legal purposes Aden is held to be a part of India; the administration being in the hands of a Political Resident and two Political Assistants (usually Bombay officers), and a Cantonment Magistrate. The trade and the general importance of Aden has enormously increased since the opening of the Suez Canal. Lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$, long. $45^{\circ} 4'$, Area, 11.6 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 34,860.

ADEVI AVULAPALLI.—Mountain in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 28' 27''$, long. $78^{\circ} 26' 35''$.

ADIGALALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 41.

ADINADUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

ADINA MASJID.—Famous ruined Pathán mosque in Panduah, Maldah district, Bengal.

ADJAI.—River of Bengal, rising on the borders of the Hazáribágh and Santál Parganas districts, and falling into the Bhágirathi north of Katwá.

ADJUMPUR.—A town in Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$.

ADJUNTA.—See AJANTA.

ADJYGURH.—See AJÁIGARH.

ADNEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 316.

ADONI, or ADWANNY.—A *taluk*, and also a municipality therein, in Bellary district, Madras. Adoni was formerly a strong fortress. It is described by a Muhammadan historian as “situated on the summit of a high hill, and containing many ponds and fountains of clear and sweet water, with numerous princely structures.” Lat. $15^{\circ} 37' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 19' 10''$. Pop. of town (1881), 22,441. Area of taluk, 515,200 acres. Pop. 179,448.

ADRAMPET (ADRAMPATAM).—Port in Tanjore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 20' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 25' 40''$. Pop. 9000.

ADUI (ADDOOE).—Town in Native State of Cutch, Bombay Presidency. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $70^{\circ} 29'$.

ADUR.—The estate of a clan in Nellore district, Madras.

ADUSUMALLI.—Town in the Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

ADVOE.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 232.

ADVOLPAL.—Village in Bicholm district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 446.

ADWANNY.—See ADONI.

AENG.—See AN.

AFGHANISTAN.—The name given to the northern portion of the region lying between India and Persia. A full description will be given in a later portion of this work.

AFZALGARH.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 23' 51''$, long. $78^{\circ} 43' 3''$. Pop. (1881), 7797. Pop. of pargana (1881), 69,439.

AFZALGARH.—Tháná in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 49,845.

AFZALPUR (AFZULPUR).—Town in the Haidarábád State. Lat. $17^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$.

AGAI.—Town in the Partabgarh district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. 4710.

AGALI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 70.

AGALPUR.—Chiefship in Chhatisgarh division, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 19,619.

AGANTA.—Pargana in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 60,981.

AGAPUR (AGAPOOR).—Village in the Rámpur State, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

AGAR.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay. Area, 989 miles.

AGAR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Lat. $23^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 4' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 6193.

AGARPARA.—Municipality in the 24-Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41'$, long. $88^{\circ} 24' 57''$. Pop. 26,801.

AGARSUNDAR.—Tháná in Mymensingh district, Bengal. Area, 173 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 122,459.

AGARTALA.—Capital of Hill Tipperah State, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50' 30''$, long. $91^{\circ} 23' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 42,273.

AGARTALA (OLD).—Village near the above, and formerly the capital.

AGASHI.—Town in the Tanna district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 27' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 49' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6823. Formerly the centre of a considerable trade in ship-building.

AGASTYA-MALAI.—Mountain in Travancore State, Madras, 6150 feet high. Lat. $8^{\circ} 5' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 33' 50''$.

AGAWADDO.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 456.

AGAWALLI.—Town in Dewás State, Central India Agency. Lat. $23^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$.

AGHAGANJ.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 50'$.

AGHWANPUR-MUGHALPUR.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5277.

AGLAR.—A small river of Garhwál district, N.W.P.

AGNEAPULLI.—Town in the Haidarábád State. Lat. $18^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 46'$.

AGOADA.—A town in the Portuguese territory of Goa, at the entrance of the river leading to the town of that name. Lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

AGORI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. It contains some remarkable Hindu temples, fine views of which are given in Daniell's *Oriental Scenery*. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $83^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 32,713.

AGOUTUH.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

AGRA.—A Division in the N.W.P., containing the six districts of Agra, Muttra, Farrukhábád, Etah, Etáwah, and Máinpuri, *q.v.* Lat. $26^{\circ} 21' 30''$ — $28^{\circ} 1' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 19' 15''$ — $80^{\circ} 3' 15''$. Area, 10,151 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4,834,064.

AGRA.—District of the Agra Division of the N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44' 30''$ — $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$ — $78^{\circ} 53' 45''$. Area, 1850 sq. miles. Pop.

(1881), 974,656. Bounded on the north by Muttra, on the west by Bhurtpur State, on the south by Dholpur and Gwalior States, on the east by Máinpuri and Etáwah. It includes territory on both banks of the Jumna (Jamuná), which runs obliquely through its midst and divides it into two unequal portions. The northern and smaller section forms a part of the Doáb, or great alluvial plain between the Ganges and the Jumna.

AGRA.—Tahsil of Agra district, N.W.P., containing the great city of that name. Area, 186 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 266,765.

AGRA.—Capital city of Agra district, and formerly of the N.W.P. Situated on the right bank of the Jumna, about 300 miles above its confluence with the Ganges. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10' 6''$, long. $78^{\circ} 5' 4''$. Pop. (1881), 160,203. Famous as having been at times the capital of the Mughal Empire; and for its splendid architectural remains of that period, especially the Táj Mahal, see Fergusson's *History of Indian Architecture*. A short branch railway of thirteen miles links Agra with the East Indian Railway at Tundla; it is connected with Bhurtpore by the Rajputána State Railway, and with Dholpur and Gwalior by the Sindia State Railway. The administrative staff consists of a collector, two joint magistrates, an assistant, and two uncovenanted deputies. Agra is also the headquarters of a Civil and Sessions Judge, while there are three educational establishments, viz. the Government College, St. John's College, and Victoria College.

AGRA.—Village in the Jessor Sundarbans, Bengal, with some ruins.

AGRA BARKHERA.—State in the Bhopál Political Agency (Central India Agency). Lat. $23^{\circ} 57'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$. Twelve villages, whose Chief pays rent to Sindia. Pop. 4219.

AGRÁDWIP.—Island in the Bhágirathi river, Nadiyá district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33' 45''$ — $25^{\circ} 23' 37''$, long. $88^{\circ} 17' 15''$ — $88^{\circ} 19' 15''$.

AGRAHARA VELLALAR.—Town in the Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 3' 38''$. Pop. 6207.

AGRAHAUT.—Town in the Cuttack district, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$, long. $85^{\circ} 59'$.

AGRAPARA (SOUTH BARAKPUR).—Town in 24 Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 30,317.

AGROHA.—Town in the Hissár district, Punjab; formerly an important place, the seat of the Agarwála Banias. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. 1090.

AGRORE (UGHI).—Frontier valley and Khanate in the Hazára district, Punjab, inhabited chiefly by Swátis and Gújars. Lat. $34^{\circ} 29'$ — $34^{\circ} 35' 15''$, long. $72^{\circ} 58'$ — $73^{\circ} 9' 30''$. Pop. 8721.

AGUMBI.—A pass in the South Kánara district, Madras, connecting Mysore with Mangalor. Lat. $13^{\circ} 29'$ — $13^{\circ} 29' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 6' 20''$ — $75^{\circ} 8'$.

AGUR.—See AGAR.

AGUSTISWAR.—See AGASTYA-MALAI.

AGUSTMUNDI.—Village in the Kumáun district, N.W.P.; with Hindu temple. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

AGWON (NORTH and SOUTH).—Two revenue circles in the Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. 11,568.

AHANKARIPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1869), 2966.

AHAR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in the Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; between Bulandshahr and Moradábád. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1872), 2414. Pop. of pargana (1881), 66,578.

AHAR.—Tháná in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 24,532.

AHARAN.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 32,951.

AHEERWAS.—See **AHIRWAS**.

AHEREE.—See **AHIRI**.

AHERWA.—Village in the Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$.

AHIRI.—Gond State in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Lat. $28^{\circ} 57' 30''$ — $20^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 57'$ — $81^{\circ} 1'$. Area, 2672 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 25,896.

AHIRI.—Valuable teak forest in State of the same name; parts reserved by Government. Lat. $19^{\circ} 18' 30''$ — $19^{\circ} 27' 45''$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$ — $80^{\circ} 13' 15''$.

AHIRO.—See **UHROW**.

AHIRWARRI (AHEERWARREE).—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; between Sholápur and Bijápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 1'$.

AHIRWAS.—Ruined fort (celebrated as the last refuge of the Pindari Chetu, who was killed by a tiger in the neighbouring jungle) in Indore State, Central India. Lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 31'$.

AHIYARI.—Village in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $85^{\circ} 50' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 2106.

AHLADGANJ.—Town (and formerly a province) of Oudh. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $81^{\circ} 38'$.

AHMADABAD.—See **AHMEDÁBÁD**.

AHMADGANJ.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 12'$.

AHMADGARH.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 2621.

AHMADNAGAR.—District in the Deccan province of the Bombay Presidency. Situate between lat. 20° — $18^{\circ} 20'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 42' 40''$ — $75^{\circ} 45' 50''$; with an area of 6666 sq. miles, and population (1881), 751,228. The Sahyádrí Hills form a portion of the western limits, while the Godávári river skirts the district for about forty miles on the north and north-east. The district is bounded by the Násik district on the north-west and west, by the Haidarábád State and the Sholápur district on the east and south-east, by the Poona district on the south-west, and by the Tanna district on the west. Marhatta is the general language. The district is divided into twelve taluks in charge of a collector and four assistants.

AHMADNAGAR.—Subdivision in the district of same name, Bombay. Area, 619 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 108,950.

AHMADNAGAR.—City, and capital of the Ahmadnagar district, Bombay. It was founded by Ahmád Nizám Sháh in 1494, on the site of a more ancient town called Bingar, on the left of the bank of the river Sina. It is reached from Bombay by the G.I.P. Railway as far as the Dhond Station, whence to Ahmadnagar is forty-seven miles by road. Pop. (1881), 37,492. Lat. $19^{\circ} 5'$, long. $74^{\circ} 55'$.

AHMADNAGAR.—Village in Kheri district, Oudh. Area, $1350\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Pop. (1869), 1272.

AHMADNAGAR (AHMEDNUGGUR).—Town in the Alígarh district, N. W. P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$.

AHMADNAGAR (AHMEDNUGGUR).—District of the Edar State, *q.v.* It was independent from 1790 to 1841; and lapsed to Edar in 1841 on the election of the Rájá of Ahmadnagar to the *gadi* of Jodhpur.

AHMADNAGAR (AHMEDNUGGUR).—The capital of the preceding, situate on the banks of the river Hátmatí. Distant north from Baroda ninety-one miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$, long. $73^{\circ} 1'$.

AHMADPUR (AHMEDPOOR).—Town in the Multán district, Punjab, situated on the right bank of the Chenáb, thirty-seven miles north-east of Multán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $71^{\circ} 48'$.

AHMADPUR.—Village in Bírghúm (Beerbhoom) district, Bengal; and station on the loop line of the E. I. R.

AHMADPUR.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1881), 9853. Also another town of the same name. Pop. (1881), 4235.

AHMADPUR.—Town in the Jhang district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2338.

AHMEDABAD.—A district in the Guzerat province of the Bombay Presidency; between lat. $21^{\circ} 57' 30''$ — $23^{\circ} 24' 30''$, and long. $71^{\circ} 20'$ — $72^{\circ} 57' 30''$. Area, 3821 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 856,324. Bounded on the west by Káthiáwár, on the north by the northern portion of the Baroda State, on the north-east by the States of Mahi Kántha, on the east by the Bálásinor State and the Kaira district, and on the south-east and south by the Gulf of Cambay. The two subdivisions of Parántij in the north-east, and Gogo in the south, are detached from the rest of the district, the territory of native chiefs intervening. The district is traversed from north-east to south-west by the river Sábarmati. The general appearance of the country is almost that of a perfect level, the land appearing as if it had been abandoned by the sea at no very remote period, according to the reckoning of geologists. A tract running from the head of the Gulf of Cambay to the Runn of Cutch is still subject to be covered with water. The district was formerly, before the time of railways, the main route for the trade of Central India and Málwá. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway now traverses it for a distance of 74 miles. The two chief ports are Dholera and Gogo. The district, which is divided into seven táluks, or subdivisions in charge of a collector and three assistants, contains eight municipalities, including that of Ahmedábád city.

AHMEDABAD.—City, and capital of the Ahmedábád district, Bombay Presidency, situated on the east or left bank of the river Sábarmati; it is the first city in Guzerat, and second in the Presidency only to Bombay itself. Its pop. in 1881 was 127,621. Its walls are still of immense thickness, and inclose an area of about 2 sq. miles. The architecture of Ahmedábád is famous—see Hope and Fergusson's *Architecture of Ahmedábád*—the finest specimen being the Jama Masjid of Ahmad Sháh, the founder of the city, in 1412. Lat. $43^{\circ} 1' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 30' 30''$.

AHMED KHAN.—Town in the Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $67^{\circ} 54'$.

AHMEDPUR.—See AHMADPUR.

AHMEDPUR CHHOTA or "LESSER AHMEDPUR."—Town in the Baháwalpur State, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 16'$, long. $70^{\circ} 13'$.

AHMUD.—See AMOD.

AHMUDGURH.—See AHMADGARH.

AHOBALAM.—Village and shrine in Karnúl district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 9' 3''$, long. $78^{\circ} 46' 59''$. Pop. 117.

AHPYOUK.—Revenue circle, Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. 6605.

AHRAURA (AHRORAH).—Town and pargana in Mírzápúr district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1' 15''$, long. $83^{\circ} 4' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 11,332. Ten miles north of it is the Ahraura Road Station, E.I.R. Pop. of pargana (1881), 21,360. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 80,466.

AHTUR.—See ATÚR.

AHU.—A small river of Málwá, Central India Agency, falling into the Kálí Sind, *q.v.*

AIABEJ.—State, with town, in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$, long. $71^{\circ} 47'$.

AIGUR.—Town and River in Hassan district, Mysore. Lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 0' 53''$.

AIGURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 115.

AIHAR.—Town in Rae Bareli district, Oudh. Local name for the place is Nuniágáon. Pop. (1869), 2734.

AIKOTA.—See AYAKOTTA.

AING-GYEE.—Village in Henzada district, British Burma.

AING-KA-LOUNG.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3623.

AIRWA.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 18,236.

AIRWAS.—See AHIRWAS.

AIRI.—Teak forest in Mandla district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 38'$ — $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43' 45''$ — $80^{\circ} 46' 45''$. Area, 5 sq. miles.

AIT.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 27,412.

AIVATTOKKALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 354.

AIYAMANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 515.

AIYAMGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 383.

AIYAR.—River in Salem district, Madras.

AJABPURA.—Native State in Máhi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 446. The Chief pays an annual tribute of 96 rupees to the Gáekwár.

AJAI.—See AJI.

AJAIGARH.—Native State, and famous fortress, in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Between lat. $24^{\circ} 45' 30''$ — $24^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 4' 45''$ — $80^{\circ} 22'$. Bounded on the north by the Charkhári State and Bándá district, on the east and south by the Panna State, on the west by the Chhatarpur State. Area, 802 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,454. The Raja, who lives at Naushahr, at the foot of the hill-fortress of Ajáigarh, has a salute of eleven guns, and pays a tribute of £701 to the British Government.

AJANTA.—A village and ravine in the Nizám's dominions, famous for its cave-temples; also, the range of hills (called also the Indhyádri Hills) in which this ravine is situated, running into the Nizám's dominions from the south-west of Berar, and skirting the Khándesh

district, Bombay. The Buddhist cave-temples of Ajanta, which range in date from 200 B.C. to 600 A.D., are described in Fergusson's *History of Indian Architecture*; see also Mrs. Speirs' *Life in Ancient India*. Lat. $20^{\circ} 32' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 48''$.

AJANUR.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$, long. $57^{\circ} 7' 15''$. Pop. 5162.

AJGAIN.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; and station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Pop. (1869), 2365. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 104,162.

AJGAON.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; on the river Sai. Pop. (1869), 3481. A great centre of the tobacco industry.

AJI.—River in Káthiáwár, Bombay; falls into the Gulf of Cutch; length about sixty miles.

AJI (AJAI).—River rising in Hazaribágh district, Bengal, flowing through Monghyr and Bírbum districts, forming the southern boundary between the last district and Bardwán. The Ajai falls into the Bhágrathi at Katwá (Cutwa).

AJITMAL.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 23'$.

AJITMAL.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 65,721.

AJJALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 147.

AJMERE.—The principal place of the district of Ajmere-Mhairwára. A municipality, the headquarters of the district, and one of the most important stations on the Rájputána State Railway; it is also a city of great antiquity and celebrity. Situated on the lower slope of the Tárágarh hill, on which is the famous fort of the same name; obtains its water from the Anáságar Lake. Amongst other educational institutions, it contains the Ajmere College (founded 1851), and the Mayo College (founded 1870), the latter of which was established for the benefit of the sons of Rájput noblemen. A noted shrine is called the *dargah* of the Khwája Sáhíh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27' 10''$, long. $74^{\circ} 43' 58''$. Pop. (1881), 48,735.

AJMERE-MHAIRWARA (AJMEK MERWARA).—A British district and Chief Commissionership, consisting of the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwára, situated in the centre of the States of Rájputána. Bounded on the north by Kishangarh and Jodhpur, on the west by Jodhpur, on the south by Udáipur, and on the east by Kishangarh, Jáipur, and Udáipur. Area, 2711 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 460,722. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$ — $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $73^{\circ} 45'$ — $75'$. The headquarters of the Deputy-Commissioner of the district are at Ajmere; the Governor-General's Agent for Rájputána (headquarters Mt. Abu) is *ex-officio* Chief-Commissioner of Ajmere-Mhairwára.

AJMIRGARH.—Ancient hill-fort in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; hill 3500 feet high.

AJNALA.—Tahsíl of Amritsar district, Punjab; on both sides of the river Rávi. Lat. $31^{\circ} 37'$ — $32^{\circ} 3' 15''$, long. $74^{\circ} 32' 30''$ — $75^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 201,172. Area, 428 sq. miles.

AJNALA.—Village in tahsíl of same name, Amritsar district, Punjab. Pop. (1868), 1808.

AJNAR.—Tháná in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 31,256.

AJODHYA.—Famous ancient city, now ruins buried in jungle, in Faizábád district, Oudh; on the south bank of the river Gogra (Ghágra).

Lat. $26^{\circ} 48' 20''$, long. $82^{\circ} 14' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 11,643. The mausoleum of the Bahu Begum is unrivalled of its kind. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 27,478.

AJODHYA.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 35' 10''$, long. $87^{\circ} 32' 20''$.

AJRA.—Town in the Kolhápúr State, Bombay Presidency. Lat. $16^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 17'$.

AKA HILLS.—Frontier Hills north of Darrang district, Assam, inhabited by the Akas. Bounded on the east by the Daphla (Duffla) Hills, and on the west by the territories of independent Bhutia tribes.

AKALGARH.—Town and municipality in Gujranwála district. Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 16'$, long. $73^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1881), 4312.

AKALGARH.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2907.

AKALKOT.—Native State, being one of "the Sátára Jágirs," Bombay Presidency. Bounded on the north and east by Haidarábád State and Kaládgi district, on the west by Sholápúr district. Area, 498 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 58,040. Situate on the Deccan plateau; between lat. $17^{\circ} 17' 45''$ — $17^{\circ} 44'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 56'$ — $76^{\circ} 28' 30''$. The chief, who ranks as a first-class Sardár of the Deccan, being a minor, the State is administered by the Political Superintendent, Akalkot.

AKALKOT.—Capital of the Akalkot State, Bombay Presidency. Lat. $17^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1872), 8470.

AKAR.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 32'$.

AKAR-ALI.—Raised road, 20 miles long, in Sibságár district, Assam; between Golághát and Negheriting.

AKAYA.—Village in the Arakan Hill Tracts district, British Burma; on the left bank of the Kúladan river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 49'$, long. $93^{\circ} 7'$.

AKBARABAD.—Pargana in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 22,275.

AKBARABAD (AKBURABAD).—Town in Rámpur State, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

AKBARABAD (AKBURABAD).—Town (in pargana of same name) in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 57,450.

AKBARBANDAR.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal.

AKBARNAGAR.—Ancient name of Rájmahál, Bengal.

AKBARPUR.—Town in Indore State, near Mandlesar, Central Indian Agency. Lat. $22^{\circ} 8'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

AKBARPUR.—Town (and also tahsíl) in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. 80° . Pop. (1881), 5131. Area of tahsíl, 246 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,910.

AKBARPUR.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$.

AKBARPUR.—Town (and also tahsíl) in Faizábád district, Oudh; on the river Tons. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25' 35''$, long. $82^{\circ} 34' 25''$. Pop. of town (1869), 3100; of tahsíl (1881), 209,694, the area of the latter being 402 sq. miles. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 137,159. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 123,107.

AKBARPUR.—Tháná in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 65,421.

AKBARPUR (or **KATRA**).—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 41' 6''$. Pop. (1872), 2208.

AKBARPUR (**AKBURPUR**).—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

AKBARPUR (**AKBURPUR**).—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

AKBARPUR-SINJHAULI.—Tahsil in Faizábád district, Oudh. Area, 263 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 143,882.

AKDIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; containing one village. Lat. $21^{\circ} 42'$, long. $71^{\circ} 8'$.

AKDIRAH.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $73^{\circ} 17'$.

AKHA.—See **AKA**.

AKHERI.—See **IKKERI**.

AKHUNDI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $72^{\circ} 14'$.

AKKAWARRUM.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

AKKERI.—See **IKKERI**.

AKLAJ.—Municipality in Sholápur district, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 4889. Lat. $17^{\circ} 53' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$.

AKLI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $71^{\circ} 24'$.

AKLONI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

AKLUJ.—See **AKLAJ**.

AKNUR.—Town, fort, and old palace, in Kashmír State, Punjab; situate on the Chenáb. Lat. $32^{\circ} 5'$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$. The Chenáb is navigable downwards from a point a short distance above Aknur to the sea.

AKOAT.—See **AKOT**.

AKOHRI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 4121.

AKOLA.—District of Berar. Under the administration of the Resident at Haidarábád. Between lat. $20^{\circ} 17'$ — $21^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 23'$ — $77^{\circ} 25'$. Bounded on the north by the Sátpura range, on the east by Ellichpur district, on the south by the Sátmál range, on the west by Buldana and Khándesh districts. Area, 2660 miles. Pop. (1881), 592,792. The Purná is the chief river, on the banks of which are salt wells extending fifty miles in length and ten in breadth. There are seven stations of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway in this district.

AKOLA.—Chief town (in taluk of same name) of Akola district, and headquarters of the Commissionership of West Berar. A station on the Nágpur line, G.I.P. Railway. Pop. (1881), 16,614. Cotton market, and seat of mission. Lat. $20^{\circ} 42' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$. Area of taluk, 739 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 139,421.

AKOLA.—Subdivision in Ahmadnagar district, Bombay. Area, 588 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 60,800.

AKONA.—Village in Bahraich district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33' 11''$, long. $81^{\circ} 59' 38''$. Pop. (1869), 1852.

AKORAH.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; on the right bank of the Kábul river. Lat. 34° , long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

AKORI.—Town in the Jaláun district, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

AKOT.—Town (and taluk of which it is the capital) in Akola district, Berar. An important cotton mart. Pop. (1881), 16,137. Lat. $21^{\circ} 5' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$. Area of taluk, 518 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 144,253.

AKOUNAH.—See AKONÁ.

AKOUK-TOUNG.—Hill of the Arakan Yoma Range, Henzada district, British Burma. Lat. $18^{\circ} 29' 45''$, long. $95^{\circ} 10' 45''$.

AKOWLAH.—See AKOLA.

AKRA.—Town in the Bannu district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the river Gambila. Lat. $32^{\circ} 36'$, long. $70^{\circ} 33'$.

AKRABAD.—Tháná in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 65,407.

AKRANI PARGANA.—A part of the Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. 74° .

AKSAULI.—Tháná in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 22,951.

AKULKOTE.—See AKALKOT.

AKYAB.—A district of Arakan division, British Burma; obtained from the Burmese by conquest, 24th February, 1826; bounded on the north by Chittagong, on the west by the Bay of Bengal, on the east by the Yoma mountains, and on the south by the island of Ramri, and numerous creeks and estuaries. It lies between lat. 20° — $22^{\circ} 29'$, long. $92^{\circ} 14'$ — 94° . Area, 5535 sq. miles, and it is the largest of the three provinces of Arakán. It is in general flat, but along the sea-shore some low ridges of hills run parallel with the sea, and to the north and east its boundary is formed by high ranges, over which are several passes to Chittagong and Ava. The valley, which constitutes the principal part of the province, is intersected by numerous streams and tide nullahs, besides the larger rivers Mayú, Kúladan, and Lemro, which run through it, and in the rainy season completely inundate the neighbouring country, and insulate the villages in their vicinity. The soil is peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of rice. Pop. (1881), 359,706. Akyab is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner, an Assistant-Commissioner, a Magistrate, and eight extra Assistant-Commissioners.

AKYAB.—Port, municipality, and headquarters both of the Akyab district and the Arakan division, British Burma. Formerly a Magh fishing-village, called Tset-twe, and still known by that name among the Magh inhabitants. Situate on the eastern side of the island of Akyab, which is at the south-western extremity of the district, and at the mouth of the Kúladan river. It exports rice largely. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6' 45''$, long. $92^{\circ} 56' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 33,989.

ALABAKHSHPUR.—Part of Patná Town, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $85^{\circ} 15'$.

ALADIN ISLANDS.—Islands south-west of the Tenasserim provinces. Lat. $9^{\circ} 40'$, long. $98^{\circ} 8'$.

ALAGAR.—Range of hills in Madura district, Madras.

ALAHYAR-JO-TANDO (TANDO-ALAHYAR).—Town (and taluk of which it is the capital) in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $68^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. 3913. Area of taluk, 705 sq. miles. Pop. 59,746.

ALAIPUR.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, long. $89^{\circ} 41'$. Noted for its pottery.

ALAKANANDA.—See ALAKNANDA.

ALAKNANDA.—River in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; forms, after junction with the Bhágirathi, the main stream of the Ganges, like which it is held sacred. Srinagar in Garhwál is a town on its banks.

ALALUKUPPE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 29.

ALAMBARAI, ALLEMBADDY, or ALLUMKADDY.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situate on the right bank of the river Káveri (Cauvery). Lat. $12^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

ALAMDANGA.—Village in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Station of the Eastern Bengal Railway, on the river Pangási. Lat. $23^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 59' 30''$. Also tháná. Area, 132 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 89,947.

ALAMGANJ.—Tháná in Patná district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 30,963.

ALAMGIR HILL.—Hill of the Assiá range, Orissa. Lat. $20^{\circ} 37'$, long. $86^{\circ} 16'$. On the summit there is a shrine (built 1719 A.D.) with endowment of lands.

ALAMGIRNAGAR.—Ancient fort, formerly commanded mouth of Meghná river, British Burma.

ALAMNAGAR.—Village in Bhágálpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $86^{\circ} 56'$.

ALAMNAGAR.—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh. Area, 59 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 18,282.

ALAMPUR.—Decayed town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 25'$.

ALAMPUR (ALUMPUR).—Town in Haidarábád State, on the left bank of the river Tungabhadra. Lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

ALAMPUR.—Native State in Gohelwad, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Consisting of one village. Lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$, long. $71^{\circ} 46'$. Pays £123 annually as tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

ALAMPUR (ALLUMPOOR).—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $86^{\circ} 57'$.

ALANDI.—Town, municipality, and Hindu shrine, in Poona district, Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 27'$, long. $74^{\circ} 6' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 1624.

ALAPUR.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

ALAPUR.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1881), 5630.

ALATPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

ALATUR.—Town in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 52'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6' 30''$. Pop. 3385.

ALAWALPUR.—Town and municipality in Jullundur district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1881), 3802.

ALAWARKHAWA.—Village in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Scene of the Hindu religious festival known as Ráspurnimá, when upwards of 40,000 persons assemble together.

ALAYGYAN PASS.—A pass over the Arakan Yoma Mountains, from Sandoway to Prome, in British Burma. Lat. $18^{\circ} 31'$, long. $94^{\circ} 39'$.

ALAY-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle, Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 25 sq. miles. Pop. 1600.

ALAY-KYWON.—Revenue circle, Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 27 sq. miles. Pop. 1084.

ALAY-KYWON.—Revenue circle, Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 65 sq. miles. Pop. 1893.

ALBAK.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $18^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$.

ALDEMAN.—Pargana of Sultánpur district, Oudh. Area, 349 sq. miles. Lat. 26° — $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $52^{\circ} 15'$ — $83^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1881), 169,392.

ALDONA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 7864.

ALEEPOOR.—See ALIPUR.

ALEPPI.—See ALLEPPI.

ALGUADA REEF.—Dangerous reef (with lighthouse), off the coast of British Burma, south-south-west of Diamond Island. Lat. $15^{\circ} 40' 15''$, long. $94^{\circ} 16' 45''$.

ALIABAD.—Village, Bara Banki district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $81^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1869), 1734.

ALIBAGH.—Chief town and port of Kolába district, Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 38' 55''$, long. $72^{\circ} 54' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 6376.

ALIBAGH.—Subdivision in Kolába district, Bombay. Area, 194 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,138.

ALI BANDAR.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; on the river Guni. Lat. $24^{\circ} 22'$, long. $69^{\circ} 11'$.

ALIGANJ.—Town and municipality (in a tahsil of the same name) in Etah district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 12' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 7436. Area of tahsil, 531 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 193,800.

ALIGANJ.—Village in Kheri district, Oudh. Lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1869), 1133.

ALIGANJ (ALLEEGUNJE).—Town in Purniah district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $87^{\circ} 48'$.

ALIGANJ (ALLEHGUNJ).—Town in the Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

ALIGANJ.—Tháná in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 86,660.

ALIGANJ SEWAN.—Town and municipality in Sárán district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13' 23''$, long. $84^{\circ} 23' 43''$. Pop. (1872), 11,099.

ALIGARH.—District in the Meerut division, N.W.P.; between lat. $27^{\circ} 28' 30''$ — $28^{\circ} 10' 30''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 31' 15''$ — $78^{\circ} 41' 15''$. Area, 1955 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,021,187. Bounded on the north by the Ganges and the Bulandshahr district, on the east by Etah district, on the south by Muttra and Agra districts, and on the west by the river Jumna and Muttra district. The Ganges Canal passes through the centre of this important district of the Doab. Administered by a Magistrate-Collector and his Assistant, with five Deputy Collectors, and the usual Staff. The district is traversed by the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways; it also contains the well-known Aligarh Institute, founded in 1864 by Sayyid Ahmad Khán.

ALIGARH.—Town, municipality, and headquarters of Aligarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 55' 41''$, long. $78^{\circ} 6' 45''$. Population in 1872 (including the adjacent native town of Koil), 58,539. Station of the E.I.R.

ALIGARH.—Tahsil of Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Area, 186 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,085.

ALIGARH.—Small fort near Garden Reach, five miles south of Calcutta; taken by Clive in 1756.

ALIGARH.—Tháná in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 46,391.

ALIGAUM.—Town in Ahmadnagar district, Bombay; on the Bhima. Lat. $18^{\circ} 35'$, long. $74^{\circ} 23'$.

ALINAGAR.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 30,267.

ALIPOORA.—See ALÍPURA.

ALIPORA.—See ALÍPURA.

ALIPORE.—See ALÍPUR.

ALIPUR.—Principal subdivision of the district of the twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 19' 45''$ — $22^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 8' 30''$ — $88^{\circ} 42'$. Area, 402 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 630,736.

ALIPUR.—Town, southern suburb of Calcutta, and headquarters of the district of the twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 31' 50''$, long. $88^{\circ} 24'$. Contains Belvedere, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: also the great Alipur gaol, filled with long-term prisoners. Area, 1171 acres. Pop. (1881), 13,438.

ALIPUR.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$.

ALIPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Jalpáigurí district, Bengal. Area of subdivision, 742 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 51,697. Also tháná. Area, 649 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 32,086.

ALIPUR.—Village (in tahsíl of same name) in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$, long. $70^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 2555. Area of tahsíl, 887 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 110,869.

ALIPUR.—Village in Wárdhá district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 32' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1870), 3303.

ALIPUR (ALLYPUR).—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

ALIPURA.—Native State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; between lat. $25^{\circ} 7' 15''$ — $25^{\circ} 17' 30''$, and long. $79^{\circ} 21'$ — $79^{\circ} 30' 15''$. Bounded north and east by Hamírpur district, south by Garrauli, and west by Jhánsi. Area, 69 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,891. The Jágírdár maintains a force of 180 troops, with two guns.

ALIPURA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 14'$.

ALI RAJPUR.—Native State, Central India Agency, bordering on Rewá Kántha. Area, 837 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 56,827. The Rána, who pays tribute to the British Government, is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

ALI WAL.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; near the left bank of the Sutlej. Here, on the 28th June, 1846, Sir Harry Smith attacked, defeated, and drove back a large body of Sikhs. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37'$.

ALIYAR.—River in Coimbatore district, Madras.

ALLAHABAD.—A division of the North-West Province, containing six districts—Allahábád, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Bánda, Hamírpur, Jaunpur &c. Area, 13,746 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5,754,855.

ALLAHABAD.—District in the Allahábád Division, N.W.P. Between lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$ — $25^{\circ} 47' 15''$, and long. $81^{\circ} 11' 30''$ — $82^{\circ} 23' 30''$. Area, 2833 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,474,106. Bounded north by Partágarh,

west and south-west by Fatehpur and Bánda, south by Rewah State, and east by Mírzápur and Jaunpur districts. Administered by a Magistrate-Collector, two Joint Magistrates, three Assistant Magistrates, and two Deputy Magistrates. At the "Magh Méla" fair held in the plain below the fort, upwards of a quarter of a million of persons annually assemble together.

ALLAHABAD.—Tahsíl of Allahábád district, forming the open of the Doab, and containing the capital. Area, 300 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 318,059.

ALLAHABAD.—City in Allahábád district, N.W.P., and headquarters of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 148,547. The fort occupies the angle at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna; the latter river being crossed here by the E.I.R., whilst there are two bridges of boats over the Ganges. Allahábád is the centre of the railway system of Northern India, being at the point of junction of the lines to Calcutta on one side, to Delhi, Lahore and Pesháwar on another, and to Jabalpur, Nágpur, and Bombay on another.

ALLAH BANDH.—A bank, fifty miles long, and in places sixteen miles broad, on the southern frontier of Sind, Bombay; upheaved by volcanic action in 1819. Lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$, long. $69^{\circ} 11'$.

ALLAHGANJ.—Tháná in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,418.

ALLAMPARWA.—Village on the coast in South Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 16'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

ALLAN-MYO.—Town in Thayet-myo district, British Burma. Lat. $19^{\circ} 21' 25''$, long. $95^{\circ} 17' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5825. Close to the Burmese frontier.

ALLAPUR.—See ALÁPUR.

ALLATORI.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

ALLEH.—Town in the Poona district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 11'$, long. $74^{\circ} 5'$.

ALLEMBADY.—See ALAMBARÁI.

ALLEPPI (AULAPOLAY, ALLAPALLI).—Port and town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 29' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 22' 31''$. Pop. (1881), 25,754. Second town and most important port in Travancore, whence are exported the coffee and other products of the State. There is a Lighthouse at the entrance to the harbour.

ALI MOHUN, ALLIRAJPUR, or RAJPUR ALI.—See ALI RÁJPUR.

ALI MOHUN.—A town in Málwá, Central India Agency, the chief place of the Native State of the same name. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$.

ALLIGAUM.—See ALIGÁUM.

ALLIGAUM.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 53'$.

ALLIPUR.—See ALÍPUR.

ALLIYARKA TANDA.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $68^{\circ} 48'$.

ALLOWALLIA.—A title belonging to certain Sikh chiefs, whose

possessions on the left bank of the Sutlej were confiscated by the British Government in 1848, in consequence of the non-performance of their feudatory obligations during the Lahore war.

ALLŪR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 5' 21''$. Pop. 5530.

ALLUR.—Town in Raipur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $19^{\circ} 49'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

ALLUR.—Town in Haidarabad State. Lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

ALLUR-KOTTAPATNAM.—Village in Nellore district, Madras; on the coast. Lat. $15^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9' 45''$. Pop. 6991.

ALLYGUNJ.—See ALIGANJ.

ALLYGURH.—See ALÍGARH.

ALLYPURA, or ALIPORA.—See ALÍPURA.

ALLYPUR PUTTI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Mainpuri district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 14,463.

ALMACUR.—Town in Karnul district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

ALMELEH.—Town in Sholapur district, Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$.

ALMOD.—State (twenty-nine villages) in the Mahádeo Hills, in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 23' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 25''$. Area, 52 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3133.

ALMORA.—District in Kumáun, N.W.P. Area, 6000 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 493,641. Also tahsil. Pop. (1881), 284,386.

ALMORA.—Town and headquarters of Kumáun district, N.W.P., and a municipality. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35' 16''$, long. $79^{\circ} 41' 16''$. Pop. (1881), 7390. Situate on the crest of a ridge 5494 feet above the sea.

ALO-DAW-RA.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5476.

ALORNA.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1986.

ALOT.—Town in Dewás State (Málwá), Central India Agency. Lat. $23^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.

ALSIR.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$.

ALUKNUNDA.—See ALAKNANDA.

ALUMKHAN (ALAMKHAN).—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$, long. $70^{\circ} 49'$.

ALUMPARVA.—Town in Chingalpat district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 17'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

ALUN.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. 1634.

ALUNG.—Town in Baroda State. Lat. $21^{\circ} 23'$, long. $72^{\circ} 9'$.

ALUNIAWAS.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$.

ALUR.—Town in Bellary District, Madras. Pop. (1871), 1694.

ALUR.—Village in Hassan district, Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 59' N.$, long. $76^{\circ} 3' E.$ Pop. (1871), 721.

ALUR.—Taluk in Bellary district, Madras. Area, 677 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 94,282.

ALUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 70.

ALVAR TINNEVELLI.—See ALVARKURICHCHI.

ALVARKURICHCHI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 47' 45''$ N., long. $77^{\circ} 25' 45''$ E. Pop. (1871), 6015. On the right bank of the Chindinthura river, nineteen miles south-east of Tinneveli.

ALV-ARTIRUNAGARI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5956.

ALWA (ALAVA).—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay. Area, 6 square miles. The Chief pays tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

ALWAR.—State in Rájputána. See ULWUR.

ALWAYE.—Town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 6' 50''$ N., long. $76^{\circ} 23' 31''$ E. Pop. (1871), 2761. The sanitarium of Cochin.

ALWAYE.—River in Cochin State, Madras, a branch of the Peryár.

ALWUR.—See ULWUR.

ALYUNNUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

AMAIN or AMYNE.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$.

AMAIT.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $73^{\circ} 58'$.

AMALAPURAM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Latitude $16^{\circ} 34' 20''$ N., long. $82^{\circ} 2' 40''$ E. Pop. (1881), 8623.

AMALNAIR.—Town in Ahmádnagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 21'$.

AMALNER.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 1' 45''$ N., long. $75^{\circ} 7' 15''$ E. Pop. (1881), 7627. Area of subdivision, 527 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,986.

AMALYARA.—Town and tributary State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$ — $23^{\circ} 21'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 44'$ — $73^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1872), 10,661. The Chief pays tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

AMANAT.—River, falling into the North Koel river, Bengal.

AMANIGANJ.—Village in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 1600. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 36'$.

AMANIGANJHAT.—Chief silk mart in Maldah district, Bengal.

AMANPUR.—Tháná in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 29,592.

AMARAH.—Village in Rai Bareli district, Oudh, near the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$.

AMARAPURA.—A town of Independent Burma, and capital of the country prior to 1860. Lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$, long. $73^{\circ} 4'$. Contains a celebrated temple faced with 250 pillars of gilt wood; there is also a large bronze statue of Buddha.

AMARAPURAM.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 8'$ N., long. $77^{\circ} 1' 15''$ E. Pop. (1881), 3105.

AMARIA.—Tháná in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 31,529.

AMARKANTAK.—Mountain, with Hindu temples and waterfalls, in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Close to one temple is a basin, inclosed with masonry, and about eight yards long and six wide, whence flows water, considered the head of the Nerbudda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40' 15''$, long. $81^{\circ} 48' 15''$.

AMARNATH.—Village (with temple remarkable for its antiquity) in Tanna district, Bombay.

AMARPATAN.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency. Lat. $24^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 3'$.

AMARPUR.—Town in Nepál State. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $86^{\circ} 47'$.

AMARPUR.—Tháná in Bhágalpur district, Bengal. Area, 294 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 208,508.

AMAULI.—Tháná in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,098.

AMBA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency. Lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$.

AMBA.—River rising on the western declivity of the Western Ghats; falls into the Indian Ocean a little south of Bombay.

AMBA BHAVANI (AMBA BHOWANI).—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $24^{\circ} 22'$, long. $72^{\circ} 51'$.

AMBABARI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 111.

AMBAGARH CHAUKI.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces, between lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$ — $20^{\circ} 51' 30''$, and long. $80^{\circ} 31' 15''$ — $80^{\circ} 52'$. Area, 208 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,854.

AMBAGÜR.—See AMBAGARH CHAUKI.

AMBAH.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $18^{\circ} 44'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

AMBAHTA (AMBAITA or UMBUHTUH).—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 51' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 22' 35''$. Area, 55 acres. Pop. (1881), 6392.

AMBAJI-DURGA.—Hill in Kolár district, Mysore State, 4399 feet. Lat. $13^{\circ} 23' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 3' 25''$.

AMBAJIPETTA.—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 3657.

AMBALA.—See UMBALLA.

AMBARNATH.—See AMARNÁTH.

AMBASAMUDRAM (ANANDASAMUNDRUM).—Town and taluk in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. of town $8^{\circ} 42' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 29' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 8770. Area of taluk, 300 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 163,215.

AMRATIPETTA (AMBATEBETTA).—Hill in the Western Gháts, Coorg.

AMBATMURI.—Pass in South Kánara district, Madras; between $13^{\circ} 0' 45''$ and $13^{\circ} 4' \text{ lat.}$, and between $75^{\circ} 29' 15''$ and $75^{\circ} 33' 45'' \text{ long.}$

AMBATTI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 100.

AMBAULIM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 651.

AMBEANHULLI.—Village in North Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 31'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$.

AMBECHOGVOL.—Village in Satrai district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 66.

AMBEDEM-BUSURUCO.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 120.

AMBELI.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 149.

AMBER.—Ancient, but now decayed, capital of Jáipur (Jeypore) State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 52' 50''$. Four miles from the present capital, Jáipur. The old palace (commenced A.D. 1600) is a very fine specimen of Rajput architecture.

AMBER.—Pargana in Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 61,135.

AMBEREM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 67.

AMBERWARRA.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

AMBGAON.—Town and pargana in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 38' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 59' 45''$. Area of pargana with its dependent Zamíndáris, 1212 sq. miles.

AMBGAON.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$.

AMBLI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1504.

AMBOH.—Town in Keunjhar State, Orissa. Lat. $21^{\circ} 7'$, long. $86^{\circ} 14'$.

AMBOLI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 240.

AMBOOR.—See **AMBÚR**.

AMBORA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

AMBOYNA.—An island in the Eastern Archipelago, restored to the Dutch in 1814. The town is in lat. $3^{\circ} 35'$, long. 128° .

AMBULUPALI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 23'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24' 30''$. Pop. 2879.

AMBUR, AMBURDRUG.—Town (railway station) in North Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 50' 25''$, long. $78^{\circ} 44' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 10,390. A centre of trade.

AMBURPET.—Town in Salem district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 47' 15''$, long. $78^{\circ} 45' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 7159.

AMER.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5036.

AMERCOTE.—See **UMARKOT**.

AMETHI.—Pargana (in tahsíl of same name) in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $82^{\circ} 2'$. Area, 299 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 159,618. Contains, amongst others, the estate of Rája Madhu Singh, consisting of 318 villages, and paying a land revenue to the British Government of nearly £20,000. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 198,734.

AMETHIR DUNGAR.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45' 20''$, long. $81^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1881), 5654.

AMGAON.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2492.

AMGAON.—Chiefship in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 144 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 27,524.

AMGAON.—Town in Chiefship of same name, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2074.

AMHERA.—Tháná in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 31,757.

AMHERST, or JUGGU ISLAND.—Situate off the southern extremity of the island of Ramri, British Burma. Its greatest length is about six miles; its width about half as much.

AMHERST.—District in Tenasserim division, British Burma; between lat. $14^{\circ} 59'$ — $17^{\circ} 51'$, and long. $97^{\circ} 30'$ — $98^{\circ} 53'$. Area, 15,189

sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 301,086. Bounded on the north by the Salwín and Kyúniek rivers; on the east by the Daunat Mountains; on the south by the Ma-hlwai hills; and on the west by the Gulf of Martaban. The capital is Maulmain. The teak forests are important. Obtained by conquest in the first (A.D. 1820) and second (A.D. 1853) Burmese wars. The administrative Headquarters of the district are at Maulmain.

AMHERST.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma, situate on the Wakharú river, in lat. $16^{\circ} 4' 40''$, long. $97^{\circ} 35' 30''$. Originally the capital of the district, but in 1827 the Headquarters were transferred to Maulmain.

AMI.—River of Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., falling into the Rápti.

AMILEA.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$

AMILEA.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 24'$.

AMIL GOT.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay, near a ferry over the Indus. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $68^{\circ} 56'$.

AMINAGUR (AMINNAGRA).—Town in Mánbhur district, Bengal, on the right bank of the river Kasai. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$, long. $86^{\circ} 51'$.

AMINDIVI ISLANDS.—See LACCADIVES.

AMINGAD.—Town in Kaládgi district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3' 30''$, long. 76° . Pop. (1872), 7314.

AMINGURH.—See AMINGAD.

AMIR KHAN'S POSSESSIONS.—See TONK.

AMIRGANJ.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $91^{\circ} 21'$.

AMIRGAON (AMEERGONG).—Town in Noakháli district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $91^{\circ} 21'$.

AMJAR.—River of Jhaláwar State, Rájputána, flows into the Au, a tributary of the Káli Sind.

AMJHERA.—State in Málwá, Central India Agency; between lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$ — $22^{\circ} 47'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 40'$ — $75^{\circ} 15'$. Area, 584 sq. miles.

AMJHERA.—Capital of Amjhera State, Central India Agency. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

AMLA.—Town in the Dhar State. Lat. 23° , long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

AMLA MATIA.—Pargana in Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6758.

AMLI.—Town in the Udáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 20'$.

AMLIARA.—State in Mahí Kántha, Bombay. Population (1881), 12,437. The Chief pays a tribute of 316 rupees to the Gáekwár.

AMMALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 49.

AMMANAIKUR.—See AMMAYANÁYAKANUR.

AMMANIMA CHUT.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$.

AMMAPETAI.—Town in Salem district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 9' 15''$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1881), 7003.

AMMATTI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1314.

AMMAYANAYAKANUR.—State in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

AMMENAİKAM.—Village in Madura district, Madras, and station for the Pulni Hills on railway.

AMNEIR.—See **AMNER**.

AMNER.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar. Pop. (1867), 1800.

AMNER.—Town in Nágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

AMNER or **JILPI-AMNER.**—Dismantled fort in Ellichpur district, Berar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 31' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 49' 30''$.

AMOD.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Broach district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 59' 30'$, long. $72^{\circ} 56' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5822. The residence of a Thákur, who owns 21,214 acres of land with a rent-roll of about £8000 per annum. Area of subdivision, 176 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 39,641.

AMONA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 447.

AMONA.—Village in Bicholm district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1391.

AMORHA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, long. $82^{\circ} 27'$.

AMORHA.—Pargana in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 190,445.

AMOSI.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh. Pop. about 2350.

AMPTA (**AMPATA** or **OMPTA**).—Town in Húglí district, Bengal; on the river Dámodar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 3' 12''$. Pop. (1869), 3460.

AMRABAD.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $16^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

AMRAOTI.—District of Berar, between lat. $20^{\circ} 25'$ — $21^{\circ} 36' 45''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 15' 30''$ — $78^{\circ} 29' 30''$. Bounded on the north by Ellichpur district, on the east by the river Wárdhá, on the south by Básim and Wún districts, and on the west by Akola and Ellichpur districts. Area, 2759 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 575,328. The river Púrna flows through the district.

AMRAOTI.—Town and municipality in Berar; headquarters of district of same name. Lat. $20^{\circ} 55' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 47' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 23,550. A branch (State) railway of six miles joins the town with the Great Indian Peninsula line at Badnera. Headquarters of Amráoti district, and of the Commissionership of East Berar.

AMRAOTI.—Taluk (in district of same name) in Berar. Area, 672 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 163,456.

AMRAPUR.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay. Area, $1\frac{3}{4}$ sq. miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $71^{\circ} 6'$.

AMRAPUR.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

AMRAULI or **UMRAULI.**—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.

AMRAVATI.—River in Coimbatore and Trichinopoli districts, Madras; nearly exhausted by irrigation works; falls into the Káveri (Cauvery).

AMRAVATI.—Town in Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 34' 45''$, long. $80^{\circ} 24' 21''$. Pop. (1871), 2155. For account of the famous Buddhist tope, see Mr. Fergusson's *History of Indian Architecture*.

AMRAVATI, or **CHATIA HILL.**—Hill and remains of fort in Cuttack district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $86^{\circ} 5'$.

AMREE.—See **AMRI**.

AMRELI (AMREELI, or UMRETLEE).—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda State, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $71^{\circ} 15' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 13,642. Area of district, 1560 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 147,468. There is also a Mahal of the same name. Area, 319 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 40,673.

AMRI.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10' 30''$, long. $68^{\circ} 3' 30''$. Pop. 867.

AMRITA BAZAR (or MAGURA).—Village in Jessor district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$, long. $89^{\circ} 6'$. The Bengali newspaper, "Amritá Bázár Patrika," is published weekly in this village.

AMRITSAR (AMRITSIR or UMRITSUR).—Division of the Punjab, including the Amritsar, Gurdaspur, and Siálkot districts. Lying between lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$ — $33^{\circ} 50' 30''$, and long. $74^{\circ} 14' 45''$ — $75^{\circ} 44' 30''$. Area, 5354 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,729,109.

AMRITSAR (AMRITSIR or UMRITSUR).—District in Amritsar division, Punjab. Between lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$ — $32^{\circ} 13'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 24'$ — $75^{\circ} 27'$. Area, 1574 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 893,266. Bounded on the north-west by the river Ravi, on the north-east by the district of Gurdáspur, on the south-east by the river Beas, and on the south-west by the district of Lahore.

AMRITSAR.—City in Amritsar district, Punjab, and headquarters of the district and division. Lat. $31^{\circ} 37' 15''$, long. $74^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 151,896. The religious capital of the Sikhs. Founded by Guru Rám Dás, their apostle, in 1574.

AMRITSAR.—Tahsíl of Amritsar district. Between lat. $31^{\circ} 28' 15''$ — $31^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 44' 30''$ — $75^{\circ} 26' 15''$. Area, 550 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 430,418.

AMROHA.—Ancient town and municipality (also the tahsíl in which it is) in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 31' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 36,145. Area of tahsíl, 251 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 174,014.

AMROHA.—Tháná in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 120,653.

AMSIN.—Pargana in Faizábád district, Oudh. Area, 107 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,378.

AMSOT.—Tháná in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4155.

AMTA.—Tháná in Howrah district, Bengal. Area, 103 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,968.

AMUD.—Village in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

AMULNAIR.—See **AMALNER**.

AMUR KASBA.—Tháná in Purniah district, Bengal. Area, 285 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 124,889.

AMURA BHAURIARI.—Village in Champáran district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $84^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1872), 7031.

AMURGURH.—Fortress in Kashmír State, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 57'$, long. $74^{\circ} 18'$.

AMURNATH.—Cave amidst the mountains bounding Kashmír State, on the north-east. Believed by the Hindus to be the residence of the deity Siva. Lat. $34^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 49'$.

AMWA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $84^{\circ} 16' 15''$. Pop. (1872), 6150. Area, 145 acres.

AN (AENG).—River in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; flows into Combermere Bay.

AN (AENG).—Town (and township) in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; on the river of same name. There is here a pass over the Arakan Yoma mountains, from Arakan to Independent Burma. Lat. $19^{\circ} 49' 30''$, long. $94^{\circ} 4' 45''$. Pop. (1875), 1528. Area of township, 2833 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 20,631.

ANAGAON.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $18^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

ANAGUNDI.—See VIJAYANAGAR.

ANAHADGARH.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5449.

ANAJI.—Town in Mysore State. Lat. $14^{\circ} 28'$, long. $76^{\circ} 7'$.

ANAKAPALLE (ANAKAPILLI).—Town (also taluk and estate) in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Town is on the river Sárádánadi. Lat. $17^{\circ} 41' 20''$, long. $83^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. (1881), 13,341. Population of taluk (1871), 165,499. The estate consists of sixteen villages, paying a tribute to the British Government of £3076 per annum.

ANAMALAI HILLS.—Hills and mountain region, in Coimbatore district and Travancore State, Madras; between lat. $10^{\circ} 13' 45''$ — $10^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 52' 30''$ — $77^{\circ} 23'$.

ANAMALAI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 59' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 22,293.

ANAMASAMUDRAPET.—Village in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 41' 40''$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$. The mosque is of great antiquity, and the scene of an annual festival which lasts nine days.

ANAN-SAW.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 270 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4418.

ANAND.—Town in Káira district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 0' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 9271. Station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

ANAND.—Subdivision in Káira district, Bombay. Area, 243 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 154,118.

ANANDPUR.—Town in Kahlur State. Lat. $31^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 36'$.

ANANDPUR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a tribute to the British Government of £71 10s. per annum.

ANANDPUR.—Town and municipality in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1881), 5878. The centre of great annual religious fairs.

ANANDPUR.—Village in Midnapur district, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 41' 50''$, long. $87^{\circ} 35' 30''$.

ANANTAGIRI.—Village in Vizagapatam district, Madras; 3111 feet high. Containing the residence of the Raja of Vizianagram. Pop. 250.

ANANTAPUR.—Town in Shimoga district, Mysore State. Lat. $14^{\circ} 4' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 15' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 711.

ANANTAPUR.—Taluk in Bellary district, Madras. Area, 789 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 101,558. A centre of irrigation.

ANANTAPUR.—Town and municipality in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 40' 58''$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1881), 4907.

ANANTAPUR.—Shrine in Cuddapah district, Madras, and scene of

the Gangá Játra festival, where the blood of buffaloes and goats runs in streams over the holy ground.

ANANTAPUR.—District in Madras. Pop. (1881), 599,899.

ANANTASAGARAM.—The ancient name of Handé Anantapur; a town in the Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

ANANTASAGARAM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 34' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 26' 30''$. Pop. 3086. Contains a fine mosque and a tank built in A.D. 1522 of a peculiar construction.

ANANTAWARAM.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $17^{\circ} 21'$, long. $81^{\circ} 16'$.

ANAULA.—Pargana in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 78,941.

ANCHITTAI-DURGAM.—Hill and fort in Salem district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45' 45''$.

ANCHITTY.—See ANCHITTAI-DURGAM.

ANDA.—Tháná in Bánkurá district, Bengal. Area, 329 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 119,321.

ANDAGOVE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 245.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.—Group on east side of Bay of Bengal, forming part of an Archipelago stretching from Cape Negrais in Burma to Sumatra; between lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ — $13^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $92^{\circ} 15'$ — $93^{\circ} 15'$. Contain Great Andaman group (including North Andaman, fifty-one miles long; Middle Andaman, fifty-nine miles; South Andaman, forty-nine miles; Rutland Island, eleven miles), and Little Andaman Group (including Little Andaman, twenty-eight miles long), and many surrounding islands. Capital, Port Blair, on South Andaman. Area, 880 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,628. The convict-settlement for all India, and scene of Lord Mayo's murder on 8th February, 1872.

ANDANIPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 78.

ANDAR.—Ghát in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 20' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 4' 30''$.

ANDARI (ANDARY).—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

ANDAW (Sacred Double Tooth).—Famous pagoda in Sandoway district, British Burma. Lat. $18^{\circ} 27' 15''$, long. $94^{\circ} 28'$. Supposed to have been built in A.D. 761, to hold the tooth of Gautama Buddha.

ANDHARGAON.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2917.

ANDHIARI.—Tháná in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 58,681.

ANDHRA.—Estate in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 45''$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1871), 7872.

ANDIPATTI.—Hills in Madura district, Madras. Lat. of chief peak $9^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44' 30''$.

ANDIPATTI.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. 10° , long. $77^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1871), 7684. There is a pagoda endowed by the British Government to the extent of £24 per annum.

ANDIYAR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 34' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 37' 45''$; pop. (1871) 6135.

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

ANDRHA.—Ancient name of a kingdom on the east coast of India, capital Warangal.

ANDRYTI.—Rapid mountain torrent in Bashahr State, Punjab, rising in lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$. It appears to be mentioned by Hodgson under the name of Indravati.

ANDUR.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $84^{\circ} 22''$.

ANDURI.—Town in Wárdhá district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

ANEAMSAGUR—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $18^{\circ} 9'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

ANECHAUKEUR.—Toll station in Coorg, Southern India, on the road through the Western Gháts, by which a large portion of the produce of the State passes down to the Malabar coast. The traffic returns for 1874–75 give a total of 13,099 carts and 16,408 pack bullocks.

ANEKAL.—Taluk in Bangalore district, Mysore. Lat. (centre) $12^{\circ} 42' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$. Area, 178 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 55,895.

ANEKAL.—Town and municipality in Bangalore district, Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 42' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1871), 6612.

ANGADIPURAM—Town in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 58' 55''$, long. $76^{\circ} 16' 51''$. Pop. (1871), 7644.

ANGADDYPURAM.—See **ANGADIPURAM**.

ANGARBARI.—Peak of Saranda Hills, Singbhúm district, Bengal; height 2137 feet. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 37' 30''$.

ANGEVIDA.—Island in Portuguese India. Area, 1.5 sq. miles. Pop. 97.

ANGEY KYOUNG.—A long and narrow island, off the coast of Arakan, British Burma. Lat. $19^{\circ} 47'$ — $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $93^{\circ} 10'$.

ANGHAD.—Taluka in Rewá Kántha, Bombay. Area, $3\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles.

ANGHARAH.—Town in Nepál State. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

ANGOOL.—See **ANGUL**.

ANGRAZABAD.—See **ENGLISH BÁZÁR**.

ANG-TONG.—Town in Siam, on left bank of Menam river.—Lat. $15^{\circ} 35'$, long. $101^{\circ} 20'$.

ANGTSU.—Town in Nepál State. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$.

ANGUL.—State (forfeited to British Government) in Orissa Tributary Mahals, Bengal. Between lat. $20^{\circ} 32' 5''$ — $21^{\circ} 10' 55''$, and long. $84^{\circ} 18' 10''$ — $85^{\circ} 42' 45''$. Area, 881 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 101,903.

ANGUL.—Village, and capital of State, Orissa, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 47' 50''$, long. $85^{\circ} 1' 26''$.

AN GYI.—Township in Rangoon district, British Burma. Between lat. $16^{\circ} 18'$ — $16^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $95^{\circ} 54'$ — $96^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 600 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 75,147. Capital is Twante.

ANHUT.—See **AMHERST ISLAND**.

ANI or **URNI.**—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

ANIAH.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

ANIGIRI.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay. Lat. $15^{\circ} 25'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.

ANIKUL.—Town in Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.

ANJANAGERIBETTAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 548.

ANJANGAON.—Town and municipality in Ellichpur district, Berar, on the Shánur river. Lat. $21^{\circ} 10' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 20' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 9842. Noted in history as the scene of the Treaty (1803) which crushed the power of the Mahrattas.

ANJANGAON BARI.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar. Pop. (1867), 3123.

ANJANWEL.—Port in Ratnágiri district, Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 33'$, long. $73^{\circ} 13'$.

ANJAR.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 5' 45'$, long. $70^{\circ} 9' 45'$. Pop. (1881), 12,584.

ANJE-DIVA or **ANJADIPA.**—An island distant upwards of two miles from the coast of North Kánara. About a mile in length, and possessed by the Portuguese. Lat. $14^{\circ} 45'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

ANJENGAUM or **UNJENGAUM.**—See ANJANGAON.

ANJENGO.—Town in Malabar district (but enclosed with the territory of Travancore State), Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 2410.

ANJLI.—Town in Wárdhá district, Central Provinces; on the Dhám river. Pop. (1881), 2530.

ANJINAD.—Valley and mountain district of Travancore State, Madras. Area, 231 sq. miles.

ANJUNA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 7156.

ANJUNEM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 133.

ANKANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 97.

ANKEWALLIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; consists of three villages, with two independent tribute payers. Estimated revenue (1876), £1486; tribute paid to the British Government, £130.

AN-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 481 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3036.

ANKLESWAR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Broach district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 37' 58''$, long. $73^{\circ} 2' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 9535. A station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. There is also a subordinate Judge's Court and Post Office. Area of subdivision, 294 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 65,054.

ANKOLA.—Port (in subdivision of same name) in North Kánara district, Bombay. Lat. $14^{\circ} 39' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 20' 55''$. Area of subdivision, 367 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 34,189.

ANKRI.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

AN-LET-WAI.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 1200 sq. miles. Pop. (1876–77), 2105.

AN-LET-YA.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Pop. 3469.

ANNADARARUPAD.—Town in Godávari, in the British district of Rájáhmahendri, of Madras. Lat. $17^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

ANNAMARAZPET.—Village in Vizagapatam district, Madras; once the residence of a branch of the Vizianagram family, by whom Srí Venugopála Swámí was established here and a large pagoda built. Endowment £363, derived from land.

ANNANTAGHERRI.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $17^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

ANNANTAPUR.—See ANANTAPUR.

ANNAVARAM.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. 83° .

ANNAWUTTI.—Town in Mysore State. Lat. $14^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$.

ANNIGERI.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay. Lat. $15^{\circ} 24' 52''$, long. $75^{\circ} 28' 31''$. Pop. (1872), 7098.

ANNUTRAM.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.

ANOOPSHUHUR.—See ANÚPSHAHR.

ANOPGARH.—See ANUPGARH.

ANOUK-BHET.—Township in Tavoy district, British Burma, containing the large sweet-water lake Hien-tsai, fifteen miles long and from six to eight broad. Pop. (1876), 26,732.

ANTA DHARA.—Pass in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; leading to Thibet; elevation, 17,500 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$. For eleven months of the year the pass is covered with snow.

ANTAURAH.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

ANTORA.—Port in Colába district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 18' 30''$.

ANTRAVEDI.—Shrine in Godávari district, Madras; at mouth of Vasishta branch of Godávari river. During the Kalyánam festival, which lasts five days, as many as 20,000 pilgrims visit the sacred temple.

ANTRI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Close to this spot the celebrated battle of Punnar was fought (Dec. 1843), when the Marhattas were totally defeated by the British troops, under General Grey. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

ANUMAKONDA.—Ancient capital of the kings of Warangal.

ANUNDPUR.—A town in the native state of Jutt, one of the Sátára jaghires, distant S.E. from Sátára eighty-nine miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 54'$, long. $75^{\circ} 9'$.

ANUNDPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$, long. $87^{\circ} 30'$.

ANUPGARH (ANOPGURH).—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 26'$.

ANUPSHAHR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name), in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 8234. Area of tahsíl, 448 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 213,294. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 67,820.

ANWARGANJ.—Tháná in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,905.

ANWULKHERA or UMURKHERA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

AONGTHA.—Town in Independent Burma. Lat. $22^{\circ} 39'$, long. $94^{\circ} 58'$.

AONLA (AONLAGANJ, AOUNLAH).—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 16' 25''$, long. $79^{\circ} 12' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 13,108. On a branch of the river Aril. Area of

tahsil, 308 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 197,636. Also tháná in same district. Pop. (1881), 69,353. And pargana. Pop. (1881), 81,808.

AOUGASI.—Town in Bándá, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

AOUNG or **AUN.**—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 38'$.

AOUNLAH.—See **AONLA.**

API.—Town in Nepál State. Lat. 30° , long. 81° .

APPARAUPETT.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $19^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

APPECHERLU (APPICHERLA).—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 3069.

APPEKONDU (APPKONDA, SOMESWARADU).—Village in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. 753.

APPUSHETTALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 44.

APPUWA.—Village in Arakan, British Burma. Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $93^{\circ} 1'$.

APTA.—Town in Tháná (Tanna) district, Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $73^{\circ} 12'$.

APTI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 210.

ARABUL.—Waterfall in Kashmir State, on the Veshau, tributary of the Jhelum. Lat. $33^{\circ} 37'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

ARACHALUR.—Village in Coimbatore district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 6599.

ARACHI.—Town in Salem district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

ARAIL.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 56'$. Area of tahsil, 249 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 124,094.

ARAKAN.—Division of British Burma, situate between the sea and the Arakan Yoma Mountains; it contains four districts—Arakan Hill Tracts, Akyab, Kyouk-hpyú, and Sandoway, with an area of 14,526 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 587,518. Headquarters of Commissioner are at Akyab.

ARAKAN (CITY).—See **MRO-HOUNG.**

ARAKAN.—River flowing into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$, long. $92^{\circ} 57'$.

ARAKAN HILL TRACTS.—District in Arakan division, British Burma. Between lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$ — $22^{\circ} 29'$, and long. $92^{\circ} 44'$ — $93^{\circ} 52'$. Area, 1015 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,499. Bounded on the north and east by unexplored regions towards Manipur and Independent Burma; on the south by the Akyab district, on the west by the Chittagong district. The Kúladan, the chief river, is navigable 120 miles above Akyab, beyond which there are numerous rapids and shallows. The district, which was originally within the jurisdiction of Akyab, was made a separate division in 1865, and placed under a Superintendent, aided by an assistant.

ARAKAN YOMA (or ROMA).—Mountains separating Arakan division, British Burma, from Independent Burma. Highest peak, 7100 feet. The chief pass, called Aeng, is upwards of 4000 feet in height.

ARAL.—River, by which Lake Manchhar discharges its waters into the Indus (in Karáchi district).

ARALLY.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 852.

ARAMBOL.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2127.

ARAMERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1108.

ARAN.—River extending about 100 miles through the Básim district, Berar, and falling into the Penganga at Chinta.

ARANG.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; on the Mahánadí river. Pop. (1881), 4608.

ARAPETTU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 314.

ARARAJ.—Village in Champáran district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 42' 15''$. 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 $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; diameter at the base, 41·8 inches, at the top, 37·6 inches.

ARARIYA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Purniah district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9' 15''$, long. $87^{\circ} 32' 56''$. Pop. (1872), 1498. Area of subdivision, 1044 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 401,679. Also tháná. Area, 431 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 200,012.

ARASALAR.—A mouth of the Cauvery (Káveri) in Tanjore district, Madras. Falls into the sea at Kárikal. Lat. $10^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

ARASINAGUPPE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 21.

ARAU.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

ARAUN.—See ARÁN.

ARAVA KURICHI (ARAVACOOORCHY).—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 46' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1871), 10,764.

ARAVALLI HILLS.—Range of mountains in Rájputána, traversing the Rájput States and the district of Ajmere-Mhairwára from south-west to north-east. Length of range, 300 miles; breadth varying from six to 60 miles; average height, 1000–3000 feet, the highest point being Mount Abu (5650 feet), the summer residence of the Governor-General's Agent, Rájputána.

ARAVATTOKKALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 613.

ARAVULLI.—See ARAVALLI.

ARAWUD.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

ARAZI.—Municipality in Karáchi, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $67^{\circ} 49'$. Pop. (1872), 2039.

ARCOT, NORTH.—District in Madras; between lat. $12^{\circ} 21'$ — $14^{\circ} 10' 45''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 14' 45''$ — $80^{\circ} 13'$. Area, 1256 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,817,814. Bounded on the west by Mysore State, on the south by Salem, on the east by Chingleput, and on the north by Cuddapah and Nellore. The chief mountains are the Eastern Ghats, the Nagari Hills, the Jawádi range. The principal river is the Pálár. Chief town, Vellore; Wállájápet and Arcot are also cities of note. The district, which passed into the possession of the British between the years 1792–1801, is administered by a Collector-Magistrate, and staff.

ARCOT.—Town (in taluk of same name) in North Arcot district, Madras, included in the cession of the Carnatic to the British in 1801. Lat. $12^{\circ} 55' 23''$, long. $79^{\circ} 24' 14''$. Pop. (1881), 10,718. Historically famous, especially for the defence by Clive in 1751. The railway station of Arcot is five miles distant. The European station is called Ranipet. The Prince of Arcot is the first native nobleman in Madras, and has a salute of 15 guns. Pop. of taluk (1871), 157,391.

ARCOT, SOUTH.—District in Madras; between lat. $11^{\circ} 10' 30''$ — $12^{\circ} 38' 30''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 33' 30''$ — $80^{\circ} 2' 15''$. Area, 4873 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,814,738. Bounded on the north by Chingleput and North Arcot districts, on the east by the sea, on the south by Trichinopoly district, and on the west by Salem district. The chief mountains are the Kalráyan and Jawádi ranges. Chief rivers, the Coleroon, Vellar, and Parávanár. Chief town, Cuddalore; also Chidamburam and Porto Novo. In the eighteenth century South Arcot was the scene of the memorable struggles between the French and English forces; indeed, in 1758, Cuddalore and other towns were more than once captured by the former power, and recovered again by the British. Pondicherry, which at the time was in the hands of the East India Company, was restored to the French in 1785, and remains to this day one of their possessions in the East. The district is administered by a Collector and Magistrate, with the usual staff.

ARCULGODE.—See ARKALGAD.

ARDABAK.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal.

ARDANJI.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

ARDYSIR.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 38'$, long. $70^{\circ} 50'$.

AREHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 60.

AREKADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 580.

AREYUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 80.

ARGAUM.—Town in Akola district, Berar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$. Near here, Sir A. Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) defeated the Marhattas on 28th Nov. 1803. A medal commemorative of this campaign was struck in 1851.

ARHAR NARWARGAON.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2035.

ARIADHA.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $88^{\circ} 25'$.

ARIAKOD.—Town in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 14' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 3' 21''$. Pop. (1871), 5089. Situated on the south bank of the Beypore river.

ARIAKUPUM.—Fort in the French territory of Pondicherry, in South Arcot district, Madras; situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the town in question. Lat. $11^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

ARIAL KHAN.—River of Bengal, between lat. $22^{\circ} 37' 30''$ — $23^{\circ} 26'$, and long. $90^{\circ} 7' 30''$ — $90^{\circ} 33' 45''$, in Farádpur and Bákarganj districts.

ARIANCUPAN.—See ARIÁKUPUM.

ARIANKAVU.—Village, pass, and shrine in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 58' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 11' 15''$.

ARIAPAD.—Shrine in Travancore State, Madras, to which devotees repair annually in April. Lat. $9^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29' 51''$.

ARIJAU.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $68^{\circ} 9'$.

ARING or **AURUNG.**—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. The scene of Holkar's defeat by the British under General Lake, on 7th Oct. 1804. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

ARING.—Tháná in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 18,974.

ARIPADGA.—Town in Arakan, British Burma. Lat. $21^{\circ} 6'$, long. $92^{\circ} 33'$.

ARIPUR or **HARIPUR.**—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, long. $84^{\circ} 2'$.

ARISILLAR.—See **ARASALÁR.**

ARJI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 997.

ARJUNI.—Estate in the Bhandára district, Central Provinces (10 villages). Area, 21 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1516.

ARJUNPUR.—Village between Hardoi district, Oudh, and Farrukh-ábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1869), 2469.

ARKAIRY.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

ARKALGAD.—Town and municipality in Hassan district, Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 3923.

ARKANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 25.

ARKAVATI.—River in Mysore State, falling into the Cauvery (Káveri).

ARKONAM (ARCONUM).—Town in North Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 5' 15''$, long. $79^{\circ} 42' 56''$. Pop. (1881), 3220. The junction station of the South-West, North-West, and Carnatic Railways.

ARMEGHON (ARMAGON, ARMEGON, ARUMUGAM).—Shoal and lighthouse on the coast of Madras, Nellore district. Lat. $13^{\circ} 53'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$. Scene of early English settlement. The lighthouse is 75 feet above high-water mark, being visible for more than twelve miles.—See **DURGARAZAPATAM.**

ARMORI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces, on the Wain-ganga river. Pop. (1881), 5584.

ARMOYAMCOTTA.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

ARNALA (ARNALLA).—Island in Tanna district, Bombay, off the Waitarna river. The fort, then held by the Marhattas, was besieged by General Goddard in 1781.

ARNATMANGALAM.—Village in Madura district, Madras, inhabited by a peculiar race of people known as Arambukutan Vallálas.

ARNI.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

ARNI.—Town (in jágír of same name) in North Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 40' 23''$, long. $79^{\circ} 19' 31''$. Pop. (1881), 4812. Area of jágír, 103,961 acres. Pop. (1871), 77,679. The town formerly contained a fort, now in ruins, which was stormed by Clive in 1751, while later in 1782 Sir Eyre Coote defeated the Mysoreans, aided by the French under the celebrated Lally.

AROR.—Ruined town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay, formerly the capital of the Hindu Rájás of Sind. There is a mosque, which is still an object of veneration. Lat. $27^{\circ} 0' 39''$, long. $68^{\circ} 59'$.

ARPALLI.—Pargana in Chánda district, Central Provinces; between lat. $19^{\circ} 28' 15''$ — $19^{\circ} 49' 45''$, and long. $79^{\circ} 48' 15''$ — $80^{\circ} 11' 30''$. Area, 440 sq. miles.

ARPELLI.—See ARPALLÍ.

ARRACAN.—See ARAKAN.

ARRAH.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name), and headquarters of Sháhábád. A station on the E.I.R. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33' 46''$, long. $84^{\circ} 42' 22''$. Pop. (1881), 42,998. Noteworthy as the scene of a gallant defence during the mutiny of 1857, when a few Englishmen, with a handful of Sikhs, held two buildings against the rebels for eight days, till relieved by Vincent Eyre. Area of subdivision, 915 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 700,273. Also tháná. Area, 354 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 324,902.

ARRAH CANAL.—Branch of the Son Canal system in Sháhábád district, Bengal; 55 miles in length.

ARRIATUR.—Town in Trichinopoli, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 8'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

ARRULL.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$, long. $69^{\circ} 11'$.

ARSIKERE.—Village in Hassan district, Mysore State, containing numerous temples. Lat. $13^{\circ} 18' 38''$, long. $76^{\circ} 17' 41''$.

ARUA.—See OOMRAWUH.

ARUL.—A watercourse, or channel, in Sind, Bombay, proceeding from the south-eastern part of Lake Manchur (an expansion of the Narra), and discharging its water into the Indus, on the western side, about four miles below Sehwan, after a course of upwards of twelve miles. It falls into the Indus in lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $67^{\circ} 55'$.

ARUN.—River of Thibet and Nepál, falls into the Kusi. Its course is about 310 miles.

ARUNDANGI.—Ancient fort and territory in Madura district, Madras; in early times a place of considerable importance.

ARUNDAWULL.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

ARUNG.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. 82° .

ARUPPUKOTAI.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 10,831.

ARUVATTAKLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 328.

ARVALEM.—Village in Bicholm district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 374.

ARVI.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Wárdhá district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 59' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 16' 16''$. Pop. (1881), 8072. Contains a shrine at which both Hindus and Muhammadans worship. Area of subdivision, 877 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 121,136.

ARWAL.—Tháná in Gayá district, Bengal. Area, 224 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 110,435.

ARWAL.—Village in Gayá district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14' 43''$, long. $84^{\circ} 42' 30''$. Formerly the centre of paper manufacture.

ARWAL.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2242.

ARWAPULLI.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

ARWI.—See ARVI.

ARYALUR.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 8' 20''$,

long. $79^{\circ} 6' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 5871. Headquarters of a Deputy Collector and Assistant Magistrate.

ASADPUR.—Pargana in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 61,238.

ASAISH (ASAYASH, called also **KAHISH).**—Village in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 1815.

ASAMAU or **HUSESMAU.**—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

ASANSOL.—Village in Bardwán District, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 42'$, long. $87^{\circ} 1'$. Railway station on the East Indian Railway. Area, 272 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 98,842.

ASARUR—Village in Gujránwála district, Punjab, containing a large mound, with ancient ruins.

ASASUNI.—Village in the district of the Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. The scene of an annual fair. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $89^{\circ} 13'$. Area, 137 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,412.

ASERGARH.—Town in Nimár district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2437.

ASHE-MYOUK.—Township in Tavoy district, British Burma. Pop. 18,061.

ASHE-TOUNG.—Township in Tavoy district, British Burma. Pop. 17,943.

ASHTA.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $19^{\circ} 22'$, long. $76^{\circ} 19'$.

ASHTA.—Town in Bhopál State. Lat. 23° , long. $76^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1881), 5793.

ASHTA.—Municipal town in Sátára district, Bombay, where an annual fair is held every June, at which upwards of 5000 persons assemble. Lat. $16^{\circ} 57'$, long. $74^{\circ} 27' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 9548.

ASHTAGRAM.—Division in Mysore State, containing two districts, Mysore and Hassan. Between lat. $11^{\circ} 40'$ — $13^{\circ} 33'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 31'$ — $77^{\circ} 27'$. Area, 4859 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,448,372.

ASHTEH.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $18^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 15'$.

ASHTI or **ASHTA.**—Town in Sholápúr district, Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$.

ASHTI.—Town in Wárdhá district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5245.

ASHWAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 54'$.

ASHWARAUPETTA.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$, $81^{\circ} 11'$.

ASIRGARH.—Fortress in Nimár district, Central Provinces, situate on a spur of the Sápura range. It stands at an elevation of 850 feet, and is a place of great strength: it fell, however, into the hands of General Wellesley in 1803, when it was restored to Sindhia; it was again recaptured in 1819, after a siege of twenty days. It is now garrisoned by British troops. Lat. $21^{\circ} 28' 19''$, long. $76^{\circ} 20' 9''$.

ASIWAN.—Town in Unao district, Oudh, in pargana of the same name. Lat. $26^{\circ} 48' 35''$, long. $80^{\circ} 29' 40''$. Pop. (1869), 5817. Area of pargana, 100 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 60,119.

ASKA (ASIKA).—Town (in an estate of the same name) in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 36' 35''$, long. $84^{\circ} 42' 6''$. Pop. (1881), 3909.

In the town there are large sugar works, under English supervision, employing upwards of 1000 hands.

ASKOT.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 22'$. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 8637.

ASMAH.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $90^{\circ} 53'$.

ASMOLI.—Tháná in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 66,651.

ASOHA.—Village in Unao district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1862), 1251, with only one Muhammadan.

ASOHA PARSANDAN.—Pargana in Unao district, Oudh. Area, 44 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 20,242.

ASOPHGARH.—Village and fort in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

ASOTHAR.—Tháná in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 18,594.

ASPERI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 1772. Railway station on the Madras Railway.

ASPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$.

ASSAGAO.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3356.

ASSAM.—An extensive province at the north-eastern extremity of India, consisting of the valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Barák or Surmá with the mountains between. Between lat. $23^{\circ} 58' 30''$ — $28^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 46'$ — $97^{\circ} 5'$. Area, 46,341 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4,881,426. Headquarters and residence of the Chief Commissioner, Shillong, in the Khási Hills. Assam is bounded on the north by the Himalaya Mountains, the frontier tribes from west to east being successively Bhutiás, Akás, Daphlas, Miris, Abars, and Mishmis; on the north-east by the Mishmi Hills, around the head of the Brahmaputra valley; on the east by unexplored mountain regions on the frontier of Independent Burma, by the Nágá Hills, and Manipur State; on the south by the Lushai Hills, Hill Tipperah State, and the Tipperah district; on the west by Maimansinh and Rangpur districts, Kuch Behar State, and Jalpáigurí district. Assam, which was ceded to the British by the treaty of Yándábu on 24th Feb. 1826, was, together with other districts, constituted into a separate Province under the control of a Chief Commissioner in 1874. The chief industry is the cultivation of tea, of which not less than 19,000,000 lbs. are produced annually.

ASSANPUR.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 19 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 16,116.

ASSAPUR.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency. Lat. $22^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

ASSAYE.—Village in Haidarábád State, close to the Berar frontier. Lat. $20^{\circ} 15' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 56' 15''$. Scene of battle (23rd September, 1803), in which Sir A. Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) defeated the Marhattas under Sindhia and Raghaji Bhonsla. A medal was struck in 1851, to commemorate this triumph.

ASSEAGAUM.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $20^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

ASSIA.—Hills in Cuttack district, Bengal, containing some famous relics of antiquity.

ASSIRGURH.—See ASIRGARH.

ASSODEM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 81.

ASSOLDA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 704.

ASSOLNA.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3856.

ASSONORA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2907.

ASSURILLI.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

ASSYE.—See ASSAYE.

ASUN.—River in Dehra Dun district, N.W.P., falling into the Jumna on the left side, a short distance below Rajghat. The source is in lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$, at an elevation of 2148 feet above the sea. The confluence is in lat. $30^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

ASUN or **AHSIN.**—River in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. It joins the Kuari, which, sixty-five miles lower down, falls into the river Sindh. The total length of course of the Asun is about eighty miles.

ASURGARH FORT.—Ruins in Purniah district, Bengal.

ATA.—Tahsil of Jaláun district, N.W.P., between the Jumna and the Betwa. Area, 444 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 82,003.

ATA.—Tháná in Jálaun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 18,006.

ATAK.—Town, municipality, and fort (in tahsil of same name) in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 53' 15''$, long. $72^{\circ} 16' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 4210. The fort is on a height over the Indus, opposite its junction with the Kábul river. The communication across the Indus is maintained by a bridge of boats for eight months in the year, and for the remaining four by a ferry. Area of tahsil, 568 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 138,752.

ATAL.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 616.

ATALMALICA.—Town in Keunjhar State, Orissa, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 14'$, long. $85^{\circ} 12'$.

ATARI.—Village in Múltán district, Punjab, with interesting ruins.

ATARSUMBA.—District in Amreli division, Baroda State. Area, 90 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 27,847.

ATASARAI.—Village in Patná district, Bengal. Centre of the tobacco trade of Behar. Lat. $25^{\circ} 9'$, long. $85^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1872), 4621.

ATCHAUVERAM.—Village in Tanjore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 1667. A place of historical importance during the middle of the eighteenth century.

ATCHIPORE.—See ACHIPUR.

ATEHA.—Pargana in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Area, 79 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 45,152.

ATER.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency, on the right bank of the Chambal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

ATGAON.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 11,833.

ATHARABANKA.—River in the Twenty-four Parganas district,

Bengal. With other rivers it forms the Matla River, and falls into the Bay of Bengal under that name.

ATHARABANKA.—River in Jessor district, Bengal, twenty miles in length.

ATHARA MURA.—Hills in Hill Tipperah State, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25' - 24^{\circ}$, long. $91^{\circ} 43'$.

ATHARBAN.—Pargana in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 44,653.

ATHAY GYI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 15 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1542.

ATHBARCEM.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1326.

ATHGARH.—State in Orissa, between lat. $20^{\circ} 25' 35'' - 20^{\circ} 41' 35''$, and long. $84^{\circ} 34' 25'' - 85^{\circ} 54'$. Area, 168 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 31,079. Bounded on the north by Dhenkánál State; on the east by Cuttack district; on the south by the Mahánadí river; and on the west by the Tigariá and Dhenkánál States.

ATHGARH.—Village in the state of the same name, containing the Rája's residence. Lat. $20^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 40' 31''$.

ATHGATH.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.

ATHGAWAN.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,419.

ATHIRALA.—Shrine on the Cheyair river, Cuddapah district, Madras, having a small endowment; the pond in this temple is deemed peculiarly holy, and during the festival of Sivárátrí, held in February, many pilgrims repair to the spot.

ATHMALLIK.—Tributary State in Orissa, Bengal; between lat. $10^{\circ} 36' 55'' - 21^{\circ} 5' 30''$, and long. $84^{\circ} 18' 20'' - 84^{\circ} 50' 30''$. Area, 730 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 21,774. Bounded on the north by Rádhákol State, Central Provinces; on the east by Angul State, Bengal; on the south by the Mahánadi river and Bod; and on the west by Sonpur and Rádhákol States, Central Provinces. The Chief pays a tribute of £48 to the British Government.

ATHNI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Belgaum district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 43' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 6' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 11,186. A centre of trade, and chief rural market in Belgaum. Area of subdivision, 787 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 105,961.

ATHUT.—Revenue circle (also river) in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 84 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4528.

ATHUT.—River in Bassein district, British Burma.

ATIA.—Subdivision of Maimansinh district, Bengal, between lat. $23^{\circ} 57' 30'' - 24^{\circ} 49'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 43' - 90^{\circ} 16' 15''$. Area, 1061 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 754,241.

ATKA.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$, long. $85^{\circ} 49'$.

ATMAKUR.—Taluk in Nellore district, Madras. Area, 618 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 103,802. A centre of the indigo trade; also contains some fine temples and mosques.

ATMAKUR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Nellore district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 3424.

- ATNER.**—Town in Betúl district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2429.
- ATOLA.**—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 580.
- ATORNI.**—Village in Agra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.
- AT-PADI.**—Town in the State of Aundh, Sátára district, Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 25' 25''$, long. $74^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1872), 6531.
- ATPARI.**—Town in Sátára district, Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 26'$, long. 75° . Pop. (1881), 5841.
- ATRAFA BALDA.**—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 3438 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 379,748.
- ATRAI.**—River flowing through Dinájpur, Rájsháhí and Pábná districts, Bengal, for a distance of about 250 miles; finally joins the Ganges in the latter district, under the name of the Baral.
- ATRANJI KHERA.**—Mound in Etah district, N.W.P.; abounding in ancient coins and sculptures. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45' 15''$.
- ATRAUBA TELHANI.**—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 56'$.
- ATRAULA.**—Tahsíl in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 556,729.
- ATRAULA.**—Tháná in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 122,596.
- ATRAULI.**—Municipal town (in tahsíl of same name) in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 19' 40''$. Area, 163 acres. Pop. (1881), 14,374. Area of tahsíl, 226,371 acres. Pop. (1881), 146,536. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 72,574.
- ATRAULI.**—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2651.
- ATRAULI.**—Town in Gonda district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5825.
- ATRAULI.**—Tháná in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 57,831.
- ATRAULI.**—Tháná in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 71,715.
- ATRAULIA.**—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 79,153. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 96,026.
- ATRAULIA.**—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $83^{\circ} 1'$.
- ATRI.**—Village and police station in Gayá district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 55' 5''$, long. $85^{\circ} 17' 40''$. Police force, one sub-inspector and nine constables.
- ATROWLI.**—See ATRAULI.
- ATSANTA.**—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 5846.
- A-TSI.**—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1185.
- ATTA.**—Town in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.
- ATTAIA.**—See ATIA.
- ATTANAGAR.**—Town in Rai Bareli district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.
- ATTARAN.**—River in Amherst district, British Burma. Falls into the Maulmain river in lat. $16^{\circ} 31'$, long. $97^{\circ} 44'$, about three miles above the town of Maulmain.
- ATTARAN.**—Town in Amherst district, British Burma. Lat. $16^{\circ} 9'$, long. $98^{\circ} 10'$.
- ATTARI.**—Village in Amritsar district, Punjab. Pop. (1868), 2591. Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- ATTASARAI.**—Tháná in Patná district, Bengal. Area, 117 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,932.
- ATTAURI.**—See ATTÁRI.

ATTIKUPPA.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Hassan district, Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1871), 1616. Area of taluk, 371 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 46,182.

ATTILI.—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 41' 10''$, long. $81^{\circ} 38' 36''$. Pop. (1871), 5878.

ATTOCK.—See **ATAK**.

ATTRI.—See **ATRÁI**.

ATTRI.—Tháná in Gayá district, Bengal. Area, 172 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,516.

ATTURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 379.

ATTURNALLUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 344.

ATUK.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. $71^{\circ} 20'$.

ATUR.—Town (in taluk of the same name) in Salem district, Madras. Captured by the British in 1768. Lat. $11^{\circ} 35' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1881), 8334. Area of taluk, 780 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 164,006. There is a shrine of great sanctity, known as the pagoda of Kari Ramán.

ATUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 37' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 6' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5744.

ATUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. (1871), 7206.

ATURLI.—Village in Bicholm district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 172.

ATUVA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $17^{\circ} 59'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$.

ATWA PIPARIA.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh, between the Kathna and Gumtí rivers, in possession of Fáida Husain Khan. Area, 64 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 10,575.

AUCIMUDI.—Plateau in the Anamalai Hills, Coimbatore district, Madras. Average height above the sea, 7000 feet.

AUCKLAND BAY.—Bay on the coast of Mergui district, British Burma. The entrance is surrounded by islands and rocks, forming the Mergui Archipelago. The centre of the bay is in lat. $12^{\circ} 10'$, long. $98^{\circ} 30'$.

AUGHAD.—Petty State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 55' 40''$, long. $72^{\circ} 13' 30''$. Area, 2 sq. miles. The Chiefs, six in number, pay a tribute of £174 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

AUKLAH.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $20^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

AULAPOLAI or **ALEPPI.**—See **ALEPPI**.

AULATODDI.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$.

AUL (RAJABARI).—Tháná in Cuttack district, Bengal. Area, 388 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,015.

AULDAN.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 13,724.

AUNDH.—State (with capital of same name) in the Sátára Agency, Bombay. Area, 447 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 58,916. Lat. of town, $17^{\circ} 32' 45''$, long. $74^{\circ} 22' 30''$.

AUNDHI.—Chiefship in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 81 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1066.

AUNG.—Tháná in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,605.

AURADA.—A subdivision of the Jáipur Agency, Vizagapatam district, Madras.

AURAG RIVER.—A feeder of the Mahánadi, rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$, flowing in an easterly direction for 100 miles.

AURAIYA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33' 15''$. Area, 93 acres. Pop. (1881), 7299. Area of tahsil, 306 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 117,980.

AURAIYA.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 44,141.

AURANGABAD.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. The scene of the capture of a British convoy by the Marhattas in 1804. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

AURANGABAD.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$, long. $88^{\circ} 2'$.

AURANGABAD.—City in Haidarábád State. Lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1881), 30,219. Contains a beautiful Mausoleum, built by the Emperor Aurungzeb over the remains of a favourite daughter. The division of the same name in which the city is situate contains an area of 6159 sq. miles, and a pop. (1881) of 356,777.

AURANGABAD.—Village (in subdivision of same name) in Gayá district. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45' 3''$, long. $84^{\circ} 25' 2''$. Area of subdivision, 1246 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 445,641. Also tháná. Area, 667 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 225,429.

AURANGABAD.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Magdapur pargana, on the east by the Kathna river, on the south by Sultánpur district, and on the west by the Gumti river. Area, 116 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 32,853.

AURANGABAD.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 47'$, long. $83^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1869), 2842.

AURANGABAD.—Pargana, Sítápur district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Misrikh pargana, on the east by Kurauna pargana, and on the south and west by the Gumti river, which separates it from Hardoi district. Area, 60 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 21,057.

AURANGABAD.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Sítápur district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 3000. Bi-weekly market.

AURANGABAD.—Tháná in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 27,705.

AURANGABAD SAYYID.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5210. Founded in A.D. 1704 by Sayyid Abdul, whose tomb is still the centre of a religious fair.

AURAS.—Village in Unao district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1869), 1377. Bi-weekly market.

AURUNG.—See ARAN.

AURUNGABAD.—See AURANGÁBÁD.

AUSGRAM.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 31' 15''$, long. $87^{\circ} 42' 35''$. Area, 169 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 97,311.

AUTANCURRAI.—Town in Madura district, Bengal. Lat. $9^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

AUTERIAH.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 23'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26'$.

AUTGAUN.—Town in native State of Patná, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 39'$.

AUTGURH.—See **ATHGARH.**

AUTMALLIK.—See **ATHMALLIK.**

AUTUNKULL.—Town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

AUTUR.—See **ATUR.**

AVA.—Formerly the capital of the Burmese empire, situate on the left bank of the Irawadi. Lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $97^{\circ} 1'$. The city was founded in 1364, and remained the capital till 1783, a position which it again filled from 1822 to 1837–38.

AVANDI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 27.

AVANDUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 222.

AVANI.—Sacred village in Kolár district, Mysore State. Lat. $13^{\circ} 6' 20''$, long. $78^{\circ} 23' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 190. A festival is held annually in honour of the God Rámá, when upwards of 40,000 persons are present, some to pay their devotions, others to see the cattle-fair which takes place at the same time.

AVANJAH.—Town in Haiderábád State. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

AVATI or **AHUTI.**—Village in Kolár district, Mysore State. Lat. $13^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. (1871), 1314.

AVEDDEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 716.

AVINASHI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 11' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 18' 45''$. Pop. (1871), 1019.

AVINASI.—See **AVINÁSHI.**

AVREDALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 105.

AVUDERCOVIL.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

AVULAPALI.—Hills in Cuddapah district, Madras. The highest peak is 3850 feet above the level of the sea.

AWA.—Tháná in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 28,278.

AWAH.—Town in the Agra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27' 2''$, long. $78^{\circ} 31' 47''$. Area, 134 acres. Pop. (1881), 5679.

AWANPUR.—Tháná in Farídpur district, Bengal. Area, 156 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 100,257.

AWEIN.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. 98° .

AWUN.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$.

AYAGUDI.—See **AYAKUDI.**

AYAH.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $80^{\circ} 42'$.

AYAKOTTA.—Town in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 37' 15''$, long. $76^{\circ} 31' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 7458. A place of great antiquity, and formerly of strategical importance.

AYAKUDI.—Town (in estate of same name) in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 26' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 35' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 11,365. Area of estate, 27,277 acres. Pop. (1871), 20,305.

AYASAH.—Pargana in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,155.

AYEWARRA.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

AYNUR.—Town in Mysore State. Lat. 14° , long. $75^{\circ} 31'$.

AYRWA.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

AYYANKERE or **DODDA MADAGA-KERE.**—Lake in Kadur district, Mysore State, formed by embanking the Veda river. Circumference, seven miles. Capable of containing over 200,000 cubic feet of water.

AZAMGARH.—District of the Benares Division, N.W.P. Between lat. $25^{\circ} 38'—26^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $82^{\circ} 42' 30"—84^{\circ} 9' 45''$. Area, 2147 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,604,654. Bounded on the north by the Gogra or Sarju river; on the south by the Gházípur district; on the west by Oudh and Jaunpur district. Chief rivers, Gogra and Tons. Chief towns, Azamgarh and Mau. This district, which was ceded to the British in 1801, was the scene of a massacre of British Officers during the Mutiny of 1857. It is under the control of the Commissioner of Benares, but there is a Magistrate, Collector, and Staff.

AZAMGARH.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3' 2''$, long. $83^{\circ} 13' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 18,528. Headquarters of the district, on the river Tons. Area, 325 acres. Pop. (1872), 15,770. Area of tahsíl, 442 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 278,611.

AZAMNAGAR.—Pargana in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 102,697.

AZGURPUR.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

AZIMABAD.—Town in Karnal district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 48'$, long. 77° .

AZIMABAD.—See PATNÁ.

AZIMGANJ.—Village in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Terminus of the Nalháti State Railway, and a centre of trade. Lat. $24^{\circ} 14' 20''$, long. $88^{\circ} 18' 1''$.

AZIMGANJ.—Village in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 7' 20''$, long. $88^{\circ} 35' 46''$.

AZIMGHUR.—See AZAMGARH.

AZIZPUR.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $69^{\circ} 2'$.

AZMERIGANJ or **AJMERIGANJ.**—Village in Sylhet district, Assam, on the Surmá river, along which a large quantity of merchandize is transported. Lat. $24^{\circ} 33' 20''$, long. $91^{\circ} 16' 31''$.

AZOÉZPUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

AZOZZIM.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 253.

AZUMPUR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Lat. 29° , long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

B

BABA BUDAN, or CHANDRA DRONA.—Mountains in Kádúr district, Mysore State. The first scene of coffee cultivation in India. Highest peak, Mulaina-giri, 6317 feet.

BABAI.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3818.

BABAR.—Tahsíl in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 132,360.

BABERU.—Tahsíl of Bánda district, N.W.P. Area, 364 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 85,229.

BABHAR (BHABHAR).—State (with chief town of same name) in Pálanpur Agency, Bombay. Area, 80 sq. miles. Pop. (1875), 5659. Lat. of capital, $24^{\circ} 7'$, long. $71^{\circ} 43'$.

BABHNIPAIR.—Pargana, Gonda district, Oudh. Area, 67 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 31,029. The present chief is a minor.

BABLA or DWARKA.—River watering the Santál Parganas, Bír bhúm and Murshidábád district, Lower Bengal.

BABNABARI.—Village, Bardwán district, Bengal.

BABRA.—Town in Baroda State; distant south-west from Disa seventy miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $71^{\circ} 6'$.

BABRA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 298.7 sq. miles. Lat. of capital (Babra) $21^{\circ} 51'$, long. $71^{\circ} 21'$.

BABRIAWAR.—Part of Káthiáwár, Bombay. The district was named from the Bábriá tribe, who formerly possessed the adjacent districts Káthiáwár and Gohelwár. It lies between lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$ — $21^{\circ} 10'$, long. $70^{\circ} 3'$ — $71^{\circ} 33'$, and contains thirty-three subdivisions, seventy-one towns and villages, and a population estimated at 18,468. See JAFARÁBÁD.

BABRIGOTE.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; on the left bank of the main branch of the river Indus, 30 miles south of Tatta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $67^{\circ} 55'$.

BABUBUND.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; on the route from Sambalpur to Nágpur, eleven miles west of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$, long. $83^{\circ} 52'$.

BABULGAON.—Village in Wún district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 12' 30''$. Large weekly cattle market.

BACHHRAON.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 55' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 16' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 7046.

BACHHRAON.—Tháná in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,025.

BACHHRAWAN.—Pargana, Rae Bareli district, Oudh. Area, $94\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 44,697.

BACHHRAWAN.—Town in Rae Bareli district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 4934. Government school, and tri-weekly market.

BACHHRAWAN.—Tháná in Rae Bareli district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 81,903.

BACHIREDDIPALLEM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Pop. 3467. A considerable trade is carried on at this town, while an annual fair is held in April, when upwards of 8000 persons assemble together.

BACHMAYI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. On the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Máinpuri, and forty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

BACHUNDA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána, distant south from Jodhpur 55 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

BACKERGUNGE.—See BĀKARGANJ.

BACOTI or **BUKOTHE.**—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Fatehgarh to that of Cawnpore, and 36 miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

BADABANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 50.

BADAGA—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a population (1881) respectively of 485, 486, 579, and 643.

BADAGARAKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 369.

BADAGARI (VADAKA-RARA).—Town in Malabar district, Madras, Lat. $11^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 7718. There is a fort, which was taken from Tippú Sultán in A.D. 1790: it is now converted into a rest-house for pilgrims. Badagári is the headquarters of the taluk officials, and contains courts, jail, post office, etc.

BADAHAN.—Pargana in Garhwál district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,692.

BADAKHSHAN.—Part of Afghán Turkistán; its chief is a feudatory of the Amir of Kábul. Lat. (including Wakhan) $35^{\circ} 50'$ — 38° , long. $69^{\circ} 30'$ — $74^{\circ} 20'$. The chief district is Faizábád.

BADALGACHI.—Tháná in Bogra district, Bengal. Area, 85 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 39,374.

BADAMI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Kaládgi district, Bombay. The fort was taken by storm in 1818, by a detachment under Sir Thomas Munro. Distant 22 miles south-east of Kaládgi. Contains some interesting Jain and Bráhmanical caves and temples. Lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$. Area of subdivision, 676 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 89,047.

BADANPUR.—Town in Máihar State, Central India Agency; distant south-west from Rewah 40 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 54'$.

BADANSA.—Tahsil of Bándá district, N.W.P. Area, 348 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,939.

BADAPULLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south-west from Haidarábád 49 miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

BADARGANJ.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $89^{\circ} 6'$.

BADARKA.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situate four miles east of the left bank of the Ganges, distant five miles east of Cawnpore, forty-two south-west of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

BADERHAT.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; eleven miles west from Murshidábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 16'$, long. $87^{\circ} 59'$.

BADGAON.—Tháná in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 36,057.

BADHAUL.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 36,785.

BADHI or **BUDDIA.**—Village in Hindur State, Punjab. It is situate on the road leading from Pinjaur to Maláun. Lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 53'$.

BADIN or **BADINO**.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name), Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 38' 45''$, long. $68^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. 978. Area of taluk, 795 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 51,593.

BADINU.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána, on the route from Ratangarh to the town of Bikaner, and thirty miles east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 51'$.

BADIPUDE.—A portion of Nellore district, Madras.

BADLAPUR.—Tháná in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 75,635.

BADLI.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab (formerly belonging to the Nawáb of Jhajjar, whose territory was confiscated for rebellion at the time of the mutiny in 1857). Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

BADNERA.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 51' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 46' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 6460. Is important for its cotton warehouses, gins, and presses worked by steam-power, and as the despatching station of the Amráoti cotton to Bombay.

BADNUR.—Town in Betúl district (Central Provinces), of which it is the headquarters. Lat. $21^{\circ} 54' 28''$, long. $77^{\circ} 56' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 2881. The public buildings are the Commissioner's court-house, the District court-house, the jail, the tahsíl and police station-house, two Government schools for males and females respectively, the post office, dispensary, and Government central distillery, also a good sarái for native travellers, and a dák bungalow.

BADO SARAI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bara Banki district, Oudh, containing a shrine of great sanctity. Area of pargana, 48 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 27,648.

BADOWAS.—See BHARAWAS.

BADRACHALAM.—Town (in taluk of same name), Godávári district, Madras. Lat. $17^{\circ} 41'$, long. 81° . Pop. (1871), 2000. As the headquarters of the taluk it possesses subordinate courts, jail, police establishment, treasury, post office, etc.; but the town is chiefly notable for the temple of Rámáchandrá, with its fine porch and 24 pagodas. The Nizám annually contributes £1300 towards maintenance of this sacred edifice, which during April is thronged with pilgrims. A considerable trade is carried on at this time.

BADRAGOLA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 841.

BADRAJ.—A summit of the mountain bounding the Dehra Dún on the north, rises over the left bank of the Jumna, a short distance above its confluence with the Tons. Elevation above the sea, 7510 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

BADRAJ DEVI.—Halting-place in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P., on the ascent to the fort of Bairát, in the mountains between the rivers Jumna and Tons. Elevation above the sea, 6043 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

BADRAJ MASRAS.—Mountain in Garhwál or Tehri State, N.W.P., on a ramification from the great Manin Peak between the Jumna and Bhágirathi. Elevation above the sea, 7344 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

BADRIHAT or **GHIASABAD**.—Police station on the right bank of the Bhágirathi, a few miles above Azímganj, in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 17' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 17'$. Site of an ancient city.

BADRINATH.—Town and mountain in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the route from Srinagar to the Máná Pass, 25 miles south of the latter, and 55 north-east of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Vishnuganga, a feeder of the Alaknanda, in the middle of a valley about four miles long and one broad; and is equidistant from two lofty mountains, one rising to the east, the other to the west. The temple of Badrinath, situate in the highest part of the town, is of conical form, with a small cupola, covered with plates of copper, and surmounted by a golden ball and spire. The original establishment is reported to be of very great antiquity; the present temple has, however, a modern appearance, several former ones having been overwhelmed by avalanches, and an earthquake having shaken the present erection so seriously as to render necessary an almost entire restoration. A short distance below the temple is a sacred tank about thirty feet square, covered with a roof of planks, supported on wooden posts. It is supplied from a thermal spring, and is annually visited by large numbers of pilgrims. Every twelfth year the festival known as “Kumbh Mela” is celebrated here, on which occasion upwards of 50,000 votaries bathe in the sacred tank. Lat. $38^{\circ} 44' 15''$, long. $79^{\circ} 30' 40''$.

BADRPUR or **BADARPUR.**—Village in Sylhet district, Assam. Situated at the bifurcation of the Barák into the Surmá and Kusiýára rivers. Lat. $24^{\circ} 52' 45''$, long. $92^{\circ} 37' 30''$. In the neighbourhood, a bathing festival is held in March, annually attended by 3000 persons, among whom are many itinerant traders. Just within the Cachar frontier are the Keatinge Sawmills, recently established by an Englishman, and worked partly by water, partly by steam power. They manufacture great numbers of tea boxes.

BADRUAH.—Town in Baroda State, distant north from Baroda 19 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

BADSHAHNAGAR or **BADSHAHNAGAR.**—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehgarh to Sháhjahánpur, seven miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. 80° .

BADSHAHPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Jaunpur, thirty miles north-east of the former, thirty-six south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1881), 6423.

BADSHAHPUR.—River in Gurgáon district, Punjab.

BADULWALA.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab, near the southern frontier, towards Shekháwati. Lat. $28^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$.

BADURIA.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 169 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 130,205.

BADURIA.—Town in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 12,981.

BADVAIL.—Town (in taluk of same name), Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1881), 8638. Area of taluk, 755 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 93,051. An indigo-producing territory, possessing two of the finest tanks in those parts.

BAFFA.—Town and municipality in Hazára district, Punjab. Lat. $34^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 15' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5410. Lies on the right bank of the Sirhan, in the northern corner of Pakhli plain.

BAGAHA.—Tháná in Champáran district, Bengal. Area, 710 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 140,900.

BAGALKOT.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Kaládgi district, Bombay; situated on the river Ghatprabha, fifteen miles east of Kaládgi. Lat. $16^{\circ} 11' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 44' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 12,850. A place of considerable trade, with manufactures of silk and cotton goods; sub-judge's court, post office, and dispensary. Area of subdivision, 683 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 96,156.

BAGAPAR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., thirty-two miles north of Gorakhpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $83^{\circ} 35'$.

BAGASPUR.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2026.

BAGASRA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Estimated revenue, £10,000. A tribute of £255 is paid to the Gáekwár, and £154 to the Nawáb of Junágarh. Area, 88.5 sq. miles.

BAGASRA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 29'$, long. 71° . Pop. (1881), 7876.

BAGDOGRA (NILPHAMARI).—Subdivision in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 638 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 439,486.

BAGDOGRA.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5747.

BAGEHWARI.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; on the route from Bijápur to Mudgul, twenty-six miles south-east of the former. Lat. $16^{\circ} 33'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.

BAGENAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 36.

BAGEPALLI.—Village and municipality in Kolár district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 47' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 50' 31''$. Pop. (1871), 1441.

BAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 106.

BAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 20.

BAGERU.—River in Nellore district, Madras, joining the Permér at Sangam.

BAGESAR or **BAGESUR.**—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P., at the confluence of the rivers Sarju and Gomáti. There are two considerable fairs in the year for the purposes of the trade with Central Asia. According to native tradition, the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity are the descendants of Mughals, left in Kumáun by Tamerlane's orders; and numerous tombs, substantially formed of large flat tiles, are, according to Traill, the memorials of that race. The elevation is something more than 3000 feet above the sea. Distance north-east of Almora 17 miles; north-west from Calcutta, by Almora, 911 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 49' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 47' 15''$.

BAGEWADI.—Subdivision in Kaládgi district, Bombay. Area, 764 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 86,743.

BAGH—River in Bhandára district, Central Provinces.

BAGH.—Town, Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52' 30''$. Celebrated for its Buddhist cave-temples, which date from A.D. 500 to 700.

BAGHAL.—A Punjab Hill State. Lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 20,633. Area, 124 sq. miles. The Rája, who pays a tribute of £360 per annum to the British Government, has a small military force; political relations with him are in the hands of the Superintendent of the Hill States.

BAGHAMPUR.—Village in Lahore district, Punjab. Containing the celebrated Shalimár Gardens, laid out in the time of the Emperor Sháh Jahán. Pop. (1868), 3214.

BAGHAR (BAGHIAR).—One of the mouths of the Indus, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay.

BAGHAT.—A Punjab Hill State. Lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$. Area, 36 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 8339. The Raná, who has a small force, pays a yearly tribute of £100 to the British Government.

BAGHDANGA.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal, noted for its pottery. Lat. $23^{\circ} 13'$, long. $89^{\circ} 12'$.

BAGHEL.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Distant south-east from Gorakhpur 45 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $83^{\circ} 57'$.

BAGHELKHAND.—The territory of a number of States, collectively called the Bágbelkhand Agency, in the Central India Agency. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$ — $25^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 25'$ — $82^{\circ} 45'$. Bounded on the north by Allahábád and Mírzápur districts of the N.W.P., on the east by the tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur, on the south by Biláspur and Mandla districts, Central Provinces, and on the west by Jabalpur district and the States of Bundelkhand. Area 11,324 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,512,595. The States are Rewah, Nagode, Máihar, Soháwal, and Kothi.

BAGHERA.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 13,961.

BAGHERHAT.—Village (in subdivision of same name) in Jessor district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40' 5''$, long. $89^{\circ} 49' 50''$. Contains numerous interesting ruins, amongst the number the tomb of Khán Jahán (A.D. 1459), where a fair is held annually, and which is visited by pilgrims throughout the year. Area, 229 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 137,818. Area of subdivision, 680 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 299,513.

BAGHERPARA.—Tháná in Jessor district, Bengal. Area, 105 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,902.

BAGHIN.—A small river rising in Bundelkhand, in the table-land surmounting the range of Panna, and in lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 23'$. It takes a course north-east for about twenty miles, and falls over the brow of the ridge in a cascade, the elevation of which is estimated at 100 yards. Running north it enters the British district of Bánda, and flows along the western base of Kálinjar; a few miles beyond which it turns north-east, in which direction it continues until its fall into the Junna on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $81^{\circ} 5'$. Its total length of course is about ninety miles.

BAGHJALA.—Town and municipality in the district of the Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 47' 38''$, long. $88^{\circ} 47' 16''$. Pop. (1872), 9718.

BAGHMARA.—Tháná in Rájsháhí district, Bengal. Area, 142 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 121,581.

BAGHMATI.—River of Nepál State and Muzaffarpur, Champáran and Darbhanga districts, Bengal. It falls into the Buri Gandak.

BAGHMATI, LITTLE.—River of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts, Bengal. It falls into the Bágmatí.

BAGHMUNDI.—Hills and table-land in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. The highest peak is Gangábárí (lat. $23^{\circ} 12'$, long. $86^{\circ} 5' 30''$). Also tháná. Area, 176 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 33,384.

BAGHNAGAR (BAGNUGAUR).—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gorakhpur to Bánsi, twenty-one miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $83^{\circ} 8'$.

BAGHONDI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. It is situate in the fertile low country on the north or right bank of the Loni. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12'$.

BAGHPUT.—See BAGPAT.

BAGLI.—State (with capital of same name) of the Indore Agency, Central India. Area, 300 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,645. The Thákur pays an annual tribute of £1647 to Maharája Sindhia.

BAGLUNG CHAUR.—A town in Nepál State, distant north-west from Khatmandu 137 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$.

BAGMUTTI.—See BAGHMATÍ.

BAGNAN.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal; on the route from Calcutta to Midnapur, 25 miles west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $88^{\circ} 1'$. Also tháná. Area, 56 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,563.

BAGNI.—A river of Bhután, rising to the north of the main range of the Himálayas, about lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $89^{\circ} 31'$, and flowing in a southerly direction through Bhután for 150 miles, joins the Gadádhar in lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $89^{\circ} 50'$; the joint streams finally falling into the Brahmaputra.

BAGNUGGUR.—See BAKHIRA.

BAGORE.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; distant north-east from Udáipur sixty-seven miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

BAGPAT.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of the same name) in Meerut district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 55' 50''$, long. $77^{\circ} 16' 5''$. Pop. (1872), 7367. Area of tahsíl, 401 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 258,000.

BAGPAT.—Pargana in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 111,572.

BAGRASI.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 4640.

BAGROD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Ságar to Asirgarh, thirty-nine miles south-west of former, 245 north-east of latter. It has a bazár, and is provided with water from wells. Lat. $23^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

BAGUL or **BHAGUL.**—See BAGHAL.

BAGULA (BOGULA).—Village in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

BAGULKOTA.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$.

BAGUR.—A hilly tract comprising the eastern part of Guzerat and the western of Málwá.

BAGURPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P. On the route from the town of Moradábád to Meerut, and twenty-three miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

BAH.—Village (in tahsíl of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P. It is situate three or four miles from the right bank of the Jumna, forty miles south-east of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 120,529.

BAHA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P., sixteen miles south-west of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

BAHADOORGURH.—See **BAHADURGARH.**

BAHADURGANJ or **BAHADURPUR.**—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P., on the route from Gházípur cantonment to that of Gorakhpur, twenty-six miles north of the former, seventy-five south of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Tons (north-eastern), called in this part of its course the Sarju. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $83^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1881), 5007.

BAHADURGANJ.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and forty-two miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.

BAHADURGANJ.—Town (and tháná) in Purniah district, Bengal, thirty-six miles north-east from Purniah, sixty-nine miles north-west of Dinájpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $87^{\circ} 51'$. Area of tháná, 393 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 196,142.

BAHADURGARH.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1012.

BAHADURGARH.—Town and municipality in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 6674. This territory was confiscated consequent on the rebellion of the chief in 1857–8.

BAHADURGARH.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gurmuktesar to Anupshahr, and ten miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

BAHADURGARH.—Fort in Hindur State, Punjab; on a lofty summit of the range stretching in the Cis-Sutlej territory from north-west to south-east, in the eastern part of that state. Elevation above the sea, 6233 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

BAHADUR KHEL.—Salt mine in Kohát district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 10' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 59' 15''$. The quarries, which are sixty in number, extend over an area of four miles by a quarter of a mile.

BAHADURPUR.—Village in Ulwar State, Rájputána. On the route from Delhi to the town of Ulwar, and eleven miles north-east of the latter. The road to the north, or towards Delhi, lies through the Kishangarh Pass. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

BAHADURPUR.—Town in Baroda State, Bombay, south-east from Baroda twenty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

BAHADURPUR.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. On the right bank of the Ganges, fourteen miles north-west of Mírzápur, 735 north-west of Calcutta by water, or 912 if the Sundarban passage be taken. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 22'$.

BAHADURPUR.—Town in Baroda State, 150 miles west of Mhow. Lat. $22^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 34'$.

BAHADURPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant south from Gwalior 130 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. 78° .

BAHADURPUR.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. On the route from Etáwah to Gwalior fort, sixty-seven miles south-west of former, seventeen north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

BAHADURPUR.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P. On the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, and thirty-three miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

BAHADURPUR.—Village in Sylhet district, Assam, on the Lower Barák river. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $92^{\circ} 13' 45''$.

BAHAR.—See BEHAR.

BAHAR.—Town in Rai Bareli district, Oudh, distant south from Lucknow forty-one miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $80^{\circ} 52'$.

BAHARAGARHA.—Village in Singbhúm district, Bengal. A centre of trade. Lat. $22^{\circ} 16' 19''$, long. $86^{\circ} 45' 30''$.

BAHAWA.—Village in the Santál Parganas, Bengal, and railway station on the loop line of the East Indian Railway; distance from Calcutta (Howrah), 185 miles.

BAHAWALPUR.—State in the Punjab. Between lat. $27^{\circ} 41'—30^{\circ} 22' 15''$, and long. $69^{\circ} 47'—74^{\circ} 1'$. Bounded on the north by Sirsa district; on the east and south by Bikaner and Jáisalmír States, Rájputána; on the west by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, 15,000 sq miles. Pop. (1881), 573,494. The Nawáb of Baháwalpur is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The military force of the State consists of 12 field pieces, 99 artillerymen, 300 cavalry, and 2493 infantry and police. The Indus Valley State Railway runs through this territory. Political relations with the Chief are in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

BAHAWALPUR.—Capital of State of same name, Punjab. Situate on a branch of the Ghará, about two miles from the main stream, and fifty miles above its confluence with the Chenáb. It is surrounded by a ruinous wall of mud, which is about four miles in circuit: but part of the inclosed space is occupied by groves of trees. The houses are built, some of burnt, some of sun-dried bricks, but they are in general mean. The residence of the Khán, like the rest, is in a very plain style of architecture. Pop. (1881), 13,635. Lat. $59^{\circ} 24'$, long. $71^{\circ} 47'$.

BAHAWULPORE.—See BAHÁWALPUR.

BAHERA.—Village in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 10' 8''$. Also tháná. Area, 447 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 309,875.

BAHERI.—Tahsíl of Bareilly district, N.W.P. Area, 349 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 218,487.

BAHILI.—Mountains in Bashahr State, Punjab. On the summit of the ridge is situate a fort, which, at the time of Fraser's visit, was a square redoubt, surrounded by an excellent stockade. Below it, but at a great depth, runs the Naugarrikhola, a considerable stream, flowing from the east, and falling into the Sutlej on the left side. Lat. of chief peak, $31^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

BAHILWARA.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5796.

BAHJOR.—Tháná in Moradábad district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 56,144.

BAHLOLPUR.—Town in Ludhiána district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2842.

BAHMAIR.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay, 92 miles east from Surat. Lat. $21^{\circ} 4'$, long. $74^{\circ} 17'$.

BAHMINGAUN.—Town in Nepál State, distant north-west from Khatmandu 240 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

BAHMNIYAVAN.—Tháná in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 55,301.

BAHNSDI.—Town in Gházipur district, N.W.P. Six miles south-west of the right bank of the river Gogra, forty-seven north-east of Gházipur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $84^{\circ} 12'$.

BAHR.—Village in Bija State, Punjab. At the base of the range of hills bounding the Pinjaur Dún on the north-east. It is situate on the route from Pinjaur to Subáthu, and six or eight miles north of the former place. Elevation above the sea, 2500 feet. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1060 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, long. 77° .

BAHRAICH.—District of the Faizábád Division, Oudh. Between lat. $27^{\circ} 4' 30''$ — $28^{\circ} 24'$, and long. $81^{\circ} 5'$ — $82^{\circ} 15'$. Area, 2741 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 878,048. It is bounded on the north by the Nepál State, on the east by the Sonda district, on the south by Gonda and Bara Banki, and on the west by Sítápur and Kheri. The chief rivers are the Gogra and the Rápti. There are thirteen Civil and Revenue and fifteen Magisterial Courts in the district, as well as several schools, at which over 1400 boys are educated.

BAHRAICH.—Tahsíl in Bahraich district, Oudh, between lat. $27^{\circ} 15' 45''$ — $27^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $81^{\circ} 29' 45''$ — $82^{\circ} 15'$. Area, 992 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 311,352.

BAHRAICH.—Pargana in Bahraich Tahsíl, Oudh. Area, 329 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 122,822.

BAHRAICH.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34' 52''$, long. $81^{\circ} 38' 2''$. Pop. (1881) 19,439. Contains the shrine of Masáúd, a famous warrior and saint, who invaded Bahraich A.D. 1033; this sacred building is visited every year by upwards of 150,000 pilgrims.

BAHRAMGHAT.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$. Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; the trade of the city, which is considerable, is further developed by the bridge of boats on the Gogra.

BAHRAMPUR.—See BERHAMPUR.

BAHREH.—See BÁRÁ RIVER.

BAHU.—River in Cuddapah district, Madras; ultimately joins the Cheyair.

BAHU.—Town in Dujána State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1972.

BAHUL.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab. A town on the route from Bikaner to Hánsi, forty miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

BAHURIABAD.—Pargana in Gházipur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 37,087.

BAICHANAHALLI.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively of 213 and 482.

BAICULL.—See BEKAL.

BAIDESWAR.—Village in Bánkí State, Orissa, on the banks of the Mahánádí river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 21' 15''$, long. $85^{\circ} 25' 30''$.

BAIDOBATTI.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 14,477.

BAIDORA.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 7536.

BAIDUR.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 52' 15''$, long. $74^{\circ} 39' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 1924.

BAIDYABATI.—Town and municipality in Húglí district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 47' 25''$, long. $88^{\circ} 22' 20''$. Pop. (1872), 13,332. A market,

said to be one of the largest in Bengal, is held here twice a week, at which large transactions take place in various kinds of produce, and specially in jute, which is brought from all parts of the adjacent country. Rope made of hemp and jute is manufactured in the town.

BAIDYANATH.—Village in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $82^{\circ} 36' 15''$. Containing a ruin attributed to Mádan Pál, a Sivirá Rája.

BAIGHUL (or **BHAGUL**).—River of Bareilly district, N.W.P.; falls into the Western Rámanga on the left side, in lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

BAIGONBARI.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; on the right bank of the river Brahmaputra, nineteen miles south-east of Jamálpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $90^{\circ} 18'$.

BAIJNATH.—Town in Mandi State, Punjab; distant north-east from Mandi twenty-nine miles. Lat. 32° , long. $76^{\circ} 43'$.

BAIJUA.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Gandak, eleven miles south-west of Bettia. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $84^{\circ} 26'$.

BAIKAL.—See **BEKAL**.

BAIKANTHPUR.—Town and municipality in Patná district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 25' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 6424. Situated on the Ganges, five miles below the point where the Púnún joins that river. Baikantpur is a place of great sanctity, thronged by pilgrims at the festival of Sivarátrí.

BAILA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

BAILA or **BYLA.**—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; on a high mountain close to the left bank of the Tons. Elevation above the sea, 6318 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

BAILA BHELA.—Town in Rae Bareli district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 4887.

BAILAMAN.—Town in Morbhanj State, Orissa, Bengal; distant west from Midnapur eighty-five miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 29'$, long. $86^{\circ} 4'$.

BAILEY ISLAND.—One of the group of islands forming the Mergui archipelago, off the Tenasserim coast, British Burma. Lat. $12^{\circ} 9'$, long. $97^{\circ} 50'$.

BAILGAON.—Town in Seoni district, Central Provinces; distant north-west from Nagpur ninety-one miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

BAILGAON.—Village in Unao district, Oudh; five miles north-west of Purwa, and sixteen miles south-east of Unao town. Ruined fortress; bi-weekly market, attended by from 4000 to 5000 people.

BAILHONGAL.—See **HONGAL**.

BAIMLEY.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-east from Sholápur forty miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$.

BAINCHI.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal, and a station on the East Indian Railway; distant from Calcutta forty-four miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$, long. $88^{\circ} 15' 35''$. Pop. (1872), 4538.

BAING.—A river of the Tavoy district of the Tenasserim provinces, British Burma, rises in lat. $13^{\circ} 27'$, long. $98^{\circ} 51'$, and flowing in a northerly direction for sixty-five miles, falls into the river Tenasserim in lat. $14^{\circ} 14'$, long. $99^{\circ} 35'$.

BAINPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal, twenty-nine miles

north-west from Midnapur, forty-six miles south of Bankurá. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$, long. 87° .

BAINROH.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab, on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and forty-five miles south of the latter town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1067 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 57'$.

BAINSOLE (or **BHAINSROL**).—Town in Kotah State, Central India Agency; distant south-west from Kotah twenty-two miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37'$.

BAINSCORE.—See **BHAINSROR**.

BAINSWARA.—An ancient division of Oudh; corresponding to the district of Rai Bareli and part of Partágarh. It lies between lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$ — $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$ — $81^{\circ} 35'$, and is about seventy-five miles in length from east to west, and fifty-eight in breadth.

BAINTGUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal. On the river Rasulpur, forty-three miles south-east of Midnapur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, long. $87^{\circ} 47'$.

BAIRAJPUR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Bánda, and twenty-four miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 22'$.

BAIRAMBADA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 565.

BAIRAMDRUG.—Town in Mysore State; distant north-east from Seringapatam fifty-six miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$.

BAIRAMGHAT.—Village in Ellichpur district, Berar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 22' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 38' 30''$. Scene of a fair held annually every October, and attended by upwards of 50,000 persons. On this occasion sacrifices of thousands of animals are offered before a rock, approached by a long flight of steps, the Hindus on one side and the Musalmáns on the other.

BAIRAMNAGAR.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Moradábád, and sixteen miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

BAIRAMPUR.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; on the southern boundary of the district, forty miles south of Jessor. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $89^{\circ} 20'$.

BAIRAMPUR (BAIRUMPUR).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Bánda, and forty-three miles west of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 12'$.

BAIRAT.—Fort in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; on a summit of the range between the Tons and Jumna, and near the right bank of the latter river. Elevation above the sea, 7599 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, long. 78° .

BAIRAT.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; distant north-east from Jáipur forty-one miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $76^{\circ} 14'$.

BAIRATH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5649.

BAIRCHUE.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant east from Ujain thirty-four miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

BAIRI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; distant south-east from Jáipur fifty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 14'$.

BAIRIA or **BYRIAH.**—Town in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, six miles by water south of Gházipur, north-west of Calcutta 607 by water. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $83^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 9160.

BAIRIA.—Tháná in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 88,024.

BAIRKAIRA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces, thirty-nine miles west of Jabalpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

BAIROD.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; on the route from Delhi to Mhow, and thirty-two miles south-west of the former. It is situate at the southern extremity of a ridge of hills. Lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$.

BAIRONDA.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; distant south from Bhopál forty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$.

BAIRSEAH.—District in Dhar State, Central India Agency, between lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$ — $23^{\circ} 52'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 10'$ — $77^{\circ} 40'$. Area, 456 sq. miles.

BAIRSEAH.—Town in district of the same name. Lat. $23^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$.

BAIRUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south-east from Haidarábád seventy-one miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

BAISAH.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north from Haidarábád 128 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

BAITAGHATA.—Tháná in Khulná district, Bengal. Area, 97 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 37,501.

BAITARANI.—River watering the Keunjhar and Morbhanj States, and Cuttack and Balasor districts, Orissa. There is a legend that Ramá, when marching to Ceylon to rescue his wife Sítá from the ten-headed demon Rávána, 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.

BAITMUNGALUM —See BETMANGALA.

BAITUL or **BEITUL.**—See BETUL.

BAITURNI.—Town in Keunjhar State, Orissa, Bengal; distant west from Balasor ninety miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $85^{\circ} 39'$.

BAITURNI.—See BAITARANÍ.

BAIZAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant west from Aurangábád forty miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56'$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$.

BAIZNATH (or **BAIDYANATH**).—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; with a Hindu temple with considerable celebrity, in a valley about twenty-two miles north of Almora. It is situate on the left bank of the Gogra, which lower down joins the Sarju, a principal feeder of the Gogra. Elevation above the sea, 3800 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

BAJANA.—Fourth-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 57' 45''$ — $23^{\circ} 10' 30''$, and long. $71^{\circ} 39' 45''$ — $71^{\circ} 59' 30''$. Maintains a small force of fifty men, and pays tribute both to the British Government and the Nawáb of Junágarh. Area, 183 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 15,887.

BAJANA.—Town in State of the same name in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$, long. $71^{\circ} 49' 15''$.

BAJARAU (or **BUGRI**).—Village in Jáipur State, Rájputána; with a fort built on a rock, fifty miles south-east of the city of Jáipur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$. It is about fifteen miles by river below Calcutta, and is noted as being the site of a fort captured from the forces of Siráj-ud-daulá by Clive in 1756.

BAJ-BAJ (**BUDGE-BUDGE**).—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 29'$, long. $88^{\circ} 14'$.

BAJHERA.—Pargana in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,039.

BAJI.—Ruined fort in Bashahr State, Punjab; on a summit of a ridge stretching north-eastward from the peak of Whartu to the outer Himálaya. Elevation above the sea, 9,105 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

BAJITPUR (BAJETPORE).—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12' 40''$, long. $90^{\circ} 59' 43''$. Pop. about. 3700. Formerly noted for its muslin.

BAJPUR.—Town in Baroda State; on the right bank of the river Tapti; distance from the city of Surat, north-east, sixty miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$, long. $73^{\circ} 48'$.

BAJUNI.—Village in Hindur State, Punjab; on the route from Subáthu to Biláspur, and twenty-two miles north-west of the former town. It is situate near the Gamrara river, at the eastern base of the ridge of Maláun; the fortress of which is built on the summit, 2000 feet above it. Lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

BAJWARA.—Village in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab. Pop. (1868), 2641. Said to have been formerly the principal place in this neighbourhood, and “celebrated for cloth-weavers and pious Bráhmans.” The buildings extend for 2285 acres, but the greater part now consists of ruins, and furnishes broken bricks for metalling roads. Contains a picturesque brick fort, the only one in the district not dismantled since the advent of British rule.

BAKAH.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; distant east from Nagpur 104 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$.

BAKARGANJ.—A district in Bengal, between lat. $21^{\circ} 49'$ — $23^{\circ} 4' 45''$, and long. $89^{\circ} 53' 45''$ — $91^{\circ} 4' 50''$. Area, 3649 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,900,889. Bounded on the north by Dacca and Farídpur districts; on the east by the Meghná and Sháhábápur rivers; on the south by the Bay of Bengal; and on the west by Jessor and Farídpur districts. The chief rivers are the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghná.

BAKARGANJ.—Subdivision in district of same name in Bengal. Area, 1111 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 814,595. Also thána. Area, 153 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 135,396.

BAKARGANJ.—Town of the district of the same name, Bengal; situated near the junction of the Krishnakátí and Khairábád rivers. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32' 45''$, long. $90^{\circ} 23' 10''$. In 1801 the headquarters were transferred to Barisál, their present seat, and Bákarganj is now in ruins. Pop. (1881), 7060.

BAKESWAR or **KANA.**—River of Bír bhúm and Murshidábád districts. Sulphur springs are found in the bed of the river, some of which attract an annual concourse of pilgrims.

BAKHAR.—See **BUKKUR.**

BAKHIRA or **BAGNAGAR.**—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the western bank of the lake. Buchanan, describing its condition at the beginning of the century, states, “Bakhira contains 250 houses, surrounded by a ditch, rampart, and bamboo hedge, still very inaccessible, although not in repair.” It has a market. Distance north-west from Gorakhpur nineteen miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $83^{\circ} 4'$.

BAKHIRA JHIL or **BUDANCH TAL.**—Lake in Gorakhpur district,

N.W.P.; so called from the small town of Bakhira, situate on its western bank. It is thus described by Buchanan: "It is certainly the finest piece of fresh water that I have seen in India, but it will not bear a comparison in beauty with European lakes." He adds, that though generally known to Europeans by the name of Bakhira Jhíl, the natives generally call it Barachi; and a Nawáb of Oudh, accustomed to hunt on its bank, called it Moti Jhíl, or "Pearl of Lakes." Distant thirteen miles north-west of the cantonment of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$.

BAKHRA.—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 3372.

BAKSHA.—Tháná in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 75,087.

BAKSHI KHAL.—Water channel in Húglí district, Bengal.

BAKHTGARH.—Petty Bhíl State, Central India Agency, paying tribute to Dhar.

BAKHTIARPUR.—Village and station on the East Indian Railway, in Patná district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 34'$.

BAKKACHERLA.—Village in Bellary district, Madras. Containing important irrigation works.

BAKKARAYASAMUDARAM.—Village in Bellary district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 2295.

BAKLOH.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1479.

BAKRA.—A river of Purniah district, North Behar.

BAKRA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant north-west of Jodhpur seventy-three miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $72^{\circ} 3'$.

BAKRANI.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sehván to Lárkána, and seven miles south of the latter place. It is situate in the extensive island contained between the Indus and its offset the Western Nára, being distant four miles from the left bank of the former, and about half a mile from a ferry over the latter, known as the ferry of Bakráni. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $68^{\circ} 12'$.

BAKRÚ.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant south-west from Jodhpur eighty-three miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $72^{\circ} 30'$.

BAKSAR.—Village in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 1222. An annual fair is held near this spot, when 100,000 persons or more bathe in the Ganges. In the mutiny of 1857, Baksar attained notoriety in connection with the escape of the fugitives from Cawnpore.

BAKUD CREEK.—A branch of the Mahánadí river, in Cuttack district, Bengal.

BAKUH.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; distant north from Nagpur seventy-four miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$.

BAKUL or **PAKUL.**—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situate at the eastern base of a low rocky range of hills, partly of sandstone, partly of quartzose formation. Distance south from Delhi twenty miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$.

BALA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant east from Jodhpur thirty-five miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 41'$.

BALABEHAT.—Pargana in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 15,573.

BALABET.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant north-west from Ságár forty miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

BALAGANJ.—Village in Sylhet district, Assam. Lat. $24^{\circ} 39' 15''$, long. $91^{\circ} 52' 15''$.

BALAGAR.—Town in Húglí district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 11,233.

BALAGARH.—Tháná in Húglí district, Bengal. Area, 86 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 48,218.

BALAGHAT.—A name given (1) locally to the Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnul districts, Madras; also (2) to the Highlands of Berar above the Ajanta Hills, the *payanghát* being the lowlands; and (3) anciently to the part of the kingdom of Vijayanagar above the gháts.

BALAGHAT.—A district in the Central Provinces, between lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$ — $22^{\circ} 22'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 3' 80''$ — $81^{\circ} 4'$. Bounded on the north by Mandlá district, on the west by the Bágh and Waingangá rivers, and on the south-west by Ráipur district. Area, 3146 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 340,554. The chief town is Burha, and the chief river the Waingangá. It is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and staff of Assistants.

BALAGODU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 414.

BALAGUTCH.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; on the route from Monghyr to Hájipur, fifty miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $85^{\circ} 43'$.

BALAHARA.—Village with a fort in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 78 miles west of former, 150 east of latter. It is situate close to a pass through a chain of rocky hills running north and south. At the close of the last century the fort was bombarded, and partially demolished by Duboigne, the general of Sindhia. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

BALAHERA.—See BALAHARA.

BALAHÍ.—Hills in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; six miles west of Bhandára, rising 400 feet above the plain. Lat. $21^{\circ} 10' 30''$ — $21^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35' 30''$ — $79^{\circ} 38' 15''$.

BALAJÍ.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 438.

BALAKOT.—Town in Hazára district, Punjab, situated on the left bank of the river Kimbar. Pop. (1868), 10,683.

BALAKOT.—Village in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Lat. $23^{\circ} 41' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 22' 45''$.

BALALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1067.

BALAMABATI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 523.

BALAMAU.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2376. Area of pargana, 25 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 11,720. A thriving place, with daily market and Government school.

BALAMURI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 694.

BALAN.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána, distant south-east from Bikaner fifty-one miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $73^{\circ} 44'$.

BALANÁ.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; thirty-five miles north-east of the city of Jáisalmír. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $71^{\circ} 29'$.

BALANWALI.—Town in Jind State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1932.

BALAONI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; forty-five miles south-east from Sátára, twenty-nine miles north-west of Miraj. Lat. $17^{\circ} 11'$, long. $74^{\circ} 32'$.

BALAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south from Haidarábád four miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

BALAPUR.—Town (in taluk of the same name) in Akola district,

Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 11,244. The fort of Bálapur, which is exceedingly strong, was built about A.D. 1757 by a Nawáb of Ellichpur. The Jama Masjid dates from A.H. 1032 (=A.D. 1622-23). There is also a fine pavilion of black stone on the bank of the river. Area of taluk, 570 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,200.

BALARAMPUR.—See BALRAMPUR.

BALASAN.—A river of Dárjiling district, Bengal.

BALASINOR.—A State in the Political Agency of Rewá Kántha, in the Province of Guzerat, Bombay, with chief town of same name. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$ — $23^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 17'$ — $73^{\circ} 40'$; bounded on the north by the Mahi Kántha States, on the east by the Mahi river, Lunáwára, and part of the Panch Maháls, and on the west and south by Kaira district. Area, 189 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 46,328. The principal river is the Mahi. The chief, known as the Bábí, has a salute of nine guns, and pays a yearly tribute of £18,680 to the British Government.

BALASOR.—A district (with chief town of same name) in Orissa, Bengal. Between $20^{\circ} 43' 50''$ — $21^{\circ} 56' 30''$, and long. $86^{\circ} 18' 40''$ — $87^{\circ} 31' 20''$. Area, 2066 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 945,280. It is bounded on the north by Midnapur district, and Morbhanj State; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by Cuttack district; and on the west by the States of Keunjhar, Nílgeri, and Morbhanj. The chief rivers are the Subarnarekha, and Panchpara.

BALASOR.—Subdivision in the district of the same name in Bengal. Between lat. $21^{\circ} 3' 30''$ — $21^{\circ} 56' 30''$, and long. $86^{\circ} 23' 45''$ — $87^{\circ} 31' 20''$. Area, 1158 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 519,707. Also tháná. Area, 228 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,685.

BALASOR.—Town, municipality and headquarters of the district and subdivision of the same name, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30' 6''$, long. $86^{\circ} 58' 11''$. Pop. (1881), 20,265.

BALASOR.—A peak, 6762 feet high, in a range of hills in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 41' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 57' 15''$.

BALAUN.—A river of Nepál, rising in lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, long. $86^{\circ} 22'$, in the Terai or marshy lands at the base of the Sub-Himálaya range. At the distance of eight miles from its source, it flows over the northern boundary of the Darbhanga district, Bengal; and holding a course southerly for sixty miles, falls into the Gogra in lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $86^{\circ} 16'$.

BALBARIDALUA.—Marsh in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 39'$ — $22^{\circ} 52'$ and long. $89^{\circ} 58'$ — $90^{\circ} 12'$; with an estimated ordinary area of 39.45 sq. miles.

BALBIGA.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; on the route from Calcutta to Shergháti, fifteen miles east of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 6'$.

BALCHA.—Pass on the frontier separating Garhwál from Bashahr State; lies over a crest of the ridge dividing the valleys of the rivers Tons and Pábar. This ridge is covered with lofty and dense forests, abounding in deodar. Elevation of the pass above the sea 8,898 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, long. 78° .

BALCHARI (BULCHERRY).—Island in Lower Bengal, at the entrance to the Matlá river. Lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$ — $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $88^{\circ} 31'$ — $88^{\circ} 37'$.

BALCHORAH See BALZORA.

BALCONDAH.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north from Haidarábád 100 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

BALDHI.—Town in Thibet, on the northern shore of the great lake of Yarbrough Youmtso, distant north from Darrang 191 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$, long. $91^{\circ} 14'$.

BALDIABARI.—Village in Purniah, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $87^{\circ} 41'$.

BALDUM CHITTI.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; a town ninety-five miles east from Sarguja, and sixty-three miles south-east of Palamau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $84^{\circ} 37'$.

BALEHBA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Distant west from Jodhpur 139 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. 71° .

BALENI.—Tháná in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,376.

BALESWAR RIVER.—A principal tributary of the Ganges; separates from the main stream near Kushtiá in Nadiyá district, Bengal, and thence flows through Bákarganj and Jessor districts.

BALI.—Town and municipality in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 48' 50''$, long. $87^{\circ} 48' 46''$. Pop. (1872), 8819.

BALI.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal, and a station on the East Indian Railway. Lat. $22^{\circ} 39'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 2294 acres. Pop. (1881), 7037. Contains an academy for Hindu pandits.

BALIAGHATA.—Village on a canal of the same name, in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33' 45''$, long. $88^{\circ} 27'$.

BALIAPAL.—Tháná in Balasor district, Bengal. Area, 204 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,226.

BALIBANG.—Town in Nepál State. Distant west from Khatmandu 120 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $83^{\circ} 21'$.

BALIGANJ.—Suburb of Calcutta and station on Calcutta and South Eastern Railway. Area, 1056 acres. Pop. (1881), 14,499.

BALIGHATIAM.—Village in Vizagapatam district, Madras, near which is a shrine of Siva, as Brahmeswarudu, of peculiar sanctity. Lat. $17^{\circ} 39'$, long. $82^{\circ} 38' 30''$.

BALIHRI.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $23^{\circ} 47' 45''$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1872), 2028. The town was in olden times a seat of Jain worship; its fort was dismantled by the British Government after the Mutiny of 1857.

BALING.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P., on the right bank of the river Dhaulí. Elevation above the sea 11,000 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

BALIPARA.—Forest reserve in Darrang district, Assam. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$ — $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $92^{\circ} 51'$ — $92^{\circ} 52'$.

BALIRANGAM.—Mountains in Coimbatore district, Madras, averaging from 4500 feet to 5300 feet above the level of the sea.

BALISNA.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 5002.

BALIYA.—Town in Partágarh district, Oudh; eighty-seven miles south-east of Lucknow. It is situate in an extensive jungle, seven miles north of the left bank of the river Sai. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$.

BALKH.—City of Afghán Turkistán, Central Asia.

BALKISSEN.—Town in Bardwán district, Bengal; eleven miles north from Bardwán, and twenty-seven miles west of Nadiyá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 22'$, long. $87^{\circ} 56'$.

BALLABGARH.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of the same name) in Delhi district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5821. Area of tahsil, 388 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 138,878. The Ballabgarh State formerly belonged to a native Rája, but was confiscated consequent on the rebellion of the latter in 1857.

BALLABHPUR.—Suburb of Serampur, in Húglí district, Bengal. Noteworthy as the scene of the annual festivals in honour of Jagannáth.

BALLAIRAI DRUG.—See BALLAL-RAYAN-DURGA.

BALLALPUR.—Village in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 23' 15''$. In the days of the Gond dynasty a city of importance, to which the ruins of palaces, etc., still testify.

BALLAL-RAYAN-DURGA.—Mountains in the Western Gháts, in Kádúr district, Mysore State; 4940 feet above sea-level. Lat. $13^{\circ} 8'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$.

BALLAMGARH.—See BALLABGARH.

BALLAPUR.—Town in Mysore State; distant north from Bangalore twenty-three miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

BALLAPUR.—Town in Mysore State; distant north-east from Seringapatam ninety-nine miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

BALLAPUR.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; on the route from Sítápur to Sekrora, thirty miles south-east of the former, fifty north-west of the latter, thirty-five north of Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $81^{\circ} 6'$.

BALLARY.—See BELLARY.

BALLASAR.—See ATTRI.

BALLAVEDDER.—Town in Mysore State; distant north-west from Seringapatam 152 miles. Lat. $14^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

BALLEABERA.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; situate to the south of the route from Midnapur to Sambalpur, twenty-seven miles south-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$, long. 87° .

BALLIA.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of the same name) in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43' 55''$, long. $84^{\circ} 11' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 8798. Area of tahsil, 532 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 472,282.

BALLIA.—District in N.W.P. Area, 1144.4 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 924,763. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 197,791. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 138,378.

BALLIAGHATTA.—Suburb of Calcutta. Area, 2176 acres. Pop. (1881), 30,259.

BALLIAPUDDA.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; on the river Mahánadi, twenty-four miles east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 27'$, long. $86^{\circ} 19'$.

BALLIARI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; a town on the northern boundary of the great western Runn of Cutch, 108 miles south-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$, long. $69^{\circ} 46'$.

BALLIPALLI.—Forest reserve in Cuddapah district, Madras.

BALLPUR.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; on the route from Sekrora to Sultánpur, seven miles south-east of the former, seventy-six north-west of the latter, fifty north-east of Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

BALLUA.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 43,017.

BALLY.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 605.

BALLY.—Tháná in Howrah district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 14,815.

BALLY.—See BALI.

BALLYGUNGE.—See BALIGANJ.

BALMER.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; with a small fort occupying the summit of a conical hill three hundred feet high, at the foot of which is the town. Distant south-west from Jodhpur 119 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $71^{\circ} 22'$.

BALOAMUDRUM.—Town in Madura district, Madras; thirty-one miles west from Dindigal, fifty-four miles north-west of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$.

BALUCHISTAN.—A country of Asia contiguous to India. It is bounded on the north by Afghánistan, on the east by the Punjab and Sind, on the south by the Arabian Sea, on the west by Persia. Area, about 106,500 sq. miles; being between lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$ — $30^{\circ} 20'$, and long. $61^{\circ} 10'$ — $68^{\circ} 38'$. Towns, Khelat, whose Khán is the most powerful chief of the country; and Quetta, a British cantonment.

BALODA.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2492.

BALOTRA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Balmer to the city of Jodhpur, and 62 miles south-west of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Luni, and on the high road from Jodhpur to Dwarka, a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the western extremity of Guzerat. There is, consequently, a good gathering of pilgrims and other devotees, and of those requisite to minister to their wants; so that the bazaar is crowded with passengers, and filled with goods of various kinds. The town is supplied with good water from 125 wells, lined with masonry. The population consists of 6750 Hindus and 525 Musalmáns. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, long. $72^{\circ} 21' 10''$. A fair, which lasts fifteen days, and which is attended by more than 30,000 persons, is held annually in March.

BALOWAL.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab, sixty miles north of Derá Gházi Khán, seventy miles south-west of the town of Derá Ismáil Khán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, long. $70^{\circ} 31'$.

BALRAMPUR.—Town (in pargana of the same name) in Gonda district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25' 30''$, long. $82^{\circ} 13' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 12,811.

BALRAMPUR.—Pargana in Utraula tahsíl, Gonda district, Oudh, the property of Mahárája Sir Digbijái Sing, K.C.S.I., who has a personal salute of nine guns. Pop. (1881), 178,336. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 77,734.

BALSAMAND.—Village in Hissar district, Punjab. Pop. (1868), 2333.

BALSAN.—A Punjab Hill State; between lat. $30^{\circ} 58' 15''$ — $31^{\circ} 9' 15''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 24' 30''$ — $77^{\circ} 35' 15''$. Area, 51 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5190. The Ráná pays a tribute of £118 to the British Government.

BALSAR.—See BULSAR.

BALUA.—Village in Bhágalpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24' 40''$. long. $87^{\circ} 3' 1''$. Pop. (1872), 2820.

BALUGUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 183.

BALUMAT.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 672 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,253.

BALUMBA.—Town in Baroda State, eight miles from the coast of the Gulf of Cutch. Distance from Ahmedábád, west, 139 miles; Baroda, west, 180. Lat. $22^{\circ} 42'$, long. $70^{\circ} 30'$.

BALUNG.—Town in Bonái State, Bengal; distant north-east from Sambalpur fifty miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 42'$, long. $84^{\circ} 46'$.

BALWA.—See BAUTWA.

BALYAMUNDUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 475.

BALZORA or **BALCHORAH.**—Fort and town in Kheri district, Oudh; near the northern frontier, towards Nepál. For two months every summer a mart is held at Balzora, the mountaineers bringing their native products to exchange for the wares of the plains. Distant north from Lucknow 120 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 34'$, long. $81^{\circ} 12'$.

BAMAN BASTI.—Quarter in Calcutta. Area, 170 acres. Pop. (1881), 1943.

BAMANBOR.—State in North Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a tribute of £7 12s. to the British Government. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $71^{\circ} 6'$.

BAMANGHATI.—The northern division of Morbhanj State, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 94,526.

BAMANI.—Hill in Vizagapatam district, Madras; 2488 feet high. Lat. $19^{\circ} 35'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$.

BAMANRI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

BAMANWALA or **BUNYAWALA.**—Village in Dehrá Dún district, N.W.P. Elevation above the sea, 2220 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

BAMAULLI or **BAMBOLI.**—Village in Ulwar State, Rájputána; on the route from Muttra to the town of Ulwar, and twelve miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

BAMAURI or **BUMBAURI.**—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Almora, and forty-two miles south of the latter. Bamauri has an elevation above the sea of upwards of 1700 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

BAMBANGAON.—Chiefship in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Area, 8 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1728.

BAMBHNIPAPAR.—Pargana in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 36,405.

BAMBHOLA or **BOMBOLA.**—Town in Kishangarh State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Nasirábád, one hundred and ninety-five miles south-west of former, twenty-eight north-east of latter. It has a bazaar, and water is abundant. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$.

BAMBHORA or **BHANIBORA.**—Fort in Bashahr State, Punjab; on a lofty summit rising about two miles north of the right bank of the Pábar. Elevation above the sea, 9844 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

BAMBOLIM.—Parish in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 191.

BAMBURA.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $67^{\circ} 41'$.

BAMINGOLAH.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; thirty-six miles south-west from Dinájpur, fifteen miles north-east of Maldah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $88^{\circ} 21'$.

BAMNI.—Town in Haidarábád State ; distant east from Jáulna forty-nine miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 47'$, long. $76^{\circ} 41'$.

BAMNI.—Tháná in Noákhálí district, Bengal. Area, 74 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 41,731.

BAMNI.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2400.

BAMNIAWAS.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 6125.

BAMO MYO.—Town in Independent Burma ; situated on the left or eastern bank of the Irawadi river, 174 miles north-east of Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 14'$, long. 79° .

BAMONI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6895.

BAMOTIM.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 175.

BAMRA.—State of Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Between lat. $21^{\circ} 8' 30''$ — $22^{\circ} 11' 30''$, and long. $84^{\circ} 10' 15''$ — $85^{\circ} 15' 30''$. It is bounded on the north by Bonái and Gángpur States, on the south by Kairákhól State, on the east by Tálcher and Lairá, and on the west by Sambalpur. Area, 1988 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,286. The chief river is the Bráhmańí.

BAMSARU.—Pass in Garhwál State, N.W.P. ; over a mountain proceeding from the cluster of the Jamnotri peaks, separating the Ganges from the Jumna. Its summit enters within the limit of perpetual congelation, as a British party, which crossed it at the end of August, found it then covered with deep snow. Elevation above the sea, 15,447 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

BAMUNGAON.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency ; distant south-west from Mhow forty-one miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

BAMUNGAON.—Town in Búndi State, Rájputána ; distant north-east from Búndi thirty-three miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

BAMUNHATÍ.—Town in Morbhanj State, Bengal. Distant west from Midnapur eighty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$, long. $86^{\circ} 10'$.

BAMUNWAS.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána ; on the route from Agra to Nasírábád, 102 miles south-west of former, 118 north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

BANAAR (or **BANAR**).—River of Maimansinli district, Bengal ; an offset of the Brahmaputra river, leaving the parent stream opposite the town of Jamálpur, in lat. $24^{\circ} 43''$, long. $90^{\circ} 20' 45''$, and flowing in a southerly direction for 120 miles, to lat. $23^{\circ} 37'$, long. $90^{\circ} 31'$, where it falls into the Dhaleswari river, about seven miles above its junction with the Meghna.

BANAGANAPALLI.—State (with capital of the same name) in Karnúl district, Madras. Between lat. $15^{\circ} 2' 30''$ — $15^{\circ} 28' 50''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 1' 45''$ — $78^{\circ} 25' 30''$. Area, 275 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 30,754. Bounded by the Koilkantla, Nandial, and Pattikonda *taluks*. The chief river is the Kunder. The Chief bears the title of Nawáb, which was bestowed upon him in 1876, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

BANAGANPILLY.—See BANAGANAPALLI.

BANAIRA.—Town of Udáipur State, Rájputána ; distant north-east from Udáipur 88 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

BANAPUR.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces, distant north-east from Nágpur 92 miles. Lat $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

BANAS (Eastern).—River of Udáipur State, Rájputána; rising on the western frontier of Udáipur or Mewár, amidst a cluster of summits of the Aravalli range, in lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $73^{\circ} 28'$. The word is significant in Sanscrit, and means "Hope of the forest;" having been, according to the local legend, originally the name of a "chaste shepherdess, who, while disporting in the waters of this natural fountain, espied to her horror an intruder gazing on her charms," and praying for aid to the guardian divinity of the place, was metamorphosed into the stream. Holding its course through Mewár for 120 miles, it is joined by the river Barach. Having received this latter on the right, and a few miles beyond that confluence the Botaseri on the left, it continues its north-easterly course, receiving on the left the river of Ajmere, and subsequently several torrents flowing from the territory of Jáipur in the rainy season. At the town of Tonk, and about 235 miles from its source, its direction changes, first to south-east, and sweeping round the hills in which are situate the stronghold of Rintimpur, it falls into the Chambal, in lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$, after a total course of about 320 miles.

BANAS.—River of Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal.

BANAS NADI.—River of Sháhábád district, Bengal.

BANASA.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P., in the valley of the Jumna, and seven miles below the source of that river. It is situate on the left bank of the Jumna, at the confluence of the Banása torrent, and on a natural ledge of rock, a series of which, in that part of the valley, rise over each other on the side of the mountain. The site is picturesque and sublime in the highest degree. The Banása is at the confluence about two-thirds of the size of the Jumna. In 1816, half the village of Banása was overwhelmed and destroyed by the fall of a precipice. In the vicinity are numerous thermal springs, the waters of which are too hot to be borne by the touch. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

BANAULI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north from Haidarábád 109 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

BANAVAR.—Village and municipality (in taluk of the same name), in Kádúr district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1871), 2110. Area of taluk, 467 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 76,384.

BANAVARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 165.

BANAWARAM.—See BANAVAR.

BANCURAH.—See BÁNKURÁ.

BAND.—Town in Orchha State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency, distant east from Tehrí 15 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

BANDA.—District of the Allahábád division, N.W.P. Between lat. $24^{\circ} 53' 15''$ — $25^{\circ} 55'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 2' 45''$ — $81^{\circ} 36' 15''$. Area, 3061 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 698,608. It is bounded on the north-east and north by the river Jumna; on the west by the river Ken, Hamírpur district and Gaurihár State; on the south and south-east by the Panna, Charkhári and Rewah States; and on the east by Allahábád district. The chief mountains are the Vindhya. The chief rivers are the Jumna and Ken. The towns are Bándá, Kárwi, Rájápur; the fortress of Kálinjar also is famous in Indian history. The climate is productive of ague to Europeans, who sometimes can be freed from its attacks only by removal to a better

climate; but the natives enjoy at least the usual average of health. The black soil of the plains is noted for fertility, producing in great abundance and perfection wheat, barley, maize, millet of various sorts, and pulse. Sugar and indigo, also, are successfully cultivated; but of commercial crops by far the most important is cotton, for which the district is so celebrated that the produce is distinguished in commerce by the prefix of its name. There are scarcely any manufactures, except of coarse cloth, dyed red with a colour obtained from the root of a plant called *Morinda multiflora*. The conduct of the Nawab during the mutiny of 1857 was open to suspicion; but he was permitted to retire with a pension of £3600 per annum, and his territories merged into the British possessions.

BANDA.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of the same name), in Bándá district, N.W.P., containing numerous temples and mosques. The town is of considerable size, but straggling and ill built; the houses being of mud, though there is abundance of excellent building-stone procurable. In a commercial point of view, Bándá is considered a thriving place, being a great mart for cotton. Distant south-west from Allahábád 95 miles; north-west from Calcutta 560; south-east from Agra 190. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28' 20''$, long. $80^{\circ} 22' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 28,974. Area of tahsíl, 400 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 120,578. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 71,691.

BANDA.—Tháná in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 59,714.

BANDA.—Tahsíl in Saugor district, Central Provinces, lying between lat. $23^{\circ} 53' - 24^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42' 45'' - 79^{\circ} 17' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 82,333. Area, 701 sq. miles.

BANDA CHHOTA or **BANDA THE LESS.**—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bándá to Rewah, six miles south of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 25'$.

BANDAIR.—Range of hills to the northward of the valley of the Narbada river, commencing about lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 48'$, in a south-westerly direction.

BANDAJAN.—Pass in Kashmír State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$. It consists of gneiss, and is covered with perennial snow, which extends in an unbroken sheet to a depth of 1200 feet. The summit of the pass is 14,854 feet above the sea.

BANDAR.—Town (in taluk of the same name) in Kistna district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 35,056. Pop. of taluk (1871), 164,525.—See MASULIPATAM.

BANDARBAN.—On the Sangu river. Village of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $92^{\circ} 16' 30''$. Pop. about 3000. There is a permanent market here, at which considerable traffic is carried on.

BANDARMALANKA.—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1871), 2367.

BANDE.—Town in Sávatwári State, Bombay; distant east from Vengurla 15 miles. Lat. $15^{\circ} 49'$, long. $73^{\circ} 56'$.

BANDEL.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal; on the river Húglí. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $88^{\circ} 26'$. The seat of an ancient and still important Roman Catholic Mission, founded in 1599. The festival of the Novena, as celebrated at Bandel Priory, attracts many visitors.

BANDERPUR.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, 869 miles from Calcutta by the river; 61 miles above Allahábád; 32 miles south-east of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $81^{\circ} 18'$.

BANDHUA HASNPUR.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; seventy-eight miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 4'$.

BANDIPALLAM.—Hill and river in South Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 43' 15''$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

BANDORA.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2803.

BANDORA.—Town in Thána (Tanna) district, Bombay; situated on the island of Salsette, at the southern point, where the island is connected with that of Bombay by the causeway and arched stone bridge constructed by the local government from funds principally contributed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Distant north of Bombay fort nine miles. Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Lat. $19^{\circ} 3' 5''$, long. $72^{\circ} 52' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 14,987.

BANDORBARCEM.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1148.

BANDRA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; two miles north of the route from Balmer to the town of Jodhpur, and ten miles north-east of the former place. It contains 150 houses. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $71^{\circ} 28'$.

BANDUGARH.—Fort in Rewah State, Central India Agency; sixty miles south of the town of Rewah. Lat. $23^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 6'$.

BANGA.—Town and municipality in Jalandhar district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11' 15''$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1881), 4565.

BANGA BAZAR.—Town in Sylhet district, Assam; twenty-two miles west of Silchár, and forty-one miles east of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $92^{\circ} 30'$.

BANGAHAL.—Valley in Kángra district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 18'$ — $32^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$ — $76^{\circ} 55'$.

BANGALI.—River of Rangpur and Bográ district, North Bengal. It falls into the Halhaliá river.

BANGALORE.—District of the Nandidrúg division, Mysore State. Between lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$ — $13^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 9'$ — $78^{\circ} 38'$. It is bounded on the south by Coimbatore and Salem districts, Madras. Area, 2901 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 669,139. Bangalore may be considered one of the finest climates in India, being cool and pleasant throughout the greater part of the year. The sun is generally powerful; but in the shade and in the house the air is always cool.

BANGALORE.—The capital of the district (in taluk of the same name). Station on the Madras Railway. Lat. $12^{\circ} 57' 37''$, long. $77^{\circ} 36' 56''$. Pop. (1881), 155,857. Distance direct from Seringapatam, north-east, 71 miles; Mangalore, east, 115; Bellary, south, 155; Madras, west, 185.

BANGANAPALLI.—See BANAGANAPALLI.

BANGANGA.—A river of Jáipur, Bhartpur, and Dholpur States, Rájputána, and Agra district, N.W.P. It falls into the Jumna in lat. 27° , long. $78^{\circ} 32'$. A temple, called Jumwa-ki-Dair, situated in a gorge on this river, is visited by the Rájás of Jáipur on their accession to

the *gadi*. Here they are shaved, the process being part of the ceremony connected with the accession.

BANGANGA.—A river of Nepál State and Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. It falls into the Buri Rápti.

BANGAR.—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh. Area, 143 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 65,652.

BANGARAH.—One of the numerous outlets by which the Ganges discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $89^{\circ} 42'$.

BANGARMAU (or **BANGERMOW**).—Town (in pargana of same name) in Unao district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53' 25''$, long. $80^{\circ} 15' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 6350. Area of pargana, 173 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 92,656. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 105,540.

BANGAUN.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; twenty-nine miles south-west from Sháhjahánpur, eighteen miles north of Farrukhábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

BANGAUN.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Nadiyá district, Bengal; on the route from Calcutta to Jessor, thirty-nine miles north-east of the former. Lat. 23° , long. $88^{\circ} 50'$. Area of subdivision, 649 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 318,770.

BANGEMETTA.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 29.

BANGHEYA.—Town in Nepál State; distant north-west from Khatmandu 230 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 55'$, long. $81^{\circ} 56'$.

BANGOMUNDA.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 22,048.

BANGSI.—See **BANSI**.

BANGUNGA.—See **BÁNGANGA**.

BANGURSIR.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from Baháwalpur to Bap, and 120 miles south-east of the former. Bangursir is in lat. $27^{\circ} 59'$, long. $72^{\circ} 34'$.

BANIA CHUNG (or **BANIACHANG**).—Village in Sylhet district, Assam; eighty-three miles north-east from Dacca, and forty miles south-west of Sylhet. Contains a sacred mosque. Lat. $24^{\circ} 31'$, long. $91^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. (1872), 22,164.

BANIAPUKAR.—Suburb of Calcutta. Area, 806 acres. Pop. (1881), 18,895.

BANIHAL.—Pass in Kashmír State; over the mountains of the same name. The ascent is much more considerable on the southern than on the northern side, where it descends into Kashmír, which country has a greater elevation than that part of the Punjab lying to the south. Though by no means the highest, being but 8500 feet above the sea, it is one of the most difficult passes into Kashmír, and is seldom attempted with horses. Lat. $33^{\circ} 21'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

BANKA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Bhágálpur district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $86^{\circ} 58' 5''$. Area of subdivision, 1185 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 420,379. Also tháná. Area, 246 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 134,227.

BANKA CANAL.—Part of the Rúpnaráya and Rasúlpur Canal, in Midnapur district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 6'$ — $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. 88° — $88^{\circ} 4'$.

BANKANIR.—Town in Gwalior State, distant south-west from Mhow forty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

BANKAPAHARI.—Petty State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Area, 4·64 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1049.

BANKAPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Dhárwár. Pop. (1881), 6037. Area of subdivision, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,554.

BANKATA.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 52,829.

BANKHERI.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2643.

BANKI (or **BANKY**).—State in Orissa, Bengal; confiscated in 1840, and now under British administration. Between lat. $20^{\circ} 15' 30''$ — $20^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $85^{\circ} 23'$ — $85^{\circ} 40'$. Area, 116 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 56,900. It is bounded on the north by the Mahánadí river, on the east by Cuttack district, on the south by Purí district, and on the west by Khandpára State.

BANKI.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh; distant north-east from Lucknow ninety-three miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 43'$.

BANKIPUR.—Chief town of Patná district, Bengal; also station on the East Indian Railway. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36' 40''$, long. $85^{\circ} 10' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 97,008.

BANKIPUR.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 118 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,275.

BANKOMUNDI.—Hill in Bod State, Orissa, 2080 feet high. Lat. $20^{\circ} 42' 24''$, long. $84^{\circ} 20' 18''$.

BANKOT (or **BANKOTE**).—Port on the creek of the same name in Ratnagiri district, Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 5' 10''$.

BANKURA.—District in Bengal. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$ — $23^{\circ} 37'$, and long. $86^{\circ} 49' 15''$ — $87^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 2621 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,041,752. It is bounded on the north by the Ránjiganj subdivision of Bardwán district; on the east by Sonámukhí, Kotalpur, and Indás; on the south by the Garbhetá subdivision of Midnapur district; and on the west by the Mánbhúm district. Bánkurá was ceded to the East India Company on 27th Sept. 1760. The chief towns are Bánkurá and Bishnupur. The chief rivers are the Dámodar and Dhalkisor.

BANKURA.—Town and municipality in Bánkurá district, Bengal; on the north bank of the Dhalkisor river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $87^{\circ} 6' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 18,747.

BANKURA.—Subdivision in district of same name, N.W.P. Area, 1921 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 647,085. Also tháná. Area, 332 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 127,551.

BANMAUTI (or **BUROTI**).—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and thirty-nine miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

BANNAWASSI (or **BANNAWASI**).—Town and temple in North Kánara district, Bombay; once of much celebrity, but subsequently greatly decayed. Here is a temple of Siva or Mahádeva, which had formerly very large endowments, and although a very mean building, was kept in good repair, and very much frequented. Distance (direct) from Sunda, south-east, twenty miles; from Bombay, south-east, 340; Madras, north-west, 370. Lat. $14^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$.

BANNU.—District in the Punjab. Between lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$ — $33^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 26'$ — 72° . Area, 3868 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 332,577.

Bounded on the north by Kohát district; on the east by Ráwal Pindi, Jhelum, and Shatpur districts; and on the west and north-west by hills belonging to the Wazíri tribes. Bannu passed into the hands of the British on the conquest of the Punjab in 1849. The chief towns are Edwardesábád, Lakí, Kálabágh, Isákhel, and Miánwáli. The district is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and three Assistant Commissioners.

BANNU.—Tahsíl of the Bannu district, between lat. $32^{\circ} 44' 30''$ — $33^{\circ} 5' 45''$, and long. $70^{\circ} 24' 30''$ — $71^{\circ} 0' 30''$. Area, 445 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,159.

BANNU.—Capital in Bannu district, Punjab. See EDWARDESÁBÁD.

BANPUR.—Pargana in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 43,354. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 15,804.

BANS.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Pithoragarh, and forty-three miles north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

BANSA.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2116.

BANSA.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2514.

BANSBARIA.—Town and municipality in Húglí district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $18^{\circ} 26' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7031. Contains a temple dedicated to the Goddess Hanseswári, erected at a cost of £10,000, by the wife of a wealthy landowner of the district.

BANSDA.—State (with capital of the same name) in the Province of Guzerat, Bombay; between lat. $20^{\circ} 42'$ — $20^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 18'$ — $73^{\circ} 34'$. Bounded on the north and west by Surat district, north-east by Baroda State, on the east by the Dáng States, and south by Dharampur State. Area, 242 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 32,154. Pop. of capital (1872), 2321. The Chief, who pays a yearly tribute of £735 to the British Government, is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

BANSDIH.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52' 38''$, long. $84^{\circ} 15' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 9617.

BANSDIH.—Tháná in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 134,473.

BANSGAON.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6158.

BANSGAON.—Tahsíl of Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 422,858. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 108,876. And town. Pop. (1881), 5873.

BANSI.—Tahsíl of Basti district, N.W.P. Area, 609 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 338,839. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 94,363.

BANSI.—Pargana in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 12,119. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 21,858.

BANSI.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situate on the Rápti. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $82^{\circ} 58'$.

BANSI.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; twenty-three miles south of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$.

BANSIHARI.—Tháná in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Area, 257 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,877.

BANSKERA.—See BAUSHKERA.

BANSKHALI.—Village in Chittagong district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50' 15''$, long. $91^{\circ} 31'$. Also tháná. Area, 195 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 101,758.

BANSLOI.—Tributary of the Bhágirathi river, which drains the Murshidábád district. Bengal.

BANSROR (or **BYNSROR**).—Fort in Kotah State, Rájputána; situate in the angle of confluence where the river Bámani falls into the Chambal. Its site is the summit of a great rock, from 300 to 700 feet above the average height of the surface of the water in the river, which is here 500 yards wide, and even in the dry season forty feet deep. The stream is very rapid and violent, there being a fall between thirty and forty feet above the fort, and another of equal depth below. The base of the rock is washed on all sides except the north, and is there alone accessible; but the rock has been artificially scarped. The fort, however, could without much difficulty be reduced by shells; and even before the introduction of artillery, was taken by 'Alau'd dín, the Pathán sovereign of Delhi, who reigned from 1295 to 1316. Distant direct from Kotah, south-west, twenty-two miles; from Ujjain, north, 127. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$.

BANSURA.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh, on the right bank of the Chauka river. Pop. (1869), 2822.

BANSWADDI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-west from Haidarábád eighty-one miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

BANSWARA or **BANSWARRA**.—State in Rájputána (with capital of the same name), between lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$ — $23^{\circ} 48'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 2'$ — $74^{\circ} 41'$. Area, 1500 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 152,045. The chief, who is known as the Maháráwul, pays a yearly tribute of £3913 to the British Government: he has a force of 3 guns, 20 gunners, 60 cavalry, and 500 infantry. The Chief has a salute of 15 guns.

BANSWARÁ.—Capital of Bánswára State, Rájputána; on the route from Mhow to Dísá, 123 miles north-west of the former, 178 south-east of the latter. It is situate eight miles west of the left bank of the river Mahi, and has a rampart inclosing a considerable area; much, however, of the inclosed space being occupied by gardens. The palace, or residence of the Maháráwul, is a large turreted battlemented building, on a rising ground overlooking the town, and near a beautiful tank overhung with trees, access to the water being gained by a fine ghát. Within the town are some handsome Hindu temples and an extensive bazaar. Pop. (1881), 7908. Distance direct from Nímach, south-west, 76 miles; from Nasarábád, south, 200; from Ujjain, north-west, 91; from Bombay, north-east, 330; from Agra, south-west, 350. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$.

BANTHAR or **BANTER**.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2807. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$.

BANTHLI.—See WANTHLI.

BANTHRA.—Tháná in Lucknow district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 55,196.

BANTWA.—State (with capital of the same name) in Káthiáwár, Bombay, between lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$ — $21^{\circ} 39'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 0' 15''$ — $70^{\circ} 18' 45''$. Area, 221 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 28,536. The chief, who maintains a force of 216 men, pays a yearly tribute of £1682 to the British Government. The capital has a population (1881) of 7589.

BANTWALA.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 53' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 4' 50''$. Situated on the river Naitravati, fourteen miles east of Mangalore. Pop. (1881), 3090.

BANUR.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 6671.

BAOLI.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5990.

BAONI.—Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency, between lat. $25^{\circ} 53' 15''$ — $26^{\circ} 7'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 42' 30''$ — $80^{\circ} 30' 25''$. Area, 117 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 17,055. The chief has a salute of eleven guns.

BAORI.—See KÁLI BÁORI.

BAP.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, and 100 miles north-east of the latter. Bap is in lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $71^{\circ} 26'$.

BAPATLA.—Town (in taluk of the same name) in Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 30' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 6068. Population of taluk (1871), 143,629.

BAPIU.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána, distant south-east from Bikaner forty-eight miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 8'$.

BAR.—Tháná in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 21,411.

BAR-ALI.—Road in Sibságar district, Assam, twenty-two miles in length.

BARA.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 29,307.

BARA.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 43,759.

BARA.—Tháná in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 91,835.

BARA.—Village in Unao district, Oudh, containing two Hindu temples. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1869), 1738.

BARA.—River of Afghánistán and Pesháwur district, Punjab. It rises in Tirah, or the hilly tract lying between Sufed Koh and the Salt Range. From the benefits which it confers on the country through which it flows, it has, in conformity with Oriental feelings, become an object of veneration. The length of the river is about sixty miles. It enters the plain of Pesháwur in lat. $33^{\circ} 53'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$. The rice grown in this plain is considered by the Afgháns superior to any other.

BARA BANKI.—District in Oudh, between lat. $26^{\circ} 31' 30''$ — $27^{\circ} 21' 15''$, and long. $80^{\circ} 58'$ — $81^{\circ} 54'$. Area, 1768 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,026,788. It is bounded on the north and west by Sítápur and Lucknow, on the south by Rae Bareli and Sultánpur, on the east by Faizábád, and on the north-east by the Chauka and Gogra rivers. The chief towns are Nawábganj, Rudauli, and Zaidpur. The chief rivers are the Gogra and Gumti. The district is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners, and staff.

BARA BANKI.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56' 10''$, long. $81^{\circ} 13' 10''$. Area of the tahsíl, 357 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 222,555. Pop. of town (1869), 14,489.

BARA or **BAREH.**—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Chapra to Gházípur, seventeen miles east of the latter. It contains a population of 7042. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 51'$.

BARA DEHI.—A hill in Cuttack district, Bengal.

BARA DEVI.—Hill in Hindur State, Punjab; ten miles south of the left bank of the Satlaj, on the lofty range of mountains extending from north-west to south-east through the western part of that state. On the summit is a small temple. Elevation above the sea, 7003 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 57'$.

BARA LACHA.—Pass in Kángra district, Punjab, 16,500 feet high. Lat. $32^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

BARA LOHAKUR.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and forty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

BARABAR.—Hills in Gayá district, Bengal. On one of the peaks there is a sacred temple, to which pilgrims of the male sex repair every September to the number of between ten and twenty thousand.

BARABATI FORT.—Fort of Cuttack, in Cuttack district, Bengal, situated on the south bank of the Kátjurí river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 29'$, long. $85^{\circ} 56'$.

BARABHUM.—Tháná in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 648 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 133,847.

BARABUTTI.—See BARÁBÁTI.

BARACHATI.—Village in Gayá district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30' 10''$, long. $85^{\circ} 3' 10''$. Also tháná. Area, 352 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 96,211.

BARAGAI.—A hill in Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal, 3445 feet high. Lat. $23^{\circ} 32' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 29' 45''$.

BARAGAON.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 10,847. Bi-weekly market.

BARAGAON.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 61,643.

BARAGAON.—Tháná in Jhánsí district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 18,008.

BARAGAON.—Pargana in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 45,989.

BARAGAON.—Tháná in Samur district, Bengal. Area, 413 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 284,681.

BARAGARI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5668.

BARAGHI.—Town in Chhotá Udáipur State, Bengal; distant north from Udáipur seven miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $83^{\circ} 22'$.

BARAGU POINT.—The southernmost point of land on the coast of Pegu. Lat. $15^{\circ} 44'$, long. $95^{\circ} 30'$.

BARAH.—Tahsil in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Area, 247 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 53,430.

BARAH.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Kálpi, and twenty-six miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

BARAH.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30' 30''$, long. $83^{\circ} 54' 15''$. Pop. (1872), 5424.

BARAH.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bándá to Mírzápur, ninety miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $81^{\circ} 49'$.

BARAHARI.—Tháná in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 199 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 142,512.

BARAHAUT.—Town in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Bhágirathi river. Barahaut is in lat. $30^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

BARAHULLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-west from Haidarábád 111 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$.

BARAI.—See **BHERA**.

BARAIL.—Hills in Cachar district, Assam, between lat. 25° — $25^{\circ} 32'$, and long. $93^{\circ} 9'$ — $93^{\circ} 46'$.

BARAK (or **SURMA**).—River of Cachar and Sylhet districts, Assam. It finally falls into the Meghuá.

BARAKHAR.—River of Chutiá Nágpur and Hazáribágh, Bardwán, and Mánbhúm districts, Bengal. It falls into the Dámodar.

BARAKHATTA.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 11,393.

BARAKILA and **TALIBUNDA.**—Hills in Bellary district, Madras.

BARAKUDU.—A part of Vizagapatam district, Madras.—See **GODAIRI**.

BARAKULIA KHAL.—River in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal.

BARAL.—River of Rájsháhi and Pabná districts, Bengal. A branch of the Gangetic delta.

BARALOKPUR.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 24,406.

BARAMAHAL.—Part of the Salem and North Arcot districts, Madras, ceded to the British in 1792. Between lat. $12^{\circ} 5'$ — $12^{\circ} 45'$ and long. $78^{\circ} 10'$ — $79^{\circ} 30'$.

BARAMANDEL.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 60,848.

BARAMATI.—Town and municipality in Poona district, Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 36' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 5272.

BARAMBA.—A State of Orissa, between lat. $20^{\circ} 22' 15''$ — $20^{\circ} 31' 40''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 15'$ — $85^{\circ} 31' 30''$. Area, 124 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,772. It is bounded on the north by Hindol, on the east by Tigariá, on the south by Bánki and Khandpára, and on the west by Narsinhpur. The Rajah, who maintains a force of 652 men, pays a yearly tribute of £140 to the British Government. The capital (Baramba) is in lat. $20^{\circ} 25' 15''$, and long. $82^{\circ} 22' 41''$.

BARAMULA.—A gorge in Kashmír, in the mountains forming the south-western boundary of the valley. Through this aperture the Jhelum flows, draining the whole of this extensive basin. The town is situated on the west or right bank of the river, here crossed by a bridge of eight piers. Baramula is in lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

BARAMUTTI.—See **BARÁMATI**.

BARAN.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Area of tahsíl, 478 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 264,365. See **BULANDSHAHR**.

BARAN.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 7714.

BARANAGAR.—Village on the Húglí river, in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Also tháná. Area, seventy-eight sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,982.

BARANDA.—See **BARENDA PASS**.

BARA-POL.—River of Coorg State and Malabar district, Madras.

BARASARA.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 301 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,667.

BARASAT.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of the same name), in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 43' 24''$, long. $88^{\circ} 31' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 10,533. Area of subdivision, 389 sq. miles.

Pop. (1881), 272,574. Also tháná. Area, 104 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 73,131.

BARASET.—See **BÁRÁSAT**.

BARASHI.—See **BARASIA**.

BARASIA RIVER.—An offset (twenty-five miles in length) of the Madhumatí river in Jessor district, Bengal.

BARASIUN.—Pargana in Garhwál district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 48,220.

BARATHOR.—Town in Nepál State; distant north-west from Khatmandu ninety-four miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 4'$.

BARAULI.—Pargana in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9288.

BARAUNDA.—State (with capital of the same name) in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Area, 238 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 17,283. The chief has a salute of nine guns, and a force of twenty horse, 170 infantry and police, and three guns. Lat. of capital, $25^{\circ} 2' 5''$, long. $80^{\circ} 40' 25''$.

BARAUNDA.—Village in Mírzápúr district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Mírzápúr to Rewah, and twenty-five miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, 500 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 57'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

BARAUNSA.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; eighty miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

BARAUT.—See **BAROT**.

BARBASPUR.—State in Raipur district, Central Provinces. Between lat. $21^{\circ} 40' 45''$ — $21^{\circ} 43'$, and lat. $81^{\circ} 10' 15''$ — $81^{\circ} 12' 30''$. Area, 43 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3715.

BARBIGHA.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $85^{\circ} 49'$. Pop. (1881), 7904.

BARCEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 579.

BARCUR (or **BARKURU**).—See **BARKUR**.

BARDA.—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 41,578.

BARDA.—A division of Káthiáwár, Guzerat Province, Bombay; between lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$ — $21^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $69^{\circ} 30'$ — $70^{\circ} 7'$. Area, 570 sq. miles. Pop. 46,980.

BARDA HILLS.—Hills in Káthiáwár, Guzerat Province, Bombay.

BARDEZ.—Province in Goa district, Portuguese India. Area, 225 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,951.

BARDHA.—Village in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Area, 17,531 acres. Pop. 1000.

BARDOLI.—Subdivision in Surat district, Bombay. Area, 222 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,100.

BARDOLI.—Town of Wusravi State, Rewa Kántha, Bombay; distant east from Surat twenty miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 4'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

BARDWAN.—A division of Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 36' 45''$ — $24^{\circ} 9' 30''$, and long. $86^{\circ} 35' 45''$ — $88^{\circ} 32' 45''$. Area, 13,855 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 7,393,954. It comprises Bardwán, Húglí with Howrah, Mídnapur, Bánkurá, and Bír bhúm districts.

BARDWAN.—A district of Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 46'$ — $23^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $86^{\circ} 52'$ — $88^{\circ} 27' 30''$. Area, 2697 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,391,823. Bounded on the north by the Santál Parganas, Bír bhúm, and Murshidábád districts; on the east by Nadiyá district; on the south

by Húglí and Midnapur districts; and on the west by Bánkurá and Mánbhúm districts. The chief rivers are the Húglí, Dámodar, and Dhalkisor. The chief towns are Bardwán, Kálná, Syámbázár, and Ráníganj. The Mahárájá of Bardwán, who is one of the most prosperous Zamíndárs under the permanent Settlement in Bengal, has a personal salute of thirteen guns.

BARDWAN.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of the same name) in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14' 10''$, long. $87^{\circ} 53' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 34,080. Area of subdivision, 1242 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 639,593. Also tháná. Area, 185 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 61,410.

BARDWAR.—Reserve of forest in Kámrup district, Assam.

BAREILLY.—A district in the Rohilkhand division of the N.W.P.; between lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$ — $28^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 1' 15''$ — $80^{\circ} 29' 30''$. Area, 1614 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,030,936. It is bounded on the north by the Tarái, on the east by Nepál and Sháhjahánpur, on the south by Sháhjahánpur and Budáun, and on the west by Budáun and the Rámpur State. The chief towns are Bareli (Bareilly) and Pilibhít. This district, which was ceded to the British in 1801, is administered by a Magistrate-Collector, two Joint Magistrates, two Assistant Magistrates, and one Deputy Magistrate.

BAREILLY.—Capital of Bareilly district, N.W.P. (in tahsil of same name), situate on the Rámanga river. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22' 9''$, long. $79^{\circ} 26' 38''$. Pop. (1881), 113,417. Pop. of tahsil (1881), 285,731. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 194,197. Bareilly contains some fine mosques, besides a Government College and several high-class schools.

BAREL.—Hills in the Nágá Hills district, Assam Province. Lat. 25° — $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $93^{\circ} 9'$ — $93^{\circ} 46'$.

BARELA.—Forest in Mandla district, Central Provinces; between lat. $22^{\circ} 58' 45''$ — $23^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12' 30''$ — $80^{\circ} 16' 30''$. Area, about ten sq. miles.

BARELA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; ten miles south-east of Jabalpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 2733.

BARELI.—See BAREILLY.

BARENDA.—Pass (15,095 feet high) in Bashahr State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

BARENG.—Valley and river in Kashmír State. The valley lies between lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$ — $33^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 10'$ — $75^{\circ} 26'$.

BARENGI.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; forty miles west of Point Palmyras, and forty miles north-east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $86^{\circ} 30'$.

BARETHA.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh, on the bank of the Gogra. Containing several temples. Pop. (1869), 2550.

BAREWELLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south-west from Haidarábád ninety-five miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 4'$, long. 78° .

BARGA.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; leading across the range of the Himálaya bounding the part of Bashahr called Kunáwár on the south. This, with three other passes, occurs in a space of little more than a mile. Of these Bargá is the lowest, and probably has not an elevation of more 15,000 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

BARGAON.—Chiefship in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Area, 2 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 247.

BARGARH.—Tháná in Bándá district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9794.

BARGARH.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 21' 15''$, long. $83^{\circ} 43' 15''$. Area of tahsíl, 2763 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 396,138.

BARGAUT.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 29'$, long. $81^{\circ} 11'$.

BARH.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of the same name) in Patná district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29' 10''$, long. $85^{\circ} 45' 12''$. Pop. (1881), 14,689. Area of subdivision, 557 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 376,074. Also tháná. Area, 267 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 194,199.

BARHA.—Village in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2691.

BARHAJ.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., on the river Rápti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16' 40''$, long. $83^{\circ} 46' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 11,715. There is a considerable fair held every October. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 77,300.

BARHALGANJ.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., on the river Gogra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $83^{\circ} 33' 15''$. There is a fair held annually in October. Pop. (1881), 5779. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 106,404.

BARHAMPUR.—See BERHAMPORE.

BARHANUDDIN.—Tháná in Barkarganj district, Bengal. Area, 353 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 89,061.

BARHAPURA.—Pargana in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 29,067.

BARHAR.—Pargana in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 75,699.

BARHETA.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2070.

BARHI.—Village in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Also tháná. Area, 353 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 52,054.

BARHI.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2039.

BARHI.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 49,088.

BARHIYA.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17' 30''$, long. $86^{\circ} 3' 40''$. Pop. (1872), 10,405.

BARHPURA.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 21,282.

BARI.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Sítápur district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 3042. Area of tahsíl, 498 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 238,528. Also pargana. Area, 125 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 54,030.

BARI.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

BARI.—Town in Dholpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1881), 11,547.

BARI.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; the principal place of a pargana of same name. It is situate in a mountainous country on the north or left bank of the river Jámnrir. Distant south-east of the town of Bhopál forty-six miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

BARI.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P., on the right bank of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Karamnása. Distant north-west from Calcutta 400 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $83^{\circ} 52'$.

BARI.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; distant north from Lucknow twenty-nine miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $80^{\circ} 53'$.

BARI DOAB.—One of the natural sections into which the Punjab is divided. Between lat. $29^{\circ} 18'$ — $32^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 4'$ — $75^{\circ} 25'$. It lies between the river Rávi on the north-west, and the Ghará or Sutlej and the Biás rivers on the south-east. Its length is 370 miles, and its average breadth about forty-five. Though not the most extensive, this Doáb is one of the most important of those of the Punjab, both in a commercial and agricultural point of view. It contains the Gurdáspur and Amritsar districts, and parts of Lahár, Montgomery and Múltán districts, and also the towns of Lahore, Múltán and Amritsar, and is traversed from north-east to south-west by the great Bari Doáb canal, *q.v.*

BARI DOAB CANAL.—Canal in Gurdáspur, Amritsar and Lahore districts, Punjab.

BARIA.—State (with capital of the same name) in Rewa Kántha, in Guzerat Province, Bombay. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$ — $22^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 41'$ — $74^{\circ} 18'$. It is bounded on the east and west by Panch Maháls district, on the north by Lunáwára and Sunth States, and on the south by Chotá Udáipur State. Area, 813 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,822. The chief, who pays a tribute of £1200 to the British Government, and maintains a military force of 247 men, has a salute of nine guns. Lat. of capital, $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $73^{\circ} 56' 30''$ Pop. (1881), 2457.

BARIBELACHLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 129.

BARIGURA.—Town in Rewah State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 6625.

BARIPUR.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P., on the left bank of the Ganges; distant north-west from Calcutta, by the river, 749 miles; south-east from the city of Allahábád, by the same course, 77. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

BARISAL.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of the same name), in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41' 40''$, long. $90^{\circ} 24' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 13,136. Area of subdivision, 964 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 711,180. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 126,919.

BARKAL.—Hills and rapids in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal.

BARKALUR.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay. Lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 53'$.

BARKARUNDI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; distant south-east from Nágpur, ninety miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

BARKHERA.—State in the Bhíl Agency, Central India. The Chhotá Bhúmia, Bhawáni Sinh, pays to the Dhar State £15 on four villages.

BARKHERA.—State in the Bhíl Agency, Central India. The chief, or Bará Bhúmia, has relations both with Dhar and with Sindhia. He holds from Dhar three villages in Dharmपुरi, subject to a payment of £86 12s.; from Sindhia he holds certain villages in the Sagor pargana, on which he pays £165; and also five villages in Dektaun, on which he pays £140.

BARKHERA.—Tháná in Pilibhít district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 45,170.

BARKOP.—Hills in Santál Parganas. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 44,205.

BARKUR.—Town (in subdivision of the same name) in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 28' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 47' 50''$. Contains ruins of Buddhist temples. Pop. (1871), 851.

BARLA.—Tháná in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,904.

BARMNARA.—Chiefship in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4065. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of 901 rupees to the Gáekwár.

BARMUL PASS.—Pass in Daspallá State, Orissa. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 50'$.

BARNA.—Pargana in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,256.

BARNADI.—River of Kámrup and Darrang districts, Assam. It falls into the Brahmaputra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $91^{\circ} 48'$.

BARNAGAR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 7908.

BARNAHAL.—Pargana in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 44,553. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,810.

BARODA.—State in Bombay Presidency, but subordinate to the Government of India; between lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$ — $22^{\circ} 49'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 53'$ — $73^{\circ} 55'$. Area, 8570 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,185,005. The chief rivers are the Nerbudda, Tápti, Mahi, Saraswati, and Sábarmati. The only mountain range is the Rájpipla Hills. The chief, known as the Gáekwár, maintains a force of five batteries of artillery, with 400 artillerymen, and twenty guns; a cavalry force of 120 officers and men, and six regiments of infantry—a total of 3126 of all ranks. He is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns.

BARODA.—Division in State of same name. Area, 1906 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 654,489. Also district. Area, 309 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 90,094.

BARODA.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 9' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 40' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5900.

BARODA.—Chiefship in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 1323 sq. miles.

BARODA CITY.—Capital of Baroda State. Lat. $22^{\circ} 17' 30''$, and long. $73^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 101,818. The cantonment has an area of 1 sq. mile, and a pop. (1881) of 4694.

BARODSAIR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 6787.

BARONDA.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; distant south from Rewah thirty miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$, long. $81^{\circ} 18'$.

BAROT.—Tháná in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 81,168. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 59,169.

BAROT.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 28,229.

BAROT.—Town and municipality in Meerut district, N.W.P.; distant twenty-seven miles from Meerut; lies on left bank of Eastern Jumna Canal. Lat. $29^{\circ} 6' 5''$, long. $77^{\circ} 18' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 7956.

BARPALI.—State (with chief town of the same name) of Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 180 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,163. Lat. of capital, $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $83^{\circ} 37' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 4125.

BARPETA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Kámrup district, Assam; situated on the Chául Khoyá river. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19' 45''$, long. $91^{\circ} 3' 20''$. Pop. (1872), 13,100. Area of subdivision, 334 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 146,218.

BARR.—See BARN.

BARRA.—Town in Tháná (Tanna) district, Bombay; on the river Baitaraní, thirty miles north of Kalyán. Lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$, long. $73^{\circ} 11'$.

BARRABHUM (or **BAHARAGARH**).—A part of Singbhúm district, Bengal. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 48'$ — $23^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $86^{\circ} 9'$ — $86^{\circ} 52'$. Area, 860 sq. miles.

BARRACKPUR.—Town and municipality in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal (in subdivision of same name). Lat. $22^{\circ} 45' 40''$, long. $88^{\circ} 23' 52''$ Pop. (1872), 9591. There is an important Cantonment here; also a country residence of the Viceroy. It is on the left bank of the Húglí river, here about three-quarters of a mile wide, fifteen miles above Calcutta. About 1300 native troops are usually stationed at this place, hutted in commodious lines, and adjoining are the bungalows of the European officers. The house of the Governor-General is handsome and commodious, but not very spacious. It is situate in a park of about 250 acres, laid out with great taste and picturesque effect, the surface being artificially varied in elevation with much judgment, and offering as beautiful a display of turf, tree, and flowering shrub, as any spot in the world can produce. Barrackpur was the scene of an outbreak during the Mutiny of 1857–8. Area of subdivision, forty-three sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,417. There is also a tháná. Pop. (1881), 21,660.

BARRACKUR.—See BARÁKHAR.

BARRAH.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána: on the route from Kálpi to the city of Kotah, 275 miles south-west of former, forty-six east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

BARRIAH, or **DEOGHUR BARRIAH.**—See BÁRIA.

BARRIPUR.—Subdivision in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 442 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 199,488. Also tháná. Area, 108 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,830.

BARSANA.—Tháná in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,752.

BARSI.—Town (in subdivision of the same name) in Sholápur district, Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 13' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 44' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 16,126. Area of subdivision, 596 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 110,046.

BARSI-TAKLI.—Town in Akola district, Berar. Pop. (1881), 5377.

BARSINHPUR.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2285.

BARSOI.—Village in Purniah district, Bengal. Situate on the left bank of the Mahánandá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37' 15''$, long. $87^{\circ} 58' 26''$. A large market is held weekly in this village.

BARU.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána: seventy-one miles north-east of the town of Jáisalmír. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $71^{\circ} 59'$.

BARU BARAI.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces; seventy-five miles south from Ságár, seventy miles east of Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

BARUIPUR.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of the same name) in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1869), 3231. Area of subdivision, 449 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 196,410.

BARUL.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 44'$, long. $87^{\circ} 9'$. It is situated in the centre of an iron-field.

BARUMGULA.—See BARAMULA.

BARUNIBUNTA.—Hills in Cuttack district, Bengal.

BARUR.—Town in Ellichpur district, Berar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1868), 7065.

BARUT.—Town in Haidarábád State, distant north-east from Nandair ten miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

BARUYA.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 578 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 51,080.

BARWA or **BARWAH.**—Town (in State of same name) in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 52' 40''$, long. $84^{\circ} 37' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 4298.

BARWA SAGAR.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22' 35''$, long. $78^{\circ} 46' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 6315. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 12,919.

BARWALA.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; on the left bank of the river Utauli. Lat. $22^{\circ} 8' 15''$, long. $71^{\circ} 57' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 5813.

BARWALA.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Hissár district, Punjab. Pop. (1868), 3305. Area of tahsíl, 580 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,549.

BARWAN.—Town (in pargana of the same name) in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 1584. Area of pargana, 53 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 17,870.

BARWAN.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 146 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 96,868.

BARWANI.—State in the Deputy Bhíl Agency, in Central India Agency. Area, 1362 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 56,445. The Ráná has a salute of nine guns.

BARWANI.—Capital of State of same name. Pop. (1881), 5581.

BARWAR.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. (1869), 3407.

BASAHARI.—Town in Saugor district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2059.

BASANTA.—River in Gurdáspur district, Punjab, falling into the Rávi.

BASANTGANJ.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; sixty-five miles south-east of Lucknow, seventy south-east of Cawnpore, fifty-five north-west of Allahábád. Population about 6000. Lat. 26° , long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

BASANTIA.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal; on the Bhairáb river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 8'$, long. $89^{\circ} 24'$.

BASANTPUR.—Village at the confluence of the Kálindí and Jamuná rivers, in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. A centre of the trade in paddy. Lat. $22^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 2' 15''$. Pop. (1857), 224.

BASANTPUR.—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. $85^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. (1872), 5130.

BASANTPUR.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; distant south-east from Lucknow twenty-nine miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 28'$.

BASAUDEMTSO.—A large lake in Thibet, sixty miles in circumference. The centre of the lake is about lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $94^{\circ} 35'$.

BASAVANAHALLI.—There are three villages in Coorg bearing this name, the population (1881) being respectively 80, 58, and 18.

BASAVANAHARE.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

BASAVANAKOPPLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 82.

BASAVANAKUKKE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 12.

BASAVANATTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1871), 76.

BASERA (or **BASEDA**).—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 3832.

BASHAHR.—A Punjab Hill State, between lat. $31^{\circ} 6' 30''$ — $32^{\circ} 4' 30''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 32' 15''$ — $79^{\circ} 2' 30''$. Area, 3320 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,345. The Rájá pays a tribute of £394 to the British Government.

BASHTA.—Tháná in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,743.

BASHTA.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Chilkea, thirty-one miles east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

BASI.—Tháná in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 11,738.

BASI.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 12,896.

BASI.—Town in Kálsia State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 4907.

BASI TANG.—Hills in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal. The principal peak (lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$, long. $92^{\circ} 29'$) is 2181 feet high.

BASIM.—District in Berar. Between lat. $19^{\circ} 26'$ — $20^{\circ} 31'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 39'$ — $78^{\circ} 7'$. Bounded on the north by Akola and Amráoti districts, on the south by the Penganga river and the Nizam's Dominions, on the east by Wún district, and on the west by Buldána district. Area, 2958 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 358,883. The chief rivers are the Pús and Káta Púrna. The chief town is Básim. The district is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and staff.

BASIM.—Town and municipality (in taluk of the same name) in Basim district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. (1881), 11,576. Area of taluk, 1051 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 157,690.

BASINAKONDA.—Crag in Cuddapah district, Madras, 2800 feet above the level of the sea: on its summit is a pagoda dedicated to Vekatashaswámí.

BASIRHAT.—Subdivision in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 363 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 323,061. Also tháná. Area, 99 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,337.

BASIRHAT.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 14,843.

BASKHARI.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2506.

BASMANGI.—Hill in Túngkúr district, Mysore State, with a temple on its summit. Lat. $13^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

BASNI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Jodhpur, and twelve miles north of the latter. It is situate on the banks of a torrent, which in the rainy season discharges itself into the river Loni. Wells are numerous; but the water which they yield is brackish. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $73^{\circ} 12'$.

BASODA or **BASONDA.**—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Tehrí to Ujjain, 78 miles south-west of former, 188 north-east of latter. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. $23^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

BASODA.—State in the Bhopál Agency, Central India Agency. Area, 22 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 7722. The military force consists of 3 guns, 8 artillerymen, 12 *sowárs*, and 60 policemen. The capital is in lat. $23^{\circ} 50' 50''$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

BASORHI.—Pargana in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Area, 34 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 21,374.

BASSA.—Village on the Bidyádhari river, in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal, and a station on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway. Lat. $22^{\circ} 22'$, long. $88^{\circ} 37'$. Centre of timber trade.

BASREHAR.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 40,300.

BASRUR.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1871), 1570.

BASSANTPUR.—Tháná in Sáran district, Bengal. Area, 246 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 211,476.

BASSEIN.—Island off the coast of the Konkan, Bombay; between lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$ — $19^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 48'$ — $72^{\circ} 54'$. Area, 35 sq. miles.

BASSEIN (WASAI).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Tanna district, Bombay; also station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20' 20''$, long. $72^{\circ} 51' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 10,357. Noteworthy as the spot which gave its name to the treaty concluded with the Peshwá in 1802. Area of subdivision, 221 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,967.

BASSEIN.—A district in the Pegu division, British Burma; between lat. $15^{\circ} 44' 30''$ — $17^{\circ} 59' 15''$, and long. $94^{\circ} 15'$ — $95^{\circ} 40' 15''$. Area, 7047 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 389,419. Bounded on the north by Henzada and Sandoway districts; on the south and west by the sea; and on the east by Thon-Khwa and branches of the Irawadi delta. The chief river is the Irawadi. The chief mountains are Arakan Hills. The chief town is Bassein. The administration is conducted by a Deputy Commissioner, and a staff of Assistant Commissioners and others.

BASSEIN.—River in British Burma; chief western branch of the Irawadi delta.

BASSEIN.—Township on the left bank of the Bassein river, in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 17,695.

BASSEIN.—Town and municipality in Bassein district, British Burma; situated on both banks of the Bassein river. Lat. $16^{\circ} 46'$, long. $94^{\circ} 48' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 28,147. A great centre of rice trade.

BASSIA.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 860 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,234.

BASSIM.—See **BÁSİM**.

BASSWARAJE DRUG.—Fort in the British district of North Kánara, presidency of Madras, called by the British navigators Fortified Island, from the defences erected on it by an ancient Mysorean rájá. Distant direct from Mangalore, north, 105 miles; from Bombay, south, 340. Lat. $14^{\circ} 18'$, long. $74^{\circ} 29'$.

BASTA.—Tháná in Balasor district, Orissa. Area, 190 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,186.

BASTAR.—State in Upper Godávari district, Central Provinces; between lat. $17^{\circ} 46'$ — $20^{\circ} 37'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 18'$ — $82^{\circ} 21'$. Bounded on the north by Ráipur district; on the south by Sironchá; on the east by Ráipur and Jáipur States; and on the west by Ahíri State. Pop. (1881), 196,248. Area, 13,062 sq. miles. The chief town is Jagdalpur. The chief mountains are the Belá Dílá. The chief rivers are the Indravai and other tributaries of the Godávari.

BASTENDA.—Town in Goálpára district, Assam; on the route from Rangpur to Goálpára, thirty-eight miles west of the latter. Lat. 26° , long. $90^{\circ} 5'$.

BASTI.—A district of the Benares division, N.W.P.; between lat. $26^{\circ} 24' 45''$ — $27^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $82^{\circ} 17'$ — $83^{\circ} 20'$. Area, 2753 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,630,612. It is bounded on the north by Nepál; on the south and west by Oudh; and on the east by Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. The chief rivers are the Rápti and Koána. The chief towns are Bastí and Mendháwal. The district staff consists of a Magistrate-Collector, an Assistant Magistrate, and a Deputy Magistrate.

BASTI.—Town (in tahsil of the same name) on the river Koána, in Bastí district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 48' 30''$, long. $82^{\circ} 48' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 5536. Area of tahsil, 549 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 335,551. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 114,368.

BASTI SHEKH.—Suburb of Jullundur district, Punjab. Pop. 8000.

BASUDERPUR.—Tháná in Purí district, Bengal. Area, 194 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,354.

BASULABAD.—Tahsil in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 102,168.

BASUNGPIR.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána, eleven miles east of Jáisalmír. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $71^{\circ} 7'$.

BASUNI.—A town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant north-east from Jodhpur ninety-eight miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 16'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$.

BASUNI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Balotra to the town of Jodhpur, and eight miles south of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $73^{\circ} 7'$.

BASUNTPUR.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5107

BASURHAT.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of the same name) in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $88^{\circ} 53' 35''$. Pop. (1872), 12,105. Area of subdivision, 352 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 268,146.

BASUTEA.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; on the route from Calcutta to Kedjeri, nine miles north of the latter. Lat. 22° , long. $88^{\circ} 2'$.

BASVA PATNA.—Village in Shimoga district, Mysore State. Lat. $14^{\circ} 12' 5''$, long. $75^{\circ} 50' 55''$. Pop. (1871), 1122.

BASWA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5791.

BASWAPATAM (BASAVAPATNA).—Town in Shimoga district, Mysore; distant west from Chittal Drug forty miles. Lat. $14^{\circ} 11'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

BAT KUCHI.—Town in Darrang district, Assam; twenty miles north of Darrang. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $91^{\circ} 59'$.

BATALA.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of the same name) in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48' 33''$, long. $75^{\circ} 14' 3''$. Pop. (1881), 24,281. Area of tahsil, 480 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 255,131.

BATALA.—Town in Amritsar district, Punjab; distant north-east from Amritsar, twenty-four miles. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

BATALI—See MERANGI.

BATE ISLAND.—See BEYT ISLAND.

BATEL.—Town in Dera Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situate thirty-one miles north-west of the town of Derá Ghází Khán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $70^{\circ} 25'$.

BATESAR.—Town (in tháná of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56' 6''$, long. $78^{\circ} 35' 7''$. A great fair is annually held in this town, when upwards of 20,000 head of cattle are exposed for sale. Pop. of tháná (1881), 9979.

BATHERI.—Town in Garhwál State, N.W.P., on the right bank of the Bhágirathi. Lat. $30^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

BATIM.—Parish in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 871.

BATINDA.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab; it is distant west from Patiála, ninety miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. 75° .

BATKAGARH.—State in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54' 15''$. Area, 161 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 10,460.

BATKULL.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. Distance direct from Mangalore, north, eighty miles; Madras, north-west, 390. Lat. $13^{\circ} 59''$, long. $74^{\circ} 36'$.

BATTA or **BHUTAH.**—River in Sírmúr State, Punjab; flowing into the Jumna. It rises seven miles south-east of Náhan.

BATTANA.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73'$.

BATTLAGUNDU.—See VALLILAKANDU.

BATTY.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 950.

BAUG.—See БАГН.

BAUG-CHINI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant north-west from Gwalior twenty-seven miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

BAUG NUDDI.—River of the Orissa Tributary Mehals; rising in lat. $20^{\circ} 16'$, long. $84^{\circ} 14'$.

BAUGDA.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 12'$, long. $88^{\circ} 50'$.

BAUGLI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. It has a small fort. Distant fifty-four miles south-east from Ujjain. Lat. $22^{\circ} 38'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. 3000.

BAUJPUR.—Town in Wusravi State, Bombay; fifty-eight miles north-east from Surat, and thirty-four miles east from Wusravi. Lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$, long. $73^{\circ} 48'$.

BAULAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State, on the route from Ellichpur to Aurungábád; sixty-five miles south-west of former, 102 north-east of latter, on a tributary of the Tápti. Lat. $20^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

BAULEA.—See RÁMPUR BEAULEAH.

BAULIARI.—Port (on an inlet of the same name) in Ahmedábád district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 4' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 10' 30''$.

BAUMI.—Pass leading from the southern portion of Arakan into Pegu, British Burma. The crown of the pass is about lat. $17^{\circ} 25'$, long. $94^{\circ} 50'$.

BAUN or **UTUNGHUN.**—River of Jáipur, Bhartpur, and Dholpur States, Rájputána, and Agra district, N.W.P. It falls into the Jumna on its right side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

BAUNDA.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; fifty-eight miles north-east of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $72^{\circ} 3'$.

BAUNK.—Village in Koreá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; forty-four miles north-west of Sargujá, 108 south of Mirzápur, 360 west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$, long. $82^{\circ} 42'$.

BAUNSDA.—See **BANSDA**.

BAUNTWA.—See **BÁNTWÁ**.

BAUPHAL.—Town in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5055. Also tháná. Area, 160 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 95,188.

BAUPUR.—See **BERHAMPORE**.

BAURA.—State in the Kolhápúr Agency, Bombay; between lat. $16^{\circ} 24' 45''$ — $16^{\circ} 43' 45''$, and long. $73^{\circ} 51' 45''$ — $74^{\circ} 8' 30''$. It is bounded on the north, east, and south by Kolhápúr, and on the west by the Gháts. Area, 83 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 43,439. The principal town is Baura. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £342 to the Kolhápúr State.

BAURA.—Town in Baura State, Kolhápúr Agency. Lat. $16^{\circ} 32' 37''$, long. $73^{\circ} 51' 27''$.

BAURGARH.—Hill in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $23^{\circ} 1' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

BAURGARH.—Hill in Betúl district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 11' 33''$, long. $77^{\circ} 50' 30''$. An annual festival is held in the city, when from 30,000 to 40,000 devotees attend to bathe in the sacred tank at the foot of the hill.

BAUSHKERA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Moradábád to Almora, and twenty-seven miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 10''$, long. 79° .

BAUSI.—Village in Bhágálpur district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

BAUSUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north from Haidarábád 110 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 53'$, long. 78° .

BAVALI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 517.

BAVANAPADU.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 36'$, long. $84^{\circ} 24' 30''$. Pop., 960. A great trade in salt is carried on at this city.

BAVISI.—Chiefship in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 38,601. The ruler pays a yearly tribute of £33,011 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

BAWAL.—Town in Nabha State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 4781.

BAWAN.—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh. Area, 63 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 28,957.

BAWAN BUZURG.—Town in Rae Bareli district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 4607.

BAWDI.—Revenue circle in Thúnkhwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 6756.

BAWIGIRI.—Village in the Gáro Hills district, Assam. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $90^{\circ} 37'$.

BAXA.—A subdivision of Jalpáigurí district, Bengal. Also cantonment (lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $89^{\circ} 36'$) in the same district, where a regiment of native Infantry is permanently located.

BAXA.—A western dwar of Jalpáigurí district, Bengal. Area, 300 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 5142.

BAXAR.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of the same name) in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34' 24''$, long. $84^{\circ} 0' 46''$. Pop. (1881), 16,498. Area of subdivision, 656 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 423,193. Also tháná. Area, 309 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 163,255.

BAXAR.—Village in Unao district, Oudh.—See **BAKSAR**.

BAXAR CANAL.—A branch (45 miles in length) of the Són Canal, in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$ — $25^{\circ} 35' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 2'$ — $84^{\circ} 8'$.

BAYNES' HILL.—See NUNDYDRUG.

BAYPUR.—See BEYPUR.

BAYRA.—A grain depôt in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal.

BAYRA BIL.—An extensive marsh in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; covering an area of 40 sq. miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$ — $22^{\circ} 40' 45''$, long. $89^{\circ} 3'$ — $89^{\circ} 8' 30''$; situated east of the Jamuná river.

BAYTI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route by the left bank of the Ganges from Allahábád cantonment to that of Benares, thirty miles south-east of the former, forty-four west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 22'$.

BAZAAR.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situate on the right bank of the Kuram river, sixty miles north of Derá Ismáíl Khán. Lat. $32^{\circ} 39'$, long. $70^{\circ} 42'$.

BAZAR.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situate fifty miles north-east of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

BAZARGAON.—Village in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 48' 45''$. Pop. 2000.

BAZIDPUR.—Tháná in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Area, 420 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 209,258.

BAZPUR.—Tháná in Taráí district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 33,932.

BAZPUR.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 9'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

BEANLEAH.—Tháná in Rájsháhí district, Bengal. Area, 122 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 100,887.

BEARA.—Town in Wusravi State, Bombay; on the route from Burhanpur to the city of Surat, 190 miles west of former, 39 east of latter. Pop., about 4000. Lat. $21^{\circ} 4'$, long. $73^{\circ} 26'$.

BEAS—River of the Punjab, rises on the southern verge of the Rotang pass, in Lahúl, a Himálayan region north-east of the Punjab, and at a point 13,200 feet above the sea, in lat. $32^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$. The river takes a southerly course of about eighty miles to Mandi, and has there a considerable body of water, and a width of from 150 to 200 yards, with a depth of twelve feet. The depth, however, in the warm season constantly varies, beginning to swell in the evening, attaining its maximum by morning, and declining through the day, losing about one-third of its water. This periodical change results from the melting of the snow diurnally by the heat of the sun. From Mandi the Beas runs a course of fifty miles, chiefly westerly, then takes a wide sweep of about eighty miles to the north-west, and having entered the plain of the Punjab, it turns southward, a course which it holds for about eighty miles further, to its confluence with the Sutlej, which takes place at Endrisa, near the village Hureki, on the borders of Kapurthala State, and in lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$, after a course by the former river of 290 miles. The Beas is considered to be identical with the Hyphasis of Arrian, the Greek name being a corruption of the Sanskrit Vipasa. The united stream below the confluence bears the name of the Ghara until the confluence with the Chenáb.

BEAWAR (BEAWR).—Town and municipality in Ajmere-Mhairwára district, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9' 15''$, long. $74^{\circ} 23' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 15,829.

BECHORE.—See PICHORE.

BECHRAJI.—Temple in Baroda State. Scene of a great religious festival in the month of Aswin (September—October), to which about 20,000 persons annually resort.

BECTALUNG.—Town in Sylhet district, Assam; on the left bank of a small rivulet running into the river Barák, fifty-two miles south-west of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 25'$, long. $91^{\circ} 12'$.

BEDANGA (BELDANGA).—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 56' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1881), 5455.

BEDDADANOL.—Village in Godávári district, Madras; thirty-five miles west of Rájahmundry.

BEDER.—See BÍDAR.

BEDNOR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; distant north-west from Udáipur ninety-three miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $74^{\circ} 20'$.

BEDNUR (or NAGAR).—Village in Shimoga district, Mysore State. Once an important city, plundered by Haidar Alí to the extent of £12,000,000. Lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1871), 1295.

BEEANS.—See BIÁNS.

BEEHUR.—See BIHÁR.

BEEHUT.—See BIHAT.

BEEJAPOOR.—See BIJÁPUR.

BEEJEE.—See BHAJJI, BÍJA, BIJJÍ.

BEEJEEPOOR.—See BIJIPÚR.

BEEKANEER (or BÍKANEER).—See BÍKANER.

BEERBHOOM.—See BÍRBHÚM.

BEERCOOL.—See BÍRKUL.

BEERGUNJE.—See BÍRGANJ.

BEESULPOOR.—See BISALPUR.

BEGAMABAD.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54' 38''$, long. $81^{\circ} 53' 35''$. Pop. (1872), 2889. There is also another town of the same name. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 45,751.

BEGAMGANJ.—Town in Noákháli district, Bengal; on the route from Bhulúa to Tipperah, fifteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 56'$, long. $91^{\circ} 9'$.

BEGAMGANJ.—Tahsil of Gonda district, Oudh. Area, 658 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 355,564.

BEGAMGANJ.—Village in Faizábád district, Oudh; on the route from Azamgarh to Faizábád, sixty-six miles north-west of the former, twenty south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $82^{\circ} 22'$.

BEGAMGANJ.—Tháná in Noákháli district, Bengal. Area, 220 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 128,933.

BEGERWAL.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Hási to Ludhiána, and seventy-five miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1051 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 53'$.

BEGH.—Village in Farrukhábád, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Fatehgarh, and thirteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

BEGIEGHAT.—Village in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Karnál to Saháranpur. It is situate on the left bank of the Jumna. Distant north-west from Calcutta 976 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$.

BEGOKE.—Village in Sírsa district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Bhatnair, and eighty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$.

BEGU SARAI.—Subdivision of Monghyr district, Bengal; between lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$ — $25^{\circ} 46' 30''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 51' 45''$ — $86^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 769 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 583,426. A centre of the indigo industry. Also tháná. Area, 476 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 379,794.

BEGUM.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5641.

BEGUMPUR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bándá, and thirteen miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 46'$.

BEHADARPUR.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Saháranpur, and six miles south-east of the town of Muzaffarnagar. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

BEHAR.—One of the four provinces of Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 49'$ — $27^{\circ} 29'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 22'$ — $88^{\circ} 35'$. Its name is derived from the Sanskrit *Vihára*, a monastery, with reference to the many Buddhist monasteries in the province, which was the cradle of the Buddhist faith. Behar, which was ceded to the British in 1765, contains the two divisions of Patná and Bhágálpur, and the eleven districts of Patná, Sáran, Gayá, Sháhábád, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Champáran, the Santál Parganas, Bhágálpur, Monghyr, and Purniah. Area, 44,139 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 23,127,104.

BEHAR.—Town (in pargana of the same name) in Partabgarh district, Oudh.—See BIHAR.

BEHAR.—Town (in pargana of the same name) in Unao district, Oudh.—See BIHAR.

BEHAR.—Municipal town (in subdivision of same name) in Patná district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11' 28''$, long. $85^{\circ} 33' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 46,968. Area of subdivision, 793 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 628,767. On the south bank of the Panchána river, which passes through this district, there is a sacred tomb, to which Muslims resort once a year, on which occasion a large fair is held. Also tháná. Area, 297 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 282,283.

BEHAR.—Town in Kuch Behar State, Bengal; distant north-east from Rangpur forty-one miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $89^{\circ} 29'$.

BEHAT.—Tháná in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 52,736.

BEHIR.—Tahsíl in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Area, 1451 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 74,139.

BEHLA.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; thirty-nine miles west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 11'$.

BEHLAPUR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; on the left bank of the river Paira, thirty-five miles north of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 39'$.

BEHRAH.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant south-west from Ajmere, 136 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $73^{\circ} 15'$.

BEHRI.—See BERI.

BEHRI.—Town in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; on the left bank of the Betwá, twenty miles south-east of Kálpi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$.

BEHROR.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5533.

BEHTI.—Village in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 1733. Situated on the bank of a large lake covering an area of about ten square miles in the rains, and three square miles in the dry season. Contains three Hindu temples.

BEHTI KALAN.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; with a Hindu temple. Pop. (1869), 4798.

BEHUT.—See БИНАТ.

BEIRWAL (or **BHAIRIWALA**).—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and thirty-nine miles south of the latter town; distant north-west from Calcutta 1071 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.

BEJA.—See БІЖА.

BEJEYGARH.—See БИЖАЙГАРХ.

BEJIGARH.—See БИЖАЙГАРХ.

BEKAL.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. With large fort. Lat. $12^{\circ} 23' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 4' 35''$. Pop. 1034.

BEKKESODHUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 428.

BELA.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 36,702.

BELA.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; four miles from Partabgarh town, and thirty six from Allahábád, on the road from Allahábád to Faizábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $82^{\circ} 2' 10''$. Pop. (1869), 2746.

BELA (VELA).—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 46' 35''$, long. $79^{\circ} 3' 54''$. Pop. (1881), 4943.

BELA.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; on the route from Gayá to Patná, forty-five miles south of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $85^{\circ} 3'$.

BELAGAVI (BALAGAMI).—Village in Shimoga district, Mysore State. Containing some of the finest ruined temples in the country. Lat. $14^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1871), 1491.

BELAH or **BEYLUH.**—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Lucknow, and forty miles east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

BELAPUR.—Fort in Tanna district, Bombay.

BELASPOOR.—See БИЛАСПУР.

BELAURI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; on the left bank of the Kistna river, fiftv-eight miles south-east of Sátára. Lat. $16^{\circ} 59'$, long. $74^{\circ} 33'$.

BELAUT.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Muttra, and seventeen miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

BELAUTI.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; on the route from Dinápur to Gházipur, forty miles west of former, fifty-two east of latter. The town is in lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $84^{\circ} 28'$.

BELAUTI.—Tháná in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Area, 252 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 195,879.

BELBATHAN.—Taluk in Sántal Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 11,134.

BELDANGA.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal.—See BEDANGA.

BELERIAGANJ.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur, and ten miles north of the former. Distant north from Benares sixty-three miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $83^{\circ} 12'$.

BELGACHI.—Tháná in Farídpur district, Bengal. Area, 134 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,598.

BELGAUM.—A district in Bombay Presidency; between lat. $15^{\circ} 22'$ — $16^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 4'$ — $75^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 4657 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 864,014. It is bounded on the north by Miráj State, north-east by Kaládgi district, east by Jamkhandi and Mudhol States, south by Dhárwár and North Kánara districts, south-west by the territory of Goa, and west by Sáwantwári and Kolhápúr States. The chief towns are, Belgaum, Gokak, and Athní. The chief mountains are the Western Ghats. The chief rivers are the Kistna and Malprabhá. The administration is conducted by a Collector and four assistants.

BELGAUM.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in the southern Marhattá country, Bombay; situated at an elevation of nearly 2500 feet above sea-level, on the northern slope of the basin of the Bellary water-course, an affluent of the Márkandi river, which flows into the Ghatprabhá, one of the numerous tributaries of the Kistna (Krishná). Lat. $15^{\circ} 51' 37''$, long. $74^{\circ} 33' 59''$. Pop. (1881), 23,115, excluding 9582 in the cantonment. Area of subdivision, 662 sq. miles. Pop. 118,895.

BELGHARIA (BELGHURRIAH).—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal, and a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, seven miles from Calcutta.

BELGHAT.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 69,576.

BELGRAM.—See BILGRÁM.

BELHA.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; on the left bank of the Sáí, five miles east of the town of Partabgarh. Distant east of Lucknow 115 miles, east of Allahábád, 33. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. 82° .

BELHA.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; thirty-six miles north-east from Darbhanga, sixty-nine miles north of Monghyr. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $86^{\circ} 30'$.

BELHA.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. It is twenty miles south of Azamgarh, twenty-six north-west of Gházípur, thirty-four north-east of Benares, and in lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $83^{\circ} 13'$.

BELHABANS—Pargana in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 39,884.

BELHARI.—Chiefship, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 3331.

BELHARI.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; on the route from Allahábád to Jabalpur, 220 miles south-west of former, and fifty-two north-east of latter. There are some fine Hindu temples in the town and its environs. Lat. $23^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 22'$.

BELHIR.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; distant north-west from Lucknow thirty-two miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

BELHUTTI.—Town in Sánгли State, Bombay; distant south-east from Dhárwár fifty-three miles. Lat. $15^{\circ} 4'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$.

BELIA NARAYANPUR.—Village on the right bank of the Páglá in Murshidábád district, Bengal. A centre of iron industry.

BELIAPATAM.—River in Malabar district, Madras. It rises in the Gháts and falls into the sea in lat. $11^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 21'$.

BELIAPATAM (VALIA-PATNAM, MALAYALIM).—Town (on the left bank of the river of same name) in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1871), 7579. A great centre of trade.

BELIGAUN.—Town in Bhután State; distant north-east from Kuch Behar, sixty-nine miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $89^{\circ} 53'$.

BELIKERI.—Port in North Kánara district, Bombay. Lat. $14^{\circ} 42' 45''$, long. $74^{\circ} 19'$.

BELIN.—Town in Henzáda district, British Burma; twenty miles from the left bank of the river Sittaung, sixty-two miles south-east of Pegu. Lat. $17^{\circ} 22'$, long. $97^{\circ} 10'$.

BELJURI or **BAILJURI.**—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kásipur to Dehra, two miles north-west of the former. Beljuri has a population of 7354. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. 79° .

BELKA.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal.

BELKHERA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2033.

BELKUCHI.—Town in Pábná district, Bengal; situated on a branch of the Jumná river. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19' 35''$, long. $89^{\circ} 47' 10''$. Pop. (1872), 5128.

BELLAGUPA.—Village in Bellary district, Madras. Pop. 1572.

BELLAMKONDA (**BELLAMKONTA**).—Hill (with village of the same name at its base) in Kistna district, Madras; 1569 feet high. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30' 40''$, long. $80^{\circ} 3' 30''$.

BELLARIMADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 295.

BELLARY (**BALLARI**, **VALAHARI**).—A district in the Madras Presidency, between lat. $13^{\circ} 40' 30''$ — $15^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 43'$ — $78^{\circ} 19'$. Area, 11,007 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,336,696. It is bounded on the north by the Tungabhadra river; on the east by Cuddapah and Karnúl districts; and on the south and west by Mysore. The chief towns of this district, which was ceded to the British in 1800, are Bellary and Adoni. The chief river is the Tungabhadra. The administration is conducted by a Collector, Magistrate and three Assistants.

BELLARY.—Taluk in Bellary district, Madras; between lat. $14^{\circ} 57'$ — $15^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$ — $77^{\circ} 16'$. Area, 985 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 182,244.

BELLARY (**VALAHARI**).—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 8' 51''$, long. $76^{\circ} 57' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 53,460. Bellary is a Military Station of the first class, and has a total strength of upwards of 3000 troops.

BELLAT UNGADY.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; on the route from Mangalore to Chitaldrug, thirty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $12^{\circ} 59'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

BELLAVI.—Village and municipality in Túngkúr district, Mysore State. Lat. $13^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1871), 1663.

BELLUBUTTI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant east from Bijápúr sixty miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

BELLUD.—Town in Raipur district, Central Provinces; distant east from Nágpur 124 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$.

BELLUMADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 368.

BELLUNDA.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Cawnpore, and seventy-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 59'$.

BELLUR.—See BELUR.

BELLUR.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively of 802 and 140.

BELMAREA.—Town in Rájsháhi district, Bengal; on the route from Pabná to Rámpur Beaulah, twenty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 11'$, long. 89° .

BELO.—Village (in taluk of the same name) in Karáchí district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $68^{\circ} 8' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 691. Area of taluk, 294 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 28,471.

BELONA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3269.

BELPATTA.—District in Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 111,911.

BELPUR VILLAPURAM.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; on the route from Trichinopoly to Madras, ninety-eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $11^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$.

BELSAND KALAN.—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; on the east bank of the old Bágmatí river, about twenty-seven miles from Muzaffarpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26' 48''$, long. $85^{\circ} 26' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 2971.

BELUN (BELUND).—River of Rewah State, Central India Agency; falls into the Tons on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$, after a total course of about ninety miles.

BELUR.—Village and municipality (in taluk of the same name) in Hassan district, Mysore State, on the right bank of Yagáchi river. Lat. $13^{\circ} 9' 45'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 2989. Area of taluk, 476 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 64,697. There is an annual festival in the village during April, attended by upwards of 5000 persons. There is also another town of the same name in Mysore, in lat. $12^{\circ} 58'$, long. $36^{\circ} 48'$.

BELURUBASAVANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 243.

BELWIN.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Chánar to Mírzápur, ten miles west of the former, eleven east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $82^{\circ} 50'$.

BEMBALUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 365.

BEMDURDEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 44.

BEN.—A river in Hoshiárpur and Jalandhar districts, Punjab. It rises in the Siwálik Hills, and falls into the Sutlej close above its junction with the Beas. Another stream of the same name passes Hoshiárpur and the Kapurthala State, and falls into the Beas a few miles above its junction with the Sutlej.

BEN.—Stream in Gurdáspur district, Punjab, finally falling into the Rávi.

BENAİKPUR.—Pargana in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 39,145.

BENAİKPUR.—Pargana in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,090.

BENARES (BANARAS).—A division containing Azamgarh, Mírzápur, Benares, Gházípur, Gorakhpur, and Basti districts. It lies between lat. $23^{\circ} 52' 15''$ — $27^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $82^{\circ} 9' 45''$ — $84^{\circ} 40' 15''$. Area, 18,338 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9,820,728. It is administered by a Commissioner.

BENARES.—A district in the N.W.P. Between lat. $25^{\circ} 8' 30''$ — $25^{\circ} 34' 30''$, and long. $82^{\circ} 42'$ — $83^{\circ} 35' 30''$. Area, 998 sq. miles. Pop.

(1881), 892,684. It is bounded on the north by Gházipur and Jaunpur; on the west and south by Mírzápur; and on the east by Sháhábád in Bengal. The chief towns are Benares and Rámnagar. The chief rivers are the Ganges, Gumti, and Karamnása. The administrative staff of the district consists of a Collector-Magistrate, two joint Magistrates, one Assistant Magistrate, and one Deputy Magistrate.

BENARES (VARANASI or BANARAS).—City (in tahsil of the same name) in Benares district, N.W.P., and terminus on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The town, which is the religious capital of the Hindu faith, is situate on the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28' 31''$, long. $83^{\circ} 3' 4''$. Pop. (1881), 199,700. Area of tahsil, 577 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 562,513.

BENARES.—Estate in Benares and Mírzápur districts, belonging to the Mahárájá of Benares, who is entitled to a salute of thirteen guns. Area, 985 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 89,473.

BENAULIM.—Parish in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 6081.

BENCOOLEN.—Settlement in Sumatra; formerly the chief establishment possessed by the East India Company in that island, on the south-western coast, but ceded to the King of the Netherlands in 1825, with all the other British possessions on the island, in exchange for the Dutch settlements on the continent of India. Lat. $3^{\circ} 47'$, long. $102^{\circ} 19'$.

BENDA.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Kálpi, and twenty-four miles east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

BENDEBETTA.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

BENGAL.—The chief Presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the seat of the supreme government, and surpassing each of the other two presidencies in area, population, and resources. Except for military purposes, the division of India into "Presidencies" is now nearly obsolete. The Presidency of Bengal comprises, besides a large number of States, the territories of the following great local Governments: Lower Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, each a Lieutenant-Governorship; with the Chief Commissionerships of Assam and the Central Provinces, and the Commissionership of Ajmere.

BENGAL.—The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal (or "the Lower Provinces of Bengal") is the largest and most populous of the Indian Provinces under local Governments. It includes four great Provinces—Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chutiá Nágpur; and, until 1872, also included Assam, which now forms a separate Chief-Commissionership. It is between lat. $19^{\circ} 18'$ — $28^{\circ} 15'$, and long. 82° — 97° . Its area (exclusive of the Sundarbans, 5970 sq. miles) is 150,588 sq. miles; and pop. (1881), 66,691,456, or including the Native States (area, 187,222 sq. miles) 69,536,861. Bounded on the north by Nepál, Bhután, Assam; on the east by the mountain regions on the frontiers of Burma and China; on the south by Burma, the Bay of Bengal, and Madras; on the west by the Central Provinces, the N.W.P., and the Central India Agency. The administration is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor, who is directly responsible to the Government of India. In making laws he is assisted by a Legislative Council, composed of official and non-official members. Under his orders there is a Board of Revenue,

which controls the Revenue branches of the administration. The troops stationed in Bengal number about 12,000 men. The total revenue amounted in 1882 to £19,299,176.

BENGSOLLI.—Town in Bhután State; distant north-west from Goálpára thirty-six miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $90^{\circ} 23'$.

BENGÜR.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a population (1881), respectively of 649 and 372.

BENI.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; on the Wain-gangá river. Noted for its carpets and other dyed fabrics. Pop. (1881), 2439.

BENI RASULPUR.—Village in Purniah district, Bengal; on the Kankái river. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. $87^{\circ} 52'$.

BENIGANJ.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; distant north-east from Lucknow forty-one miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $80^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. (1869), 2284. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 49,653.

BENIPATTI.—Tháná in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Area, 372 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 273,742.

BENIR.—See **BUNIR.**

BENKAIPUR.—Town in Mysore; distant north-west from Seringa-patam, 120 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$.

BENKAR (or **TASS-GONG**).—Town in Bhután State; distant north-east from Goálpára, ninety-five miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $91^{\circ} 29'$.

BENNUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant east from Bijápúr, sixty miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 41'$.

BENSDEM.—Village in Nagar-Avely district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 171.

BENTINCK ISLAND.—One of the group forming the Mergui Archipelago, British Burma. It is about twenty miles in length from north to south, and six in breadth; its centre is in lat. $11^{\circ} 45'$, long. $98^{\circ} 9'$.

BENUGARH.—A fort in Purniah district, Bengal.

BEOUR.—See **BEÁWAR.**

BERAH (or **BURAH**).—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and thirty-nine miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6'$.

BERAHERAPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Máinpuri, and thirty-three miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

BERAI GUNGA.—River of Garhwál State, N.W.P., falling into the Jumna on its left side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

BERANAH.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; on the route from Lahore to Ludhiána, twenty-two miles south-east of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 29'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

BERAR.—See **Haidarábád Assigned Districts.**

BERARU—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and forty-nine miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 57'$.

BERDI.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2504.

BERGANWAN.—Village in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Jhánsi, forty-six miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

BERGAWAH.—Village in Gwalior State; on the route from Etáwah to the fort of Gwalior, twenty-three miles south-west of former, sixty north-east of the latter. It is situate on the small river Coharri, on the right bank of which is room for encampment, though rather rough. Lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

BERHAMPORE.—See **BURHÁNPUR**.

BERHAMPUR.—Town in Nepál State; distant south-east from Khatmandu sixty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$.

BERHAMPUR.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2682.

BERHAMPUR (BRAHMA-PUR).—Town and municipality (in taluk of the same name) in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 18' 40''$, long. $84^{\circ} 47' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 23,605. Pop. of taluk (1871), 243,945.

BERHAMPUR (BERHAMPORE, BAHAMPUR).—Town and municipality in Murshidábád district, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Bhágirathí, five miles below the city of Murshidábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 6' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 17' 31''$. Pop. (1872), 27,100. Noteworthy as being the spot where the Mutiny of 1857–58 first broke out.

BERI (BEHRI, BHERI).—State in Bundelkhand; between lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$ — $25^{\circ} 57' 45''$, and long. $79^{\circ} 54' 15''$ — $80^{\circ} 4'$. Area, 28 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4985. The Chief, who has a sanad of adoption, maintains a force of 25 cavalry and 125 infantry. Chief town, Beri.

BERI.—Town and municipality in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 36' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 9695. Great centre of trade, while there are two annual fairs held in the town in honour of the goddess Deví.

BERIS (BERUCH, BAIRAS, or BERACH).—River of Rájputána; rising in the Aravalli Hills, in Udáipur State, and finally falling into the Banás on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$, having flowed 120 miles.

BERLO.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

BERMA (or BARMAN).—River of Bundelkhand and Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; falls into the Betwa on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$.

BERMYA.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; thirty-five miles north of the city of Dacca. Lat. $24^{\circ} 13'$, long. $90^{\circ} 30'$.

BERONDA (BEROUNDA or BURROUNDA).—See **BARAUNDA**.

BERPUM.—Village in Nagar-Avely district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 299.

BERUL.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2128.

BERUMBAH.—See **BARAMBÁ**.

BESAGA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 662.

BESSERAH or BISEORA.—Town in Mirzápur district, N.W.P.; on the route, by the right bank of the Ganges, from Allahábád cantonment to that of Mirzápur, forty five miles south-east of the former, sixteen west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

BESSONA (or BUSSOAH).—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; on the route from Delhi to Jáipur, fifty miles north-east of latter. It is situate amongst some isolated rocky hills rising from a sandy plain, and is surrounded by a strong mud rampart. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

BESSURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 144.

BESTHAR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

BESULI.—River of Gwalior State, rising in lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$. It flows in a circuitous but generally north-easterly direction for sixty-three miles, to lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$, when it falls into the Sind river.

BETAGAON.—Village in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 4297. An annual fair is held here attended by upwards of 5000 persons.

BETALBATIM.—Parish in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2045.

BETANGA.—Village on the Chandná, in Farídpur district, Bengal. Lat. 23° , long. $89^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1872), 500.

BETAUL.—Town in Nepál State; distant west from Khatmandu 107 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $83^{\circ} 34'$.

BETAURA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Moradábád, and thirteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

BETAHAD.—Town and municipality in Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 13' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1872), 3338.

BETAHAD.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; on the left bank of the Panjur, twenty miles north-east of Dhuliá. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

BETGARI.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $89^{\circ} 11'$.

BETHYAN.—Town in Kashmír State; distant north-west from Jammu thirty-three miles. Lat. $33^{\circ} 4'$, long. $74^{\circ} 43'$.

BETIGANAU.—Village in Partabgarh district, Oudh; on the left bank of the Ganges, eighty-eight miles south-east of Cawnpore, ninety south of Lucknow. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 24'$.

BETIGERI.—Town and centre of trade in Dhárwár district, Bombay. Lat. $15^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1872), 8716.

BETMANGALA.—Village (in taluk of the same name) in Kolár district, Mysore; on right bank of Pálár river, eighteen miles by road south-east of Kolár. Lat. $13^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 1419. Area of taluk, 260 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 68,536.

BETQUI.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 946.

BETTADAHALLI.—Three villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881), respectively of 359, 96 and 54.

BETTADPUR (BETTADAPUR).—Peculiar conical-shaped mountain in Mysore district, Mysore; 4350 feet high. Lat. $12^{\circ} 18' 20''$, long. $76^{\circ} 8' 20''$. On its summit there is a temple which has been struck with lightning.

BETTAKERI.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881), respectively of 525 and 269.

BETTATTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 984.

BETTIA (BETTIAH or BETIYA).—Town and centre of trade (in subdivision of the same name) in Champáran district, Bengal; situated on the Harhá river. Lat. $26^{\circ} 48' 5''$, long. $84^{\circ} 32' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 21,263. Area of subdivision, 2013 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 704,052. Also tháná. Area, 537 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 371,235.

BETTOLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 656.

BETTUR.—Village in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 29'$, long. 76° . Pop. (1871), 1338.

BETU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 401.

BETUL (BAITUL).—A district in the Central Provinces; between lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$ — $22^{\circ} 35'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 13' 15''$ — $78^{\circ} 35' 30''$. It is bounded on the north and west by Hoshangábád district, on the east by Chhindwára, and on the south by Nágpur district and Berar. Area, 3905 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 304,905. The chief town is Betúl. The chief rivers are the Machná and Sámpná. The chief hills are the Sátapura. It is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and Staff.

BETUL.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Betúl district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51' 16''$, long. $77^{\circ} 58' 7''$. Pop. (1881), 4693. Area of tahsíl, 2944 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 211,737. The town has a brisk trade in pottery.

BETULPUDIANGADI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 6003.

BETWA.—River in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. It rises near Bhopál, flows through Gwalior State, and finally falls into the Jumna near Hamírpur. Its total length is 360 miles.

BEVANUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 476.

BEWAR.—Tháná in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 47,038. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 19,152.

BEWAR.—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bánda to Kálpi, thirty-five miles north-west of former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. 80° .

BEWUR.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; half a mile from the right bank of the Kali Nadi (east), on the route from the cantonment of Fatehgarh to Máinpuri, fifteen miles east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

BEYLA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; distant north-east from Bhuj seventy-five miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

BEYLA.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; on the route from Dinápur to Khatmandu, 106 miles north of former. $9'$ south of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $84^{\circ} 52'$.

BEYLUH.—See BELAH.

BEYPUR (or BAIPUR).—Town in Malabar district, Madras. West coast terminus of Madras Railway. Lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 6214.

BEYPUR.—River in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $75^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$. It rises near Neddivattam Pass and falls into the sea near Beypur.

BEYREAH.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, fifty-eight miles north-east of Gházípur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $84^{\circ} 32'$.

BEYRUDONI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south-west from Haidarábád 120 miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

BEYT (or BET).—Island at the entrance of a bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Cutch, Bombay. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$ — $22^{\circ} 29'$, and long. $69^{\circ} 8'$ — $69^{\circ} 12'$. It abounds with temples and shrines in honour of Krishna and is a favourite place of resort amongst the Bráhmans.

BEYT SHANKHODDHAR.—District in Amreli division, Baroda State. Area, 4 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3424.

BEZWADA (BEZWARRA).—Town (in taluk of the same name) on the Kistna river, Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30' 50''$, long. $80^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1881), 9336. Pop. of taluk (1871), 83,081. The town, which is a centre of trade, is rich in antiquarian relics.

BHABAR.—See **BABAR.**

BHABHAR.—See **BABHAR.**

BHABUA.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of the same name) in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $83^{\circ} 39' 35''$. Area, 628 acres. Pop. (1872), 5071. Area of subdivision, 1037 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 322,236. Also tháná. Area, 914 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 171,823.

BHADARSA.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; on the Marhá river. Near this town a religious fair is annually held, which attracts about 5000 persons. Pop. (1869), 4311.

BHADARWA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay. Area, 27 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9185. Pays an annual tribute of £1907 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

BHADAUN.—Pargana in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 28,384.

BHADAUR.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 6912.

BHADAURA.—State in Central India Agency. Chief town, Bhadaurá. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £115 to Mahárájá Sindhia. Pop. (1881), 3365.

BHADER.—River in Káthiáwár, Bombay; falls into the Indian Ocean near the town of Porbandár, in lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $69^{\circ} 46'$.

BHADGAON.—Town and municipality in Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 38' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$. Situated on the left bank of the Girná river. Pop. (1881), 6537. A Government model farm is in proximity to the town.

BHADINYA.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; on the right bank of the river Gumti, fifteen miles south-east of Sultánpur cantonment, ninety-eight south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 18'$.

BHADLI.—State in North Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £110 to the British Government. Chief village, Bhadli. Lat. $22^{\circ} 1'$, long. $71^{\circ} 35'$.

BHADOHI.—Tháná in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 87,179. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 283,027.

BHADORA.—Chiefship in Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 3365.

BHADOWRA.—See **BHADAURA.**

BHADRA.—River of Kádúr and Shimoga districts, Mysore. It rises in the Western Gháts, and finally falls into the Tunga at Kudali. Lat. $13^{\circ} 10' - 14^{\circ}$, long. $75^{\circ} 10' - 75^{\circ} 40'$.

BHADRA.—Estate in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Lat. (centre) $21^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 18,855. Area, 128 sq. miles.

BHADRACHHALAM.—Town (in estate of same name) in Upper Godávári district, Central Provinces. Pop. 2000. The temple of Rám-chandra, with its sacred and costly jewels, is an object of veneration amongst the Brahmans. A fair is held in the town every April, attended by about 10,000 persons.

BHADRAKH.—Town (in subdivision of the same name) in Balasore district, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3' 10''$, long. $86^{\circ} 33' 25''$. Pop. (1870), 7801. Area of subdivision, 908 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 425,573. Also tháná. Area, 287 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 169,972.

BHADRAN.—Town in Guzerat, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 56' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 5056.

BHADRESWAR (BHADRUVATI).—Village in Cutch, Bombay. It was formerly a seat of Buddhist worship, and contains some interesting ruins.

BHADRESWAR.—Town and municipality in Húglí district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49' 50''$, long. $88^{\circ} 23' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 7417.

BHADREZ.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; twelve miles north-west of Balmer. It is situate at the eastern base of a range of rocky hills, stretching about twenty miles in a direction from north-west to south-east. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $71^{\circ} 16'$.

BHADRI.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Distant north of Allahábád twenty-two miles, south-east of Lucknow ninety. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

BHADRINATH.—See BADRINÁTH.

BHADU.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; distant east from Jammu thirty-six miles. Lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$.

BHADULIA.—Tháná in Nadyá district, Bengal. Area, 93 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,184.

BHADWA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying an annual tribute of £140 to the British Government. Chief village, Bhadwa. Lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$, long. $70^{\circ} 57'$.

BHAGA.—River in Kángra district, N.W.P. It rises near the Bára Láchá Pass and finally falls into the Chandra below Tándi. Total length, 65 miles. Lat. $32^{\circ} 33' 15''$ — $32^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$ — $77^{\circ} 26' 15''$.

BHAGA PURANA.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; distant north-west from Calcutta 1081 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$.

BHAGABATIPUR.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 42'$, long. $88^{\circ} 5' 30''$.

BHAGALPUR.—A division under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Between lat. 23° — 27° , long. 85° — 89° . Area, 20,492 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 8,063,160. It comprises the districts of Bhágálpur, the Santál Parganas, Maldah, Monghyr, and Purniah.

BHAGALPUR.—A district in Bengal; between lat. $24^{\circ} 32' 30''$ — $26^{\circ} 35' 30''$, and long. $86^{\circ} 21' 15''$ — $87^{\circ} 33' 30''$. Area, 4268 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,966,158. It is bounded on the north by Nepál; on the east and south by Purniah district and the Santál Parganas; and on the west by Tírhút and Monghyr districts. The chief town is Bhágálpur. The chief rivers are the Ganges, Tilgúgá, Ghúgri, and Chandan.

BHAGALPUR.—Town (in subdivision of the same name) and station on the East Indian Railway, in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; situated on the right or south bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15' 16''$, long. $87^{\circ} 2' 29''$. Pop. (1881), 68,238. Area of subdivision, 936 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 546,899. Also tháná. Area, 181 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 157,832.

BHAGALPUR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Gogra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $83^{\circ} 52'$.

BHAGAMANDALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras, containing a sacred temple endowed by the British Government. Lat. $12^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1881), 393.

BHAGELKHUND.—See BAGHELKHAND.

BHAGIRATHI.—River of Murshidábád, Nadiyá, and Bardwán districts, Bengal. It leaves the Ganges near Suti, and finally falls into the Jalangi, which two streams together take the name of Húglí.

BHAGIRATHI.—River in Garhwál State, N.W.P. It rises from the Gangotri Peak and falls at Deoprayág into the Alaknanda, a branch of the Ganges. Lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$ — $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38' 15''$ — $79^{\circ} 6' 45''$.

BHAGIRETTI.—See BHÁGIRATHI.

BHAGMARA.—Town in Darrang district, Assam; on the route from Bisnath to Lakhimpur, ten miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $93^{\circ} 12'$.

BHAGPAT.—See BÁGPAT.

BHAGRUTTI.—See BHÁGIRATHI.

BHAGUL.—See BAGHAL.

BHAGULPORE.—See BHÁGALPUR.

BHAGWA.—Port in Surat district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$, long. $72^{\circ} 40'$.

BHAGWANGOLA.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; on the banks of the Ganges. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20' 38''$. Also tháná. Area, 111 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 57,238.

BHAGWANPUR.—Pargana in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 67,765. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 37,769.

BHAGWANPUR.—Tháná in Contai district, Bengal. Area, 184 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 96,451.

BHAGWANTNAGAR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 4923. Area of pargana, 45 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 25,623.

BHAGWANTNAGAR.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 3247. Noted for its metal work.

BHAGWAT.—Pargana in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 24,414.

BHAGWI.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$.

BHAI.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 4023.

BHAINI.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; seventy-two miles south-east of Ferozpur; distant north-west from Calcutta 1098 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 36'$.

BHAINSROR (BHAINSRORGARH, BANSROR).—Fort in Kotah State, Rájputána; on a rock at the confluence of the Bhámáni and Chambal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$.

BHAINSWAL.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 3004.

BHAIRABI.—River in Darrang district, Assam; rising in the Aka Hills, and falling into the Brahmaputra.

BHAIRAGNIA.—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $85^{\circ} 22'$.

BHAIROGHATI (BHAIROGATI).—Sacred place of pilgrimage in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; being the confluence of the Bhágirathi and Jahnavi. Lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

BHAIROWAL.—Town in Amritsar district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Beas river, thirty-one miles south-east of the town of Amritsar. Lat. $31^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

BHAIRVI.—River of Nepál State; rising in lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, long. $81^{\circ} 58'$, and flowing in a south-westerly direction for about seventy miles, falls into the Kurnalli in lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $81^{\circ} 17'$, on the borders of Oudh.

BHAIS or **BHYS.**—River of Bhopál State, Central India Agency; flowing from the tank of Bhopál, in lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$. It runs north-east for forty-five miles, and falls into the Betwa, on the left side, near the town of Bhílsa, in lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

BHAISAUNDA.—Estate in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Area, 12 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4073. The Jágirdár maintains a force of eighty infantry.

BHAJJI.—Hill State, Punjab; between lat. $31^{\circ} 7' 30''$ — $31^{\circ} 17' 45''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 2' 30''$ — $77^{\circ} 23' 15''$. Area, 96 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 12,106. The chief pays an annual tribute of £144 to the British Government.

BHAKKAR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of the same name) in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Indus. Lat. $31^{\circ} 37' 43''$, long. $71^{\circ} 5' 52''$. Pop. (1881), 4402. Area of tahsíl, 3114 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 112,429.

BHAKURI.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Delhi, seven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

BHALALA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £47 to the British Government. Lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$, long. $71^{\circ} 56'$.

BHALGAM.—Village in Bhalgám Buldhoi State, South Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 27'$, long. $70^{\circ} 54'$.

BHALGAM BULDHOI.—State in South Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying an annual tribute of £20 to the British Government.

BHALKA.—Dwár in Bhután. Area, 119 sq. miles. Pop. (1870), 6544.

BHALKI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant from the city of Haidarábád north-west, 98 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$.

BHALOD.—Town in Baroda State, thirty-five miles south of Baroda, fifty-five north of Surat. Lat. $21^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 15'$.

BHALOT.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; distant south-west from Delhi 82 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$.

BHALTHA.—A town in Jháláwár State, Rájputána; distant east from Nímach 100 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

BHALUKA.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 51 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 41,929.

BHALUSNA.—State (with capital of the same name) in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; paying tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda £111 14s., and to Edar £48 10s. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$. Area, 59 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 3548.

BHAM.—Deserted town in Wún district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 13' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

BHAMANIKHERA.—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and forty-seven miles south of the former city. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$.

BHAMGARH.—Town in Nimár district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2257.

BHAMGARH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant south-east from Mhow seventy-two miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

BHAMON (or **BHAMUNNAGRA**).—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Aligarh cantonment, and thirty miles south-east of the latter, fifty-six north-east of Delhi. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$.

BHAMONCALLI.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; on the route from Jessor to Farídpur, twelve miles north-east of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, long. $89^{\circ} 21'$.

BHAMORAH.—Tháná in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 46,089.

BHAN.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $67^{\circ} 56' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 1084.

BHAN.—Revenue circle in Shwegyeng district, British Burma. Area, 235 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3846.

BHAN-BHWAI-GUN.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 246.

BHAN-BYENG.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 114 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3373.

BHAN-BYENG.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1261.

BHANAIRUH.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and thirty-three miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

BHANDAK (**BHANDUK**).—Town (in pargana of the same name) in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 9' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 2575. Area of pargana, about 384 sq. miles.

BHANDARA.—A district in Central Provinces; between lat. $20^{\circ} 38' 30''$ — $21^{\circ} 46'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 29' 30''$ — $80^{\circ} 43' 30''$. It is bounded on the north by Seoni and Bálághát, on the south by Chánda, on the east by Ráipur, and on the west by Nágpur. Pop. (1881), 683,779. Area, 3922 sq. miles. The chief towns are Bhandára and Pauní. The chief river is the Wáingangá. The administration is conducted by a Deputy Commissioner and Staff.

BHANDARA.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9' 22''$, long. $79^{\circ} 41' 43''$. Pop. (1881), 11,150. Situated on the Wáingangá river. Area of tahsíl, 786 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 148,089.

BHANDARIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £31 to the Gáekwár.

BHANDARIA.—Tháná in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Area, 114 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 73,352.

BHANDER.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Pahúj river. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 47' 55''$. Area, 209 acres. Pop. (1881), 5605. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 15,251.

BHANDESWAR.—Hill in Hazáribágh district, Bengal, 1759 feet high.

BHANDUP.—Port in Tanna district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 8' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 59' 15''$.

BHANGA.—Village on the Kumár river in Farídpur district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23' 35''$, long. $90^{\circ} 1' 20''$. Pop. (1870), 1000.

BHANGA.—Tháná in Farídpur district, Bengal. Area, 175 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 164,389.

BHANGARHAT.—Village in 'Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated on the Bhángar Canal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$, long. $88^{\circ} 39'$. Large market frequented by boatmen, and the scene of annual Muhammadan fair.

BHANGHA.—Town in Bahráich district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2754.

BHANGODA.—Part of Vizagapatam district, Madras.

BHANGOR.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 155 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,852.

BHAN-GUN.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 24 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2716.

BHANGURH.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; distant south-west from Ulwar thirty-eight miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22'$.

BHAN-LAW.—Revenue circle in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1997.

BHAN-OUNG.—Revenue circle in Thoung-ngú district, British Burma; on the right bank of the Tsittoung river. Pop. (1876), 4135. To the north is the Tsílong Lake, which is five feet deep in dry weather, and eight feet in the rains.

BHANPUR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; fifty-eight miles north-west of the cantonment of Gorakhpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $82^{\circ} 37'$.

BHANPUR.—Tháná in Purí district, Bengal. Area, 360 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 53,297.

BHANPUR.—Chiefship in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Area, 208 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 6518.

BHANPUR THANA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Koana river, forty-nine miles north-west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$.

BHANPURA.—Town on the Rewa, in Indore State, Central India Agency. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 47' 30''$. Pop. about 20,000.

BHANRA.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; a mile from the right bank of the river Gumti, five miles north-west of Sultánpur cantonment, seventy-seven south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 4'$.

BHANRER.—Hills in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces, between lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$ — $24^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 25'$ — $80^{\circ} 46'$. Highest peak, 2544 feet above sea-level.

BHANSTON.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; distant east from Kotah sixty miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

BHANWAD.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4562.

BHAPURUH or **BOPRU.**—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; forty-six miles north-west of Delhi. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$.

BHARATGANJ.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Allahábád to Rewah, and forty miles south-east of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

BHARAWAN.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 3193.

BHARAWAS.—Town in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; fifty miles south-west of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 39'$.

BHARDAGARH.—Chiefship in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Area, 70 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2880.

BHAREJDA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £9 to the British Government.

BHARERA.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehgarh to Sháhjahánpur, and fifteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

BHARGAVI.—River in Purí district, Bengal. It branches off from the Koyákhái, and falls into Chilka Lake.

BHAROLE.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Máinpuri, and twenty-three miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

BHARTHNA.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,903.

BHARTHNA.—Tahsil in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Area, 416 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 161,446.

BHARTPUR (BHARATPUR).—State in Rájputána; between lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$ — $27^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 53'$ — $77^{\circ} 48'$. It is bounded on the north by Gurgáon district; on the east by Muttra and Agra; on the south and south-west by Dholpur, Karauli and Jáipur; and on the west by Ulwur. Area, 1974 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 645,540. The chief towns are Bhartpur and Díg. The chief river is the Utangham. The Mahárájá, who is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns, maintains a force of 1460 cavalry, 8500 infantry, and 250 artillery.

BHARTPUR.—Town in Bhartpur State, Central India. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13' 5''$, long. $77^{\circ} 32' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 66,163. Bhartpur is celebrated as the scene of Lord Lake's famous siege in 1805, followed by that of Lord Combermere in 1827.

BHARTPUR.—Tháná in Kándí district, Bengal. Area, 130 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,620.

BHARUDPURA.—State in the Deputy Bhíl Agency, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 1724. The Chief or Bhumia pays a yearly tribute of £33 to the Dhar State.

BHASAIPUR.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; twenty-eight miles north-east from Muzaffarpur, thirty-two miles north-west of Darbhanga. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 39'$.

BHASAUR.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; thirty-six miles south of Ludhiána. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1074 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$, long. 76° .

BHATGAON.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 39' 30''$, long. $82^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1881), 9892. Area, 62 sq. miles. The capital, which bears the same name, has a pop. (1881) of 2157.

BHATGAON.—Town in Nepál. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $85^{\circ} 22'$.

BHATGAON.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5723.

BHATGONG.—See BHATGÁON.

BHATI.—Ancient name of the Sundarban coast of the Gangetic Delta; between lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$ — $22^{\circ} 30'$, and long. 88° — $91^{\circ} 14'$.

BHATIBARI.—Dwár of Bhután. Area in 1870, 149 sq. miles. Pop. (1870), 5874.

BHATIPUR.—Tahsil in Faizábád district, Oudh. Area, 532 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 307,696.

BHATKAL.—Port in North Kánara district, Bombay. Lat. $13^{\circ} 59'$, long. $74^{\circ} 34' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 5618. There are four mosques in the town, the Muslim population of which bears the name of Nawáyat.

BHATKULI.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar. Pop. (1867), 2133.

BHATNAIR.—Town and fort in Bikaner State; on the left bank of the Goghar river. Lat. $29^{\circ} 34' 55''$, long. $74^{\circ} 20' 45''$.

BHATNIR.—See BHATNAIR.

BHATPUR.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; on the right bank of the Gumti. Pop. (1869), 2504.

BHATTIANA.—Part of Hissár and Sírsa districts, Punjab.

BHATTIES.—See BHATTIÁNA.

BHATURIA.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20'$.

BHAUBAIR.—See BÁBHAR.

BHAUBRA.—Town in Jhábuá State, Central India Agency. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 25'$.

BHAUDA (BHAURA).—Part of Kolhápúr State, Bombay. Its centre is in lat. $36^{\circ} 33'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53'$.

BHAUGAON.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 32'$.

BHAUGULPORE.—See BHÁGALPUR.

BHAUL.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; on the left bank of the Girna. Lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$, long. 75° .

BHAUN.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Anupshahr to Meerut, and twenty-six miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

BHAUN.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5080.

BHAUNAGAR.—State in the Province of Guzerat, Bombay; between lat. $20^{\circ} 56' 30''$ — $22^{\circ} 16' 30''$, and long. $71^{\circ} 16'$ — $72^{\circ} 20' 45''$. Area, 2860 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 400,323. The chief town is Bhaunagar. The present Chief, who is known as the Thákúr Sáhib, is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns in place of eleven, the fixed number assigned to the state. He maintains a force of 2765 men, and pays tribute £13,000 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gáekwár, and Nawáb of Junágarh.

BHAUNAGAR.—Port in the Gulf of Cambay and chief town of the Bhaunagar State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 47,792.

BHAUNRAHA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bareilly to Sitápúr, and seventeen miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

BHAUNRI.—Tháná in Bándá district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 29,183.

BHAUPUR.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

BHAUPURUH (BHOPERA).—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and nine miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$.

BHAURA.—Town in Bhopál State. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

BHAUREH.—Town on the Bhíma in Poona district, Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1'$.

BHAURUPUR.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, thirty-eight miles north-west of the city of Mírzápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

BHAUSINH.—Village on the Bhágirathi river, in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36' 24''$, long. $88^{\circ} 13' 30''$.

BHAVANI.—River of Madras. It rises in the Nílgiiri Hills and falls into the Kávoi at Baváni town.

BHAVANI.—Town (in taluk of the same name) in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1881), 5930. Pop. of taluk (1871), 102,813.

BHAW.—River in Rangoon district, British Burma.

BHAWAL.—Village in Dacca district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 59' 35''$, long. $90^{\circ} 27' 50$.

BHAWALPUR.—See BAHÁWALPUR.

BHAWAN.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1869), 1101.

BHAWANI.—See BHIWÁNI.

BHAWANIGANJ.—Subdivision of Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 789 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 431,746.

BHAWANIPUR.—Suburb of Calcutta. Lat. $21^{\circ} 32'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 1082 acres. Pop. (1881), 38,002.

BHAWANIPUR.—Village in Dinájpur district, Bengal. The Nekmard fair is held here every April, and is attended by little less than 100,000 persons.

BHAWAPUR.—Parganas in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., having a population (1881) respectively of 59,240 and 46,758.

BHAWLAY.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4822.

BHAWMI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 250 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1406.

BHAWNI.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4738. Area, 800 sq. miles.

BHAWUR.—See JAUNSAK.

BHAYAWADAR.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51' 15''$, long. $70^{\circ} 17' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5197.

BHAYNSIA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$.

BHEDAN.—Part of Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; anciently the State of a Gond chief. Lat. $21^{\circ} 12'$, long. $83^{\circ} 47' 30''$. Pop. (1866), 7115. Principal town, Bhedan. Pop. 1412.

BHEEL AGENCY.—See BHÍL.

BHEELENG.—See BHILENG.

BHEELENG-KYAIK-HTO.—See BHILENG-KYAIK-HTO.

BHEELOO-GYWON.—See BHILU-GYWON.

BHEKORAI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Balmer, and thirty-two miles south of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$.

BHELPUR.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 30,542.

BHELSA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 7070.

BHENGLAING.—River in Amherst district, British Burma. It is formed by the junction of the Dúnthamie and Kyouk-tsarit, and falls into the Salwín in lat. $16^{\circ} 45'$.

BHENGLAING.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3265.

BHENSDEHI.—Town in Betúl district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2653.

BHENTPUR.—Town in Purí district, Bengal; nine miles west of Purí, forty-seven miles south of Cuttack. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $85^{\circ} 47'$. Area of tahsíl, 1181 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 167,260.

BHERA.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of the same name) in Sháhpur district, Punjab; on the left bank of the Jhelum river. Lat. $32^{\circ} 29'$, long. $72^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 15,165. Area of tahsíl, 1181 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 167,260.

BHERACOLE.—See RÁIRAKHOL.

BHERAGHAT.—Village on the Narbadá, in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. A religious fair is held every November. The neighbourhood is remarkable for its scenery, one spot known as the “Monkey’s Leap” being an object of much attraction.

BHEREN.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 20 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9622.

BHERI.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

BHET-RAI.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4622.

BHETAI.—Town in Nepál State; distant west from Khatmandu 132 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$.

BHEWANNI or **BOWANI.**—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab. The population is returned at 29,442. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 14'$.

BHEWNDI.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; on the route from Bombay to Násik, twenty-nine miles north-east of the former. The town is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct constructed by the inhabitants, the Government having contributed £500 in aid of its cost. Lat. $19^{\circ} 19'$, long. $73^{\circ} 9'$.

BHIAMAU (BETIMAUW).—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, ten miles north of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 51'$.

BHIDANWALA.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; situate on a high bank, beneath which flows a large offset of the Sutlej, issuing from that river on the left, a short distance below its junction with the Beas. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1167 miles. Lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. 75° .

BHIGA.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; on the trunk-road from Calcutta to Benares, thirty miles north of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $85^{\circ} 20'$.

BHIKARIPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and forty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.

BHIKORAI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$.

BHIKUNGHAM.—Town in Indore State; distant south from Indore sixty miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

BHIL STATES.—Number of States, forming part of Central India Agency, and inhabited chiefly by Bhíls; including the following thirteen States:—Dhar, Bakhtgarh, Jhábuá, Alí Rájpur, Jobat, Katiwára, Ratanmal, Mathwár, Dahi, Nimkhera, Bára Barkhera, Chota Barkhera, and

Káli Báori. The Deputy Bhíl Agency includes the following six States :—Barwáni, Jamnia, Rájgarh, Kothide, Garhi, and Bhárúdpura. For the Bombay Bhíl States in Khándesh, see DANG STATES.

BHILANI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1450.

BHILAURI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; on the left bank of the river Kistna (Krishna). Lat. $16^{\circ} 59' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 30' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 6569.

BHILENG.—River of British Burma. It rises among the mountains between the Tsittoung and Salwín, and falls into the Bay of Bengal near the mouth of the Tsittoung.

BHILENG.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Between lat. $16^{\circ} 43'$ — $17^{\circ} 19'$, and long. $97^{\circ} 21'$ — $97^{\circ} 37'$. Area, 220 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 8716. Situated on the right bank of the Bhífleng river.

BHILENG.—Town in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Lat. $17^{\circ} 14'$, long. $97^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1877), 2074.

BHILENG-KYAIK-HTO.—Township in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 40,625.

BHILGARH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 6427.

BHILKHIT.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; a halting-place on the route from Pilibhít to Pithoragarh, sixty-two miles north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

BHILLANG (or **BHILLUNG**).—River in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; a feeder of the Bhágirathi. It rises in lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$, and taking a south-westerly course of about fifty miles, falls into the Bhágirathi on the left side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$. The elevation of the confluence is 2278 feet above the sea. The Bhillang is considered a sacred stream by the Hindus.

BHILOLPUR.—Town and municipality in Ludhiána district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1868), 3369.

BHILORIA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay. Area, five sq. miles. The Chief pays a tribute of £242 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

BHILSA.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency. Lat. $23^{\circ} 31' 35''$, long. $77^{\circ} 50' 39''$. It is situate on a rock on the right or eastern bank of the river Betwa, and has a fort, inclosed by a wall of stone, furnished with square towers and a ditch. In the neighbourhood, and at Sanchi, four miles and a half south-west of Bhílsa, on a detached hill on the left bank of the river Betwa, are some Buddhist topes or monuments, said to be the most interesting in India. [See General Cunningham's *Bhílsa Topes*, and Fergusson's *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*.] Distant east from Ujjain 134 miles, south from Gwalior 190.

BHILSAR.—Tháná in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 135,120.

BHILU-GYWON.—Island in the mouth of the Salwín river, in Amherst district, British Burma. Between lat. $16^{\circ} 15'$ — $16^{\circ} 31'$, and long. $97^{\circ} 30'$ — $97^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1876), 24,141. Area, 107 sq. miles.

BHILWARA.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; distant south from Ajmere eighty miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

BHIM GHORA.—Place of pilgrimage in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; about a mile north-east of Hardwár. It is in a small recess of the mountain bounding the Dehra Dún on the south, and in a perpendicular rock about 350 feet high. Here is a pool supplied with water from a small branch of the Ganges. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

BHIM TAL.—Lake in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$. It is 4500 feet above the level of the sea.

BHIMA.—River of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, and Kaládgi districts, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 4' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 34' 30''$. It rises in the Sahyadri Hills and finally falls into the Kistna.

BHIMAGANDI.—A pass between Bellary district, Madras, and Sandhúr State. Lat. $15^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.—See RAMANDRÚG.

BHIMAR.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $71^{\circ} 33'$.

BHIMAVERAM.—Taluk in Godávári district, Madras. Area, 416 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 92,457.

BHIMAVERAM.—Village in Nellore district, Madras, granted in support of the Singara-ayakonda shrine. An annual festival is held here in April.

BHIMBANDH.—Hot springs in Monghyr district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 27'$. The heat of the water ranges from 144° to 150° F.

BHIMBAR (or **BHIMBUR**).—River in Gujrát district, Punjab. It rises in the Himálayas and falls into the Jalália. There is also a village of the same name. Lat. $32^{\circ} 59'$, long. $74^{\circ} 6'$.

BHIMKATTA.—District in Amreli division, Baroda State. Area, five sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 994.

BHIMORA.—State (with chief town of the same name), in North Káthiáwár, Bombay. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £31 to the British Government. Bhimora town, lat. $22^{\circ} 22'$, long. $71^{\circ} 16'$.

BHIMTHADI.—Subdivision in Poona district, Bombay. Area, 1037 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 110,428.

BHINAI.—See BONÁI.

BHIND.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Etáwah to Gwalior fort, twenty-nine miles south-west of former, fifty-four north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33' 25''$, long. $78^{\circ} 50' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 7412.

BHINDAH.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; distant south-east from Udáipur thirty miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 29'$, long. $74^{\circ} 16'$.

BHINDAR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 6522.

BHINDUS.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

BHINGA.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 1'$.

BHINGA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bahraich district. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57' 26''$. Pop. (1869), 3261. Area of pargana, 247 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 86,927. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 126,398.

BHINGAR.—Town and municipality in Ahmadnagar district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 6'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5106.

BHINGRI.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Distant south-east from Gorakhpur fifty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $84^{\circ} 4'$.

BHINMAL.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant south-west from Jodhpur 100 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $72^{\circ} 20'$.

BHINPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north from Haidarábád 167 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$.

BHIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-west from Haidarábád 206 miles. Lat. 19° , long. $75^{\circ} 55'$.

BHIRA.—Tháná in Kheri district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 65,813.

BHIRANUH.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

BHIRIA.—Town and municipality in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $68^{\circ} 14' 15''$. Pop. (1872), 2549.

BHIRJORA.—Town in Goálpára district, Assam; twenty-one miles north-west from Goálpára, ninety-five miles north-east of Rangpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $90^{\circ} 32'$.

BHIRNAGUR.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; on the right bank of the river Kusí, twenty-nine miles north-west of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $87^{\circ} 10'$.

BHISI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3257.

BHIT SHAH.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1640. Founded in 1727 by Sháh Abdul Latíf, in whose honour an annual fair is held, largely attended by Muhammadans.

BHITA SARKHANDI.—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $85^{\circ} 52'$. A considerable trade is carried on with Nepál.

BHITAH.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Mirzápur to Bánda, eleven miles south of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $81^{\circ} 52'$.

BHITARGANAU.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; twenty-five miles south of Lucknow, thirty-four east of Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $80^{\circ} 54'$.

BHITAU LI.—Pargana in Bara Banki district, Oudh; between the Kauriála and Chauka rivers. Area, 62 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 25,320.

BHITAU LI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 4656.

BHITRI.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Benares to Gházípur, twenty-eight miles north-east of the former, seventeen west of the latter, and four north of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $83^{\circ} 17'$.

BHIWANDI.—Town (in the subdivision of the same name) in Tanna district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 18' 10''$, long. $73^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1881), 13,837. Area of subdivision, 250 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,363.

BHIWANI.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of the same name) in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 11' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 33,762. Area of tahsíl, 585 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 103,556.

BHIWANI.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 6480.

BHIWAPUR.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 4571. Celebrated for its cloth.

BHOCHAN.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 3722.

BHODAW-KANNI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3963. Area, 126 sq. miles.

BHOELI.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the river Karam-nasa, ten miles east of Chonár, fifteen miles south of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 6'$, long. $83^{\circ} 3'$.

BHOGAI.—River in the Gáro Hills district, Assam.

BHOGARMANG.—Valley in Hazára district, Punjab; between lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$ — $34^{\circ} 48' 15''$, and long. $73^{\circ} 14' 15''$ — $73^{\circ} 24' 30''$. Area, 77,418 acres. Pop. (1868). 10,022.

BHOGAWADDAR.—State in Gohelwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a tribute of £41 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

BHOGDABARI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 10,892.

BHOGNIPUR.—Tahsíl in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Area, 275 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,081. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 58,352.

BHOGNIPUR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Cawnpore, and eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$.

BHOGPUR (BAUGPUR).—Village in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and thirteen miles south of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges. Formerly a fortified position. Lat. $29^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

BHOGRAI.—Embankment at the mouth of the Subarnárekhá river in Balasor district, Bengal.

BHOIKA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 178 sq. miles. Paying a yearly tribute of £176 to the British Government.

BHOJPUR.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; five miles from the left bank of the Ganges, fifty south of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 6'$.

BHOJPUR.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$. Area, 54 acres. Pop. (1872), 5121.

BHOJPUR.—Town and municipality in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 38' 8''$, long. $84^{\circ} 9' 48''$. Pop. (1881), 9278.

BHOJPUR.—Pargana in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 61,043.

BHOJUPURA.—Tháná in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,844.

BHOKARERI.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to the town of Muzaffarnagar, and fourteen miles east of the latter. It is situate near the right bank of the Ganges, distant north-west from Calcutta 942 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. 78° .

BHOKUR.—See KERIAALL.

BHOLA.—Tháná in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Area, 262 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 123,169.

BHOMBADI.—See BHÚMAWADÍ.

BHOMONG KANEYA.—Circle in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 19,511.

BHOMORAGURI.—Forest reserve in the north of Darrang district, Assam. Also a mountain in Darrang district. Estimated area, 386 acres.

BHONGAON.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 12' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 6778. Area of tahsíl, 463 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 210,768. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 124,204.

BHONGAON.—Tháná in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 70,624.

BHONTA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant south-west from Ajmere ninety-one miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39'$.

BHONTI.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; distant west from Jhánsi thirty-one miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

BHOJ.—See BHUJ.

BHOOMMAWADEE.—See BHÚMAWADÍ.

BHOON-MAW.—See BHUNMAW.

BHOONG BARA.—See BHÚNG BÁRA.

BHOORA-HLA.—See BHURA-HLA.

BHOOT-KHYOUNG.—See BHUT-KHYOUNG.

BHOOT-PYENG.—See BHUT-PYENG.

BHOPA.—Tháná in the Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,067.

BHOPAL.—An agency in the Central India Agency, comprising the Bhopál, Rájghar, Narsinhghar, Karwai, Maksúdangar, Kilchipur, Básoda, Muhammadghar, Pathári, and Larawad States; also parts of Gwalior, Indore, Tonk, and Dewás. Area, 6874 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,158,759.

BHOPAL.—State (with chief town of the same name) in the Central India Agency; between lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$ — $23^{\circ} 46'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 25'$ — $78^{\circ} 50'$. Area, 6874 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 954,901. It is bounded on the north by Gwalior and Dhar States; on the east by Ságár; on the south by the Narbadá; and on the west by the territories of Sindhia and Holkár. The town, which is situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 15' 35''$, long. $77^{\circ} 25' 56''$, contains a population (1881) of 55,402 persons. The Begum, who is entitled to a salute of 19 guns (21 within the limits of her own territories), maintains a force of 694 horse, 2200 foot, 14 field, and 43 other guns, with 291 artillerymen. The State pays a tribute of £20,000 to the British Government. The Consort of the Begum also has a salute of seventeen guns.

BHOPALPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Nímach to Ságár, 157 miles east of former, 149 west of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

BHOPAWAR.—Ruinous town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Distant south-west of Ujjain sixty-four miles, south-west of Gwalior 330. Elevation above the sea, 1836 feet. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1'$.

BHOPRA.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; on the left bank of the river Sir, forty-two miles south-east of Tatta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, long. $68^{\circ} 19'$.

BHOPRA.—See BAPURUH.

BHOR.—State (with chief town of the same name) in the Deccan, Bombay. Area, 1491 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 145,876.

BHOR.—Town in Bhor State, in the Deccan, Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 4572. The chief, known as the Pant Sachin, maintains a retinue of 535 armed followers, and pays a yearly tribute of £527 12s. to the British Government.

BHORANI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant south-west from Jodhpur fifty-six miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. $72^{\circ} 43'$.

BHORASO.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the left or west bank of the river Betwa. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

BHORE GHAUT.—See **BOR GHÁT.**

BHOREKPUR.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Fatehgarh, and fourteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

BHORI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; distant south from Nágpur fifteen miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

BHORUH.—Town in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to Rewári, thirty-five miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$.

BHORUNPUR.—Town in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, 522 miles north-west of Calcutta by water, fifty miles east of Gházipur cantonment. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $84^{\circ} 33'$.

BHOTAN.—See **BHUTÁN.**

BHOTIYA (BHOTIYA KUSI).—One of the principal tributaries of the river Kusí. It rises on the southern face of the main Himálaya range, about lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $86^{\circ} 15'$, and flowing through Nepál in a southerly direction for 100 miles, falls into the Kusí about lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $85^{\circ} 41'$.

BHOTMARI.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. $89^{\circ} 13'$.

BHOVANI.—See **BHAVÁNI.**

BHOWANIGANG.—Tháná in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 93 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 57,803.

BHOWANIPATA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3483.

BHOWANIPUR.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; five miles from the right bank of the Kusí river, thirty miles south-west of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $87^{\circ} 9'$.

BHOWANIPUR.—See **BHAWÁNIPUR.**

BHOWANNY.—See **BHEWANNI.**

BHOWAPAR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the eastern route from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur, fifty-three miles north of the former, twelve south of the latter. It is situate on the river Rapti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$.

BHOWNUGGUR.—See **BHAUNAGAR.**

BHOWURGURRI.—See **BAURGARH.**

BHUBAN.—Hills in Cachar district, Assam; height varying from 700 to 3000 feet.

BHUBIGHUR.—Town and fort in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

BHUBNA.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5278.

BHUDAULI.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Situate on the Ganges, 705 miles from Calcutta. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $82^{\circ} 40'$.

BHUDAUSA.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; eighty miles from Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $80^{\circ} 42'$.

BHUDDAWUR.—Formerly the designation of a jágír on the banks of the Chambal, from which the Rájás of that name derive their title.

BHUDESSEHUR.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 9241.

BHUDDUR (PUDHOR).—Town in Sirhind district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 19'$.

BHUDLI.—Town in Baroda State; forty-six miles from Rájkot. Lat. 22° , long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

BHUDOI.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $82^{\circ} 38'$.

BHUDRUK.—See BHADRAKH.

BHUDWANA.—State of Jhaláwár, in Káthiáwár, Bombay (two villages), paying a tribute of £100 per annum to the British Government.

BHUDWAS.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$.

BHUELI.—Pargana in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 58,836.

BHUGU (BHUGGU).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $73^{\circ} 37'$.

BHUGWAN TALAO.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $82^{\circ} 27'$.

BHUGWANPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

BHUGWANPUR.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

BHUGWUNTGARH.—Village in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24'$.

BHUJ.—Capital of Cutch State, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, long. $69^{\circ} 48' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 20,661, exclusive of the cantonment, which has a population (1881) of 1647. Chiefly interesting for its archæological monuments.

BHUJI (BIJI).—See BHAJJI.

BHUKAR.—See CHANG BHAKÁR.

BHUKARHERI.—Pargana in the Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 46,957. Also town. Pop. (1881), 6195.

BHUKRA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

BHULGAMRA.—State of Jhaláwár, in Káthiáwár, Bombay (three villages), paying an annual tribute of £140 to the British Government.

BHULLUAH.—See NOÁKHÁLÍ.

BHUM.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-west from Haidarábád 200 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

BHUM.—See CHAMARDI.

BHUM BAKESWAR.—Hot sulphur springs on the banks of the Bakeswar stream, in Bírghúm district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 53' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 24' 45''$. The temperature of the water varies from 128° to 162° F. About 120 cubic feet of water per minute are ejected from the hottest well.

BHUMA SAMBALHERA.—Pargana in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 38,092.

BHUMAL.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$.

BHUMAWADI.—Township in Toung-ngú district, British Burma; on the left bank of the river Tsittoung. Pop. (1876), 18,481. There are two lakes known as Engwon and Zengdon in this district.

BHUMAWADI.—Revenue circle in Toung-ngú district, British Burma; on the left bank of the river Tsittoung.

BHUMPURA.—Town in Gwalior State; distant west from Gwalior forty-nine miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

BHUMRI.—Town in Gondá district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $82^{\circ} 22'$.

BHUMUH.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situate in lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, long. 78° .

BHUN.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; thirty-eight miles south of Srinagar, and forty-one miles west of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

BHUN-MAW.—Pagoda in Tenasserim, British Burma; about three miles north-east of Tavoy. This pagoda, which was built A.D. 1341, is 41 feet high, and 117 feet in circumference at its base.

BHUNAGIR (BHONGIR).—Town in Haidarábád State; at the south-west base of a mountain, distant north-east from the city of Haidarábád thirty-two miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

BHUNDRI.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 38'$.

BHUNG BARA.—Town and territory in Baháwalpur State, Punjab. Lat. of Bhúng town, $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $69^{\circ} 50'$.

BHUNGAR (MINUS).—River in Sírmúr State, Punjab. Falls into the Tons, in lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

BHUNIANA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $71^{\circ} 53'$.

BHUNUR.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $15^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

BHUPALPATNAM.—State in Bastar, Central Provinces. Between lat. $18^{\circ} 32' 30''$ — $19^{\circ} 9'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 18'$ — $80^{\circ} 50'$. Area, about 700 sq. miles.

BHUPPAYA.—See GODÁVARI.

BHUR.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh. Area, 376 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,894.

BHURA.—Town in Seoní district, Central Provinces; distant north-east from Nágpur eighty-five miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

BHURA-HLA.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 95 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2004.

BHURHILA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$.

BHURKHORA.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $84^{\circ} 46'$.

BHURMSIR.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

BHUROKHARI.—Fort in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Elevation, 1709 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 36'$.

BHUROLE.—Town in Baroda State. Lat. $24^{\circ} 31'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

BHURPAH.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P., on the left bank of the river Gorí, which runs 140 feet below, and is crossed by a bridge close to the village. Elevation above the sea, 10,836 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 22'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

BHURS PEAK.—Mountain in Sírmúr State, Punjab; a summit of the lower Himálayas, commanding an extensive prospect. On the top is a small Hindu temple. Elevation above the sea, 6439 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$.

BHURTAPUR.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 3'$.

BHURTPORE.—See BHARTPUR.

BHURTPUR (BHARTPUR).—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $85^{\circ} 32'$.

BHURWAREH.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $85^{\circ} 49'$.

BHURWARU.—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 37'$.

BHUSAWAL.—Town (in subdivision of the same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 1' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$. Pop. (1881), 9613. Area of subdivision, 571 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 96,160. Bhusáwal is the headquarters-station of the chief revenue and police officers of the subdivision, and the junction station of the Nágpur and Allahábád branch of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

BHUSHNA.—Tháná in Farídpur district, Bengal. Area, 135 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,415.

BHUSKI.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; on the route from Bhágalpur to Patná, fifteen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $85^{\circ} 27'$.

BHUSNUGRA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Alígarh, twenty-eight miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

BHUTAHA.—Tháná in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 36,902.

BHUTAN.—State in the Himálayas; between lat. 26° — 28° , and long. 89° — 93° . It is bounded on the north by Thibet; on the east by an uncivilized and almost unexplored tract; on the south by Assam and Jalpaígurí district; and on the west by Sikkim State. Pop. (1864), 20,000. The chief river is the Manás. The Deb and Dharm Rájás receive an annual allowance of £2500 from the British Government.

BHUTANA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a tribute of £64 per annum to the British Government. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41'$, long. $71^{\circ} 54'$.

BHUTAULAH.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to the town of Moradábád, and twenty-nine miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

BHUTEURA.—Village in Jubbal State, Punjab; situate on the route from Chepal to Deora, and four miles north of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

BHUT-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma; on the left bank of the Bassein river. Area, 45 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 5466.

BHUTNIR (BHUTNAIR).—See BHATNAIR.

BHUTORA (BETAURA).—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, eight miles north of the town of Fatehpur. Distant north-west from Calcutta by land 592 miles, by the course of the Ganges 906. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$.

BHUT-PYENG.—Revenue circle in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1848.

BHUTTIANA (BHATTIANA).—An obsolete territorial division, that included the modern districts of Hissár and Sírsa; so named as the territory of the Bhatti tribe, a clan of Rájputs.

BHUTTIARI.—Town in Chittagong district, Bengal; on the route from Chittagong to Tipperah, twelve miles north-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $91^{\circ} 49'$.

BHUVANESWAR.—City in Purí district, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 14' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 52' 26''$. It is a place of pilgrimage, and is sacred to Siva. At one time no less than 7000 shrines graced the lake, but of these only 500 or 600 now remain, and these are mostly deserted and in ruins.

BHWAI-BENG-GAN.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2738.

BHWOT-LAY.—See PA-DE.

BHWOT-LAY.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2975.

BHYSN.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and nineteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

BHYNTHURI.—Fort in Nepál State; on the summit of a mountain two miles east of the left bank of the Kali (eastern), fourteen miles east of Pithoragarh. Elevation above the sea, 5615 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

BHYRAH.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; sixty-four miles north-east of Patná. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $86^{\circ} 16'$.

BHYROWALAH.—See VAITROWÁL.

BHYSONDAH.—See BYNSONT.

BIANA.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Mhow, fifty miles south-west of the former. It is situate on an eminence in a small plain, between two ranges of hills, running in some measure parallel to each other, and in a direction from north-east to south-west. The town contains many temples, and the whole ridge of the hill is covered with the remains of large buildings; among which, the most remarkable is a fort, containing a high pillar of stone, called Bhím Lat, or the Staff of Bhím, conspicuous for a great distance through the country. Biána is distant north-west from Calcutta 851 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 8758.

BIANS.—Pass in Kumáun district, N.W.P., over the Himálayas into Thibet, lying between lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$ — $30^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 42'$ — $80^{\circ} 57'$. There is also a collection of villages in the same locality bearing this name.

BIARMI or **BIARMA.**—River of Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces; rising amidst the Vindhya range, in the Ságár and Narbada territory, at an elevation of 1700 feet above the sea, and in lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$, and taking a north-east course of about 110 miles, falls into the Sonár, on the right side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

BIAS.—Town in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; on the route from Dacca to Bogra, twenty-six miles south of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 29'$, long. $89^{\circ} 18'$.

BIAS.—See BEAS.

BIAS.—River of Bhopál State and Damoh district, Central Provinces. It falls into the Sonár.

BIBAMEYU.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Agra, sixteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

BIBIPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Fatehgarh to that of Cawnpore, and thirty-two miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

BIBRI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Máinpuri, and thirty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

BICCAVOLE.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; eighteen miles east from Rájámahendri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 57'$, long. $82^{\circ} 6'$.

BICHA KOH.—Town in Nepál State; distant south-west from Khatmandu thirty-two miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $85^{\circ} 1'$.

BICHNI.—See BIKAIRI.

BICHOLIM.—Town in the Portuguese territory of Goa; on the route from the seaport of Agoada to Belgaum, distant north-east from the former fourteen miles, north from Goa eight miles. Lat. $15^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 26,529.

BICKANEER.—See BÍKANER.

BIDAR.—Town (in district of same name) in Haidarábád State. Lat. $17^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$. Area of district, 4884 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 793,309.

BIDASIR.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48' 50''$, long. $74^{\circ} 22' 15''$.

BIDAULI.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situate on the route from Karnál to Meerut, and thirteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

BIDAULI.—Pargana in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 24,428. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 16,257.

BIDHNU.—Tháná in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 29,348.

BIDHUNA.—Tahsíl in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Area, 313 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 138,149.

BIDHUNA.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 33,948.

BIDI.—Subdivision in Belgaum district, Bombay. Area, 632 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,264.

BIDNU.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bándá to Cawnpore, and eleven miles south of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$.

BIDRABINE.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 45.

BIDRI.—Town on the left bank of the Kistna, in Jámkhándi State, Bombay; fourteen miles east from the town of Jámkhándi. Lat. $16^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$.

BIDRUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 428.

BIDYADHARI.—A river in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. It finally with other streams forms the Matlá, under which name it enters the Bay of Bengal.

BIGAHPUR.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; four miles north-east of the left bank of the Ganges, forty south-west of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$.

BIGANBARI.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Kángsá river, nineteen miles north of Jamálpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. 90° .

BIGARI.—A canal of irrigation, in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; issuing from the Indus in lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $69^{\circ} 6'$, and having a course of about thirty miles.

BIGHAURA.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; on the right bank of the river Nágár, thirty-two miles south-east of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. 88° .

BIGHUR.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Bhatnair, and forty-two miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.

BIGOH.—Town in Bikaner State; distant east from Bikaner fifty-two miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $74^{\circ} 13'$.

BIGRAULI.—Village in Jubbal State, Punjab; on the route from Chepal to Deora, and five miles north of the former. It has a romantic site on the right bank of a stream called the Nár. Lat. $31^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

BIHAR.—Town (in pargana of the same name) in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 4130. Pop. of pargana (1881), 128,344. Also tahsil. Pop. (1881), 310,665.

BIHAR.—Town (in pargana of the same name) in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2242. Pop. of pargana (1881), 12,832.

BIHAR.—River of Rewah State, Central India Agency, rising in lat. $24^{\circ} 15'$, long. $81^{\circ} 5'$. It finally falls into the Tons. Fifty miles from its source there is a fall 200 feet high.

BIHARI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Cawnpore, and thirty-six miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

BIHARI.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gházípur to Jaunpur, thirty miles west of the former, and thirty south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$.

BIHAT.—State of Bundelkhand, Central India Agency, between lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$ — $25^{\circ} 26' 15''$, and long. $79^{\circ} 22' 30''$ — $79^{\circ} 27'$. Area, 13 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4704. A military force of 125 foot soldiers is kept up.

BIHAT.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2058.

BIHAT.—Town in dominions of Maharájá Sindia, Central India Agency; distant east from Gwalior eighty-two miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

BIHI.—See BIHIYÁ.

BIHIPUR.—Tháná in Bhágalpur district, Bengal. Area, 175 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 98,403.

BIHIYA.—Village and station on East Indian Railway, in Sháhábád district, Bengal.

BIHIYA.—A branch of the Arrah Canal, in Sháhábád district, Bengal.

BIHORA.—State of Rewa Kántha, Bombay. Area, three-quarters of a sq. mile. The chief pays a tribute of £5 per annum to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

BIHTA.—Village in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; on the left bank of the river Sáí, fifty-five miles south-east of Lucknow, sixty north-west of Allahábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

BIHUR.—See BIHÁR.

BIHUR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; thirty-nine miles east from Bijnaur, and the same distance north from Moradábád. Lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

BIJA.—Hill State, Punjab. Lat. of centre about $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. about $77^{\circ} 2'$. Area, 4 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1158.

BIJAGARH.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; distant south-west from Indore seventy-five miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$.

BIJAHURI.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Aligarh, and fifteen miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

BIJAIGARH.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 5652.

BIJAIGARH.—Pargana in Mirzápúr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 47,962.

BIJAIGARH.—Ruinous fortress in Mirzápúr district, N.W.P.; on the top of a high mountain, covered from its base to its summit with wood, and most difficult of access. The fort is situate nine miles north of the left bank of the river Son, and fifty south of Benares. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34' 38''$, long. $83^{\circ} 13' 35''$.

BIJAIPUR.—Town in Mirzápúr district, N.W.P.; three miles south of the route from Mirzápúr to Allahábád, fifteen miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $82^{\circ} 24'$.

BIJAPUR.—Town (in the subdivision of the same name) in Kaládgi district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 46' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 11,424. Area of subdivision, 869 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,896.

BIJAPUR.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 80 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,722.

BIJAPUR.—Town in Baroda State, 60 miles south-east of Dísá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, long. $72^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. 12,000.

BIJAULI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, 774 miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, thirty-four south-east of the city of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$.

BIJAULI.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Kálpi, and twelve miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

BIJAURA.—Town in Sargujá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; distant north-east from Sargujá thirty-six miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$.

BIJAURA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, 783 miles north-east of Calcutta by the river route, and twenty-five miles south-east of the city of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$.

BIJAWAR.—State (with chief town of the same name) in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; between lat. $24^{\circ} 21' 30''$ — $24^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 1' 45''$ — $79^{\circ} 57'$. Area, 974 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 106,093. The Rájá, who maintains a force of 100 horse and 800 infantry, with 4 guns and 32 gunners, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Pop. of capital (1881), 7192.

BIJAYA.—Pass in Vizagapatam district, Madras, from Párvatípur to Jáipur.

BIJAYANAGAR.—See HAMPÍ.

BIJBAHAR (VIGIPARA).—Town in Kashmír State, the largest town in the valley, after the capital, is situate on the banks of the Jhelum, about twenty-five miles south-east of the city of Kashmír. Over the river here is one of those singular and simply-constructed timber bridges, which, notwithstanding the apparently frail nature of their

fabric, have endured for centuries, in consequence of the exemption of the country from storms or inclement weather. Lat. $33^{\circ} 47'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$.

BIJBANI.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1872), 5920.

BIJEGARH.—See **BIJÁGARH.**

BIJERAGHOGARH.—Part of Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; between lat. $23^{\circ} 43' 45''$ — $24^{\circ} 8'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 23' 30''$ — 81° . Area, 750 sq. miles. Pop. about 70,000. There is also a town of the same name. Pop. (1881), 2645.

BIJIPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant south-west from Gwalior fifty-two miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

BIJIPUR.—Part of Vizagapatam district, Madras.

BIJJI.—Chiefship in Bastar State, Central Provinces, between lat. $17^{\circ} 46'$ — $18^{\circ} 23' 15''$, and long. $80^{\circ} 58'$ — $81^{\circ} 34'$. Area, 850 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 10,529.

BIJLI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 17,437. Area, 129 sq. miles.

BIJNA.—State (with chief town of the same name) in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Area, 27 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2084. Lat. of capital, $25^{\circ} 27' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 5' 15''$.

BIJNAUR.—District in the N.W.P., between lat. $29^{\circ} 1' 30''$ — $30^{\circ} 2' 45''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 2'$ — 79° . Area, 1867 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 721,450. It is bounded on the north and west by the Ganges, on the south by Moradábád, and on the east by the *taráí* and British Garhwál. The chief towns are Bijnaur, Nagina, Najibábád, and Sherkot. The chief hills are the Chándí Hills. The chief river is the Ganges. The district is administered by a Collector-Magistrate, a Joint Magistrate, an Assistant Magistrate, and the usual staff.

BIJNAUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of the same name) in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 22' 36''$, long. $78^{\circ} 10' 32''$. Pop. (1872), 12,865. Area of tahsíl, 304 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 124,096. There is also a pargana. Pop. (1881), 49,966.

BIJNAUR.—Town (in pargana of the same name) in Lucknow district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 84'$. Pop. (1881), 15,147. Area of pargana, 148 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 60,065.

BIJNI.—Town in Bhután State. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $90^{\circ} 50'$.

BIJNI.—Village (in Dwár of the same name) in Goálpára district, Assam, on the north bank of the Dalání river. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $90^{\circ} 47' 40''$. Area of the Dwár, 374 sq. miles. Pop. (1870), 18,837.

BIJOLI.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Kálpi to the fort of Gwalior, sixteen miles east of latter, 112 west of former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

BIJOLLI.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; distant north-east from Udáipur 101 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

BIJUL.—A river of Rewah State and Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; falls into the river Son on the right bank. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $83^{\circ} 2'$.

BIJWAR.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; distance south-west from Delhi sixty-five miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

BIJWAR.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána; distant north-east from Tonk eighteen miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$.

BIJWASIN.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Rewári, and fifteen miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

BIKAIRI.—Village in Panna State, Central India Agency; on the route from Mírzápúr to Ságar, 285 miles south-west of former, twenty-seven east of latter. Elevation above the sea, 1263 feet. Lat. $23^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

BIKALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 16.

BIKANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 43.

BIKANER.—State in Rájputána; between lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$ — $29^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 30'$ — $75^{\circ} 50'$. It is bounded on the north-west by Baháwalpur; on the north by the Punjab; on the east by Jáipur; and on the south and south-west by Jodhpur and Jáisalmír. Area, 22,340 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 509,021. The principal town is Bikaner. The chief, who is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns, maintains a force of 750 cavalry, 140 artillery, 1300 infantry, 20 field, and 75 other guns.

BIKANER.—Town in Bikaner State, Rajputana. Lat. 28° , long. $73^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1881), 43,283.

BIKANPUR.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and eighteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

BIKAPUR.—Tahsil in Fáizábád district, Oudh. Between lat. $26^{\circ} 24' 30''$ — $26^{\circ} 43' 20''$, and long. $81^{\circ} 43'$ — $82^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 466 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 266,015. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 121,513.

BIKARAH.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Lucknow to Etáwah, and thirty miles east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

BIKASUR.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; on the route from Nagor to the city of Bikaner, and twenty-five miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

BIKIAKI SYN.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Rám-ganga river, twenty-two miles north-west of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

BIKKAVOLU.—See VENGL.

BIKONTPOR.—Town in Dinájpúr district, Bengal; on the right bank of the Tistá river, seventy-eight miles north of Dinájpúr. Lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, long. $88^{\circ} 36'$.

BIKRAM.—Tháná in Patná district, Bengal. Area, 281 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 180,362.

BIKRAMPUR.—Village in Dacca district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 33'$, long. $90^{\circ} 33' 30''$.

BIKRAMPUR.—Town in Bír-bhúm district, Bengal; on the route from Berhampur to Krishnagar, thirty-two miles south of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 37'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$.

BIKRAMPUR.—Town in Cáchár district, Assam; fifty-two miles east from Sylhet, thirteen miles north-west of Silchár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, long. $92^{\circ} 42'$.

BIKUMPUR.—Fort in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; in the sandy desert, ninety-five miles north-east of the town of Jáisalmír. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $72^{\circ} 16'$,

BILAIGARH.—State (with capital of the same name) in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 10,848. Lat. of capital, $21^{\circ} 38' 15''$, long. $82^{\circ} 46'$.

BILANU.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

BILARA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant east from Jodhpur forty-two miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $73^{\circ} 49'$.

BILARÁLLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 105.

BILARI.—Town and tahsíl in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, fourteen miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$. Area of tahsíl, 318 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 229,784.

BILARIMAU.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Cawnpore, and thirty-nine miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$.

BILASPUR.—A district in the Central Provinces; between lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$ — $22^{\circ} 32'$, and long. $81^{\circ} 3'$ — $83^{\circ} 5'$. It is bounded on the north by Rewah State; on the east by Chutiá Nágpur and Sambalpur district; on the south by Ráipur; and on the west by Mandlá and Bálághát mountains. Pop. (1881), 1,017,327. Area, 7798 sq. miles. The chief towns are Biláspur and Ratanpur. The chief rivers are the Mahánadi, Són and Narbada. Biláspur is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and Staff.

BILASPUR.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1881), 7775. Area of tahsíl, 4770 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 418,620.

BILASPUR.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 2732.

BILASPUR.—See KAHLÚR.

BILASPUR.—Chief town of the Biláspur State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

BILDARI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 165.

BILDI.—Estate in Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BILEHRI.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2657.

BILGA.—Town in Jalandhar district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6634.

BILGI.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay. Lat. $14^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

BILGRAM.—Town (also tahsíl and pargana both of the same name) in Hardoi district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 4' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 11,067. Area of tahsíl, 558 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 259,292. Area of pargana, 117 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 57,360. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 110,581.

BILHAUR.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50' 10''$, long. $80^{\circ} 6' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5889. Area of tahsíl, 196 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 100,654. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 67,377.

BILHAWALLA (BILABARI).—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Moradábád to Almora, and twenty miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

BILHEKI.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and forty-three miles south of the latter. Its elevation above the sea is 740 feet. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

BILHERI.—Pargana in Taráí district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 23,650.

BILHOUR (BILOUR).—See **BILHAUR**.

BILIGERI.—Villages in Coorg, Madras. Having a pop. (1881) respectively of 626 and 181.

BILIGIRI-RANGAN.—Hills in Mysore district, Mysore State.

BILIHRA.—State (with chief village of the same name) in Ságur district, Central Provinces. Area, 15 sq. miles. Pop. (1870), 1331.

BILIMORA.—Town of Baroda State, though included in Surat district, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 41'$, long. $73^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1881), 4750. There is also a station on the Bombay and Baroda Railway.

BILKAW.—Town in Baroda State, Bombay; distant south from Rájkot sixty-one miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

BILLASPUR.—See **BILÁSPUR**.

BILLAUNAN.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehgarh to Meerut, and eighty-three miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

BILLAUTI (BILOTHE).—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muttra to Delhi, and seventeen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

BILOHI (BAULI).—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Mírzápur to the town of Rewah, and forty-eight miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, 1128 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 41'$, long. $82^{\circ} 19'$.

BILRAM.—Town (in pargana of same name), in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 3219. Pop. of pargana (1881), 42,619.

BILRAM (BILGRAM).—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehgarh to Meerut, and seventy miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

BILRI.—State in North Káthiáwár, Bombay.

BILSI.—Town and municipality in Budáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 56' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 6301. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 96,592.

BILSUNDA.—Tháná in Pilibhít district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 37,333.

BILUGUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 940.

BILUN.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab, on the left bank of the Chenáb, five miles north of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 11'$, long. $71^{\circ} 31'$.

BILUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 547.

BILWA (BELAWA).—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Distant south-east of Gorakhpur twenty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $83^{\circ} 43'$.

BIMA.—See **BHIMA**.

BIMCHUTUR.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab. Elevation above the sea, 11,950 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

BIMLIPATAM.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $17^{\circ} 53' 15''$, long. $83^{\circ} 29' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 8582. Pop. of taluk (1871), 106,419.

BIMPOR.—Village in Damán, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 532.

BINAWAR.—Tháná in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,565.

BINDACHAL.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Mírzápur, fifty-three miles south-east of the former, and eight west of the latter. The town is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, 456 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$.

BINDACHAL.—A range of mountains in and adjacent to Bundelkhand, Central India Agency.

BINDACHAL.—Tháná in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 70,927.

BINDAUR.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; on the route from Dinájpur to Purniah, thirty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $88^{\circ} 10'$.

BINDAUR.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Jumna, seventeen miles west of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 34'$.

BINDIA NOWAGARH.—See NOWAGARH.

BINDKI.—Pargana in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 44,351. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 27,658.

BINDKI KHAS.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehpur to Kálpi, and seventeen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 6698.

BINDRABAN.—See BRINDABAN.

BINDRAWANAGARH.—Chiefship in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 1449 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 37,079.

BINEKA.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; on the route from Ságár to Sháhgarh, twenty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

BINGANAPALLI.—Village in Nellore district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 1257.

BINJOLI.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; distant north-east from Bastar fifteen miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$.

BINOA.—River of Kángra district, Punjab; falls into the Beas in lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

BINOLI.—Tháná in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,426.

BINPUR.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 467 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 90,704.

BINSUR PEAK.—Mountain of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; a summit of the Sub-Himálaya, or range south of the main chain. Distant north-east of Almora nine miles. Elevation above the sea, 7969 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

BINWAR.—Tháná in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,637.

BIOR.—Village in Jhajjar State, now incorporated in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 19'$.

BIR.—Village with iron mines in Kángra district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 2' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 46' 15''$.

BIR BANDH.—An embankment of the Dáús river in Bhágálpur district, Bengal.

BIRAHNA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Muttra, and twelve miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

BIRAICHA.—Tháná in Gorakhpúr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 47,949.

BIRAMGANTA.—Town in Nellore district, Madras.

BIRBHANWALLA.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; three miles from the right bank of the Rámanga (western). Lat. $29^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

BIRBHUM.—A district in Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 33'$ — $24^{\circ} 9'$, long. $87^{\circ} 7' 30''$ — $88^{\circ} 4' 15''$. Area, 1756 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 794,428. It is bounded on the north by the Santál Parganas and Murshidábád district; on the east by Murshidábád and Bardwán districts; on the south by Bardwán district; and on the west by the Santál Parganas. The chief town is Surí.

BIRBHUM.—Subdivision (in district of same name) in Bengal. Area, 1087 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 483,921.

BIRCHIGAON (BIRCHIGUNG).—Pass in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$. Highest point about 20,000 feet.

BIRDHA.—Tháná in Lalítpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 11,024.

BIRDICHA.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 47,949.

BIRGANJ.—Village on the Dhápá, in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 41' 40''$. Also tháná. Area, 304 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 139,891.

BIRGAON.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $84^{\circ} 11' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 5920.

BIRH.—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 4487 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 560,960.

BIRHAR.—Pargana in Faizábád district, Oudh. Area, 218 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 137,841.

BIRIA.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $84^{\circ} 31' 35''$. Area, 44 acres. Pop. (1872), 5589.

BIRIMDEO.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the river Kali, forty-seven miles south-east of Almora. Elevation above the sea, 798 feet. Distant north-west from Calcutta by Bareilly 842 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

BIRJU.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; fourteen miles south of the Juhar Pass. Elevation above the sea, 11,314 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

BIRKUL.—Village in Midnapur district, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 40' 40''$, long. $87^{\circ} 32'$.

BIRKUL.—Embankment in Midnapur district, Bengal; running for forty-one miles parallel with the coast.

BIRKUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-west from Haidarábád eighty-nine miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$.

BIRKUT.—Town in Bír bhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $87^{\circ} 48'$.

BIRMI.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Barákar river, forty-two miles north-east of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 17'$, long. 86° .

BIRMSIR.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; distant north-west from Jáisalmír eleven miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $70^{\circ} 53'$.

BIRNAGAR.—Town and municipality in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 36' 10''$. Pop. (1869), 4499. An annual festival is held in June, attended by upwards of 10,000 pilgrims.

BIRNO.—Tháná in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 59,710.

BIRONDEM.—Parish in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 17.

BIRPUR.—Village in Bhágalpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $87^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. about 3660.

BIRPUR.—Tháná in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 43,788.

BIRPUR.—Town in Bálásinor State, Bombay; on the route from Mhow to Dísa, 180 miles north-west of former, 146 south-east of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 29'$.

BIRPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and twenty-four miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

BIRPUR.—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; on the route, along the left bank of the Ganges, from Monghyr to Patná, nineteen miles east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $85^{\circ} 33'$.

BIRPUR.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Alfgarh to that of Fatehgarh, and seventeen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

BIRSILPUR.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; ninety miles south-east of Baháwalpur. It has a fort situate on a small eminence, rising to the height of about twenty feet. The town is situate at the south and east faces of the fort. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11' 20''$, long. $72^{\circ} 15' 5''$.

BIRSINGPUR.—Town in Panna State, Central India Agency; 100 miles south-west of Mírzápur. Elevation above the sea, 1064 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$.

BIRSINGPUR.—Town, on the right bank of the Rind, in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; seventeen miles south of Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

BIRU.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 877 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,061.

BIRUDANKARAYAPURAM.—See VENGI.

BIRUGA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 108.

BIRUL.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; on the route from Húglí to Jessor, forty miles south-west of the latter. Lat. 23° , long. $88^{\circ} 35'$.

BIRUMSIR.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situate on the route from Patan to the town of Bikaner, and ninety-seven miles east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $74^{\circ} 53'$.

BIRUNANI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 522.

BIRUPA.—River of Cuttack district, Bengal. It leaves the Mahánádi at Cuttack, and falls into the Bráhmaní.

BIRUR.—Town and municipality in Kádur district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 36' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 0' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 3617.

BISALA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Balmer, and sixteen miles north of the latter. It is situate at the base of a rocky ridge of considerable height, stretching southward for about twenty miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $71^{\circ} 23'$.

BISALNÁGAR.—Town in Baroda State. Lat. $23^{\circ} 2' 20''$, long. $72^{\circ} 42' 50''$. Pop. (1872), 18,000.

BISALPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of the same name) in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17' 35''$, long. $79^{\circ} 50' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 8903. Area of tahsíl, 370 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 179,350.

BISALPUR.—Tháná in Pilibhít district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 90,847.

BISANUH.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Alígarh, and twenty-five miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

BISARO.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and forty-two miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

BISAULI.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Budáun district, N.W.P.; twenty-two miles north-west of Budáun. Lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. 79° . Area of tahsíl, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 187,658. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 58,164. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 87,678.

BISAULI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situate on the river Rávi. Lat. $32^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$.

BISAUT.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P. Lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

BISAWAR.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 56' 30''$. Area, 66 acres. Pop. (1872), 5221.

BISENTAUR.—Town in Ráwalpindi district, Punjab; situated on the route from Jhelum to Ráwalpindi, thirty miles north-west of the town of Jhelum. Lat. $33^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

BISEORA.—See BESSERAH.

BISHANPUR.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,997.

BISHANPUR NARHAN KHAS.—Village in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $86^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. (1881), 5963.

BISHENPUR.—See BISHNUPUR.

BISHKHALI.—River of the Bákarganj Sundarbans, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 59' 45''$ — $22^{\circ} 34' 15''$, long. $90^{\circ} 2' 45''$ — $90^{\circ} 24'$.

BISHNUPUR (BISHENPORE).—Town and municipality in Bánkurá district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4' 40''$, long. $87^{\circ} 22' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 18,863. The town was formerly of great magnificence, and still contains some curious ruins.

BISHWUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-west from Haidarábád 212 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 59'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

BISKOHR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 38'$.

BISNATH.—Town in Darrang district, Assam; on the right bank of the Brahmaputra; on the route from Darrang to Lakhimpur, seventy miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $93^{\circ} 10'$.

BISON RANGE.—Loftiest point of the hills in Godávári district, Madras, 4200 feet high.

BISRAMGANJ.—Village in Panna State, Central India Agency; on the route from Bándá to Jabalpur, 50 miles south of the former, 181 north of the latter. It is beautifully situate in a wooded gorge. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$.

BISRAMPUR.—Village in Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 2'$, long. $83^{\circ} 14' 10''$.

BISRAMPUR COAL-FIELD.—Part of Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur. Area, 400 sq. miles.

BISSAU.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 6546.

BISSAULI.—See BISAULI.

BISSAUR (BUSAWUR).—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 63 miles west of former, 165 east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

BISSEMKATAK (BISSEMCUTTACK).—Town in Jáipur estate, Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 30' 30''$, long. $83^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1881), 1123.

BISSEMKATAK.—District in Vizagapatam, Madras.

BISSENPUR.—Subdivision in Bánkura district, Bengal. Area, 700 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 394,667. Also tháná. Area, 302 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 140,878.

BISSI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; distant south-east from Nágpur forty-two miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

BISSLI.—Pass (with village of the same name) in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$. A great cattle fair is held annually at this spot. Lat. of village, $12^{\circ} 45'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

BISTH JULINDER.—See JALANDHAR.

BISU.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Baimer, and forty-three miles north of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $71^{\circ} 24'$.

BISULI (BISSAULI).—See BISAULI.

BISULNUGGUR, or BISANAGAR.—See BISALNAGAR.

BISULPUR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from the city of Jodhpur to that of Ajmere, and eighteen miles east of the former. Pop. 4050. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $73^{\circ} 26'$.

BISUNDÁ (BISRA).—Tháná in Bándá district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 27,225.

BISWAN (BISWAH).—Town (also tahsil and pargana both of the same name) in Sitápur district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $81^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1881), 8148. Area of tahsil, 597 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 246,464. Area of pargana, 220 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 105,559. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 119,852.

BISWUK.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; on the route from Behar to Gayá, twenty miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $85^{\circ} 18'$.

BITHAR.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25' 20''$, long. $80^{\circ} 36' 25''$. Pop. (1869), 3229.

BITHAULI.—Pargana in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 22,839.

BITHNOK.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; distant south-west from Bikaner, forty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $72^{\circ} 46'$.

BITHUR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36' 50''$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1881), 6685. Celebrated as the abode of the infamous Náná Sáhib, the instigator of the massacre at Cawnpore in 1857. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 44,968.

BITODEM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 570.

BITRAGANTA.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. An annual fair is attended by about 4000 persons.

BITTAGANAHALLI.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively of 129 and 33.

BITTAMGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 669.

BITTER STREAM.—Torrent of Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; rising in the Suláimán range, lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$, long. $69^{\circ} 58'$, and flowing about forty miles, loses itself in the sands before reaching the Indus.

BITURI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jáisalmír to Nasírábád, and 202 miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $72^{\circ} 25'$.

BLACK PAGODA.—See KANÁRAK.

BLACK ROCK.—Situate a few miles off the shore of Arakan, British Burma, and to the north of Cape Negrais. Lat. $16^{\circ} 11'$, long. $94^{\circ} 16'$.

BLACKWOOD'S HARBOUR.—Harbour in Nellore district, Madras; sheltered by the Armeghon Shoal. Lat. $13^{\circ} 53'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

BLIUVANUGIRI.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras, thirty-two miles north-west of Tranquebar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$.

BLUE MOUNTAIN.—Mountain in Akyab district, British Burma. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $93^{\circ} 10'$. It is 7100 feet high.

BLUFF POINT.—A bold headland on the coast of Amherst district, British Burma. Lat. $15^{\circ} 47'$, long. $97^{\circ} 45'$.

BOALMARI.—Village on the Barásiá river in Farídpur district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $89^{\circ} 48' 30''$. Pop. 1000.

BOANUH.—Town in Delhi district, N.W.P.; on the Western Jumna Canal, seventeen miles north-west of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$.

BOBBILI (DOBBILI).—State in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Between lat. $18^{\circ} 22'$ — $18^{\circ} 46'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 10'$ — $83^{\circ} 20'$. Area, 120 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 154,443. The owner pays an annual tribute of £9000 to the British Government.

BOBBILI.—Town in Bobbili State, Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 34'$, long. $83^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 14,943.

BOBINA.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; distant south-west from Jhánsi eighteen miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

BOCAL.—Parish in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 77.

BOD (BOAD).—State (with chief village of the same name) in Orissa; between lat. $20^{\circ} 13'$ — $20^{\circ} 53' 30''$, and long. $83^{\circ} 36' 45''$ — $84^{\circ} 50'$. Area, 2064 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 108,868. It is bounded on the north by the Mahánadi river; on the east by Daspallá; on the south by Gúmsar and Kimidi States, Madras; and on the west by Patná and Sonpur States, Central Provinces. The chief river is the Mahánadi. The chief hill is Bondigará.

BODA.—State (with chief town of same name) belonging to the Kuch Behar State, Bengal. Area, 475 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 141,507.

BODA.—Tháná in Jalpáiguri district, Bengal. Area, 381 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 178,643.

BODANONESS.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £10 to the British Government.

BODEGAUM.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-east from Ahmednagar fifty miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.

BODEN.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-west from Haidarábád 100 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

BODH GAYA.—See **BUDDH GAYÁ.**

BODINAYAKANUR (BODYNAIKENUR).—State in Madura district, Madras. Area, 98 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 34,497. The Chief pays a tribute of £1534 per annum to the British Government.

BODINAYAKANUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 0' 50''$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1871), 13,154.

BODWAD (BODWUR).—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 52' 15''$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$.

BOENCHIE.—See **BAINCHI.**

BOGAREA.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; on the route from Berhampur to Bhágalpur, twenty-two miles south of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 54'$, long. $86^{\circ} 55'$.

BOGRA (BOGURAH or BOGRAH).—A district in Bengal, between lat. $24^{\circ} 32' 15''$ — $25^{\circ} 18' 30''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 54' 15''$ — $89^{\circ} 48'$. It is bounded on the east by the Brahmaputra. Area, 1498 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 734,358. The chief towns are Bogra and Sherpur. The chief rivers are the Tistá and Brahmaputra. The district is traversed for a distance of 39 miles by the Northern Bengal State Railway. Also tháná. Area, 361 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 233,386.

BOGRA.—Town in Bográ district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50' 45''$, long. $89^{\circ} 25' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 6179.

BOGSADALLI.—Town in the native state of Bhután, distant north-west from Behar forty-one miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $88^{\circ} 53'$.

BOGULA.—See **BÁGULÁ.**

BOGWANGOLA.—See **BHAGWÁNGOLÁ.**

BOHAN DEVI.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; between the Jumna and Bhágirathi. Lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

BOHANIGUNJ (BHAWANIGANJ).—Town of Partabgarh district, Oudh; thirty-two miles north-west of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $81^{\circ} 34'$.

BOHAURI.—Town in Broach district, Bombay; thirty-six miles south-east of Surat. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $73^{\circ} 22'$.

BOHELLAH.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; distant west from Konker forty miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 9'$.

BOHRUPAH.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; on the route from Ganjám to Cuttack, five miles south of the latter. Lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $85^{\circ} 53'$.

BOILCUNTLA.—Town in Karnúl, Madras; forty-eight miles south-east of Karnúl. Lat. $15^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

BOIRONI.—Town in Ganjám, Madras; situate twenty-five miles north-west of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 35'$, long. $84^{\circ} 50'$.

BOJAPOMAH.—Town in the Nága Hills, north-east frontier; sixty miles north from Manipur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $93^{\circ} 50'$.

BOKARO.—Coal-field in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$ — $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $85^{\circ} 30'$ — $86^{\circ} 10'$. Area, 220 sq. miles. Also a river flowing through the coal-field.

BOKAULI.—Village in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Mhow, thirty-two miles south-west of former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

BOKER (BILUND, or BAILUN).—River of Mírzápur and Allahábád districts, N.W.P. It falls into the river Tons in lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $81^{\circ} 53'$, after a total course of about 138 miles.

BOKERDHUN.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-east from Aurangábád forty-two miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

BOKPYN CREEK.—An inlet of the sea on the coast of Mergui district, British Burma. Its mouth is in lat. $11^{\circ} 17'$, long. $98^{\circ} 50'$.

BOKRAWALI.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Delhi, and five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

BOKUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant east from Nandair twenty-three miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

BOLA (MACANDREWGANJ).—Town in Partabgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5851.

BOLACOLE.—Town in Pabná district, Bengal; on the right bank of the river Konai, thirty-six miles east of Pabná. Lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$, long. $89^{\circ} 45'$.

BOLAN PASS.—Pass in Baluchistán, leading from the lowlands of Kachchhi to the highlands of Sarawán; on the great route from India, *viá* Shikárpur and Dádar to Kandahár, Ghazní and Central Asia generally. Its commencement on the eastern side is about five miles west of Dádar, and in lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $67^{\circ} 35'$; the elevation of the entrance being about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and that of its outlet at the western extremity, about 8500 feet. There is no descent on the western side, as the route opens on the Dasht-i-Bidaulat, a plain as high as the top of the pass. The total length is sixty miles, the average ascent being ninety feet in the mile. The eminences bounding the pass have in general no great height above it, in most places not exceeding 500 feet; but at Bíbí-Nání, twenty-six miles from the entrance, they are very lofty. The Bolán Pass is very important in a military point of view, as forming the great communication between Sind and Khorásán. The western extremity and highest point of the Bolán Pass is in lat. $29^{\circ} 56'$, long. $67^{\circ} 6'$.

BOLAPILLI.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; eighty miles north of Cuddapah, sixty-one east of Karnúl. Lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, long. 79° .

BOLARUM (BOLARAM).—Cantonment in Haidarábád State; eleven miles north of Haidarábád, and six miles north of Secunderábád; occupied by troops of the Haidarábád Contingent. It is situate on an elevated ground of granitic formation, six or eight miles in circumference, and having on its summit an open plain extending to the east of the cantonment. Elevation above the sea, 1890 feet. Lat. $17^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$.

BOLAVI.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay, on the left bank of the Káli Nadi, forty-one miles north of Honáwar. Lat. $14^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 22'$.

BOLEPORRA.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Mahánadi river, fifty miles east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $86^{\circ} 40'$.

BOLIMA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; distant north from Jhelum forty-one miles. Lat. $33^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 38'$.

BOLL GHUR.—Town in Purí district, Bengal; forty-four miles south-west from Cuttack, forty-five miles north-west of Jagannáth or Purí. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $85^{\circ} 20'$.

BOLONGO (BORONGO ISLAND).—The most westerly of a group known by the name of the Broken Islands, lying at the entrance of the Arakau River, British Burma; its centre is about lat. 20° , long. 93° .

BOLPUR.—Village in Bír bhúm district, Bengal, and a station on the East Indian Railway. Also tháná. Area, 257 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,893.

BOLUNDRÁ.—State in the Mahi Kántha Agency. Pop. (1881), 873. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £14 to the Mahárájá of Edur.

BOMA.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 638.

BOMANA HILLI.—Village in Bellary district, Madras, containing large irrigation works.

BOMBADI.—See BHÚMAWADÍ.

BOMBAY.—One of the three Presidencies of India, containing twenty-four districts and nineteen states and agencies. It lies between lat. $28^{\circ} 47' - 13^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $66^{\circ} 43' - 76^{\circ} 30'$. Area, 196,572 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 23,395,663. It is bounded on the north by Baluchistán State, Punjab, and Rájputána States; on the east by Indore State, the Central Provinces, West Berar, and Haidarábád; on the south by Madras Presidency and Mysore State; on the west by the Arabian Sea; and on the north-west by Baluchistán. The area of the British districts is 124,134 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 16,489,414.

BOMBAY.—Capital city of the Bombay Presidency. Lat. $18^{\circ} 55' 5''$, long. $75^{\circ} 53' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 773,196.

BOMBEDEM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 89.

BOMBRA.—See BÂMRA.

BOMIGUTEH.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; twenty-four miles south of Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$.

BOMINI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Rewah, and thirty-four miles south-east of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 9'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

BOMORI.—Town in Orchha State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; on the route from Agra to Saugor, 180 miles south-east of former, ninety-three north-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

BOMRAJ (BOMRAZ).—State in Nellore district, Madras.

BOMUNPILLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-east from Haidarábád 150 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 34'$.

BONAI.—State of Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 35' 30'' - 22^{\circ} 7' 45''$, long. $84^{\circ} 31' 5'' - 85^{\circ} 25'$. Area, 1349 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 24,030. It is bounded on the north by Singbhúm district and Gángpur State; on the south and west by Bámra State, Central Provinces; and on the east by Keunjhar State, Orissa. The chief town is Bonái Garh. The chief river is the Bráhmáni. The chief mountains are the Bonái Hills.

BONAI GARH.—Chief town (on the Bráhmáni river) in Bonái State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 49' 8''$, long. $85^{\circ} 0' 20''$.

BONAI HILLS.—Hills in Bonái State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal. About 2000 to 3000 feet high.

BONAITI DEBI.—Mountain in Sír múr State, Punjab; a summit of the ridge extending from Bus Peak to Náhán. Elevation above the sea, 5120 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

BONDA.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6145.

BONDADA.—State in Godávári district, Madras.

BONDSORA.—River of Karond State, Central Provinces; rising in lat. $19^{\circ} 39'$, long. $83^{\circ} 27'$, and discharging itself into the Bay of Bengal in lat. $18^{\circ} 21'$, long. $84^{\circ} 12'$.

BONGONG.—Subdivision in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 649 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 362,126. Also tháná. Area, 113 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,668.

BONGONG.—Tháná in Bhálgapur district, Bengal. Area, 263 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 148,560.

BONHAT.—Town in Bír bhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $87^{\circ} 47'$.

BONIE.—See BONÁI.

BONIKAT.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; distant north from Srinagar twenty-nine miles. Lat. $34^{\circ} 28'$, long. $74^{\circ} 51'$.

BONRA.—Swamp in Bográ district, Bengal.

BONTA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 353.

BOONDEE.—See BÚNDI.

BOORAHBULLUNG.—See BURÁBALANG.

BOORHAUNPOOR.—See BURHÁNPUR.

BOPALPUTNAM.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; distant south-east from Nágpur 180 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

BOPLI.—Town in Seoní district, Central Provinces; eighteen miles south-east from Seoní, sixty-three miles north-east of Nágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$.

BOR GHAT.—Pass across the Western Gháts, between Bombay and Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 46' 45''$, long. $73^{\circ} 23' 30''$. The railway, which passes up this pass, reaches a height of 1798 feet above the level of the sea.

BORA SAMBA (BORASAMBAR, or BORASAMSAR).—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Its central point is in lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$. Its form is angular and very regular, being nearly oblong. Its area is 841 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 65,837.

BORAGARI.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 0' 15''$, long. $89^{\circ} 3' 15''$.

BORAI.—See BORI.

BORAI.—River of Khándesh district, Bombay; rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 3'$, falls into the Táptí river on its southern or left bank, in lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 51'$.

BORAM.—Village in Mán bhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 22'$, long. $86^{\circ} 10'$. Famous for its Jain ruins.

BORARA.—Town in Kishangarh State, Rájputána; distant south-east from Ajmere thirty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

BORDEM.—Parish in Bicholim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 803.

BORE (BHOBE).—See BHOR.

BOREGAUM.—Town in Chándá district, Central Provinces; distant south-west from Nágpur sixty miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

BOREGAUM.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant north-east from Burhánpur twenty-one miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

BORENAR.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; on the right bank of the Girna river, forty-two miles east of Dhuliá. Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$.

BORHANA.—Tháná in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 44,227.

BORI.—Town on the left bank of the Waná, in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 54' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 2' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 2849.

BORI.—River of Khándesh district, Bombay; rising in lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 18'$, and flowing first east for fifty miles, and then north for forty more, falls into the Tápti, in lat. $21^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$.

BORI (BORAI).—State in Málwá, Central India Agency. The town of Borái is in lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

BORI.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; on the route from Bombay to Damán, seventy-nine miles north of the former. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6'$, long. $72^{\circ} 46'$.

BORI GUNDUK.—See BURÍ GANDAK.

BORIA.—Port in Ratnágiri district, Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 13' 15''$.

BORIM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2609.

BORKHERI.—Town in Jáora State, Central India Agency; distant north-east from Jáora thirty miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$.

BORSAD.—Town (in subdivision of the same name) in Káira district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 56' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 12,228. Area of subdivision, 238 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 143,321.

BOSOMPOI-MAH.—Town in the Nágá Hills, Assam; situated fifty-four miles north-west of Manipur, and seventy-nine miles south-east of Naogáon. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $93^{\circ} 32'$.

BOTAD.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 42' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7755.

BOTAWAD.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5282.

BOTEH.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; on the right bank of the Mula river, eighteen miles east of Junnar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 16'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

BOUME KEUNE.—Town in Bassein district, British Burma; on the route from Cape Negrais to Sandoway, sixty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $16^{\circ} 52'$, long. $94^{\circ} 30'$.

BOUNLI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; distant south-east from Jáipur fifty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.

BOUTI (BOULI).—Village in Rewah State, Central India Agency; near the route from Mírzápur to the town of Rewah, and fifty-eight miles south-west of the former. It is remarkable for a very picturesque cascade. Elevation above the sea, 1000 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 59'$.

BOVANIKUDAL (BHAWANI).—See BHAVÁNI.

BOVODEM.—Village in Canacona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 171.

BOW BAZAR.—Tháná in Calcutta. Area, 144 acres. Pop. 21,627.

BOWAH (BAUHA).—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bánda to the town of Fatehpur, and fifteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

BOWAL.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; on the route from Dacca to Jamálpur, eighteen miles north of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 57'$, long. $90^{\circ} 30'$.

BOWANA.—See BURANA.

BOWANI (BHAWANI).—Town on the Chenáb in Jhang district; eighty miles west of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 37'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

BOWANIGANJ.—See BHAWÁNIGANJ.

BOWARA.—Town on the Baláon in Darbhanga district, Bengal; eighteen miles north-east of Darbhanga. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $86^{\circ} 10'$.

BOWERGARH.—See BAURGARH.

BOWLI.—See BILOHL.

BOWNI.—See BAONI.

BOWPHUT.—Town in Bákarganj district, Bengal; on the right bank of the Ganges, twenty miles south-east of Bákarganj. Lat. $22^{\circ} 23'$, long. $90^{\circ} 38'$.

BOWRA.—See BHAUDA.

BOWRI (BHUCRI).—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Karnúl to Meerut, and thirty miles south-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$.

BOWRING-PET.—Village, municipality, and railway station in Kolár district, Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1871), 1227.

BOWUR.—Tract in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; its centre is about lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

BOYARAM.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 3339.

BRAHMAGIRI.—Port of the Western Gháts, in Malabar district, Madras. About 4500 feet high. Lat. $11^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$.

BRAHMANABAD.—City in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. It is now in ruins.

BRAHMANAKRAKA.—Village in Nellore district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 2084.

BRAHMANBARIA.—Subdivision in Tipperah district, Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 35' 45''$ — $24^{\circ} 16' 30''$, and long. $90^{\circ} 45' 45''$ — $91^{\circ} 22' 15''$. Area, 769 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 531,417. Also tháná. Area, 379 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 241,294.

BRAHMANBARIA.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of the same name) in Tipperah district, Bengal; situated on the north bank of the Titás river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 58'$, long. $91^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1881), 17,438.

BRAHMANI.—River of Gángpur and Bonái States, Chutiá Nágpur, Tálcher and Dhenkánal States, Orissa, and Cuttack district, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $20^{\circ} 40' 45''$, long. $86^{\circ} 58' 30''$.

BRAHMAPURI.—Subdivision in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 3321 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 257,205.

BRAHMAPURI.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 4818.

BRAHMAPUTRA.—One of the principal rivers of India, rising in Thibet. Total length about 1800 miles, draining about 361,200 square miles. In Assam it is called locally the Haraniya. It is formed by the junction of the Brahmaputra proper, the Dibang and the Dihang. The Dihang is called also the Sangpu or Sanpu, and is the remotest feeder, as it rises in Thibet not far from the sources of the Indus and the Sutlej. The Brahmaputra leaves Assam near Dhubrí, where it turns south until it joins the Padmá (the chief channel of the Ganges) near Goálánda.

BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY.—Division in Assam. Area, 28,139 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4,507,619.

BRAHMINI.—See BRAHMANI.

BREMAHDASUM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; seventeen miles west from Tinneveli, forty-nine miles east of Anjengo. Lat. $8^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

BRINDABAN.—Town and municipality on the right bank of the Jumna, in Muttra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 44' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 21,467. Brindaban is one of the holy cities of the Hindus, and possesses numerous shrines and tanks of great sanctity.

BRINDABAN.—Tháná in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 55,799.

BRITEAURI.—See BHUTEURA.

BROACH.—A district in Bombay, between lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$ — $22^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 32'$ — $73^{\circ} 11'$. Area, 1453 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 326,930. The chief rivers are the Narbadá, Dhádhár, Máhi, and Kim. The chief towns are Broach, Jámbusar, and Ankleswar. The administration is conducted by a Collector and three Assistants.

BROACH.—Town in Broach district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $73^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1881), 37,281. One of the most ancient and famous ports of India; near the mouth of the Narbadá, on its right bank.

BROACH.—Subdivision (in district of same name) in Bombay. Pop. (1881), 73,280.

BROANG.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the left bank of the Buspa, two miles from its confluence with the Sutlej. It gives its name to the Broang, or Barendra Pass, distant about eight miles south. Broang is 7411 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

BROKEN POINT.—Prominent headland on the coast of Arakan district, British Burma; ninety miles north-east of Cape Negrais. Lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, long. $94^{\circ} 35'$.

BRUMMAWARA.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; on the route from Mangalore to Bednur, forty miles north of the former. Lat. $13^{\circ} 26'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49'$.

BUBAK.—Town and municipality in Karáchí district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $67^{\circ} 45' 15''$. Pop. (1872), 5703.

BUBERU.—Town in Bánda district, N.W.P.; twenty-four miles east of Bánda, seventy-two miles west of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$.

BUBRI.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; distant north-east from Lucknow eleven miles. Lat. 27° , long. $81^{\circ} 8'$.

BUBURA.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, nine miles north-west of the city of Mírzápur, or higher up the stream. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 26'$.

BUCHAIKI.—Town on the Rávi, in Jhang district, Punjab; forty-five miles south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 18'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

BUCHAURA.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Fatehgarh, and thirty-five miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 11'$.

BUCHKAL.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab. Elevation above the sea, 11,800 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

BUCHRAON.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; twenty-eight miles south-east of Lucknow, eighty-five north-west of Allahábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$.

BUCKEA (BAKYA).—River of Nepál State and Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur districts, Bengal; falls into the Bághmati river in lat. 26° , long. $85^{\circ} 56'$.

BUCKRANI.—See BAKRÁNÍ.

BUD-BUD.—Village (in subdivision of the same name) in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 24' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 34' 45''$. Area of subdivision, 532 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 286,131. Also tháná. Area, 161 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,073.

BUDAGAON.—Town in Bálághát district, Central Provinces; distant north-east from Nágpur ninety miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

BUDAIGARRI.—Town in Mysore State; distant north-east from Seringapatam eighty-six miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

BUDAIHAL.—Town in Mysore State; distant north from Seringapatam eighty-two miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

BUDAUN (BUDAON).—District in the N.W.P.; between lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$ — $28^{\circ} 28' 30''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 19' 15''$ — $79^{\circ} 33' 15''$. Area, 2001 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 906,451. It is bounded on the north-east by Bareilly and Rámpur State, on the north-west by Moradábád, on the south-west by the Ganges, and on the east by Sháhjahánpur. The chief towns are Budáun and Saháswán. The chief rivers are the Ganges, Sot, and Rámanga. The administration is entrusted to a Collector-Magistrate, one Joint, one Assistant, and one Deputy Magistrate. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district.

BUDAUN.—Town and municipality on the banks of the Sot, in Budáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 9' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 33,680.

BUDAUN.—Tahsil in district of same name, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 222,312. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 135,576. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 222,312.

BUDAWUL (BURAWUL).—A tract in Khándesh district, Bombay; distant east from Dhuliá sixty-five miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 43'$.

BUDDAPUDI.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; five miles east of the route from Nellore to Gantúr, forty-eight miles north of the former. Lat. $15^{\circ} 9'$, long. 80° .

BUDDAUM PUHAR.—Town in Morbhanj State, Orissa, Bengal; distant south-west from Midnapur seventy-six miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$, long. $86^{\circ} 14'$.

BUDDH GAYA.—Village in Gayá district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 41' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 2' 4''$. Contains some of the most interesting ruins in India.

BUDDHAIN.—Hill in Gayá district, Bengal. Lat. 25° , long. $85^{\circ} 31'$.

BUDDRI.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 1134.

BUDDUNPUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and twenty-five miles north of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$.

BUDDUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-east from Ellichpur fifty-three miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

BUDGE-BUDGE.—See BAJ-BAJ.

BUDGOWARRA.—Town in Seoní district, Central Provinces; on the left bank of the Wáingangá river, thirty-one miles north-east of Seoní. Lat. $22^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

BUDHABAND.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 46,786.

BUDHAN DHURA.—Mountain in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; in the Sub-Himálaya, and forming part of the Ghagar range. Elevation above the sea, 8502 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 24'$.

BUDHANA.—Town (in tahsil of the same name) in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 16' 50''$, long. $77^{\circ} 31' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 6232. Area of tahsil, 286 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 169,650. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 44,227.

BUDHAORA.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, and 100 miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $72^{\circ} 22'$.

BUDHAPAR.—Pargana in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 31,196.

BUDHATA.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $89^{\circ} 12'$. Contains some Hindu temples. Fairs are held thrice in the year.

BUDHPUR.—Village on the Kásái river, in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 58' 15''$, long. $86^{\circ} 44'$.

BUDI.—See BULI.

BUDIAR.—River of Garhwál State, N.W.P.; a considerable feeder of the Jumna, rises on the south-eastern declivity of Kedar Kanta, in lat. 31° , long. $78^{\circ} 17'$, and, after a course of about eighteen miles, falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$, at an elevation of 4000 feet above the sea. The Budiar, at the confluence, is as wide as the Jumna, but not so deep.

BUDIHAL.—Village (in taluk of the same name) in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 37'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1871), 1137. Area of taluk, 348 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 37,337.

BUDIKOT.—Village in Kolár district, Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 54' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 9' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 1370. Celebrated as the birthplace of Haidar 'Alí, sovereign of Mysore.

BUDINA.—See BADIN or BADINO.

BUDLAPUR.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; on the route from Tanna to Poona, twenty miles east of the former. Lat. $19^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$.

BUDLAPUR.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Jaunpur cantonment to that of Sultánpur in Oudh, seventeen miles north-west of the former, thirty-seven south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $82^{\circ} 32'$.

BUDLEGUSSI.—Town in Bogra district, Bengal; on the route from Dinájpur to Pabná, thirty miles north-west of Bogra. Lat. $24^{\circ} 59'$, long. $88^{\circ} 55'$.

BUDNAWUR.—Town in Dhar State, Central India Agency. Distant north-west from Mhow forty-six miles, south-west from Ujjain thirty-six. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

BUDOERCUT.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; on the southern shore of the Chilká Lake, fourteen miles north-east of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 31'$, long. $85^{\circ} 18'$.

BUDOKHUR (BEROKHERA).—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bándá to Rewah, seven miles south of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

BUDOUNG.—Revenue Circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 973.

BUDRA (BHADRA)—River of Mysore State; rising about lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$. Its course is at first easterly, in which direction

it flows for about thirty miles, thence northerly for forty-three more, and subsequently north-easterly for thirty-eight miles, when it unites with the Tunga, in lat. 14° , long. $75^{\circ} 43'$; the total course being 111 miles. From the confluence the united stream bears the name of Tunga Bhadra.

BUDRAWAR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the southern slope of the Himálaya. Lat. $33^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

BUDROL (BUDRA).—Peak in Bashahr State, Punjab. Elevation above the sea, 8762 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

BUDUHREYI (BURURAI).—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Máinpuri, and thirty miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

BUDUREA.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Budáun to Aligarh, twenty-six miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

BUDVAIL.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; on the route from Cuddapah to Ongole, twenty-four miles north-east of the former. Lat. $14^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

BUFFALO MOUNTAINS.—Mountains of Amherst district, British Burma; attaining a height of 1543 feet. They are about seventy miles from Maulmain.

BUFFALO ROCKS.—Rocks near Cape Negrais. Lat. about $16^{\circ} 20' 30''$, long. $94^{\circ} 12'$.

BUGCHUR.—See BUGUDYAR.

BUGDAUDI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Fatehgarh, and eleven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

BUGGAUR.—Branch of the Indus, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Its main course is generally westerly, extending about eighty miles from the place of divergence, in lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $68^{\circ} 1'$, to lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $67^{\circ} 12'$.

BUGGELWARA.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; distant south-east from Bhopál sixty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

BUGGHU CHEK.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab; situated on the route from Amritsar to Wazírábád, eight miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $32^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 2'$.

BUGGRIA.—Town in Talcher State, Bengal; distant north-west from Cuttack ninety miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $84^{\circ} 41'$.

BUGGUSRA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $70^{\circ} 59'$.

BUGHA.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; distant north from Lucknow eighteen miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$.

BUGHAT.—See BAGHAT.

BUGHRUH.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Rúrki, thirty-two miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

BUGODAH.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; ten miles south-east of Gúmsar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $84^{\circ} 51'$.

BUGOLOH.—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and thirty-six miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

BUGRA.—Town in Sargújá State, Bengal; distant north from Sargújá fifty-one miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$.

BUGRAI.—See BIGRAULI.

BUGRAU (BUGRU).—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 174 miles south-west of the former, sixty-five north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 38'$.

BUGRAYUH (BUGGIHAR).—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Etáwah, and twenty-four miles south of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

BUGRI.—See BAJARAU.

BUGUDYAR (BUGDWAR).—Camping-station in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; at a spar-bridge over the Bugdwar torrent, on the route from Almora to South-eastern Thibet, 114 miles south-east of Almora. Elevation above the sea, 8028 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

BUGUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 38'$.

BUGWA.—Town in Bijáwar State, Central India Agency; distant south-west from Bijáwar twenty-one miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$.

BUGWAH.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, on the route from Rangpur to Goálpara, thirty miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $89^{\circ} 44'$.

BUGWARA.—Town in Surat district, Bombay; on the route from Bombay to Surat, fifty miles south of the latter. Lat. $20^{\circ} 25'$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$.

BUGWATPUR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route by Rájápur ferry from Allahábád to Bánda, and eleven miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 44'$.

BUHADRA.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from Bikaner to Jáisalmír, and forty-five miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $71^{\circ} 38'$.

BUHAUPUR (BHAUPUR).—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Etáwah, and fifty-one miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$.

BUHIRI.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Almora, and seventeen miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

BUHIRI.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$.

BUHIRWA.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Benares, fifty-nine miles east of the former, fifteen west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 42'$.

BUHLAPUR.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Moradábád, and twelve miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

BUHNDERA.—Village in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Bhartpur, thirty miles west of the former, nine south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

BUHORUNPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Almora, and twenty-two miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

BUHRAECH.—See **BAHRAICH.**

BUHREABAD.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P. twenty miles north-west of Gházípur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$.

BUHUL.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 35'$.

BUHUNAH.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

BUHURIABAD.—Village in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

BUIM-PAL.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881). 101.

BUJAN.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Kásipur, twelve miles south-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 31'$.

BUJANA.—See **BIANA.**

BUJHERA.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; six miles west of the route from Sháhjahánpur to Bareilly, twenty-four miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 37'$.

BUJI.—See **BHAJJI.**

BUJJAUNA.—Town and State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Distance from Ahmedábád, west, fifty-five miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $71^{\circ} 43'$.

BUJRUNGARH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Gúna to Mhow, eleven miles south of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 18'$.

BUKAIWAR.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, and fourteen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 15'$.

BUKAPATAM.—Town on the Chitrávati, in Bellary district, Madras; ninety miles south-east of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

BUKERAH.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; on the route from Lucknow to Sháhjahánpur, thirty miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

BUKHORI.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; thirty miles north-west of Darbhanga, twenty-two miles north-east of Muzaffarpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $85^{\circ} 37'$.

BUKKAPATNAM.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 4339.

BUKKUR.—Island (with fortress) in the river Indus. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42' 45''$, long. $68^{\circ} 56' 30''$.

BUKKUR.—Town in the Punjab; nineteen miles south-east of Derá Ismáil Khán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$, long. $71^{\circ} 1'$.

BUKLAHUR.—Town in Nepál State; distant west from Khatmandu forty-seven miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $84^{\circ} 31'$.

BUKLANA.—Village in Hissár district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$.

BUKOLI (BUTULI).—Fort in Bashahr State, Punjab. Elevation above the sea, 5607 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

BUKRA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; four miles north of the route from Patná to Gorakhpur, twenty miles east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $83^{\circ} 43'$.

BUL-TUL (KANTAL).—Pass in Kashmír State, Punjab; over the

range of mountains inclosing that valley on the north-east. It forms the water-summit between Kashmír and Little Thibet, as from its northern declivity the Duras river flows northward to the Indus, and from its southern flows southward a feeder of the small river Sind, a tributary of the Jhelum. Its elevation above the level of the sea is 10,500 feet. It is also called the Shur-ji-La, generally pronounced Zoj-i-La; and in old maps this summit bears the name Kantál, signifying "lofty hill." Lat. $34^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

BULAHRA.—Town and fort in Jáipur State, Rájputána; distance south-west from Delhi 140 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 15'$.

BULAMIN.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated on the route from Pesháwar to Ghazní, 103 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $33^{\circ} 14'$, long. $70^{\circ} 11'$.

BULANDSHAHR.—A district in the N.W.P.; between lat. $28^{\circ} 3' 30''$ — $28^{\circ} 42' 45''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 20'$ — $78^{\circ} 31' 45''$. Area, 1914 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 924,822. It is bounded on the north by Meerut; on the west by the Jumna; on the south by Alígarh; and on the east by the Ganges. The chief towns are Bulandshahr and Khurja. The chief rivers are the Ganges and Jumna. The district is administered by a Magistrate-Collector, and two Assistants, and a Deputy Collector.

BULANDSHAHR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 24' 11''$, long. $77^{\circ} 54' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 17,863. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 262,901. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 78,119.

BULBUDDURPUR.—Town in Purí district, Bengal; on the south-eastern shore of the Chilká lake, twenty-five miles south-west of Jagannáth or Purí. Lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$, long. $85^{\circ} 32'$.

BULBUDDURPUR.—Town in Purí district, Bengal; nineteen miles north-west from Jagannáth or Purí, thirty-nine miles south-west of Cuttack. Lat. $19^{\circ} 59'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$.

BULCHA.—Pass in Thibet, traversed by the road from Almora to Thibet. Bulcha is distant 164 miles north of Almora. Lat. $30^{\circ} 38'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$.

BULCHERRY.—See BALCHARI.

BULCHIA GHAT.—Ferry in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; over the river Kali (eastern), forming a communication between the N.W.P. and Nepál. Lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

BULDANA.—A district in Berar; between lat. $19^{\circ} 51'$ — $21^{\circ} 1' 30''$, and long. $75^{\circ} 58' 45''$ — $76^{\circ} 52' 45''$. It is bounded on the north by the Púrna; on the south by Haidarábád State; on the east by Akola and Bási districts; on the west by Haidarábád State and Khándesh, Bombay. Area, 2804 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 439,763. The chief river is the Penganga. The chief towns are Deulgáon Rájá and Pimpalgáon Rájá. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway passes for twenty-nine miles through the district, which is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and Assistants.

BULDEO MUNDIT.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muttra to Máinpuri, and twelve miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

BULI (BUDI).—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 52'$.

BULKUNREA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; forty-three miles north-east of Gorakhpur, thirty-nine miles south-west of Bettia. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $84^{\circ} 1'$.

BULLARI.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; on the route from Mangalore to Mercara, forty miles south-east of the former. Lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 27'$.

BULLIA.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; a mile from the left bank of the Gonkor river, twenty-three miles south-east of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $87^{\circ} 52'$.

BULLIA.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Budáun to Bareilly, twelve miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

BULLIAH.—See BALLIA.

BULLIAH.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; four miles east of the route from Hazáribágh to Midnapur, fifteen miles south of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 49'$, long. $85^{\circ} 20'$.

BULLINGI.—Village in Sargújá State, Bengal; distant south of the city of Mírzápur ninety miles, north-west of Calcutta by Hazáribágh 355. Lat. $23^{\circ} 53'$, long. $82^{\circ} 52'$.

BULLOAH.—See NOÁKHÁLI.

BULLOAH.—Town in Bengal; on the Hatiá river, 160 miles east of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $90^{\circ} 56'$.

BULLUA.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, 653 miles north-west of Calcutta by water. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$.

BULLURGI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant west from Haidarábád 143 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22'$.

BULODA.—Town in Phuljhar State, Central Provinces; distant west from Sambalpur seventy-one miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $82^{\circ} 56'$.

BULOGIRI.—Town in Goálpára district, Assam; twenty-six miles south-west of Goálpára, seventy-seven miles east of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $90^{\circ} 29'$.

BULPHAI.—Town in Bhután State; distant north from Gauháti seventy-five miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $91^{\circ} 26'$.

BULRAMPUR.—Town in Nepál State; distant west from Khatmandu 200 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 9'$.

BULRAMPUR.—See BALRÁMPUR.

BULRAMPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; on the right bank of the Kusí river, thirty miles north-west of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $87^{\circ} 2'$.

BULRUMMAR.—Town in Bámra State, Central Provinces; distant east from Sambalpur nineteen miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 19'$.

BULSAR.—Subdivision in the Surat district, Bombay. Area, 208 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,707.

BULSAR.—Town (on the estuary of the small river of the same name, also called the Auranga) in Surat district, Bombay; distance from Bombay, north, 115 miles; Surat, south, forty. Lat. $20^{\circ} 36' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 58' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 13,229.

BULSUN.—See BALSAN.

BULTHAR.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; nineteen miles north of Bettia, eighty-one miles north-east of Gorákhpur. Lat. 27° , long. $84^{\circ} 41'$.

BULTI (BALTISTAN).—Northern portion of Kashmír State, Punjab; called also Little Thibet, to distinguish it from Middle Thibet or Ladákh, and Great Thibet. Baltistán is bounded on the south by Kashmír proper, on the east by Ladákh, on the north by Thibet, and on the west by Gilgit, and other little-known regions. Between lat. $34^{\circ}—36'$, and long. $75^{\circ}—77^{\circ}$. Chief town, Iskardoh.

BULUBGARH (BALLAMGARH).—See BALLABGARH.

BUMIDAIRAH.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; distant north-west from Bastar forty-six miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 33'$, long. $81^{\circ} 23'$.

BUMRAULI.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Sitápur, and thirty-six miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. 80° .

BUMTA.—Village in Keunthál State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

BUMUNGA.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; two miles west of the right bank of the eastern Kali. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $80^{\circ} 18'$.

BUNAI (BHINAI).—Fortress in Ajmere district, Rájputána, with a village at its base, on the route from Nasírábád to Búndi, twenty miles south of former, seventy north-west of latter. Its site is picturesque on the summit of an isolated steep craggy hill, covered with cactus. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

BUNAL.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; extending between seven and eight miles, in a direction nearly from north-west to south-east, between lat. $30^{\circ} 49'—31^{\circ}$, and long. $78^{\circ} 9'—78^{\circ} 14'$. The north-western end is closed by a rocky mountain, on the declivity of which rises the Bunal stream, that waters the valley and falls into the Jumna.

BUNAS.—See BANÁS.

BUNAUŁ.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; twenty-two miles north-west of Darbhanga, twenty miles north-east of Muzaffarpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $85^{\circ} 41'$.

BUNBASA.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; distant north from Lucknow 115 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$.

BUNCHANEGAON.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Budiar, a feeder of the Jumna. Elevation above the sea, 6034 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

BUNCHARI.—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; on the route from Hánsi to Muttra, and thirty-four miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

BUNCHULA FORT.—Town on the left bank of the Gaumatí river, in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; seventeen miles north of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$ long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

BUND.—Town in Jind State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 3884.

BUNDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south-east from Kaláđgi seventy-five miles. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

BUNDALA.—Town in Amritsar district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5101.

BUNDARA.—See BHANDÁRA.

BUNDARE.—Village in Vizagapatam district, Madras, formerly noted for the human sacrifices carried on within its precincts.

BUNDARI.—Town in Parla Kimedi estate, Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 39'$, long. $83^{\circ} 59'$.

BUNDELKHAND.—A tract of country lying between lat. $23^{\circ} 52'—$

26° 26', and long. 77° 53'—81° 39', and comprising the Hamírpur, Jálaun, Jhánsi, Lálitpur, and Bánda districts, and the States of Orchha (or Tehri), Datia, Samthar, Ajáigarh, Alípura; the Hashtbháya Jágírs (viz. Dhurwái, Bájna Tori Fatehpur, and Pahári Bánka), Baraunda, Bácii, Beri, Bihát, Bijáwar, Charkhári, the Kálinjar Chowbeys (viz. Paldeo Pahra, Taráon, Bháisaunda, and Kámta Rajaula), Chhattarpur, Garrauli, Gaurihar, Jáso, Jígni, Khaniádhána Lughási, Naigawán Ribái, Panna, and Sarfla. Area, 10,241 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,403,086. Bundelkhand, which is within the administration of the Central India Agency, is bounded by the Jumna on the north and north-east, by the Chambal on the north-west, by the Central Provinces on the south, and by Rewah State or Baghelkhand on the east. The plains of Bundelkhand are diversified by mountains, which have been classed into three ranges,—the Bindáchal, the Panna, and the Bandair. From these numerous streams flow towards the Jumna, among which may be enumerated the Sindh and its tributary the Pahuj, the Betwa, the Dhásan, the Birma, the Ken, the Bágain, the Paisuni, and the Tons.

BUNDI.—State of Rájputána; between lat. 24° 58'—25° 55', and long. 75° 23'—76° 30'. Area, 2300 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 254,701. The Chief, who has a salute of 17 guns, and pays a tribute of £12,000 per annum to the British Government, has a force of 700 horse, 1375 infantry, 18 field and 70 other guns.

BUNDI.—Town in Búndi State, Rájputána. Lat. 25° 27', long. 75° 40' 37". Pop (1881), 20,744.

BUNDI ÁTMAKUR.—Town in Karnúl district, Madras; three miles east of the route from Cuddapah to Karnúl, thirty-five miles south-east of the latter. Lat. 15° 35', long. 78° 34'.

BUNDI KA GOTRA.—A town in the Rajput State of Búndi; distant north from Búndi fifteen miles. Lat. 25° 40', long. 75° 46'.

BUNDIPUR (BUNDURPUR).—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab. Close to it two considerable streams flow into the Wulur Lake from the north. The water of the lake formerly reached to the village, but at present is far distant, in consequence of its outlet, the river Jhelum, continually deepening its bed. Bundipur is in lat. 34° 25', long. 74° 49'.

BUNDOI (BUNDURI).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Bánda, and twenty-seven miles west of the former. Lat. 25° 26', long. 81° 28'.

BUNDWA.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Bánda to the town of Fatehpur, and twenty miles south-west of the latter. Lat. 25° 50', long. 80° 38'.

BUNEHUR.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; distant east from Bhopál twenty-eight miles. Lat. 23° 10', long. 77° 50'.

BUNGALA BUL.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; distant north from Srinagar forty-two miles. Lat. 34° 41', long. 74° 59'.

BUNGANAPILLI.—See BANAGANAPALLI.

BUNGBO.—River of Sikkim State, Bengal; rising about lat. 27° 21', long. 88° 51', and flowing south-west for twenty-one miles, separating the territory of Bhután from that of Sikkim, falls into the Tistá near the town of Burmiok, in lat. 27° 10', long. 88° 36'.

BUNGIT.—See RANJÍT.

BUNGONG.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; on the route from Lohárdaga to Udáipur, fifty-one miles south-west of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$.

BUNGUL.—A town in Haidarábád State; distant south-west from Haidarábád thirty-one miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

BUNHAR.—River in Jhelum district, Punjab, falling into the Jhelum.

BUNIHAR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; distant west from Srinagur thirty-nine miles. Lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 22'$.

BUNIPARA.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Hamírpur to Máinpurí, and seventy miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.

BUNIRI, in Northern Afghánistán, is the tract lying north-west of the Indus, and north of the Kábul river, and bearing the general name of the Yusufzái country. It is inclosed by the Indus on the south-east, the Hindu Kush on the north; on other sides by mountains separating it from Swát on the west, and on the south from the country held by the Khuttuk and Yusufzái tribes, on the lower course of the Kábul river. Buniri lies between lat. 34° — $34^{\circ} 40'$, 72° — 73° .

BUNKAULI.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the declivity of a mountain near the right bank of the Jumna, and 3000 feet above the bed of the river. Lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

BUNNI.—Village in Sírsa district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Bhatnair, and twenty-three miles east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$, long. $74^{\circ} 38'$.

BUNNI.—See CUTCH.

BUNNI CHAUKI.—Village in Keunthál State, Punjab; halting-place, with a wooden house for the accommodation of travellers, on the route from Simla to Kotgarh, and eleven miles east of the former post. Elevation above the sea, 8107 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

BUNNU.—See BANNU.

BUNSHIARI.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; two miles from the west bank of the river Tángán, twenty-two miles south-west of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $88^{\circ} 21'$.

BUNSI RIVER.—River of Maimansinh and Dacca districts, Bengal; offset of the Brahmaputra, diverging from that river about lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $89^{\circ} 53'$.

BUNTWALLA.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$.

BUNUT.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Pánipat to Saháranpur, twenty-five miles east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$.

BUNYAWALA.—See BAMANWALA.

BUO.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; nineteen miles south of Behar, thirty-eight miles north-east of Gayá. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$, long. $85^{\circ} 36'$.

BURA DHARLA.—A tributary of the Dharlá river, in Rangpur district, Bengal.

BURA MANTRESWAR.—Part of the Húglí river, Bengal.

BURA PUHARA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route by Jhánsi, from Kálpi to Gúna, 158 miles south-west of former, thirty-five north-east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

BURA TISTA.—The old course of the Tistá river, Bengal.

BURABALANG.—River of Morbhanj State and Balasor district, Orissa; flowing into the sea in lat. $21^{\circ} 28' 15''$, and long. $87^{\circ} 6'$.

BURADIL.—A station on the route from Chittagong to Akyab. It is situate near the shore, and about twenty miles north of Tek Naaf. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $92^{\circ} 85'$.

BURAECH.—See **BAHRAICH**.

BURAGAON.—Village in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Azamgarh to Sultánpur, thirty-six miles west of the former, forty-two south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. $82^{\circ} 42'$.

BURAGAON.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

BURAGAON.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehgarh to Meerut, and eighty-six miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

BURAGAUM.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant north-east from Ujjain fifty-two miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$, long. $70^{\circ} 20'$.

BURAGONG.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the right of the route from Gházípur to Chaprá, thirty-four miles east of the former, forty-eight west of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Tons (north-eastern), here called the Sarju, and traversed by means of ferry during the rains, and ford at other seasons. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$.

BURAGONG.—Town in Orchhá State, Central India Agency; distant south-east from Tehrí sixteen miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6'$.

BURAH.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Máinpuri, and thirty-four miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

BURAHA.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; distant south from Lucknow fifty-six miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $81^{\circ} 10'$.

BURAI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 51'$.

BURAI.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; five miles east of the trunk road from Midnapur to Cuttaek, forty miles south of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $87^{\circ} 24'$.

BURAINI.—Town on the right bank of the Ganges, in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; 620 miles north-west of Calcutta by water. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $83^{\circ} 30'$.

BURAL.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

BURAMI (BRAMI).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasírábád to Dísa, and 139 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $73^{\circ} 23'$.

BURANA.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Nímach, and sixty-one miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

BURAPURA.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bijnaur to Srínagar, twenty-six miles north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$.

BURAR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; twelve miles west of the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

BURARI.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Kálpi, and eight miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 11'$.

BURARYA.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; on the right bank of the Kusí river, fifty-six miles north-west of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $87^{\circ} 11'$.

BURASS.—Town in Karnúl district, Punjab; 111 miles west of Karnúl. It has a population of 30,056. Lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

BURASU.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Khásganj to Meerut, and fifty-eight miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

BURAULA.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Khásganj to Meerut, and twenty-four miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

BURAUULUH.—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and forty-five miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

BURAUUN.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Fatehgarh, and eight miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

BURAUUR (BURHAUL).—Village in Sítápur district, Oudh; on the route from Bareilly to Sítápur, seventy-one miles south-east of the former, thirty-four north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 24'$.

BURAUUR (BURAURAH).—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and twenty-seven miles south-west of the later. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

BURAUT.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Allahábád to Benares, and twenty-eight miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

BURAUTH.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. It contains a population of 12,350. Lat. $29^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

BURAUTUH.—Village in Karnúl district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Delhi to Karnúl, and twenty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

BURBARORE.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and nine miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

BURDA (JAITWAR).—See PORBANDAR.

BURDAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-west from Haidarábád 160 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 39'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

BURDHI.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situate on an abrupt eminence on the right or south bank of the river Son, at the confluence of the Gopat. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $82^{\circ} 29'$.

BURDU.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 6841.

BURDWAN.—See BARDWÁN.

BUREAH.—See BÚRIYA.

BURENDA (BROANG PASS).—See BROANG

BURENG.—A valley of Kashmír State, Punjab; extending in a direction from south-east to north-west, between lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$ — $33^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$ — $75^{\circ} 26'$.

BURENG.—River of Kashmír State, Punjab, flowing through a valley of the same name; it is formed by the junction of two streams, one having its source in a large spring near the summit of the Wurdwun Pass, and flowing southwards; the other rising on the western declivity of the Snowy Panjal, and flowing north-west. After their junction, a great part of the water sinks suddenly by an opening in the rocky bed of the stream; the rest is saved by means of a canal, and conveyed north-westward toward Islamábád, beyond which, in lat. $33^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$, it joins the Lidur river, forming one of the principal feeders of the Jhelum. The length of the course of the Bureng is about forty miles.

BURGATCHI.—Town in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; on the route from Rámpur to Dinájpur, sixteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 27'$, long. $88^{\circ} 22'$.

BURGAU.—Town in Sargujá State, Bengal; distant south from Sargujá, sixteen miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$, long. $83^{\circ} 12'$.

BURGAUA.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; 68 miles south of Mírzápur, 400 west of Calcutta by Hazáríbágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$.

BURGAUM.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; on the left bank of the Girna river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$.

BURGHAUT.—Town in Bámrá State, Central Provinces; distant east from Sambalpur thirty-eight miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 36'$.

BURGHUR.—Hills in Coimbatore district, Madras. About 2500 feet high. Lat. $11^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

BURGHUR.—Village in Coimbatore district, Madras.

BURGHUR.—River in Coimbatore district, Madras, falling into the Káveri.

BURGUDDA.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

BURGUDUA.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh; distant north-east from Faizábád fifty-five miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $82^{\circ} 42'$.

BURGUNDA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; distant south from Indore nineteen miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 49'$.

BURGUR.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; on the right bank of the river Kunher. Lat. $23^{\circ} 38'$, long. $83^{\circ} 35'$.

BURGUR.—See BARGARH.

BURGURH (BARGARH).—Part (formerly independent) of Ráigarh State, Central Provinces. The chief town (Burgurh) is situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 1'$, long. $83^{\circ} 9'$.

BURHA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 48' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 4136. Area of tahsíl, 1695 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 266,415.

BURHAMPORE.—See BERHÁMPUR.

BURHAMPORI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; distant south-east from Nágpur sixty miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

BURHANPUR.—Town (in tahsíl of the same name) in Nimár district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18' 33''$, long. $76^{\circ} 16' 26''$. Pop. (1881), 30,017. This ancient and famous city, long the capital of Khándesh, and

the chief city of the Deccan under the Mughal emperors, is distant two miles from the Lálbágh station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and is placed on the north bank of the river Táptí. Area of tahsíl, 1138 sq. miles. Pop., 77,123.

BURHAPARA.—Pargana in Gonda district, Oudh. Area, 77½ sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 20,541.

BURHATH.—Town in Sibságar district, Assam; on the left bank of the Disang river, forty-three miles north-east of Sibságar. Lat. 27° 9', long. 95° 20'.

BURHI.—See **BARHI**.

BURHIAH.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; on the route from Sítápur to Sháhjahánpur, forty-five miles north-west of the former, seventeen miles east of the latter. Lat. 27° 50', long. 80° 14'.

BURHIN (BURHUL).—See **BARHALGANJ**.

BURHPUR.—Pargana in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,404.

BURHUD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant north-east from Gwalior thirty-one miles. Lat. 26° 28', long. 78° 40'.

BURI DIHING.—River of Lakhimpur and Sibságar districts, Assam. It finally falls into the Brahmaputra.

BURI GANDAK.—River of Champáran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Monghyr districts, Bengal. It finally falls into the Ganges.

BURI LOHIT.—The name of one of the two streams into which the Brámaputra divides in its passage through the valley of Assam. It diverges from the main stream about lat. 21° 7', long. 94° 30', and flowing south-west for fifty-nine miles, rejoins it about lat. 26° 45', long. 93° 42'.

BURIGANGA.—River in Dacca district, Bengal, an offshoot of the Dhaleswari.

BURIGRAM.—Tháná in Rájsháhí district, Bengal. Area, 194 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 121,554.

BURIRHAT.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Lat. 25° 29', long. 89° 16' 30".

BURIYA.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab. Lat. 30° 9' 30", long. 77° 23' 45". Pop. (1881), 7411.

BURKAGURH.—Town in Hazárbágh district, Bengal; on the route from Hazárbágh to Midnapur, forty-six miles south of the former. Lat. 23° 20', long. 85° 19'.

BURKAIRA.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Gúna to Mhow, 28 miles south-west of former, 157 north-east of latter. Lat. 24° 17', long. 77° 9'.

BURKELE.—Town in Borásámbur State, Central Provinces; distant south-west from Sambalpur seventy-five miles. Lat. 21°, long. 82° 59'.

BURKOT.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on a ridge overhanging a torrent, which about two miles to the north-west falls into the Jumna on the left side. Lat. 30° 47', long. 78° 17'.

BURKUTUH.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Karnúl to Meerut, and forty-seven miles south-east of the former. Lat. 29° 15', long. 77° 32'.

BURLUHJUT (BURLAH).—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Karnúl to Meerut, and thirty-two miles south-east of the former. Lat. 29° 25', long. 77° 25'.

BURMA, BRITISH.—One of the Provinces, or “Local Governments,” of the Indian Empire, under a Chief Commissioner. Between lat. $9^{\circ} 55'$ — $20^{\circ} 50'$, and long. 92° — 99° . Bounded on the north by Eastern Bengal and Independent Burma, on the east by Independent Burma and Siam, on the south and west by the sea. British Burma, which was acquired by the wars of 1824 and 1852, is divided into three grand divisions, Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim—which see separately. Area, 87,220 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3,736,771.

BURMA, INDEPENDENT.—Independent State, on the east of Assam, and east and north of British Burma. It is bounded on the north by Assam and Thibet, on the east by Chinese territory and the Shan States. Area, about 190,520 sq. miles. Pop. unknown, but estimated at about 4,000,000, including the Shans. Between lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$ — $28^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $93^{\circ} 2'$ — $100^{\circ} 40'$. Chief rivers, the Iráwadí (and the Kyeng-dweng, which joins it), the Sittang or Poug-loung, the Salwín, and the Myit-nge. The capital was formerly at Ava, but is now at Mandalay.

BURMIOK.—Town in Sikkim State, Bengal; distant north-east from Dárjiling nineteen miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $88^{\circ} 34'$.

BURNAH (BARNA NADI).—River of Allahábád, Mírzápur, Jaunpur, and Benares districts, N.W.P.; rising in Allahábád, about thirteen miles east of the city of that name, and in lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $82^{\circ} 8'$. It takes a north-easterly course through the district for about twenty-five miles, when, turning south-east, it for fifty miles forms the boundary between the districts of Mírzápur and Jaunpur; continuing its course in the same direction, it enters the district of Benares, through which it flows for forty miles, passing along the north side of the city of Benares, and falls into the Ganges on the left side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $83^{\circ} 7'$; its total length of course being about 105 miles. During the periodical rains it is navigable for boats of considerable tonnage.

BURNAH.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Káli Nadi, thirty-eight miles west of Farrukhábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$.

BURNAWA.—Town on the right bank of the Hindun in Meerut district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

BURNUGGUR.—Town in Baroda State: fifty-two miles north of the city of Ahmedábád. It has considerable trade. Pop. 12,000. Lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$, long. $72^{\circ} 38'$.

BUROD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant north from Ujjain forty miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 49'$.

BURODA.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, and eleven miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

BURORI (BUROWA).—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; one mile to the west or right of the route from the fort of Gwalior to Ságar; nine miles south of former, 178 north-west of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

BUROS.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Aligarh, and fifteen miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

BUROTA.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Bhágirathi. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

BUROTI.—See BANMAUTI.

BUR PANI.—River of the Khási and Jáintia Hills district, Assam; rising in lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. 92° . It flows into the Kullung, a considerable offset of the Brahmaputra.

BURPETA.—Town in Kámrúp district, Assam; twelve miles south-east of Bijni in Bhután, twenty-eight miles west of Gauháti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. 91° .

BURPURA (BURRAIPURA).—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

BURPURA.—Town in Rámpur State, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

BURRA BAZAR.—Tháná in Calcutta. Area, 207 acres. Pop. (1881), 20,769.

BURRA CHACHUR.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Haidarábád to Sehván, and sixty-two miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $68^{\circ} 6'$.

BURRA GURRAWARRA.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces; seventy-six miles west of Jabalpur, seventy-one miles east of Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

BURRA LAMBA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasírábád to Gwalior, twenty-nine miles east of former, 212 west of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

BURRABUM.—Town in Bengal, eighty miles north-west of Midnapur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 24'$.

BURRABUM.—See BARRABHUM.

BURRAGAON.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Jumna, forty-two miles south-east of the city of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

BURRAIPURUH.—See BURPURA.

BURRAN.—River of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; after a southeasterly course of sixty-five miles, falls into the Indus, in lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $68^{\circ} 21'$. In the upper part of its course it is called the Dhurwal.

BURRAPUDDA.—Town in Morbhanj State, Orissa, Bengal; distant north-west from Balasor thirty-five miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 59'$, long. $86^{\circ} 48'$.

BURRAUNDA.—See BARAUNDA.

BURRI MUTTANA.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Fatehgarh, and thirty-eight miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

BURRISOL.—See BARISÁL.

BURROD.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; distant north-east from Kotah forty miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

BURSAÑA.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to Díg, and fourteen miles north of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$.

BURSANKER.—Pass in Baraunda State, Central India Agency; on the route from Bánda to Rewah, forty-three miles south-east of the former, sixty-nine north-west of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$.

BURSI (BURSAK).—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Alígarh cantonment, and twenty miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

BURSUAH.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and forty-one miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

BURTOLLA.—Tháná in Calcutta. Area, 299 acres. Pop. (1881), 25,527.

BURU.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $72^{\circ} 19'$.

BURUA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to the town of Moradábád, and fifty-eight miles north of the latter. It is situate on the Dubha river, at the northern frontier of the district, towards Kumáun. Lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$.

BURUJ.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; distant south-east from Gorakhpur forty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 43'$.

BURUNDA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Jodhpur to that of Ajmere, and fifty-nine miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$.

BURWAI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant south-east from Mhow thirty-nine miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 7'$.

BURWALLA.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; seventy-nine miles south-west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$.

BURWALLA.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab; distant north from Hánsi twenty miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

BURWANI.—See BARWÁNI.

BURWANNAGAR.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; on the route from Udáipur to Lohárdaga; thirty-six miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$, long. $84^{\circ} 19'$.

BURWUR SAGAR.—See BARWA SÁGAR.

BUSAI (BUSSYE).—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Etáwah, forty miles east of the former. Busai has a pop. of 12,754. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

BUSALI.—Town in Ráwalpindi district, Punjab; on the route from Wazírábád to Ráwalpindi, sixteen miles south of the latter. Lat. $33^{\circ} 27'$, long. $73^{\circ} 6'$.

BUSAU.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $28^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11'$.

BUSHAI.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces; on the right bank of the Johila river, thirty-seven miles south-east of Sohágpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $81^{\circ} 47'$.

BUSI.—Town in Bulandshahr, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, east of Delhi sixty miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

BUSINAGAR.—Town in Singbhum district, Bengal; distant north-west from Cháibásá forty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, long. $85^{\circ} 11'$.

BUSKARI.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; on the route from Azamgarh to Faizábád, thirty-four miles north-west of the former, fifty-two south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $82^{\circ} 45'$.

BUSPA.—River of Bashahr State, Punjab; rises in Thibet, and falls into the Sutlej in lat. $31^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$, at an elevation of 5945 feet above the level of the sea.

BUSSAHIR.—See BASHAHR.

BUSSAI.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aigarh to Etáwah, and forty miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

BUSSANA.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$.

BUSSEAH.—Town (on the left bank of the river Kal) in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; forty miles south of Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$, long. $84^{\circ} 54'$.

BUSSEAN.—Town in Ludhiána district, Punjab; seventy miles south-east of Firozpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

BUSSERHAT.—See **BASURHÁT.**

BUSSI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 1'$.

BUSSI.—Town in Ludhiána district, Punjab. Distance north-west from Calcutta, by way of Meerut and Saháranpur, 1075 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 55'$.

BUSSOMBA (BAISUMUH).—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Bijnaur, and twenty-two miles north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

BUSSUNDAR (DULU).—Town in Nepál State; distant south-west from Jemlah thirty-six miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $81^{\circ} 13'$.

BUSSUNTPUR.—See **BASANTPUR.**

BUSTAR (JUGDULPUR).—See **BASTAR.**

BUSTI.—See **BASTI.**

BUSUN.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$.

BUSWA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; distant north-east from Jáipur fifty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

BUSWAR (BUSSOHUR).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Bánda, twenty-three miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $81^{\circ} 32'$.

BUSWUNTHUGGUR (BASWANTNAGAR).—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south-east from Jálna ninety-one miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

BUTANA.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 7656.

BUTCHAU.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; distant east from Bhuj forty-four miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $70^{\circ} 23'$.

BUTCHER ISLAND.—A low island in the harbour of Bombay, situate between the town of Bombay and the island of Elephanta. Lat. $18^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 58'$.

BUTCHITHULLI.—Town in Mysore State; distant north-east from Seringapatam 110 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

BUTEA.—State in Central Provinces; its centre is in lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, long. $82^{\circ} 45'$.

BUTHULPUR FORT.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bijnaur to Srínagar, fifty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

BUTORA.—Village in Bhajji State, Punjab; on the left bank of the Sutlej, at the confluence of a small feeder of that river. Elevation above the sea, 2281 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

BUTRAULI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Máinpuri, and ten miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 57'$.

BUTSURA.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; on the left bank of the river Gandak, thirty-six miles north-west of Bettiá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $84^{\circ} 9'$.

BUTTATO (**BHUTTA THOWA**).—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; on the route from Ludhiána to Ferozpur, and fourteen miles west of the former town. It is situate two miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1116 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$.

BUTTELLI.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapa'am district, Madras. Lat. 19° , long. $83^{\circ} 52'$.

BUTTIGUAM.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; distant north from Jáipur twenty miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

BUTWA.—River of Nepál State and Purniah district, Bengal; falls into the Mahánandá river, a tributary of the Ganges, in lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $87^{\circ} 50'$.

BUVANAGIRI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 80.

BUVANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 46.

BUXA DWAR.—See BAXÁ.

BUXAR.—See BAXÁR.

BUXI.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Barák river, twenty-two miles south-west of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$, long. $91^{\circ} 41'$.

BUXIPUR.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Jalangí, thirty miles north of Krishnagar. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $88^{\circ} 30'$.

BUXIPUR.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; on the right bank of the Kumár river, forty-six miles north-west of Jessor. Lat. $23^{\circ} 47'$, long. $88^{\circ} 58'$.

BUXWAHO.—Town in Panna State, Central India Agency; on the route from Kálpi to Jabalpur, 159 miles south of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

BUZRUK.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant west from Haidarábád 122 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

BYADAGOTTA.—Villages in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881) respectively 68 and 109.

BYADGI.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4116.

BYANG.—Town in Balasor district, Bengal; five miles south-east of the route from Balasor to Cuttack, forty-six miles south-west of the former. Lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $86^{\circ} 39'$.

BYANGKHOLA.—Town in Nepál State; distant north-west from Khatmandu 150 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 39'$, long. $83^{\circ} 9'$.

BYAR RIVER.—River of Darbhanga and Monghyr districts, Bengal, falling into the Ganges in lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $86^{\circ} 6'$.

BYDESSUR (BIDISSUR).—See BAIDESWAR.

BYDUR.—See BAIDUR.

BYE DERU.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the river Rávi, thirty-nine miles south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 45'$.

BYLA.—See BAILA.

BYNSONT (BHYSONDAH).—See BHAI SAUNDA.

BYRAM GHAT.—See BAIRÁMGHÁT.

BYRATH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5649.

BYRIAH.—See BAIREA.

C

CABOSSA.—Island in Mergui Archipelago, British Burma. It is one of the first of the cluster met with on approaching Mergui from the north-west. Lat. $12^{\circ} 48'$, long. $97^{\circ} 58'$.

CACHAR.—District in Assam; between lat. $24^{\circ} 14'$ — $25^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $92^{\circ} 26'$ — $93^{\circ} 29'$. Area, 3750 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 313,858. The chief mountains are the Barail range on the north. The chief river is the Barák. The chief towns are Silchár (the capital), Sonái, and Siáltekh. The administration is in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

CACORA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2263.

CADAVAUD (CARWAR).—See KÁRWÁR.

CADOLI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 366.

CALANGUTE.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 7164.

CALASTRI.—See KÁLAHASTI.

CALCUTTA.—The principal place of Bengal, and the metropolis of India; within the limits of the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal, but under independent jurisdiction. It is situate on the left bank of the river Húglí, a branch of the Ganges, regarded by Hindus as the continuation of the sacred stream, and is distant about eighty miles from the sea. Its extent along the river bank from north to south is about four miles and a half, and its breadth about a mile and a half; the entire site of Calcutta Proper, which comprises an area of nearly eight square miles, being inclosed between the river and the line of the old intrenchment known as the Marhatta Ditch, now almost obliterated. Besides the city of Calcutta itself, which is administered by a municipality, there are three other municipalities adjacent, called respectively "The Suburbs of Calcutta," "The North Suburban Town," and "The South Suburban Town;" and the great town of Howrah, on the opposite bank of the Húglí, is also a suburb of Calcutta. The other important suburbs are Chitpur and Kásipur (or Cossipore) on the north; Sealdah, Entally and Báliganj (or Ballygunge) on the east and south-east; and Bhavánipur (Bhowanipore), Kidarpur (Kidderpore), and Alípur (Alipore), and Garden Reach on the south. Pop. (1881), 433,219, or including the suburbs (but without Howrah), 684,658, viz.: Town Proper, 401,671; Fort William, 3348; Suburbs, 251,439; Port, 28,200. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34' 2''$, long. $88^{\circ} 23' 59''$.

CALIAN.—An ancient name of Beypur, *q.v.*

CALIAN.—See KALYÁN.

CALICACHIGAO.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 464.

CALICUT.—Seaport town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Malabar district, Madras; situated on the sea-coast six miles north of Beypur, in the midst of extensive palm groves. Lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 49'$. Pop. (1881), 57,085. Pop. of taluk (1871), 189,768. Calicut is celebrated as being the first port in India visited by Europeans.

CALIMERE POINT.—Promontory on the Coromandel Coast, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

CALINGA.—Ancient division and ghát in Madras.—See **KALINGA**.

CALINGAPATAM.—Town and port in Ganjám district, Madras.—See **KALINGAPATAM**.

CALLEM.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 914.

CALLIAN DRUG.—See **KALYÁN-DRUG**.

CALLIANI.—See **KALYÁN**.

CALLINGER.—See **KÁLINJAR**.

CALLU.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 130.

CALPI.—See **KÁLPI**.

CALVENTURA.—Group of rocks off the coast of Arakan, British Burma. Lat. $16^{\circ} 55'$, long. $94^{\circ} 15' 30''$.

CAMALAPUR.—See **KAMALÁPUR**.

CAMBAY.—State in the Political Agency of Kaira, Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 9'$ — $22^{\circ} 41'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 20'$ — $73^{\circ} 5'$. Bounded by Kaira district on the north, by Kaira district and Baroda State on the east, by the Gulf of Cambay on the south, and by the Sábarmati river and Ahmedábád district on the west. Area, 350 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 86,074. The river Máhi forms a part of the boundary of the district on the east. The Nawáb, who is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, pays a tribute of £2547 to the British Government. The military force consists of 173 cavalry and 1218 foot.

CAMBAY.—Capital of Cambay State, Bombay; on the north side of the mouth of the river Máhi. Lat. $22^{\circ} 18' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 36,007.

CAMBAY (GULF OF).—A part of the sea, extending between lat. 21° — $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$ — $72^{\circ} 40'$, having a length from north to south of about eighty miles, and a breadth, on an average, of twenty-five. It is shallow, and abounds in shoals and sand-banks. Numerous and considerable rivers flow into it; the chief being the Sábarmati and the Máhi on the north, and the Tápti and Narbadá on the east.

CAMEL'S HUMP.—Hill in Malabar district, Madras; 7677 feet high. Lat. $11^{\circ} 26'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

CAMORLIM.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 4441.

CAMPBELLPUR (HAMALPUR).—Cantonment in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 47'$, long. $72^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. (1881), 1467.

CAMPO DOS REMEDIOS.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1634.

CAMRUP.—See **KÁMRUP**.

CAMULAPUR.—See **KAMALÁPUR**.

CANACON.—Town in the Portuguese territory of Goa; on the route from Goa to Honáwar, thirty-two miles south-east of the former. Lat. $15^{\circ} 2'$, long. $74^{\circ} 8'$.

CANACONA.—Village in district of same name, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3017. Pop. of district (1881), 18,490.

CANARA.—See **KÁNARA**.

CANARI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 269.

CANCANHULLI.—See **KANKANHALLI**.

CANCARVORNEM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 868.

CANCUPA.—See **KANKUPPA**.

CANDAHAR.—See **KANDAHÁR**.

CANDEAPAR.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 678.

CANDEISH.—See **KHANDESH**.

CANDOLA.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 340.

CANDOLIM.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 5774.

CANDOR.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3521.

CANE.—See **KEN**.

CANISTERS.—Islands, three in number, of the Mergui Archipelago, British Burma. The Great Canister, the largest of the three, is in lat. $12^{\circ} 56'$, long. $98^{\circ} 19'$.

CANNANORE.—Town, sea-port, and municipality, with large cantonment, in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 51' 12''$, long. $75^{\circ} 24' 44''$, Pop. (1881), 26,386. The chief military station on the Malabar coast.

CANNING, PORT.—See **PORT CANNING**.

CANOEL.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 499.

CANOUI.—See **KANAUI**.

CAP.—Island off Tavoy district, British Burma; forming the west side of the Tavoy river's entrance. Lat. $13^{\circ} 32'$, long. $98^{\circ} 13'$.

CAP ISLAND.—Island, or rock, off Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; situate about a mile from the island of Ramri. Lat. $19^{\circ} 23'$, long. $93^{\circ} 32'$.

CAPTAINGANJ (KAPTANGANJ).—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gorakhpur to Bettia, twenty-two miles north-east of the former, sixty miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $83^{\circ} 42'$.

CAPTAINGANJ (KUPTAINGANJ).—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Gorakhpur to Lucknow, 55 miles west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $82^{\circ} 34'$.

CAPTAINGANJ (KUPTAINGANJ).—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $83^{\circ} 4'$.

CARACHIGAO.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 261.

CARAGOLA.—See **KARÁGOLÁ**.

CARAMBOLIM.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1807.

CARAMBOLIM-BUSURUCO.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 100.

CARAMBOLIM-CHANDIGREM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 242.

CARAMNASSA.—See **KARAMNÁSA**.

CARANGULI.—See **KARANGULI**.

- CARANJA ISLE.**—See **KARANJA**.
- CARANZOL.**—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 602.
- CARAPUR.**—Village in Bicholim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1656.
- CARAR.**—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 396.
- CARARPARA.**—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 521.
- CARCHONDE.**—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 370.
- CARDAMOM HILLS.**—Hills in Travancore State, Madras; between lat. $9^{\circ} 27' - 10^{\circ} 4'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 52' - 77^{\circ} 17'$. The annual crop of cardamoms on these Hills is valued at about £30,000.
- CAREGAL.**—Village in Canacona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 346.
- CARIA.**—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 364.
- CARIVARI.**—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 739.
- CARLI.**—See **KÁRLI**.
- CARMONA.**—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3722.
- CARNATIC.**—See **KARNATIC**.
- CARRICAL.**—See **KARIKÁL**.
- CARUR.**—See **KARÚR**.
- CARWAR.**—See **KÁRWAR**.
- CASHMERE.**—See **KASHMÍR**.
- CASSABE.**—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3268.
- CASSABE.**—Village in Bicholim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3024.
- CASSERGODE.**—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; on the Chandragiri river. Lat. $12^{\circ} 29' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 2' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 6416.
- CATCHUA.**—See **KACHUÁ**.
- CATMANDHU.**—See **KHATMANDU**.
- CATRIA.**—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2386.
- CATTYWAR.**—See **KÁTHIÁWÁR**.
- CAULI NUDDI.**—See **KÁLI NADI**.
- CAUNCHURN.**—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 252.
- CAUSERGODE.**—See **CASSERGODE**.
- CAUVERI.**—See **KÁVERI**.
- CAUVERIPAK.**—See **KÁVERIPÁK**.
- CAUVERIPURAM.**—See **KÁVERIPUR**.
- CAUVOREM.**—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 246.
- CAWNPORE (KANHPUR).**—District in Allahábád division, N.W.P.; between lat. $25^{\circ} 56' 15'' - 26^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 34' 45'' - 80^{\circ} 38'$. Area, 2370 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,181,396. It is bounded on the north-east by the Ganges, on the west by Farrukhábád and Etáwah districts,

on the south-west by the Jumna, and on the east by Fatehpur district. Cawnpore lies in the great Doáb, between the Ganges and Jumna, besides which rivers there are the Isan, Pándu, Rind, and Sengur; while the district is irrigated by branches of the Ganges Canal. The chief towns are Cawnpore and Bilhaur. The district is administered by a Collector-Magistrate, two Joint-Magistrates, an Assistant, and two deputies.

CAWNPORE.—Capital town (in tahsil of same name) of Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the river Ganges. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28' 15''$, long. $80^{\circ} 23' 45''$. The distance north-west from Calcutta is 628 miles by land, 954 by river; 266 miles south-east from Delhi. Pop. (1881), 151,444. It is situated 130 miles above the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna at Allahábád; and is about 500 feet above the level of the sea. The town is celebrated as the scene of the massacre of Europeans in 1857 by order of the Náná Sáhib. Pop. of tahsil (1881), 289,333. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 92,145.

CAZNEM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 140.

CAZUR.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 154.

CEDED DISTRICTS.—The districts ceded to the British by the Nizám of Haidarábád in 1800, for the maintenance of the Subsidiary Force. They were Bellary, Cuddapah and Karnúl.

CEDED AND CONQUÉRED PROVINCES.—The districts ceded by the Nawáb Vizier of Oudh in 1801. Including Allahábád, Azamgarh, Farrukhábád, Etáwah, Gorakpur, etc.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.—The collection of States of which the political relations with the Government of India are under the charge of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India. The Agency includes eight minor Agencies, States or collections of States, viz. the Indore, Gwalior, Bhopál, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Bhíl, Western Málwá, and Gúna Agencies. The total area of the agency is 75,079 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 926,190.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—One of the Provinces or local Governments of the Indian Empire; under a Chief Commissioner. Its area is 113,279 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 11,548,511. Between lat. $17^{\circ} 50' - 24^{\circ} 27'$, and long. $76^{\circ} - 85^{\circ} 15'$. It contains four Commissioner's Divisions, divided into nineteen districts, with fifteen States attached. The four divisions are Nágpur, Jabalpur, Narbada and Chhatisgarh. The States attached are Bastar, Karond, Ráigarh Bargarh, Sárangarh, Patná, Sonpur, Rairakhól, Bámra, Sakti, Kawarda, Khondka, Kanker, Khairagarh, Nándgáon, Makrái. An account of each of these divisions and States is given under its name. The capital of the Province is Nágpur. The Central Provinces nearly coincide with the ancient division of India called Gondwána. The administrative staff consists of four Commissioners and nineteen Deputy Commissioners.

CEYLON.—A large and fertile island lying at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal, and separated from the continent of India by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk Strait. Ceylon is not under the Indian Government, but is subject to the colonial department of the British administration. The extreme length of the island is about 270 miles; its breadth varies greatly, but the average is 100 miles. It lies between lat. $5^{\circ} 56' - 9^{\circ} 46'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 36' - 81^{\circ} 58'$.

CHABRAMAU.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Area, 100 acres. Pop. (1872), 5444.

CHACH.—Part of Ráwalpindi district, Punjab; a valley lying along the east bank of the Indus, north of the Attock Hills; chief town is Hazro.

CHACHAI.—Village in Rewah State, Central India Agency; on the direct route from Mírzápur to the diamond-mines of Panná, and seventy-one miles west of the former. It is remarkable for a cascade of 372 feet, formed by the Beher, a stream which, three or four miles farther down, falls into the Tons. Elevation above the sea, 990 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 21'$.

CHACHAURA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Gúna to Mhow, 40 miles south-west of former, 145 north-east of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. 77° .

CHACHLA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; distant north-west from Bhuj thirty-one miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$, long. $69^{\circ} 26'$.

CHACHRA.—Town and municipality (in sub-taluk of same name) in Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1649.

CHACHRAULI.—Town in Kalna State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5389.

CHACHUND.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,834.

CHACHUR.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; distant south-west from Baháwalpur eighty-one miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$, long. $70^{\circ} 34'$.

CHADCHAT.—State in Pálanpur Agency, Bombay. Area, about 440 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 18,193.

CHAGDAH.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Húglí. Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, $38\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Calcutta. Pop. (1881), 8989. Also tháná. Area, 120 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,620.

CHAH-MAH.—Town in the Naga Hill tracts, Assam; inhabited by the Naga tribes, distant ninety miles south-east from Nowgong. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $93^{\circ} 52'$.

CHAHIN.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, and sixty-two miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $71^{\circ} 53'$.

CHAHIR.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and sixty-eight miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1044 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

CHAIBASA.—Capital of Singbhúm district, Bengal; on the right bank of the river Roro. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32' 50''$, long. $85^{\circ} 50' 57''$. Pop. (1881), 6006. A large fair is held in this town at Christmas time, when upwards of 20,000 visitors are present.

CHAIFE.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 16.

CHAIKOA.—Town in Lakhimpur district, Assam; on the left bank of the river Brahmaputra, eight miles south-west of Sadiyá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $95^{\circ} 36'$.

CHAIL.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; thirteen miles west of the city of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 43'$.

CHAILAR.—Town in Thar and Parkar district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Umarnkot to Dísá, twenty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. 25° , long. 70° .

CHAILARA.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; sixty-four miles south-east from Lucknow, and fifty-two miles north from Allahábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 38'$.

CHAILUH.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and nine miles south-east of the latter; situate close to the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

CHAINPUR.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2' 15''$, long. $83^{\circ} 32' 40''$. Pop. (1872), 4029.

CHAINPUR.—Village in Bhágálpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49' 28''$, long. $86^{\circ} 34' 16''$.

CHAINPUR (CHAYANPUR).—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; at the northern base of the hill-tract in the south of the district. Here is a quadrangular fort, 390 feet in length from north to south, 369 from east to west. Distant south-east from Benares 39 miles, north-west from Calcutta 350. Lat. 25° , long. $83^{\circ} 34'$.

CHAINPUR BARI.—See BARI.

CHAITANPUR.—Hills in Singbhúm district, Bengal.

CHAITANPUR.—Village in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 52'$, long. $85^{\circ} 54'$.

CHAITPET.—Village in South Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 23'$. Formerly a place of considerable strength and importance.

CHAK.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1258.

CHAK BAGAR.—A subdivision of Hissár district, Punjab.

CHAK HARIANA.—A subdivision of Hissár district, Punjab.

CHAK NALI.—A subdivision of Hissár district, Punjab.

CHAKAI.—Tháná in Monghyr district, Bengal. Area, 483 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,540.

CHAKALDHARPUR.—Tháná in Singbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 660 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,408.

CHAKDEHA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Rewah, and thirty-seven miles south-east of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$.

CHAKEN.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 6219.

CHAKHATA PAHAR.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 56,751.

CHAKHERA.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Fatehpur, and seven miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$.

CHAKI.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal; on the route from Monghyr to Rániganj, fifty-two miles south of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 35'$, long. $86^{\circ} 26'$.

CHAKI.—See CHÁKKÍ.

CHAKIA.—Tháná in Mirzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 67,451.

CHAKIRIA.—Village in Chittagong district, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$, long. $92^{\circ} 9'$. Also tháná. Area, 232 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 38,825.

CHAKKI.—River of Gurdáspur district, Punjab; rising in lat. $32^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$, and falling into the Beas in lat. $31^{\circ} 43'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

CHAKLASI.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 39'$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1872), 7081.

CHAKRABARI.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal; celebrated for its cloth.

CHAKRATA.—Hill Station in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P. Lat. $30^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54' 20''$. Pop. (1872), 1279. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 1327.

CHAKSANA.—Village in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Bhartpur, twenty-three miles west of the former, eleven east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

CHAKSU.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Násirábád, 142 miles south-west of former, eighty east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. 76° .

CHAKULTOR.—Village in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $86^{\circ} 24'$. An annual fair is held in this spot.

CHAKURDUPUR.—Town in Singbhúm district, Bengal; twenty miles north-west from Chaibásá, and sixty-nine miles south-east from Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41'$, long. $85^{\circ} 28'$.

CHAKURPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Cawnpore, and twelve miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

CHAKWADI.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; seventy miles north-east of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $86^{\circ} 25'$.

CHAKWAL.—Tahsíl of Jhelum (Jhílam) district, Punjab; occupying the central portion of the district to the north of the Salt range; situated between lat. $32^{\circ} 45'$ — $33^{\circ} 13'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 31'$ — $73^{\circ} 17'$. Area, 818 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 154,144.

CHAKWAL.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Jhelum district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 55' 50''$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 5717.

CHALA.—Town in Lakhimpur district, Assam; four miles from the left bank of the river Brahmaputra, forty miles east of Sadiyá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $96^{\circ} 22'$.

CHALADOKPO.—River in Bashahr State, Punjab; rises in Thibet, about lat. 32° , and after a north-west course of between twenty and thirty miles, falls into the Li, or river of Spiti, on the left side, in lat. $32^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$, at an elevation of about 10,600 feet above the sea.

CHALAIN MEW.—Town in Independent Burma; on the route from Sembew Ghewn, in Burma, to An or Aeng, in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$, long. $94^{\circ} 32'$.

CHALAKERE.—Village in Mysore State. Lat. $14^{\circ} 18'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1871), 1518.

CHALAKUDI.—River in Cochin State, Madras; falls into the back-water a few miles from Krángen.

CHALAN BIL.—Swamp in Rájsháhi district, Bengal; between lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$ — $24^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 12'$ — $89^{\circ} 22' 30''$.

CHALAUNI.—River in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; falls into the Loran.

CHALISGAON.—Subdivision in Khándesh district, Bombay. Area, 504 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,031.

CHAMAL.—Swamp in Sírsa district, Punjab; connected with the river Ghaggar, north-west of Sírsa.

CHAMARDI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 72 sq. miles.

CHAMARLAKOTA.—See SAMULKOTA.

CHAMBA.—Hill State, with capital of same name, Punjab. The town of Chamba is situate among the southern mountains of the Himálaya, on the river Rávi, at the foot of a lofty peak covered with snow. Its situation is very picturesque and beautiful. Area of State, 3180 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 115,773. Lat. of the town, $32^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1881), 5218. The Rájá, who is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, maintains a force of one field gun and three others, and 160 military and police.

CHAMBA.—Mountain in Garhwál State, N.W.P. Elevation above the sea, 5567 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

CHAMBAGURH.—Fort in Hindur State, Punjab. Elevation above the sea, 4400 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

CHAMBAL.—River of the Central India Agency, Rájputána, and Etáwah district, N.W.P.; rises near Mhow, flows by the cities of Kotá and Dholpur, and falls into the Jumna forty miles below Etáwah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 15' 2''$. Principal tributaries, Chambilá, Sipri, and Banás.

CHAMBALLA.—Fortress or stockade in Akyab district, British Burma; about sixteen miles south of the town of Arakan. The fortification formed an object of contest during the Burmese war in 1825. Lat. $20^{\circ} 28'$, long. $93^{\circ} 20'$.

CHAMBELA (CHUMBLA).—River of Dhar State, Central India Agency; falls into the Chambal in lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$.

CHAMBRA MALAI.—Hill in Malabar district, Madras. Height, 6500 feet. Lat. $11^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 7'$.

CHAMBU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 390.

CHAMBURGUNDI.—Town in Násik district, Bombay; on the route from Sholápur to Sirúr, twenty-eight miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $18^{\circ} 38'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

CHAMIANI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; on the Lon river. Pop. (1869), 3109.

CHAMORDI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Paying an annual tribute of £76 to the British Government, and of £9 to Junágarh.

CHAMORERIL (CHAMOMERIL).—Lake in Ladakh, in the elevated table-land of Rupshu, situate between the valley of the Sutlej and that of the Indus. It is 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by mountains, which rise in some places 5000 above the surface of the water. The general breadth is about two miles and a half; the length, which is in a direction from north to south, is about fifteen miles; the circumference about forty. Lat. $32^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

CHAMPA.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Area, 120 sp. miles. Pop. (1870), 18,666. The town of Chámpa is in lat. $22^{\circ} 2'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$.

CHAMPAHATI.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; and station on the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, fifteen miles south-west of Calcutta.

CHAMPAMUTTI.—River of Bhután State, and Goálpára district, Assam; rising on the southern slope of the great snowy range of the Himálayas, in lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $90^{\circ} 5'$. It falls into the Brahmaputra, on its north or right bank, in lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $90^{\circ} 22'$.

CHAMPANAGAR.—Village in Bhágalpur district, Bengal.

CHAMPANER.—Town in Ajmere district, Rájputána; on the route from Udáipur to Kishangarh, forty miles south of the latter. Lat. 26° , long. $74^{\circ} 58'$.

CHAMPANER.—A hill fort in Páñch Máhals district (Guzerat), Bombay; situate on an isolated rock of great height. The fortifications inclose a space about three-quarters of a mile in length and three furlongs in breadth; and within the inclosure are two forts, an upper and a lower. Lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$, long. $73^{\circ} 36'$.

CHAMPAPOR.—Town in Bogra district, Bengal; sixteen miles south-west of Bogra. Lat. $24^{\circ} 43'$, long. $89^{\circ} 9'$.

CHAMPAPUR.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; twenty-one miles north-east of Bettiá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $84^{\circ} 54'$.

CHAMPARAN.—District of the Patná division, Bengal; between lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$ — $27^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 55'$ — $85^{\circ} 21'$. Area, 3531 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,721,608. The capital is Motíhári, lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $84^{\circ} 58'$. Champaran district is bounded on the north by Nepál State; east by Muzaffarpur district; south by Muzaffarpur and Sáran districts; and west by Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., and by Nepál State. The chief rivers are the Gandak, the Burí Gandak, and the Bághmatí; there are some hills called the Sumeswar range. The chief towns, besides Motíhári, are Bettiá and Bagahá.

CHAMPARAN.—Headquarters subdivision of district of same name. Area, 1518 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,017,556.

CHAMPAWAT.—Tahsíl in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 76,895.

CHAMPAWUT (KALI KEMAON).—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Elevation above the sea, 5467 feet. Distance north-west from Calcutta, by Lucknow and Pilibhít, 858 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

CHAMPDANI.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Húglí river.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Mysore State; thirty-six miles south-east from Mysore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 56' 15''$, long. 77° . Pop. (1871), 4893. Area of taluk, 208 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 93,611.

CHAMRAULI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 3465.

CHAMTANG.—Town in Nepál State; distant east from Khatmandu 100 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $86^{\circ} 53'$.

CHAMUNDIBETTA.—Hill in Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$. On the summit is a temple, while two-thirds of the way up is a huge figure of the sacred bull of Siva.

CHANAR.—Town, municipality, and ancient fortress (in tahsíl of same name) in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the south bank of the Ganges; distant from Benares twenty-six miles south-west, from Mírzápur twenty miles east; a station on the East Indian Railway. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7' 30''$, long. $82^{\circ} 55' 1''$. Pop. (1881), 9148. Area of tahsíl, 558 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 182,654. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 37,013. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 87,079.

CHANASAM.—Town in Baroda State. Lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. $72^{\circ} 14' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 7452.

CHANAYAPALEM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; on the route from Nellore to Ongole, thirty-six mile north of the former. Lat. $14^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

CHANCE ISLAND.—One of the most southern islands of the Mergui Archipelago, British Burma. Lat. $9^{\circ} 24'$, long. $98^{\circ} 1'$.

CHANCHRA.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal; near Jessor Station, the residence of the Rájas of Chánchrá or Jessor. Lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$, long. $89^{\circ} 14' 45''$.

CHANDA.—District of the Nágpur division, Central Provinces, between lat. $19^{\circ} 31'$ — $20^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 52'$ — $80^{\circ} 59'$. Bounded on the north by the Wardhá, Nágpur, and Bhandára districts; on the west by the Wardha river, and on the south-east by Bastar State and Ráipur district. Pop. (1881), 649,146. Area, 10,785 sq. miles. If the native states be included, the figures would be: Area, 23,847 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 845,394. The chief rivers are the Wardhá and Waingangá (joining at Seoni to form the Pranhítá), the Mahánadí, and Indrávati. The greater portion of the district is hilly. The chief towns are Chánda, Warora, and Armori. Chánda is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and Assistants.

CHANDA (CHANDAH).—Capital of the Chánda district, Central Provinces; at the junction of the Virai and the Jharpat, flowing into the Wardhá. Pop. (1881), 16,137. Chánda is distant from the city of Nágur, south, 85 miles; Haidarábád, north, 187; Madras, north, 480; Bombay, east, 430. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 20' 30''$.

CHANDA.—Pargana of Sultánpur district, Oudh. Area, 130 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,790.

CHANDA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and seventy miles north-east of the former. Lat. 29° , long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

CHANDA.—Town in Koreá State, Bengal; twenty-one miles north from Koreá, and fifty-three miles north-west from Sargujá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

CHANDA PERTABPUR.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; on the route from Jaunpur to Sultánpur, thirty-six miles north-west of the former, twenty south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $82^{\circ} 18'$.

CHANDA TAL.—Lake in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; distant from the town of Gorakhpur west, forty-three miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $82^{\circ} 38'$.

CHANDALA.—Chiefship in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 17 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 675.

CHANDALLEA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Jodhpur, and thirty-four miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $72^{\circ} 53'$.

CHANDAN.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; forty-three miles south-west of Bhágalpur, ninety-five miles north-east of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 39'$, long. $86^{\circ} 41'$.

CHANDAN.—River of the Santál Parganas district, Bengal. It falls into the Ganges near Bhágalpur.

CHANDANNAGAR (CHUNDUNNUGGUR).—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; fifty-three miles east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$, long. $86^{\circ} 44'$.

CHANDANPUR.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh; distant north from Faizábád seventy miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $82^{\circ} 3'$.

CHANDAOS.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and forty-six miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

CHANDAP.—State in Mahi Kántha. Pop. (1881), 1384. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £21 to the Mahárájá of Edar, and of £7 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

CHANDARGUTI DRUG.—See CHANDRAGUTTI.

CHANDARNAGAR (CHANDANNAGAR, CHANDERNAGORE).—A French settlement, with a small adjoining territory, on the right bank of the river Húglí, and surrounded by the district of Húglí, Bengal. It is delightfully situate in the extremity of a recess of a beautiful reach of the river, the bank of which on this side is considerably more elevated than on that opposite. Lat. $22^{\circ} 51' 40''$, long. $88^{\circ} 24' 50''$. Area, about 3 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 22,539. There is a station here of the East Indian Railway, twenty-two miles from Calcutta. Chandarnagar was ceded to the French on 4th December, 1816.

CHANDAULI.—Subdivision of Benares district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges. Area, 418 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 240,698. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 41,861.

CHANDAUR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; fourteen miles north of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $23^{\circ} 85'$.

CHANDAUSÍ.—Town and municipality in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; and station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27' 5''$, long. $78^{\circ} 49' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 27,521. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 91,911. And pargana. Pop. (1881), 38,632.

CHANDAUT.—Tháná in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 11,352.

CHANDAWUL.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasirábád to Dísa, and sixty-one miles south-west of the former. Lat. 26° , long. $73^{\circ} 55'$.

CHANDBALI.—Town in Balasor district, Orissa, Bengal; on the left bank of the Baitaraní river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 46' 30''$, long. $86^{\circ} 47' 56''$. Also tháná. Area, 194 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 51,926.

CHANDEL.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 490.

CHANDEORA.—See CHANDSIRA.

CHANDEPUR.—Town in Bálághát district, Central Provinces; distant north-east from Nágpur 171 miles. Lat. 22° , long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

CHANDERGUTÍPUTNAM.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south from Haidarábád eighty-six miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

CHANDERI.—Town and ancient fortress in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

CHANDERPUR.—See CHANDRAPUR.

CHANDGARH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant south-east from Indore sixty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

CHANDHAIRI.—See CHÁNDERI.

CHANDIAH.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; distant south-west from Rewah seventy-two miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$.

CHANDINA.—Tháná in Tipperah district, Bengal. Area, 172 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,521.

CHANDINA KOLLI.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; on the right bank of the river Indus, thirty-two miles south of the town of Derá Ismáíl Khán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$, long. $70^{\circ} 49'$.

CHANDIPUR.—Fort in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situate on the right bank of the river Gogra, 40 miles south-east of Faizábád, 115 east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $82^{\circ} 45'$.

CHANDIPUR.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Fatehpur, and five miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 46'$.

CHANDISTHAN.—Temple in Monghyr district, Bengal; in a village called Vikrámhándi.

CHANDITOLA.—Tháná in Húglí district, Bengal. Area, 72 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 84,387.

CHANDITULLA.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal; ten miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $88^{\circ} 19'$.

CHANDKA.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, seven miles higher up the stream than Chanár; 699 north-west of Calcutta by the river. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $82^{\circ} 48'$.

CHANDKAUTA.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; fifty-two miles south of Sholápur, twenty-nine miles east of Bijápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 11'$.

CHANDKHALI.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal; on the Kabadak river. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$, long. $89^{\circ} 17' 30''$.

CHANDKOH (CHANDKO).—State in Sind, Bombay; stretching along the right bank of the Indus, between lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$ — $27^{\circ} 20'$, and long. $67^{\circ} 25'$ — 68° . It is intersected by the Narra, the great western offset of the Indus, and several other water-courses; it is level, and extensively flooded during the season of inundation.

CHANDKOT.—Pargana in Garhwál district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,403.

CHANDLAH.—Town in Bánda district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Ajáigarh, seventy-seven miles south of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

CHANDLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 336.

CHANDNA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; eighty-two miles south-west from Jodhpur, and eighty miles north-east from Dísá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $72^{\circ} 47'$.

CHANDNAGAR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Moradábád to Meerut, and twenty-seven miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

CHANDNIA.—Village in Bogra district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$, long. $89^{\circ} 23'$.

CHANDODE (CHANDOD).—Town and place of pilgrimage in Baroda State; on the right bank of the river Narbada. Distant from Baroda, south-east, thirty miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

CHANDORE (CHANDOR).—Town (in subdivision of same name), with ancient fort, in Násik district, Bombay; on the route from Mhow to Ahmednagar, 215 miles south-west of the former, 148 north-east of the latter. Lat. $20^{\circ} 19' 40''$, long. $74^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1872), 5662.

CHANDOS.—Tháná in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,397.

CHANDPUR.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; distant east from Bhopál forty-three miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

CHANDPUR.—Town in Bhandará district, Central Provinces; distant north-east from Nágpur fifty-one miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

CHANDPUR.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; on the route from Ságár to Jabalpur, twenty miles south-east of former, sixty-five north-west of latter. Elevation above the sea, 1575 feet. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

CHANDPUR.—Peak in Sírmúr State, Punjab; in the mountains between the Giri and Tons rivers, and about four miles from the right bank of the latter. Elevation above the sea, 8561 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

CHANDPUR.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Gwalior fort to Ságár, 38 miles south-east of former, 162 north-west of latter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Sindh. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

CHANDPUR (CHANDANPUR).—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, and six miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

CHANDPUR.—Town in Noakháli district, Bengal; thirty-two miles north-west of Bhullooa. Lat. $23^{\circ} 16'$, long. $90^{\circ} 39'$.

CHANDPUR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Muzaffarnagar, and forty-two miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta 930 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8' 25''$, long. $78^{\circ} 18' 50''$. Area, 135 acres. Pop. (1881), 11,182. Area of tahsíl, 305 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 123,679. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 61,532.

CHANDPUR.—Village in Midnapur district, Bengal; near the mouth of the Húglí river.

CHANDPUR.—Subdivision in Tipperah district, Bengal. Area, 580 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 284,381. Also tháná. Area, 207 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 112,034.

CHANDRA.—Pargana in Sítápúr district, Oudh. Area, 129 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 34,874.

CHANDRA DRONA.—See BABA BUDAN.

CHANDRA RIVER.—River of Kángra district, Punjab; falling into the Chenáb.

CHANDRAGHAT BERIKOT.—Town in Nepál State; 242 miles north-west from Khatmandu, and 136 miles north from Lucknow. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 31'$.

CHANDRAGIRI.—Town (in taluk of same name) in North Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 35' 15''$, long. $79^{\circ} 21' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 4193. Noteworthy as being the spot where, in 1640, the treaty was signed granting Fort St. George to the East India Company. Pop. of taluk (1871), 99,628.

CHANDRAGIRI.—River of South Kánara district, Madras; falling into the sea near Cassergode, in lat. $12^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1' 6''$.

CHANDRAGUNA.—Village in the Chittagong Hill Tracts district, Bengal; on the river Karnaphulí.

CHANDRAGUNDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant east from Haidarábád 144 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

CHANDRAGUTTI.—Town in Mysore State; distant north from Bednaur forty-four miles. Lat. $14^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1'$.

CHANDRAGUTTI.—Mountain in the Western Gháts, in Mysore State; 2836 feet high. Lat. $14^{\circ} 27'$ long. $74^{\circ} 58' 25''$. On the summit there is a temple.

CHANDRAKONA.—See BABA BUDAN.

CHANDRAKONA.—Town and municipality in Midnapur district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44' 20''$, long. $87^{\circ} 33' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 12,257. Also tháná. Area, 121 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,971.

CHANDRANAGAR.—See CHANDARNAGAR.

CHANDRANATH.—Village in Chittagong district, Bengal; on the sacred hill of Sítákund. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37' 55''$, long. $91^{\circ} 43' 40''$.

CHANDRAPUR.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 300 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 48,152.

CHANDRAUTI.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, five miles south of the confluence of the Gumti, 648 miles north-west of Calcutta by water, sixteen north-east, or lower down the stream than the city of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $83^{\circ} 6'$.

CHANDRAWUL.—River of Bánda district, N.W.P.; rises in lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$; and falls into the river Ken on the left side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$.

CHANDSIRA (CHANDEORA).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Balmer to the city of Jodhpur, and thirty-nine miles east of the former. It is situate on the southern boundary of the Little Desert, where it is terminated by the well-watered and fertile tract along the course of the river Loni. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $72^{\circ} 2'$.

CHANDSUMA.—Town in Baroda State; distant south from Dísa forty-five miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 37'$, long. $72^{\circ} 4'$.

CHANDUN.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Bikaner to Jáisalmír, and twenty-four miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $71^{\circ} 20'$.

CHANDUR.—Town in Ellichpur district, Berar. Pop. (1867), 4205.

CHANDUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Amráoti district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$. Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Area of subdivision, 855 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 171,611.

CHANDURIA.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; on the east bank of the Ichhámátí. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54' 45''$, long. $88^{\circ} 56' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 2850.

CHANDWAD.—Subdivision in Násik district, Bombay. Area, 385 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 50,899.

CHANDWAD.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4892.

CHANDWAK.—Tháná in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,036.

CHANDWAK.—Village in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Jaunpur to Gházipur, twenty-three miles south-east of the former, thirty-seven west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $82^{\circ} 59'$.

CHANDWAR.—Town in the Bhopál State, Central India Agency; distant north-west from Bhopál twenty-six miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

CHANENI.—Town in Kashmir State, Punjab; seventy-five miles south from Srinagar, and thirty miles north-east from Jammu. Lat. $33^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

CHANG BHAKAR.—State in Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 29'$ — $23^{\circ} 55' 30''$, and long. $81^{\circ} 37'$ — $82^{\circ} 23' 30''$. Area, 906 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 13,466. Bounded on the north, west, and south by Rewah State; on the east by Koreaá State.

CHANGAMAH.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; fifty-three miles south-west of Arcot, sixty-one miles north-east of Salem. Lat. $12^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$.

CHANGO.—A collection of four hamlets in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the left bank of the Li, or river of Spiti. Lat. $31^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$.

CHANGRANG.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; over a ridge dividing the valley of the Pejur from that of the Mulgun. Elevation above the sea, 9527 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

CHANGREZHING.—Hamlet in Bashahr State, Punjab, near the Thibetan frontier; three miles east of the left bank of the Li, or river of Spiti. Elevation above the sea, 12,500 feet. Lat. $32^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

CHANGSA KHAGO.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab, and Garhwál State, N.W.P.; over a lofty range between Bashahr and Garhwál. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

CHANGSHIL (CHASHIL, CHANGSIL).—Lofty ridge of mountains in Bashahr State, Punjab; proceeding in a south-westerly direction from the Himálayan range, forming the southern boundary of Kunawár. It stretches about twenty miles, between lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$ — $31^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$ — $78^{\circ} 12'$, and is traversed by numerous passes, having elevations of between 13,000 and 14,000 feet above the sea.

CHANI SUPE.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Pithoragarh, eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

CHANIRGHAR.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; on the route from Allahábád to Lucknow, 24 miles north-west of the former, 104 south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

CHANIVADA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 460.

CHANMUHUN.—See ЧОМУА.

CHANNAGIRI.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Mysore State. Lat. $14^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1871), 3277. Area of taluk, 467 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 69,417.

CHANNAIYANALKOTE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 2594.

CHANNAPATNA.—Town in Mysore State; forming with Sukravárpeta a municipality. Lat. $12^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1871), 7101.

CHANNAPURA.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively of 64 and 93.

CHANPUR.—Pargana in Garhwál district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,489.

CHANPUR.—Town in Nepál State; distant south from Khatmandu 109 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $85^{\circ} 14'$.

CHANRAYPATNA.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 54' 12''$, long. $76^{\circ} 25' 55''$. Pop. (1871), 2676. Area of taluk, 454 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 78,163.

CHANSHULAPET.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-east from Haidarábád 145 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

CHANTAPILLI.—Village in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 4' 25''$, long. $83^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1871), 810. Near is the Chantapilli or Santapilly lighthouse.

CHANWARPATHA.—Tahsil in the Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 269 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 52,145.

CHAONI.—Town in Jháláwár State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 20,303.

CHAORAS.—Village in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on a feeder of the Tons, and distant about six miles from the right bank of that river. Elevation above the sea, 6568 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

CHAPA.—Chiefship in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Area, 120 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 23,819.

CHAPADONE.—River of Amherst district, British Burma; rising in lat. $15^{\circ} 45'$, long. $98^{\circ} 10'$, and flowing generally in a south-westerly direction for forty miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. $15^{\circ} 33'$, long. $97 49'$.

CHAPAIRA.—Town in Rájgarh State, Central India Agency; distant north-west from Narsinohgarh forty-four miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

CHAPANER.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; on the right bank of the river Narbada, thirty miles south-west of Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

CHAPORA.—Town in the Portuguese territory of Goa; on the sea-coast, twelve miles north-west of Goa. Lat. $15^{\circ} 36'$, long. $73^{\circ} 49'$.

CHAPRA.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 8040.

CHAPRA.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 130 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,509.

CHAPRA.—See **CHРИАКОТ**.

CHAPRA.—Capital town (in subdivision of same name) of Sárán district, Bengal; on the north bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46' 42''$, long. $84^{\circ} 46' 49''$. Pop. (1881), 51,670. Area of subdivision, 1361 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 1,169,451. Also tháná. Area, 302 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 256,007.

CHAPRAULI.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 36' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6115. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 57,538. And pargana. Pop. (1881), 39,709.

CHARAMAI.—Lake in Bashahr State, Punjab; near the summit of the Barendra Pass, in lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$, and at an elevation of 13,839 feet. It gives rise to the river Pábur, whose stream immediately precipitates itself over a ledge of rock in a curve of a hundred feet, and is instantly buried in the snows piled along its rugged course for a mile, when it reappears, gliding in crystalline brightness under arching vaults of snow. Above the lake, upon a ridge, is a massive bed of snow, at least eighty feet in thickness, which topples over, and will eventually fall into it.

CHARAPUNJI.—Station in the Khási Hills district, Assam; about thirty miles south of Shillong, and 4588 feet above sea-level. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15' 58''$, long. $91^{\circ} 46' 42''$. Pop. (1872), 443. Chára Punjí is said to have the heaviest rainfall in the world, averaging from 300 to 500 inches per annum.

CHARAULI.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, and thirty-six miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $79^{\circ} 32'$.

CHARCHUT.—See CHÁDCHAT.

CHARDA.—Part of Bahraich district, Oudh. Area, 206 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,018.

CHARDA.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh; seventy-five miles north-east from Lucknow, and twenty-six miles north from Bahraich. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 41'$.

CHARDWAR.—Part of Darrang district, Assam. Area, 1130 sq. miles.

CHARGAON.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; eighty miles south-west of Jabalpur, seventy-six miles east of Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

CHARGAT.—Tháná in Rájsháhí district, Bengal. Area, 189 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 126,433.

CHARI.—Town in Bhután State; distant north-east from Dárjiling seventy-eight miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $89^{\circ} 23'$.

CHARIDAHA.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; sixteen miles north of Chaprá, forty-four miles west of Muzaffarpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $84^{\circ} 46'$.

CHARKA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Paying an annual tribute of £50 to the British Government, and of £4 to Junágarh.

CHARKHARI.—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; between lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$ — $25^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 40'$ — $79^{\circ} 58'$. Area, 788 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 143,015. The Mahárája has a salute of 11 guns.

CHARKHARI.—Capital of Charkhári State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Gwalior to Bánda, forty-one miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

CHARKOLLI.—Town in Bákarganj district, Bengal; twenty-three miles south-west of Bákarganj. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. 90° .

CHARMADI.—Pass in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 4' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 27'$.

CHARRA.—Village in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; containing some very old Jain temples. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $86^{\circ} 27' 30''$.

CHARRATTA.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; about twelve miles west of the Indus, and nine miles west of Derá Ghází Khán. Pop. about 1000. Lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$, long. $70^{\circ} 42'$.

CHARSADA.—Town on the Swát river, in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Lat. $34^{\circ} 9'$, long. $71^{\circ} 46' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 8363.

CHARSHUT.—See CHÁDCHAT.

CHARTHAWAL.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 32' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 38' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 5300. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 39,489.

CHARUNG LAMA.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the north-eastern boundary of Kunáwar, and on the route from Chang to Changrezhing, being about six miles from each. The pass is at the elevation of 12,600 feet above the sea. Lat. $32^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$.

CHARUNG PASS.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; traversing a mountain in the district of Kunáwar. The crest of the pass has an elevation of 17,348 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$.

CHARWAH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; distant south-east from Indore eighty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

CHAS.—Tháná in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 237 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 89,173.

CHASHAT.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 220 miles east from Srínagar, and 196 miles north-east from Simla. Lat. $33^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

CHASHIL PASS.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; over the Changshil (Chashil) range, has an elevation of 12,870 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

CHASMA.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; four miles from the right bank of the Indus, eleven miles north-east of the town of Kalábágh. Lat. $33^{\circ} 7'$, long. $71^{\circ} 41'$.

CHASS.—Village in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; on the route from Bánkura to Hazáribágh, seventy-one miles north-west of former, sixty-seven south-east of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$, long. $86^{\circ} 12'$.

CHATA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Muttra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32' 50''$. Area, 80 acres. Pop. (1881), 6014. Area of tahsíl, 250 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 84,598.

CHATARI.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Moradábad, and fourteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

CHATELI.—Town in Suket State, Punjab; ten miles south-west from Suket, and thirty-six miles north-west from Simla. Lat. $31^{\circ} 28'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

CHATMAY.—Village in Sandoway district, British Burma. About two miles from the shore are the small islands called North Round Island and Rocky Island, three miles distant from each other. Lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$, long. $94^{\circ} 10'$.

CHATMOHAR.—Tháná in Pubna district, Bengal. Area, 211 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 133,467.

CHATNA.—Town in Nepál State; distant north-east from Khatmandu thirty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $85^{\circ} 39'$.

CHATNA.—Village in Bánkurá district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 0' 20''$.

CHATNAHALLI.—Town in Mysore State; distant south-west from Seringapatam twenty miles. Lat. $12^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 36'$.

CHATRA.—Town and municipality in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12' 27''$, long. $84^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 11,900. Also tháná. Area, 337 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,018.

CHATRAIL.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from Rohri in Sind to Jáisalmír, from which it is distant fifteen miles north-west. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $70^{\circ} 45'$.

CHATRAPUR.—See CHHATARPUR.

CHATRAPUR.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 21'$, long. $85^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. (1871), 2018.

CHATRO.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; eighty-nine miles west from Srínagar, and thirty-four miles north-east from Ráwalpindi. Lat. 34° , long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

CHATTUR.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; on the right bank of the Dámodar river, five miles south-east of Rámgarh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $85^{\circ} 36'$.

CHATTWAI (CHETWA).—Town in Malabar district, Madras; on an island or strip of land extending for twenty-seven miles, nearly from south-east to north-west, between lat. $10^{\circ} 9'$ — $10^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$ — $76^{\circ} 17'$, with a breadth varying from two to four miles. Lat. $10^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$.

CHATUH.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muttra to Delhi, and twenty-two miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$.

CHATUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; on the route from Tinneveli to Madura, forty-seven miles north of the former. Lat. $9^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

CHAUBEPUR.—Tháná in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 15,278. Also tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 57,586.

CHAUBEPUR.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the route from Benares to Gházípur, twelve miles north of the former, thirty-four south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$.

CHAUBHAINSI.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6986.

CHAUBISA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; on the left bank of the Narbada river, fifty-eight miles east of Jabalpur. Lat. 23° , long. $80^{\circ} 55'$.

CHAUCHUK.—Town in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the river Rávi, sixty miles south-west of Lahore. Lat. 31° , long. $73^{\circ} 28'$.

CHAUDANS.—Part of Kumáun district, N.W.P. It is about twelve miles in length from north to south, and eight in breadth, and lies between lat. $29^{\circ} 37'$ — $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 37'$ — $80^{\circ} 47'$; containing probably between eighty and ninety square miles of area, all consisting of lofty and steep mountains or rugged ravines, as it is situate among the summits of the main chain of the Himálaya.

CHAUDENAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 188.

CHAUDHA.—See СНОДНОН.

CHAUDHERA.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Moradábád, and eighteen miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

CHAUDWAN.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated forty-nine miles south-west of Derá Ismáíl Khán, fifty-six miles north-west of the town of Leiah. Lat. $31^{\circ} 26'$, long. $70^{\circ} 14'$.

CHAUGACHHA.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal; on the Kabadak river.

CHAUGARKHA.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 29,801.

CHAUGHAT.—Town in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3' 51''$. Pop. (1871), 5457.

CHAUGONG.—Town in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; sixteen miles north-east of Nattor. Lat. $24^{\circ} 33'$, long. $89^{\circ} 12'$.

CHAUGUL.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; thirty-four miles north-west from Srinagar, and 111 miles north-east from Jhelum. Lat. $34^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 31'$.

CHAUHARI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Rewah, and thirty-seven miles north-east of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 9'$, long. $82^{\circ} 14'$.

- CHAUK.**—Tháná in Lucknow district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 56,618.
- CHAUK KALAN.**—Tháná in Patná district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 32,233.
- CHAUKA.**—River of Kheri and Sítápur districts, Oudh; called in its upper course the Sárda, falls into the Gogra at Bahramghát.
- CHAUKAD.**—See **CHAUGHÁT.**
- CHAUKI.**—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; distant north from Nágpur eighty-two miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.
- CHAUKIDANGA.**—Mine in Bardwán district, Bengal.
- CHAUL.**—Town in Kolába district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5355.
- CHAUL.**—See **CHOWUL.**
- CHAUMAHLA.**—Pargana in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 54,231.
- CHAUMHAN.**—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muttra to Delhi, and thirteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.
- CHAUMUH.**—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; eighteen miles north of the city of Jáipur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.
- CHAUNDIA.**—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jodhpur to Ajmere, and thirty-six miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$.
- CHAUNDU.**—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; on the left bank of the river Chenáb, fifty miles south-west of the town of Rám Nagar. Lat. $31^{\circ} 55'$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$.
- CHAUNTERA.**—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; twenty-six miles north-west of Kálá Bágh, seventy miles south-west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 4'$, long. $71^{\circ} 10'$.
- CHAUPARRAH.**—Town in Seoní district, Central Provinces; on the route from Jabalpur to Ságur, sixty-seven miles south of former, eighty-nine north of latter. It is situate on the north or left bank of the Waingangá. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.
- CHAUPUKHIA.**—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; five miles east of Pithoragarh. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.
- CHAUPUR.**—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, and thirty-seven miles north of the former. It is situate near the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.
- CHAUR (THE).**—Mountain in Sirmúr State, Punjab. Height 11,982 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$.
- CHAURA.**—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 216.
- CHAURA.**—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 47,266.
- CHAURADADAR.**—Part of Mandla district, Central Provinces; a tableland more than 3200 feet above the sea.
- CHAURAGARH.**—Ancient fort (now in ruins) in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.
- CHAURAI.**—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; distant north from Nágpur sixty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.
- CHAURAR.**—See **CHURA.**
- CHAURASI.**—Pargana in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 153,240.

CHAURASS.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; thirteen miles west of the town of Partabgarh, eighty-five south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $81^{\circ} 47'$.

CHAURIA.—Chiefship in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Area, 25 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 526.

CHAUSA.—Village (giving name also to a branch of the Son Canal system) in Sháhábád district, Bengal; near the east bank of the Karamnása river.

CHAUSALLA.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south from Jálna eighty miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$.

CHAUSANA.—Tháná in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 13,377.

CHAUTHKA BURWARA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; sixty-five miles south-east from Jáipur, and twenty-two miles south-east from Tonk. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 19'$.

CHAWINDAH.—Village in Siálkot district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 20' 45''$, long. $74^{\circ} 45' 15''$. Pop. (1868), 5082.

CHAWULPATA.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces; on the right bank of the Narbada river, sixty miles south-west of Damoh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

CHAYANAPUR.—Town in Nepál State; distant south-east from Khatmandu fifty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$, long. $85^{\circ} 59'$.

CHAYANPUR.—Town in Nepál State; distant east from Khatmandu 115 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $87^{\circ} 3'$.

CHEBU.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; fifty-six miles east of the town of Bándá, forty-three west of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 11'$.

CHEDAMBRAM.—See CHIDAMBARAM.

CHEDING (CHADON, SADING).—Village standing on a headland in Mergui district, British Burma. Lat. $11^{\circ} 23'$, long. $98^{\circ} 45'$.

CHEDU.—Station on the top of the Arakan Yoma mountains, on the road from Ramrí to Independent Burma by the Talak Pass, distant north-east from Aeng fifty miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $94^{\circ} 24'$.

CHEDUBA.—Island off the coast of Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; south-west of the island of Ramrí. It was anciently called Inaon. It lies between lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$ — $18^{\circ} 56' 30''$, and long. $93^{\circ} 30'$ — $93^{\circ} 47'$. It is about twenty miles from north to south, and seventeen from east to west, and contains an area of about 120 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 22,078.

CHEDUBA (MAN-OUNG).—Town in Cheduba Island, Kyouk-hpyú British Burma. Pop. (1877), 1409.

CHEHERUT.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, and four miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

CHELAKERÉ.—See CHALAKERE.

CHELAVARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 574.

CHELLAPALLI.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5615.

CHELLUMBRUM.—See CHIDAMBARAM.

CHELLUR.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; on the route from Rájamahendri to Coringa, nineteen miles east of the former. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 3'$.

CHEMBEBELIYUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 733.

CHEMRA.—Town in Bámra State, Central Provinces; twenty-five miles east from Sambalpur, and thirty-five miles north-west from Bámra. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 25'$.

CHENAB (CHENAUB).—River of Kashmír State, and Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwálá, and Jhang districts, Punjab; rises in Lahoul, south of Ladákh, about lat. $32^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$. It holds its course through the Ritanka Pass, which is 13,000 feet high. In the upper part of its course the river is called the Chandra. At Tandi it is joined by the Surájbhága, a stream of less magnitude, running from the north; and thenceforward the river is known by the name of the Chenáb, and sometimes of Chandra-Bhaga. The length of the streams contributing to its formation varies from forty miles in the case of the Surájbhága to eighty-five in that of the Chandra-Bhaga. It takes a north-west course of about 130 miles to Kishtawar, and there receives the Muruwurdwun, or Sinund, a considerable tributary from the north. The river thence proceeds south-west, by a very tortuous course, through a rugged country, to Riasi, a distance of about ninety miles, where it leaves the mountains, and flows into the lower ground of the Punjab. It is here about 200 yards wide, deep and tranquil, yet rapid. At Aknur, about fifty miles lower down, it becomes navigable, at least for timber-rafts, which are despatched from it down the Punjab. It continues a south-westerly course to Wazírábád, about seventy miles lower down. From this point it holds a south-west course for about thirty miles, to Rám Nagar. It thence pursues a south-west course for about 150 miles, to its confluence with the Jhelum, a little above the ferry of Timmu. The total length of the course of the river to this point is about 605 miles. Below the confluence with the Jhelum, the Chenáb flows south-west for about fifty miles, to its confluence with the Rávi, a much smaller river, which joins it through three mouths, close to each other.

CHENDAVOL.—Town in Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1871), 5567.

CHENDIA.—Town and port in North Kánara district, Bombay.

CHENDRAVADAH.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south-west from Aurangábád fourteen miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 17'$.

CHENDWAR.—Mountain in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Height, 2816 feet. Lat. $23^{\circ} 57' 15''$, long. $85^{\circ} 28' 30''$.

CHENGALPAT.—District in Madras; between lat. $12^{\circ} 13'$ — $13^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 35'$ — $80^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 2842 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 981,381. Bounded on the north by Nellore district; on the east by the sea; on the south by South Arcot district; and on the west by North Arcot district. The only hills are the Nágapur range; and the chief rivers are the Pálár, Cortelliár, Narnaveram, Nágari, Adyár, and Cooum. The chief towns are Conjeveram, St. Thomas's Mount (a cantonment), Chengalpat, Saidápat, Tiruválúr, and Covelong. The South Indian and Madras Railways traverse the district.

CHENGALPAT.—Town (in taluk of same name) and capital of Chengalpat district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 42' 1''$, long. $80^{\circ} 1' 13''$. Pop. (1881), 5617. Area of taluk, 479 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 132,328.

CHENGAMA.—Pass between the Salem and South Arcot districts, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 21'$ — $12^{\circ} 23' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$ — $78^{\circ} 52' 45''$.

CHENGBANG.—Town in Manipur State, Bengal; distant north-west from Manipur twenty-six miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $93^{\circ} 42'$.

CHENGUR.—Town in Bhután State; distant north from Goálpára eighty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $90^{\circ} 31'$.

CHENNAGIRI.—See CHANNAGIRI.

CHENNAPUTTEN (CHINAPATAM).—Town (with fort) in Mysore State; Chennaputten is distant north-west from Seringapatam thirty-eight miles. Lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

CHENNUMPULLI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; forty-eight miles east of Bellary, forty-eight miles south-west of Karnúl. Lat. $15^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

CHENNUR.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; on the route from Cuddapah to Haidarábád, five miles north of the former. Lat. $14^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$.

CHEPAL.—Fort in Jubbal State, Punjab; on a ledge of land projecting from the south-eastern declivity of a mountain extending from the Chaur to the Wartu peak. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

CHEPAUK.—Part of Madras City.

CHERA (KERALA).—Ancient name of the southern division of Dravida, the present Madras Presidency.

CHERAJOLI.—Town in Darrang district, Assam; on the route from Darrang to Bishnath, twenty-nine miles north-east of Darrang. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $92^{\circ} 27'$.

CHERAKAL.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 54'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1871), 7579. Pop. of taluk (1871), 257,377.

CHERALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 234.

CHERAND.—Village on the Ganges, in Sáran district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43' 41''$, long. $84^{\circ} 52' 10''$.

CHERANDETTI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 159.

CHERANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 595.

CHERAT.—Hill station in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 50'$, long. $72^{\circ} 1'$; height, 4500 feet.

CHERCHANPUR.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; distant south-east from Nágpur 100 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 39'$.

CHERGAON.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the right bank of the Pábur. Elevation above the sea, 5985 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

CHERGAON (THOLANG).—Town in Bashahr State, Punjab; near the right bank of the Sutlej, and on a small stream flowing into it. Elevation above the sea, 7300 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

CHERPALCHERI (CHERPELCHERRY).—Town in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 53'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 4266.

CHERRA.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 8060.

CHERRA PUNJEE.—See CHÁRÁPUNJI.

CHETERAUN.—Mountain in Sirmúr State, Punjab; between the Tons and Girí, and about two miles from the left bank of the latter. Elevation above the sea, 7048 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$.

CHETGANJ.—Tháná in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 28,456.

CHECHKUL.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; in the upper extremity of the valley of the Buspa, and on the right bank of the river of that name. Chetkul is at the elevation of 11,480 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

CHECPAT.—Part of Madras town.

CHECPOLL.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; on the route from Dharapuram to Pollachi, eleven miles west of the former. Lat. $10^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$.

CHECPAPORE.—See CHATRAPUR.

CHECPERPUR.—See CHATRAPUR.

CHECPOLLIAM.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; on the route from Coimbatore to Dindigal, nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $10^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

CHECPULWANO.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant south-west from Jodhpur 140 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $71^{\circ} 37'$.

CHECPYAI.—Village in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1871), 8018.

CHECPAIR.—River in Cuddapah district, Madras; falls into the Pennar.

CHECPAIR.—River of North Arcot and Chengalpat districts, Madras; falls into the Pálár in Chengalpat district, in lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

CHHABRAMAU.—Part of Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.

CHHAGALNAIA.—Tháná in Noákhálí district, Bengal. Area, 131 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,278.

CHHAGAN GOBRA.—Village in Athgarh State, Orissa, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$, long. $85^{\circ} 51'$.

CHHALAPAK.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal.

CHHALIAR.—State in the Rewa Kántha Agency, Bombay. Area, 9 sq. miles. The chief pays a tribute of £340 per annum to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

CHHANCHIA MIRGANJ.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal.

CHHANUYA.—River (with port of same name at its mouth) in Balasor district, Orissa, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 32' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 6' 21''$.

CHHAJLAIT.—Tháná in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,458.

CHHAPIA.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 57,780.

CHHATA.—Tahsíl in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 84,598. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 26,537.

CHHATAK.—Village in Sylhet district, Assam; thirty-five miles from Sylhet, on the left bank of the Surmá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2' 10''$, long. $91^{\circ} 42' 20''$.

CHHATARPUR.—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; south of Hamírpur district, between lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$ — $25^{\circ} 16'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 37'$ — $80^{\circ} 28'$. Area, 1240 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 164,369. The Rájá, who has a salute of 11 guns, maintains a force of 62 horse, and 1178 infantry and police, with 32 guns and 38 gunners.

CHHATARPUR.—Chief town of the State of the same name, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; in lat. $24^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1881), 13,474.

CHHATARPUR.—Tháná in Lohárdagá district, Bengal. Area, 364 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 36,591.

CHHATER.—Chiefship in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3161.

CHHATISGARH.—Division or Commissionership of the Central Provinces; comprising the Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur districts, *q.v.* Between lat. $20^{\circ} 1' - 22^{\circ} 33' 30''$, and long. $80^{\circ} 28' - 84^{\circ} 24'$. The area of the division is 24,204 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3,115,997; if the Native States be included, the figures would be 39,761 and 4,612,705.

CHHATNAI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 9501.

CHHATTA.—Thána in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 30,757.

CHHATUA.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 35' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 5402.

CHHAUNI.—Thána in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 93,201.

CHHIANAVE.—Pargana in Mirzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 72,345.

CHHIBRAMAU.—Part of Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Area, 243 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 171,546.

CHHIBRAMAU.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 7990. Also thána. Pop. (1881), 64,435. And pargana. Pop. (1881), 64,457.

CHHINDWARA.—District in the Narbada division, Central Provinces; between lat. $21^{\circ} 28' - 22^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 57' - 79^{\circ} 37'$. Bounded on the north and north-west by Narsinhpur and Hoshangábád, on the east by Seoni, on the south by Nágpur, on the south-west by Berar, and on the west by Betul. Area, 3915 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 372,899. The chief hills are the Sátapura range; the chief river is the Kanhán. The towns are Chhindwára (the capital), Lodikhera, and Pandhurna. The district is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and Assistants.

CHHINDWARA.—Northern Revenue Subdivision or tahsil in the district of the same name, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 262,090. Area, 2827 sq. miles.

CHHINDWARA.—Town and capital of the Chhindwára district. Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 3' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1881), 8220.

CHHIPIA.—Village in Gondá district, Oudh. Lat. $22^{\circ} 3' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$. Contains a temple erected in honour of a celebrated Vishnuite religious reformer, to which pilgrims from all parts of India resort.

CHHOLA.—Mountain-range in the Himálayas, between Sikkim and Bhután.

CHHOTA BHAGIRATHI.—River of Maldah district, Bengal; branch of the Ganges.

CHHOTA NAGPUR.—See CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR.

CHHOTA SINCHULA.—Hill in the Sinchulá range, Jalpaiguri district, Bengal. Elevation, 5695 feet above sea-level.

CHHOTA UDAIPUR.—State (with capital of same name) in Rewa Kántha Agency, Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 2' - 22^{\circ} 32'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 47' - 74^{\circ} 20'$. Bounded on the north by Báriya State, on the east by Ali Rájpur State, on the south by the Sánkheri Mewás States, and on the west by Baroda State. Area, about 873 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,218. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of nine guns, maintains a force of 320 men. An annual tribute of £1050 is payable to the Gáckwár of Baroda. The capital is situate in lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$.

CHHUIKHADAN.—See KONDKA.

CHHURI.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 16,088. Area, 320 sq. miles.

CHIAPUT.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $68^{\circ} 20'$.

CHIARAH.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; twenty-one miles south-west of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$, long. $87^{\circ} 6'$.

CHIBU.—Pargana in Banda district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 74,622.

CHICACOLE.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Ganjám District, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 17' 25''$, long. $83^{\circ} 56' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 16,355. Pop. of taluk (1871), 169,094.

CHICACOLE.—River in Madras. See LÁNGULIYÁ.

CHICHAKOTTA.—Town in Bhután State; distant south-east from Dárjiling eighty-one miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $89^{\circ} 30'$.

CHICHALI.—See MÁIDÁNI.

CHICHAWUTNI.—Town in Multán district, Punjab; on the left bank of the Rávi river, seventy-two miles north-east of the town of Multán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, long. $72^{\circ} 39'$.

CHICHERAULI.—Town in Saháranpur district, Punjab; on the route from Saháranpur to Sabáthu, and twenty-seven miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta 981 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 35'$.

CHICHERRI.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; on the route from Pálámau to Chaibása, thirty miles south of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $84^{\circ} 12'$.

CHICHGARH.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 9954. Area, 237 sq. miles.

CHICHOLI (SAULIGARA).—Town in Betul district, Central Provinces; twenty-two miles north-west of Betul, fifty miles south of Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

CHICKA MALLINHULLI.—Town in Mysore State; distant north from Chitaldrug twenty-one miles. Lat. $14^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 34'$.

CHICKLI.—See CHIKHLI.

CHICKLI (CHIKHLI).—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-east from Jálna forty-two miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

CHICKMUGLUR.—See CHIKMAGALUR.

CHICKNAIGHULLI (CHICA NAYAKANA HULLI, CHIKNAYAKANHALLI).—Town (in taluk of same name) in Mysore State; distant from Bangalore, north-west, seventy-three miles; from Seringapatam, north, sixty-nine miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1871), 4504. Area of taluk, 455 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 56,882.

CHICKRAULI.—See CHICHERAULI.

CHICLI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 388.

CHIDAMBARAM.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in South Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 24' 9''$, long. $79^{\circ} 44' 7''$. Pop. (1881), 19,837. Chidambaram is held in the highest veneration for its temples, which are esteemed the most perfect specimens of artistic building in Southern India. In December a great fair is held, attended by upwards of 80,000 pilgrims and traders. Area of taluk, 393 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 239,133.

CHIHUN.—Town in Tanna (Tháná) district, Bombay; on the sea-coast, sixty-three miles north of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 53'$, long. $72^{\circ} 43'$.

CHIK DEVARAJ SAGAR.—See CHUNCHANKATTE.

CHIKAKOL.—See CHICACOLE.

CHIKALDA.—Village in Ellichpur district, Berar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$; 3777 feet above sea-level.

CHIKATI.—State (with capital of same name) in Ganjám district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 40,684.

CHIKBALLAPUR.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Mysore State. Lat. $13^{\circ} 26' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 46' 21''$. Pop. (1871), 9882. Area of taluk, 379 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 69,177.

CHIKHLI.—State in Khándesh district, Bombay. Pop. (1875) about 701.

CHIKHLI.—Taluk in Baldána district, Central Provinces. Area, 1009 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 140,011.

CHIKIGARH.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; distant east from Bhopál forty-eight miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

CHIKKAALAVARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 37.

CHIKKABANDARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 233.

CHIKKABBUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 63.

CHIKKABETTAKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 189.

CHIKKAKOLATTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 116.

CHIKKAKUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 77.

CHIKKAMUNDUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 429.

CHIKKANAGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 23.

CHIKKANAYAKANHOSALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 52.

CHIKKARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 16.

CHIKKATELLUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 170.

CHIKKATTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 84.

CHIKLI.—Chiefship in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, four sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1237.

CHIKLI.—Subdivision in Surat district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 60,147.

CHIKLI.—See CHIKHLI.

CHIKMAGALUR.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Mysore State. Lat. $13^{\circ} 18' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 49' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 2027. Area of taluk, 412 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 110,105.

CHIKNAYAKANHALLI.—See CHICKNAIGHULLI.

CHIKORI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Belgaum district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 26'$, long. $74^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1872), 6184. Area of subdivision, 840 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 245,614.

CHIKTIABAR.—State in Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 415.

CHIKULDI.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; distant south from Bhopál thirty three miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

CHIKULWAHUL.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; on the route from Násik to Dhuliá, twenty-two miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$, long. $74^{\circ} 36'$.

CHILA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jáisalmír to Nasirábád, and 184 miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $72^{\circ} 35'$.

CHILAKULLNERP.—Town in Mysore State; distant north-east from Bangalore fifty-eight miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

CHILBULÁ.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Rewah, and thirty-six miles south-east of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$.

CHILHIA.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 98,742.

CHILIANWALA.—Village in Guzerat district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 39' 46''$, long. $73^{\circ} 38' 52''$; the site of a battle (13 January, 1849) in the Second Sikh War.

CHILKA.—An extensive lake dividing the district of Ganjám, in Madras, from that of Purí, in Bengal. It is forty-four miles in length from north-east to south-west, and fifteen in breadth, and bounded towards the east and south by a narrow strip of sand, and on the north-west by the mountains which extend from the Mahánadi to the Godávári; it receives the waters of one branch of the Mahánadi, and communicates with the sea by a very narrow and deep outlet, in lat. $19^{\circ} 42'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$. The lake is studded with several islands, and its waters are salt and shallow.

CHILKALURPADU.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; twenty-three miles south-west of Gantur, forty-one miles north of Ongole. Lat. $16^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

CHILKANA.—Town (ruined) in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Saháranpur to Sádhaurá, and ten miles north-west of the former. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1000 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$.

CHILKANA.—Tháná in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 39,183.

CHILKAURI.—Town in Sunth State, Rewa Kántha Agency, Bombay; distant from Ahmedábád, north-east, ninety-seven miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 2'$.

CHILKIA.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the northern frontier towards Kumáun, situate in the Dikkali Pass, or gorge by which the river Kosila flows to the plain. Elevation above the sea, 1076 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

CHILKIA.—Pargana in Kumaún district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 314.

CHILKORE.—Town in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; on the route from Bhágálpur to Calcutta, fourteen miles south of the former. Lat. 25° , long. $86^{\circ} 57'$.

CHILLAHTARA.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehpur to Bándá, and twenty-two miles north-west of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Jumna, here crossed by ferry. The river Ken empties itself into the Jumna on the right side, immediately above the town. Distant north-west from Allahábád, 105 miles, from Calcutta, 600. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$.

CHILLAKAR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; on the route from Madras to Nellore, twenty-one miles south west of the latter. Lat. $14^{\circ} 8'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

CHILLAPAR.—Pargana in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 70,272.

CHILLERA (CHULERA).—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Delhi, and twelve miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$.

CHILLIANWALLA.—See CHILIANWÁLA.

CHILLU CHUNGI.—Town in Ráwalpindi district, Punjab; on the route from Jhelum to Attock, eight miles west of the town of Ráwalpindi. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$.

CHILMARI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; thirty-six miles south-east of the town of Rangpur. It is situate on the right or west bank of the Brahmaputra. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27' 20''$, long. $89^{\circ} 48' 50''$.

CHIMALI.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Bhágirathi. Elevation above the sea, 2942 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

CHIMARI.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; on the route from Dísá to Rájkot, forty miles north west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 19'$, long. $72^{\circ} 4'$.

CHIMMAPUDI.—Town in Haidarábád State, distant east from Haidarábád, 116 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 22'$, long. $80^{\circ} 18'$.

CHIMPA.—Town in Bhután State; distant north-east from Dárjiling eighty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, long. $89^{\circ} 26'$.

CHIMULGA.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; on the left bank of the Kistná river, thirty miles south of Bijápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$.

CHIMUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Chánda district, Central Provinces; distant south from Nágpur forty-nine miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$. Area of pargana, 416 sq. miles.

CHIN AMMAPETTA.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; twenty-nine miles north of Ellore, sixty miles west of Rajamahendri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.

CHINA BUKIR.—The name given to one of the rivers forming the delta of the Irawadi; it falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. $16^{\circ} 19'$, long. $96^{\circ} 10'$.

CHINAB.—See CHENÁB.

CHINALGARH.—Village in Sírmúr State, Punjab; on the summit of a rock overhanging a feeder of the river Jalál. Lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

CHINAMANDEM.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1871), 5574.

CHINAT CHOKI.—Village in Lucknow district, Oudh; on the route from Gorakhpur to Lucknow, seven miles east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $81^{\circ} 2'$.

CHINCHIMULLA.—Part of Banaganapalli, Madras; *q.v.*

CHINCHINIM.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 8351.

CHINCHLI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; on the right bank of the river Kistna, fifty-two miles north-east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 53'$.

CHINCHLI.—See DANG STATES.

CHINDGUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; north-east from Haidarábád 150 miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 33'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

CHINDWARA.—See CHHINDWÁRA.

CHINEANI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the southern slope of the Himálaya. It is situate on a feeder of the Chenáb. Chineani is in lat. $33^{\circ} 5'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

CHINEPUR.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; distant south-east from Bhopál fifty-two miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

CHINGLEPUT.—See CHENGALPAT.

CHINGONG.—Town in Jhānsi district, N.W.P.; nineteen miles south-east from Jhānsi, and sixty miles south-east from Gwalior. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

CHINI.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; about a mile from the right bank of the Sutlej. It is situate in a slight depression on the southern slope of a lofty mountain, down which numerous rills flow and, watering the soil, discharge themselves into the Sutlej, which runs about 1500 feet below the village. Elevation above the sea, 9085 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

CHINIALI.—See CHIMÁLI.

CHINIOT.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Jhang district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 43' 32''$, long. $73^{\circ} 0' 59''$. Pop. (1881), 10,731. Area of tahsíl, 2149 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 128,241.

CHINNA HURRI.—River of Mysore State and Bellary district, Madras; flows in a north-easterly direction through Mysore and Bellary, and falls into the Haggari, a feeder of the Tungabhadra, in lat. $14^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

CHINNA SALEM.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; on the route from Salem to Cuddalore, fifty miles east of the former. Lat. $11^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

CHINNAMALAIPUR.—Hill in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $84^{\circ} 6'$. 1615 feet high.

CHINNENAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

CHINNUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant from Haidarábád, north-east, 136 miles; Madras, north, 410. Lat. $18^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$

CHINRAIAN DRUG.—Town in Mysore State; distant north from Bangalore fifty miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

CHINRAIPATAM.—Town in Mysore State; distant from Seringapatam, north-west, thirty-eight miles. Lat. $12^{\circ} 54'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$.

CHINSDA.—Village in Nagar Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 405.

CHINSPARA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 257.

CHINSURA (CHINSURAH).—Town in Húglí district, Bengal; on the right bank of the river Húglí. Chinsura is included within the Húglí municipality, the joint population (1881) being 81,177. It was ceded by the Dutch in 1825. Distance from Calcutta, north, twenty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$.

CHINTADRAPET.—Part of Madras City.

CHINTAKUNTA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; on the route from Cuddapah to Bellary, thirty-six miles north-west of the former. Lat. $14^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

CHINTALAPUDY.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; on the route from Ellore to Kummummett, twenty-three miles north of the former. Lat. $17^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 5'$.

CHINTALNAR.—State in Bastar State, Central Provinces. Area, 480 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9065.

CHINTAMAN.—Tháná in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Area, 160 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 52,058.

CHINTAMANI-PET (CHINTOMNIPETT).—Town in Mysore State; distant north-east from Bangalore forty-three miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 24' 20''$, long. $78^{\circ} 5' 45''$. Pop. (1871), 4208.

CHINTAMUN.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; on the route from Dinájpur to Bogra, twenty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $88^{\circ} 56'$.

CHINTAPILLI.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; on the right bank of the Kistna, thirty-five miles north-west of Gantúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 43'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$.

CHINTOLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north from Mudgul forty-nine miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$.

CHINTOMNIPETT.—See CHINTAMANI-PET.

CHINTPURNI.—Mountains in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab.

CHIOMOK.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; eighty-eight miles south-west from Srinagar, and twenty-eight miles north-east from Jhelum. Lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

CHIPLUN.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; on the route from Kolhapur to Bombay, 108 miles south-east of the latter. Pop. (1881), 12,065. Lat. $17^{\circ} 31' 25''$, long. $73^{\circ} 33' 50''$. Area of subdivision, 670 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 168,921.

CHIPURAPILLE (CHIPURUPALLE).—Town (in taluk of same name) in Vizagapatam district, Madras; on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, sixteen miles south-west of Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 34'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. of taluk (1871), 204,382.

CHIR Aidungori.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; fifty-eight miles south-east of Jabalpur, fifty-eight north-east of Seoni. Lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$.

CHIRAKA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; distant north-west from Bhuj twenty-seven miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $69^{\circ} 25'$.

CHIRANG DWAR.—Part of the Eastern Dwárs, in Goálpára district, Assam. Area, 495 sq. miles. Pop. (1870), 756

CHIRAWA.—Town in Jáipur State Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5489.

CHIRELA.—Town in Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 58' 20''$, long. $80^{\circ} 4' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 9061.

CHIRGONG (CHURGAON, CHIRGAON).—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Guná, 81 miles south-west of the former, and 124 north-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1872), 3355. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 25,983.

CHIRIAKOT.—Pargana in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,557. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 78,940.

CHIRING.—Village (and small fort) in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Pindur, a considerable feeder of the Alaknanda, forty miles north-west of Almora fort, thirty-nine east of Srinagar. Lat. $30^{\circ} 7'$, long. $79^{\circ} 28'$.

CHIRKANWAN.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; twenty-three miles west of Gayá, nineteen miles north-west of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$, long. $84^{\circ} 41'$.

CHIRKHARI.—See CHARKHÁRI.

CHIRNER.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay.

CHIRRA PUNJI.—See CHÁRÁPUNJÍ.

CHIRTAUL.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

CHIRTRORI.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; distant east from Bhuj fifty-eight miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$, long. $70^{\circ} 36'$.

CHIRUNG.—Town in Bhután State; distant east from Dárjiling, 100 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $83^{\circ} 56'$.

CHIRWAKKUM.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; on the route from Trichinopoli to Arcot, fifty-two miles north of the former. Lat. $11^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

CHIT.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; seventeen miles south-west of the city of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

CHIT (BARAGAON).—Town in Gházipur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45' 4''$, long. $84^{\circ} 2' 39''$. Pop. (1881), 10,847.

CHITA REWA.—River of Chhindwára and Narsinhpur districts, Central Provinces, falling into the Shakar.

CHITALDRUG.—District of the Nagar division, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 35'$ — $15^{\circ} 2'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 43'$ — $77^{\circ} 30'$. Area, 4871 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 376,310.

CHITALDRUG.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Mysore State; 126 miles north-west of Bangalore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$. Pop. (1871), 5812. Area of taluk, 663 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 80,777.

CHITALMARI.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal; on the river Madhumatí. The site of an annual fair held at the end of March, lasting six days, and attended by about 4000 people daily.

CHITANG.—River of Umballa and Karnál districts, Punjab; is diverted into the Hissár branch of the Western Jumna Canal.

CHITAPUR.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; fifty-two miles north from Lucknow, and sixty-nine miles east from Fatehgarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

CHITARKOT (CHITRAKOTE, CHATARKOT).—Town in Banda district, N.W.P.; pilgrimage resort on the river Paisuni, fifty miles south-east of the town of Banda. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$. There are two fairs held annually in this town, at which upwards of 15,000 persons are present.

CHITARTALA.—River $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, of Cuttack district, Orissa, Bengal; branch of the Mahánadi, falling again into the Mahánadi estuary.

CHITEA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Sítápur, and thirty-seven miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

CHITIALLA.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant south-east from Haidarábád eighty miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

CHITKARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 16.

CHITMAPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Máinpuri, and twenty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$.

CHITOR.—Town in Cochin State, Madras; distant from Cochin, north-east, sixty-two miles. Lat. $10^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

CHITOR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 6931.

CHITPORE.—Suburb of Calcutta, Bengal. Area, 1011 acres. Pop. (1881), 17,524.

CHITRA.—River of Jessor district, Bengal. It is scarcely navigable for the greater part of the year.

CHITRAKOTE.—See CHITARKOT.

CHITRAKUTAM.—Town in Jáipur State, Madras; distant twenty-five miles south from Jáipur, and eighty miles north-west from Vizianagram. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 24'$.

CHITRAVATI.—River of Mysore State, and Bellary and Cuddapah districts, Madras.

CHITRAWAO.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pays tribute of £49 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and about £4 to Junágarh.

CHITRIYA.—Town in Nepál State; distant east from Khatmandu, 101 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $86^{\circ} 56'$.

CHITTA.—Village in Jaunsar district, N.W.P.; in the hilly tract on the right of the Jumna, and four miles west of that river. Lat. $30^{\circ} 37'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

CHITTAGONG.—Division of Bengal; containing the districts of Chittagong, Noákháli, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Area, 12,118 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3,574,048.

CHITTAGONG.—District of the Chittagong division, Bengal; between lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$ — $22^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $91^{\circ} 30'$ — $92^{\circ} 25'$. Area, 2567 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,132,341. Bounded on the north-west and north by the Phení river; on the east by the Chittagong Hill Tracts and British Burma; on the south by the Náf river; and on the west by the sea. The chief rivers are the Karnaphuli and the Sangu; there are several hill-ranges, of which that of Sitákund is the most important. The chief towns are Chittagong and Cox's Bazar.

CHITTAGONG.—Subdivision (in district of same name) in Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$ — $22^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $91^{\circ} 30'$ — $92^{\circ} 14' 45''$. Area, 1630 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 970,993. Also tháná. Area, 53 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,152.

CHITTAGONG (ISLAMABAD).—The capital of Chittagong district, Bengal; an important port, in lat. $22^{\circ} 21' 3''$, long. $91^{\circ} 52' 44''$. Pop. (1881), 20,969. Situated on the Karnaphulí river, about twelve miles from its mouth. Formerly a place of considerable trade, having been named in consequence by the Portuguese "Porto Grando."

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.—District in the Chittagong Division, Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 13'$ — $23^{\circ} 47'$, and long. $91^{\circ} 46'$ — $92^{\circ} 49'$. Area, 5419 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 101,597. Bounded on the north by Hill Tipperah State, on the east by wild hill-ranges, on the west by Chittagong district, and on the south by British Burma. The chief rivers of the district are the Phení, the Karnaphulí, the Sangu, and the Mátámurí; the chief mountains are the Tyambang and the Basítang ranges. The largest towns are Rángámátí, the capital, and Bandárban. During recent years there have been numerous serious raids in this locality, some of which necessitated the despatch of punitive military expeditions.

CHITTA PAHAR.—Mountains in Ráwalpindi district, Punjab.

CHITTAIR.—See CHITRAVATI.

CHITTAPET.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; on the route from Arcot to Cuddalore, thirty miles south of the former. Lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$.

CHITTAVAL.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situate forty miles south-east from Cuddapah, forty-six miles south-west of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 10'$, long. $79^{\circ} 24'$.

CHITTIVALASA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; lat. $17^{\circ} 56' 20''$, long. $83^{\circ} 29' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 1477. Contains a large jute factory.

CHITTIVALASA (BIMLIPATAM).—River, fifty-eight miles in length, in Vizagapatam district, Madras; rising in lat. $18^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 6'$, falling into the sea at Bimlipatam.

CHITTLEDRUG.—See CHITALDRUG.

CHITTOR (CHITTORGARH).—Town, with ancient fortress of great renown, in Udáipur State, Rájputána; it contains several Hindu temples, amongst the number the celebrated "Pillar of Victory," erected in 1439, to commemorate a victory gained over the combined armies of Málwá and Guzerat, by Rána Kumbo, who reigned in Mewár from 1418 to 1468. Distance direct from Nímach, north-west, 30 miles; Nasrábád, south, 100; Agra, south-west, 270; Mhow, north-west, 175. Lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $74^{\circ} 41'$.

CHITTRA.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; distant from Hazáribágh, north-west, thirty-two miles; from Calcutta, north-west, by Hazáribágh, 250. Lat. $24^{\circ} 13'$, long. $84^{\circ} 57'$.

CHITTRAVUTTI.—See CHITRÁVATI.

CHITTUNG.—See CHITANG.

CHITTUR.—See CHITOR.

CHITTUR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in North Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 13' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 8' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 5809. Pop. of taluk (1871), 213,045.

CHITTUR.—Town in Cochin State, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 42' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1875), 11,103.

CHITUL.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; distant from Ahmedábád, south-west, 130 miles; Bombay, north-west, 220. Lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $71^{\circ} 14'$.

CHITWADI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47' 16''$. Pop. (1871), 3116.

CHITWAIL.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 10' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 24' 29''$. Pop. (1871), 3447.

CHOBALINGAPURAM.—Town in Madura district, Madras; twenty-nine miles south of Madura, fifty-one miles west of Rámnád. Lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

CHOBANA.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; thirty miles south-east of Leiah, thirty-four miles north of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

CHOBARI.—State in North Káthiáwár, Bombay. Paying an annual tribute of £15 to the British Government, and £4 10s. to Junágarh.

CHOBKE-SERAI.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, and twenty-six miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 10'$.

CHOBIPUR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and sixteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

CHOCHUKPUR.—Village in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; on the left

bank of the Ganges, twenty-six miles south-west of Gházipur by water, ten by land; 625 north-west of Calcutta by water. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 23'$.

CHODHON.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Jodhpur to Ajmere, and twenty-seven east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $73^{\circ} 33'$.

CHOGDA.—See CHÁGDÁH.

CHOHAGAON.—Town in Nepál State; distant south-west from Khatmandu twenty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $85^{\circ} 1'$.

CHOILNA.—Town in Baroda State, situated in Káthiáwár; distant south from Rájkot ninety miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

CHOK.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Paying a yearly tribute of £39 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £2 6s. to Junágarh. Area, 103 sq. miles.

CHOKA.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; twenty miles south-west from Ságár, forty-five miles north-east of Bhílsa. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

CHOKAHATU.—Village in Lohárdagá district, Bengal. The word Chokahátu means "Place of Mourning," a name given to this spot from the large burial-ground of seven acres which it contains.

CHOKAMPATTI.—State in Tinneveli district, Madras; between lat. $8^{\circ} 58'$ — $9^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 23'$ — $77^{\circ} 32'$. The capital is of the same name. Lat. $90^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 5371.

CHOKHUN.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; eight miles south-east of Almora, sixty-two miles north of Pilibhít. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

CHOLA.—The ancient division of Dravida, or land of the Tamils, north of the Káveri.

CHOLAPUR.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 63,049.

CHOLAWARUM.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; on the left bank of the river Kistna, twenty miles south-west of Masulipatam. Lat. $15^{\circ} 59'$, long. 81° .

CHOLUH (CHOLA).—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Delhi, and thirty-seven miles north-west of the former. Station on the East Indian Railway. Pop. (1872), 1157. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

CHOMUA.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and fifteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

CHONDA.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; eighteen miles north-west of the fort of Gwalior. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. 78° . Celebrated as the scene of a British victory over the Marhattas on 29 December, 1843.

CHONGBA PASS.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; near the north-eastern boundary of the district of Kunáwár, over a ridge rising on its eastern side with a gentle acclivity; and on its western, sloping down to the left bank of the Li, or river of Spiti. Elevation above the sea, 11,900 feet. Lat. 32° , long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

CHOPALLA.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated on the route from Jhelum to Pind Dádan Khán, eight miles south-west of the former. Lat. $32^{\circ} 57'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

CHOPAN.—Tháná in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,428.
CHOPE.—Village (with coalfield) in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; about eight miles from Hazáribágh.

CHOPDEM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 267.

CHOPRA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay; lat. $21^{\circ} 15' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 20' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 13,932. Area of subdivision, 368 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,835.

CHOPRA TAKIA.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Karnál, and twenty-seven miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$.

CHOPRAKOT.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; thirty miles south-east from Srínagar, thirty-nine miles north-west of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 14'$.

CHORA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5061.

CHORANDA.—District in Baroda State. Area, 226 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 61,805.

CHORANGLA.—State of Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £9 10s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $3\frac{3}{4}$ sq. miles.

CHORAO.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2504.

CHORASI.—Subdivision in Surat district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 44,764.

CHORAUNDEM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 302.

CHORE.—Town in Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Haidarábád to Jáisalmír, ninety miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $69^{\circ} 55'$.

CHORIA.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 320 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 56,220.

CHORLA.—River of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; rises in the Kirthar range of mountains, about lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $67^{\circ} 50'$. It has a course generally northerly of about thirty-five miles, and is lost in the arid tract west of Sehwan, in lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $67^{\circ} 45'$.

CHORPA.—Tháná in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 356 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 70,437.

CHORWAUR.—Town in Baroda State, Bombay. Distant from Ahmedábád, south-west, 210 miles; Baroda, south-west, 215. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $70^{\circ} 16'$.

CHOTA BHOWANI.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Nímach, and 11 miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 7'$.

CHOTA BULLEA.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal; on the route from Monghyr to Chapra, ten miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $86^{\circ} 22'$.

CHOTADEKOTE.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab; situated ten miles from the west or right bank of the Indus, thirteen miles south of the town of Derá Ghází Khán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $70^{\circ} 49'$.

CHOTA KALLI SIND (CHHOTA KALI SIND).—River of Dewás and Gwalior States, Central India Agency, and of Jhalawar State, Rájputána; falls into the Chambal on the right side, in lat. $23^{\circ} 59'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

CHOTA NAGPUR.—See **CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR.**

CHOTA OODEPOOR.—See **CHHOTA UDÁIPUR.**

CHOTA ORAMPAD.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; on the route from Cuddapah to Madras, forty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. $14^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

CHOTA SERAI.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Agra to Gwalior fort, forty miles south of former, thirty-one north-west of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

CHOTI.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situated thirty-eight miles south-west of Derá Ghází Khán, sixty-five miles north of the town of Mithánkot. Lat. $29^{\circ} 50' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1868), 7300.

CHOTILA (CHOTEYLA).—State and village in North Káthiáwár, Bombay; distant from Ahmedábád, south-west, 100 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $71^{\circ} 11'$. Area, 367 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 20,129. The chief pays an annual tribute of £65 to the British Government, and £22 to Junágarh.

CHOTUN.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; distant south-west from Jodhpur 141 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $71^{\circ} 3'$.

CHOUR.—See **CHAUR.**

CHOWGHAT.—See **CHAUGHÁT.**

CHOWKA.—See **CHAUKA.**

CHOWKAAD (CHAUGAT).—See **CHAUGHÁT.**

CHOWREGURH.—See **CHAURÁGARH.**

CHOWSA (CHOUNSA).—See **CHAUSA.**

CHOWUL (CHAUL).—Town and seaport in Tanna district, Bombay; twenty-three miles south of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 34'$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$.

CHÓYAH NUDDI.—River of Umballa district and Patiála and Nabha States, Punjab; rising in lat. $30^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$, and flowing in a south-westerly direction for seventy miles, becomes absorbed in Patiála, about lat. $30^{\circ} 4'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

CHRIAKOT (CHERIAKOT).—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Azamgarh to Gházípur, twenty miles south-east of the former, twenty-four north-west of the latter, forty-five north-east of Benares, and in lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $83^{\circ} 24'$.

CHUADANGA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Nadiyá district, Bengal; on the left bank of the river Churni. Lat. $23^{\circ} 38' 45''$, long. $88^{\circ} 53' 55''$. Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway. Area of subdivision, 437 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 254,295. Also tháná. Area, 33 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 21,818.

CHUASI.—Town in Suket State, Punjab; twenty-eight miles south-east of Suket, and twenty miles north-east from Simla. Lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

CHUBRAMAU.—See **CHABRÁMAU.**

CHUCH.—See **CHACH.**

CHUCHANA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £32 to the British Government.

CHUCK.—See **CHAK.**

CHUCKERIA.—See **CHAKIRIÁ.**

CHUDA.—State in Kathiáwár, Bombay. Area, 78 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 13,496.

CHUDASAR.—State in Rewa Kanthá. Area, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles.

CHUHKOWAL.—See CHAKWÁL.

CHUHURPUR.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and eleven miles north-west of the former. Lat. 28° , long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

CHUKA.—Town in Bhután State; distant east from Dárjiling sixty-eight miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $89^{\circ} 23'$.

CHUKANIPARA.—Town in Kámrup district, Assam; thirty-four miles south-east of Goálpára, forty-five miles south-west of Gauháti. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $91^{\circ} 5'$.

CHUKUN.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; on the route from Poona to Naráyangaon, twenty miles north of the former. Lat. $18^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 51'$.

CHULAISUR.—Village in Agra district; on the route from the city of Agra to Máinpuri, and seven miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

CHULALA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £97 to the British Government, and £8 to Junagarh.

CHULERA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and twenty-eight miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

CHULERA.—See CHILLERA.

CHULGULLI.—Town in Sargujá State, Bengal; twenty-three miles north-east from Sargujá, and fifty-one miles south-west from Palámau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 28'$.

CHULIA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; on the route from Jabalpur to Sambalpur, twenty-two miles south of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

CHUMALARI.—A lofty peak in the snowy range of the Himálayas, having an elevation of 23,929 feet. Distant north-east from Dárjiling eighty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $89^{\circ} 19'$.

CHUMARPURA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and forty-two miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$.

CHUMATANG.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 205 miles south-east from Srínagar, and 173 north-east from Simla. Lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

CHUMBI.—Town in Thibet; lying between the north-western boundary of Bhután and the eastern boundary of Sikkim, distant north-east from Dárjiling fifty-three miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. 89° .

CHUMBUL RIVER.—See CHAMBAL.

CHUMKUR.—Village in Umballa district, Punjab; on the route from Rupar to Ludhiána, and seven miles south-west of the former place. It is situate on the western brow of a high bank, formerly apparently the left bank of the Sutlej, which now flows four miles farther north. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

CHUMMU.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Jodhpur, and forty-six miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 42'$.

CHUMMURIA.—Town in Kámrup district, Assam; thirty-nine miles east of Goálpára, thirty-four miles south-west of Gauháti. Lat. 26° , long. $91^{\circ} 11'$.

CHUMORA.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; near the right bank of the Rámanga (Eastern), and on the route from Almora to Serakot, thirty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

CHUMPAWUT.—See CHAMPAWAT.

CHUMUR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 136 miles north-east from Simla. Lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$.

CHUNAHULLI.—Town in Mysore State; distant north from Seringapatam fifty miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

CHUNÁPANI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Birm Deo to Chumpawut, and four miles north-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, 1500 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

CHUNAR (CHUNARGARH).—See CHANÁR.

CHUNCHANGIRI.—Hill in Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 1'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$. At its foot is held a religious gathering, called Gangádhareswara, at which 10,000 persons assemble, and which lasts fifteen days.

CHUNCHANKATTE.—Dam across the Káveri river in Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$. A festival is held every January near this dam, which is attended by 2000 people.

CHUNDERGHERRI.—See CHANDRAGIRI.

CHUNDERNAGORE.—CHANDARNAGAR.

CHUNDERPUR.—See CHANDRAPUR.

CHUNGA.—Village in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; on the route from Sabzalkot to Shikárpur, and sixty miles south-west of the former place. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $69^{\circ} 4'$.

CHUNHURUH.—See CHILLERA.

CHUNIAN.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Lahore district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 8122. Area of tahsíl, 1227 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 202,061.

CHUNNI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; eleven miles south-west from Jammu, and nineteen miles north-east from Siálkot. Lat. $32^{\circ} 37'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

CHUPPRA.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána; situated in an outlying portion, in Málwá, on the route from Násrábád to Ságar, 197 miles south-east of former, 153 north-west of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

CHUPPUGHATI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Etáwah, and seventy-four miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$.

CHUPRA.—See CHAPRÁ.

CHUPROULI.—See CHAPRAULI.

CHUPROWA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Sitápur, and forty miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

CHURA.—State (with capital of same name) in Káthiáwár, Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 23'$ — $22^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 37'$ — $71^{\circ} 51'$. Area, 78 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 23,208. The chief (Thákur) maintains a military force of 135 men, and pays a yearly tribute of £714 to the British Government and the Nawáb of Junágarh. Lat. of capital, $22^{\circ} 29'$, long. $71^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1872), 13,793.

CHURAMAN.—Village in Dinájpur district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Mahánanda, in lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $88^{\circ} 9' 30''$.

CHURAMAN.—Town in Balasor district, Bengal; at the mouth of the Gammái river, and formerly an important port. Lat. $21^{\circ} 7' 50''$, long. $86^{\circ} 49' 16''$.

CHURARA.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,478.

CHURCH ROCKS (ST. JOHN'S ROCKS).—Four rocks off the coast of Amherst district, British Burma; distant about four leagues from the coast. The largest is upwards of sixteen feet high. They receive their name from the circumstance of the largest of the four, when viewed from a particular direction, very much resembling a country church. Lat. $17^{\circ} 28'$, long. $94^{\circ} 23'$.

CHURCHIN.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; a halting-place on the route from Almora to South-western Thibet, 156 miles north-east of Almora. The Chinese frontier is marked by a low wall, about a mile north of this place. Elevation of encampment, about 15,000 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

CHURCHODDEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 695.

CHURESAR.—State of Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying an annual tribute of £31 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. mile.

CHURGAON.—See CHIRGONG.

CHURHA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Sítápur, and eighteen miles east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

CHURHUT.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; distant east from Rewah, twenty-three miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

CHURIA.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; three miles from the right bank of the river Dámodar, twenty-three miles north-east of Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$, long. $85^{\circ} 7'$.

CHURKHARI.—See CHARKHÁRI.

CHURKHI.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 18,231.

CHURU.—Town in Bíkáner State, Rájputána. Lat. $28^{\circ} 19' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), about 10,666.

CHUTIA.—Village in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; near Ránchí. Lat. $23^{\circ} 21' 20''$, long. $85^{\circ} 23' 45''$. Supposed to have given the name to Chutiá Nágpur. In this village there is a temple containing two stone images of Rámá and Sítá, under the care of a resident Bráhman.

CHUTIA NAGPUR.—Division of Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 58' 30''$ — $24^{\circ} 48'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 22'$ — $87^{\circ} 15'$. Bounded on the north by the districts of Mírzápur, Sháhábád, and Gayá; on the east by Monghyr, the Santál Parganas, Bánkurá, and Midnapur; on the south by the Orissa Tributary States; and on the west by the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces, and the Independent State of Rewah. It comprises the districts of Hazáribágh, Lohárdaga, Singbhúm, Mánbhúm, and the seven States of Bonái, Chang Bhakár, Gangpur, Jáshpur, Koreá, Sargujá, and Udáipur, *q.v.* Area, 26,966 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4,225,989.

CHUTIA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY STATES.—Seven States in the Chutiá Nágpur division, Bengal; their names are given above. Area, 16,054 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 678,002. They are under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Chutiá Nágpur.

CHUTTERPORE.—See CHHATARPUR.

CHUTTRUM.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; on the route from Ponáni to Coimbatore, twenty miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $10^{\circ} 39'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

CICILLY.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; forty-five miles east of Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 54'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.

CIRCARS (THE FIVE NORTHERN).—An antiquated division of the presidency of Madras. The tract formerly comprised within the Circars lies between lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$ — $20^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$ — $85^{\circ} 20'$. Its sea-coast commences at Motapilli, in lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$, and holds a direction north-east for 450 miles, to the vicinity of Ganjám, and lat. $19^{\circ} 35'$, long. $85^{\circ} 20'$. Its greatest width is towards the south-west, where it extends about 100 miles in breadth inland, but in one part, towards the north-eastern extremity, the breadth is not more than eighteen miles. The Five Northern Circars were formerly Chicacole, Rajamahendri, Ellore, Condapilli, and Guntur; but the tract comprised within them is at present divided into the British districts lying along the coast, viz. Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Godávári, Kistna, and part of Nellore and Karnul: detailed accounts of which are given under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

CIRCULAR ROAD CANAL.—Canal in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; six miles in length. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$ — $22^{\circ} 36' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 24' 30''$ — $88^{\circ} 25' 15''$.

CIS-SUTLEJ TERRITORY (CIS-SUTLEJ STATES).—An old territorial name for that part of the Punjab which is on the Calcutta side of the river Sutlej; more particularly referring to the States of Patiála Jind and Nabha, and to the districts of Umballa, Ludhiána, Ferozpur, and Hissár.

CIVITAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; twenty-two miles north-east from Mudgul, and sixty-nine miles north from Ballari. Lat. $16^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

CLAIRALIA.—Town in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; thirty-six miles north of Bánkurá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$, long. $87^{\circ} 9'$.

CLARA.—One of the islands of the Mergui Archipelago, situate about thirty-six miles west of the mainland, off the coast of British Burma. Its centre is in lat. $10^{\circ} 54'$, long. $98^{\circ} 4'$.

CLOSEPET.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Mysore State; forty-five miles north-east from Seringapatam, and twenty-three miles south-west from Bangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1871), 5460. Area of taluk, 476 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 96,974.

COADLIPETTA.—Town in Mysore State; sixty miles north-west from Seringapatam, and seventy miles east from Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 48'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

COCANADA.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name), Godávári district, Madras; a port on the coast 545 miles south of Calcutta, and 315 north of Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 57'$, long. $82^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1881), 28,856. Also taluk. Pop. (1871), 66,944.

COCHIN.—State in Madras, so denominated from the town of the same name, formerly its capital, but now a British possession, and within the limits of the district of Malabar. That district bounds the Cochin ráj on the west, north, and north-east sides; a small portion at the

south-west angle is bounded by the Arabian Sea, and farther south is an isolated strip of territory of about thirty miles in length, bounded on the south-west by the same sea. On the south, and part of the east, Cochin is bounded by the territory of Travancore: it lies between lat. $9^{\circ} 48'$ — $10^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$ — $76^{\circ} 58'$. The area is 1361 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 600,278. A considerable portion of this rāj is mountainous, extending over the Western Gháts. The most striking physical feature of the country is furnished by the series of shallow lagoons, called backwaters, receiving the drainage of the numerous streams descending from the Western Gháts, and from this circumstance liable to rise enormously as these feeders swell, and to fall as they shrink or dry up. One of these feeders, the Alwai, has been known to rise nearly sixteen feet in twenty-four hours. This affects the backwater in the like degree, which sometimes continues swollen for months, but in the dry season shoals in many places to two feet, and even to six inches at the northern and southern extremities. The limits of the Cochin backwaters, distant north and south about 120 miles, pass considerably beyond the boundary of the state: the greatest breadth is about ten miles, but in some places the width is not more than a few hundred yards. The form is exceedingly irregular, branching into a great number of intricate and shallow channels, inclosing various low alluvial islands. The communication with the sea is at three points: one at the city of Cochin, another at Kodungalur or Cranganore, and a third at Chetuwaí or Chatwaí. Though in most places rather shallow, the backwater is navigable at all times from Cochin to Cranganore, and from Cochin to Aleppi, both for passage and cargo-boats. During the rains it is everywhere navigable for flat-bottomed boats; but for the conveyance of small merchandise, canoes drawing little water are preferred. The principal rivers are the Ponáni, the Tattamangalam, and the Karuvanur; the chief towns are Ernakollam (which is the capital) and Trichur. The chief, who has a salute of 17 guns, pays a yearly tribute of £20,000 to the British Government.

COCHIN.—Subdivision of the Cochin State, Madras.

COCHIN.—Town in Cochin State. Lat. $9^{\circ} 58' 7''$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1875), 13,775.

COCHIN.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Malabar district, Madras; formerly the capital of the State to which it gives name, a part of the town being still included within the limits of the State. Lat. $9^{\circ} 58' 7''$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1881), 15,698. Area of taluk, 1392 acres. Pop. (1871), 19,826.

COCOS (THE).—Islands in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. $14^{\circ} 10'$, long. $93^{\circ} 10'$. North of the Great Andaman, and south of Table Island. The larger of the two islands is called Great Coco, area about fourteen sq. miles; the smaller, called Little Coco, contains about two sq. miles.

CODAL.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 197.

CODDAR.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881) 115.

CODDARLA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 17.

CODDLY.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1526.

CODIEM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 68.

CODVOL.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 93.

CODYCONDA.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; 109 miles south-east of Bellary. Lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

COEL.—See KOIL.

COEL RIVER.—See BAITARANÍ.

COGLASS.—Town in Seoní district, Central Provinces; on the route from Nágpur to Jabalpur, sixty-eight miles south of the latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

COHUR.—Town in Sargujá State, Bengal; forty-nine miles north from the town of Sargujá, and seventy-two miles west from Pálamau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$, long. $82^{\circ} 52'$.

COILLE.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; twenty-three miles north-west of Darbhanga. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $85^{\circ} 43'$.

COIMBATORE.—District of Madras; between lat. $10^{\circ} 14'$ — $12^{\circ} 19'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 35'$ — $78^{\circ} 14'$. Area, 7842 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,657,690. Bounded on the north by Mysore State; on the east by Salem and Trichinopoli districts; on the west by Malabar district and Cochin State; and on the south by Madura district and Travancore State. The chief hills are the Nilgiris on the western side of the district, the Balirangam hills on the north, and on the southern side the Anamalai hills. The chief river is the Káveri (with its tributaries, the Bhaváni, Novil and Amrávati). The chief towns are Coimbatore, Anamalai and Aravakurichi. The administration is in the hands of a Collector-Magistrate and the usual Staff.

COIMBATORE.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Coimbatore district, Madras; on the Noyil river. Lat. $10^{\circ} 59' 41''$, long. $76^{\circ} 59' 46''$. A station on the Madras railway, 304 miles from Madras. Pop. (1881), 38,967. Ceded to the British in 1799. Area of taluk, 624 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 243,995.

COL.—Village in Canacona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1910.

COLA BERA.—See KOLÁBIRÁ.

COLABA.—See KOLÁBA.

COLADYNE RIVER.—See KÚLADAN.

COLAIR.—See KOLÁR.

COLAPORE.—See KOLHÁPUR.

COLEHAN.—See KOLHÁN.

COLEPET.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 667.

COLEROON.—River of Trichinopoli, South Arcot, and Tanjore districts, Madras. Northern branch of the Káveri; the bifurcation takes place at the Island of Srírangam. Its course is about ninety-four miles long, and it falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. $11^{\circ} 26'$. long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.

COLES.—See ORISSA.

COLGONG.—Town and municipality and railway station in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; on the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15' 55''$, long. $87^{\circ} 16' 51''$. Pop. (1881), 5672.

COLINGA.—Tháná in Calcutta, Bengal. Area, 170 acres. Pop. (1881), 11,840.

COLLACHULL.—See KOLÁCHEL.

COLLEGAL.—Town (in táluk of same name) in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1871), 7920.

COLLEM.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1323.

COLOMBA.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 967.

COLONELGANJ.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh; originally known as Sakrora; two miles north of the Sarju river, and twenty miles from Gonda town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1881), 5904. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 98,763.

COLONELGANJ.—Tháná in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4889. Also tháná in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,230.

COLONELGANJ.—Village in Patná district, Bengal; part of Patná City.

COLUTOLA.—Tháná in Calcutta, Bengal. Area, 227 acres. Pop. (1881), 47,323.

COLVA.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3210.

COMBAKONUM (COMBACONAM).—Town (in taluk of same name) in Tanjore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 58' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 24' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 50,098. It is situate in a low level tract, between two considerable branches or outlets of the river Káveri, and extends about two miles in length from north to south, and one mile in breadth from east to west. Pop. of taluk (1871), 341,034.

COMBERMERE BAY.—Part of the Bay of Bengal; off the coasts of the Akyab and Kyouk-hpyú districts, British Burma; situate between the mouths of the Talak and Aeng rivers, and abounding with shoals, rocks, and sand-banks. Its centre is about lat. $19^{\circ} 35'$, long. $93^{\circ} 35'$.

COMERCOLLY.—See KUMÁRKHALÍ.

COMILLAH.—Capital of Tipperah district, Bengal, and a municipality; on the Gumti river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 27' 55''$, long. $91^{\circ} 13' 18''$. Pop. (1881), 13,372. Also tháná. Area, 180 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 139,385.

COMORIN.—Village near the Cape of same name. Lat. $8^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1871), 2247. The scene of the bathing festival in honour of the Goddess Dúrga.

COMORIN (CAPE).—Headland in Travancore State, Madras; the most southern point of what is called the Peninsula of India. It is formed of a circular low sandy point, not discernible above the distance of three and a half or four leagues from the deck of a large ship. Within two or three cables' length of the south-east part of the point lies a sloping rocky islet, high above the water, with other rocks about it, on which the sea breaks. To the westward of this islet, the shore of the cape is sandy and barren, but to the eastward it abounds with trees, having a fort and village among them close to the sea. The base of the southern extremity of the Western Gháts is about a mile or a mile and a half from the sea. Lat. $8^{\circ} 4' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 35' 35''$.

COMPODEM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 292.

CONCAN.—See KONKAN.

CONCULIEM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 306.

CONDAPILLI.—Hill-fort in Kistna district, Madras; having an elevation of about 1700 feet above the level of the sea. Distant from Madras, north, 245 miles; Masulipatam, north-west, 52; Calcutta, south-west, 658. Lat. $16^{\circ} 38'$, long. $80^{\circ} 37'$.

CONDAVID.—See KONDAVÍR.

CONJEVARAM.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Chengalpat district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 37,275. One of the holy cities of India, sometimes called the "Benares of the South." It contains some of the finest temples in the South of India, and is the scene of a great annual fair in May, when upwards of 50,000 pilgrims assemble together. Pop. of taluk (1871), 168,036.

CONQUIREM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 137.

CONTAI.—Subdivision of Midnapur district, Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 37' 15''$ — $22^{\circ} 10' 30''$, and long. $87^{\circ} 27' 15''$ — $88^{\circ} 1' 30''$. Area, 849 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 481,966. Also tháná. Area, 226 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 130,554.

CONTAI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Midnapur district, Bengal.

CONXIM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 93.

COOCH BEHAR.—See KUCH BEHAR.

COOMBTA.—See KÚMPTA.

COOMTA.—See KÚMPTA.

COONDAPOOR.—See KANDAPUR.

COORG.—Province of Southern India; formerly under the rule of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and now (since March 1, 1881) under the administration of the Resident at Mysore; between lat. $11^{\circ} 56'$ — $12^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 24'$ — $76^{\circ} 13'$. Area, 1583 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 178,302. Bounded on the west by the Western Gháts, separating it from the Malabar and South Kánara districts, Madras; on the north and east by Mysore. The whole country is mountainous, the western Gháts here spreading into numerous ranges. The chief rivers are the upper waters of the Káveri, with its tributaries, the Lakshmantirtha and the Hemávati. The chief towns are Merkára (the capital), Vira-Rajendra-pet and Madé.

COORLA.—See KURLÁ.

COOSSY.—See KUSÍ.

COOUM.—River of Chengalpat district, Madras; flows into the sea at Madras city, lat. $13^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

COREMBU GAONDEN.—Hills in South Arcot district, Madras, lying between lat. $11^{\circ} 51'$ — $12^{\circ} 1'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 42'$ — $78^{\circ} 55'$.—See KALRAYAN-MALAI.

CORGAO.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2511.

CORINGA.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; at the northern mouth of the Godávári river, eight miles south of Cocanada. Lat. $16^{\circ} 48' 25''$, long. $82^{\circ} 16' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 4398.

CORLA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 133.

CORLIM.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 515.

CORODDEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 416.

COROMANDEL (COAST OF).—Part of the eastern coast of Southern India, forming the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is considered to commence at Point Calimere in lat. $10^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$, and to hold a direction nearly due north as far as Gondagam, in lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$. It extends across the estuaries of many rivers; but there is no place within its whole extent where large ships can be sheltered in all weather. Of the places frequented by shipping, none have havens, and ships must be anchored in the open sea, where, during the closing months of the year, they are exposed to the violence of the north-east monsoon. The coast throughout is, with little exception, low and sandy, and the sea shallow near the shore, with sounding gradually increasing with the distance from land. The etymology of the name Coromandel has been variously explained, some tracing it to *Karimanal* (see next art.); but it appears that it was originally denominated Choramandal or Cholamandal, which is considered to mean the mandal or region of the Chola, an ancient dynasty of this part of India.

COROMANDEL.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 26' 10''$, long. $80^{\circ} 20' 36''$. Pop. (1871), 3050. Karimanal or black sand, commonly used as pounce, is found here.

CORQUI.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 415.

CORTAGERRY.—See KORTAGIRI.

CORTALIM.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3626.

CORTELLIAR.—River of North Arcot district, Madras.

CORYGAUM.—See KOREGAUM.

COSSIMBAZAR.—See KÁSIMBÁZÁR.

COSSIPUR.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; a manufacturing suburb of Calcutta, situate on the left bank of the river Húglí, six miles north of Fort William. Here is located the government foundry. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 24' 30''$. Area, 896 acres. Pop. (1881), 8770.

COSSYAH HILLS.—See KHÁSI and JÁINTIA HILLS.

COSSYE.—See KASÁI.

COTHA.—See KOTÁ.

COTODEM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 313.

COTOMBO.—Village in Bicholim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 198.

COTTAR.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 38.

COTTOMBY.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 742.

COURTALLUM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 56' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1871), 1216. There are some sacred waterfalls.

COVELONG—Village in Chengalpat district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 1512. Formerly a place of considerable strategical importance.

COWCALLY.—See **GEONKHÁLÍ**.

COX'S BAZAR (COXE BAZAR).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Chittagong district, Bengál; on the banks of the Bágghkhálí khál. Lat. $21^{\circ} 26' 31''$, long. $92^{\circ} 1' 2''$. Pop. (1872), 4864. Pop. of subdivision (1881), 161,348. Also tháná. Area, 267 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,817.

CRANGANORE.—See **KRANGANÚR**.

CUCHI.—See **KACCHI**.

CUDDALORE.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in South Arcot district, Madras; on the backwater, 116 miles by sea and 127 by rail south of Madras, and 16 miles south of Pondicherri. Lat. $11^{\circ} 42' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 48' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 43,545. Once a place of considerable strength and importance. Area of taluk, 459 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 284,849.

CUDDAPAH.—District in Madras; between lat. $13^{\circ} 25'$ — $16^{\circ} 20'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 55'$ — $79^{\circ} 40'$. Area, 8745 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,121,038. Bounded on the north by Karnúl district, on the east by Nellore, on the south by North Arcot district and Mysore State, and on the west by Mysore State and Bellary district. The chief hills are the Pálkónda and Sesháchalam ranges; the chief river is the Penner, with its tributaries, the Kundair and Sagalair. The large towns are Cuddapah and Badvail. The Madras Railway traverses the district, with ten stations.

CUDDAPAH.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Cuddapah district, Madras, 161 miles by rail from Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 28' 49''$, long. $78^{\circ} 51' 47''$. Pop. (1881), 18,982. Area of taluk, 761 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 163,013.

CUDDAPURRUM.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; thirty-one miles north from Quilon, and forty-nine miles south-east from Cochin. Lat. $9^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 39'$.

CUUDEAPUTNUM.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; thirty-one miles south-east from Trivandrum, and nineteen miles north-west from Cape Comorin. Lat. $8^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

CUDDUR.—Town in Mysore State; ninety miles north-west from Seringapatam, and ninety-one north-east from Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 33'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$.

CUDDUTURITTI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; twenty-one miles south-east from Cochin, and sixty-one north from Quilon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

CUDNEM.—Village in Bicholim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 753.

CULNA.—See **KÁLNÁ**.

CUMBAKONAM.—See **COMBAKONUM**.

CUMBARY.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 201.

CUMBUM.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 44' 50''$, long. $77^{\circ} 20' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 7170.

CUMBUM.—Town and municipality in Karnúl district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 34' 15''$, long. $79^{\circ} 9' 1''$. Pop. (1871), 7137. A tank or lake,

having an area of about 15 sq. miles, has been formed here by damming the Gundlakamma river by a bank 57 feet high, thrown between two hills.

CUMMUM.—See **CUMBUM**.

CUNCOLIM.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 7830.

CUNDACHA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 229.

CUNDAIM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 908.

CUNTLI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 414.

CURCA.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 582.

CURCHIREM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 479.

CURDY.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1439.

CURNARCANDA.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 60.

CURPEM.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 712.

CURRAH.—See **KURRAH**.

CURTIM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 348.

CURTORIM.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 8567.

CURXEM.—Village in Satari district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 161.

CUSMANE.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 847.

CUTCH.—State under the political superintendence of the government of Bombay. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the province of Sind; on the east by the Pálanpur Agency; on the south by the peninsula of Káthiáwár and the Gulf of Cutch, and on the south-west by the Indian Ocean. Its limits, inclusive of the great salt marsh termed the Runn, extend from lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$ — $24^{\circ} 40'$, and from long. $68^{\circ} 26'$ — $71^{\circ} 45'$. Its greatest length from east to west is 205 miles, and its breadth from north to south (which is nearly equal throughout its whole extent) 110 miles. The area, exclusive of the Runn, is 6500 sq. miles, and its population (1881), 512,084. This long narrow tract, interposed between the desert and the sea, forms a connecting link between Guzerat and Sind. Two mountain-ranges intersect the country. The principal, termed the Lunkhi, nearly bisects the province from east to west; the other runs in a parallel direction, but more to the northward. The chief town is Bhuj. The Ráo of Cutch is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns. The military force consists of 240 cavalry, 404 foot soldiers, 495 Arabs, and forty artillerymen. In addition, there are some 3000 irregular infantry, and the Bháyads could furnish on requisition a mixed force of about 4000 men.

CUTTACK.—District in the Orissa division, Bengal. Between lat. $20^{\circ} 1' 50''$ — $21^{\circ} 10' 10''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 35' 45''$ — $87^{\circ} 3' 30''$. Area, 3517 sq. miles.

Pop. (1881), 1,738,165. Cuttack forms the central district of the Orissa Commissionership or Division. Bounded on the north by Balasor district; on the east by the sea; on the south by Purí district; and on the west by the Orissa States. The western part of the district is hilly, and there are several famous peaks in various parts, as Naltigiri and Udayagiri. The rivers are important, the chief being the Baitaraní and the Bráhmañi (forming the Dhámra), and the Mahánadi (with its large offshoots or estuaries, the Kátjuri, the Deví, the Paika, the Birúpá, and the Nún). The chief towns are Cuttack, Jáipur, and Kendrapur.

CUTTACK.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Cuttack district, Bengal, of which it is the capital. Lat. $20^{\circ} 29' 4''$, long. $85^{\circ} 54' 29''$. Pop. (1881), 42,656. Area of subdivision, 989 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 663,555. Also tháná. Area, 389 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 198,574.

CUTWA.—See KÁTWÁ.

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DABADAKA—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 88.

DABANPUR.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$.

DABEL.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 651.

DABEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 142.

DABHA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1922. The Chief or Míah pays an annual tribute of £15 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £5 to the Thákur of Amalyára.

DABHA.—Town of Chánda district, Central Provinces. Lat. $19^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

DABHOL.—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda State; fifteen miles south-east of Baroda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1881), 14,925. Area of district, 197 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 56,169.

DABHOL.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay, containing a mosque, the only specimen of pure Saracenic architecture in the Southern Konkan.

DABLA.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; ninety-eight miles north-east from the town of Udáipur, and fifty-five miles south from Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49'$.

DABLING.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situate in a belt of arable land near the left bank of the Sutlej. The opposite bank of the Sutlej presents a perpendicular section of 6000 or 7000 feet of pure rock. The elevation of Dabling is 9400 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

DABUR.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, and twenty-eight miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

DABUTA.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Moradábád, forty-five miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

DABWALI.—Tahsil in Sírsa district, Punjab. Area, 814 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,136.

DACCA.—Division of Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 48'$ — $25^{\circ} 26'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 20'$ — $91^{\circ} 18'$. Bounded on the north by the Gáro Hills; on the east by Sylhet district and Hill Tipperah; on the south by Noák-háli district and the Bay of Bengal; and on the west by Jessor, Pabná, Bográ, and Rangpur districts. Dacca Division comprises the five Districts of Dacca, Farídpur, Bákarganj, Maimansinh, and Tipperah, *q.v.* Area, 15,000 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 8,700,939.

DACCA.—District in the Dacca division, Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 6' 30''$ — $24^{\circ} 20' 12''$, and long. $89^{\circ} 47' 50''$ — $91^{\circ} 1' 10''$. Bounded on the north by Maimansinh district; east by Tipperah district; south and south-west by Bákarganj and Farídpur district; west by Pabná district. Area, 2797 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,116,350. The district of Dacca lies at the junction of the deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra; having on its eastern boundary the Meghná, and on its western the Jamuná or present main stream of the Brahmaputra; on its southern side the Padma, the main channel of the Ganges; whilst the Dhaleswari flows across the centre. Other large rivers are the Kirtinásá and the Burí-gangá. The chief towns are Dacca (the capital), Mánikganj, and Náránganj.

DACCA.—Capital, city, and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in the Dacca district, Bengal; on the north side of the Burígangá river, eight miles above its junction with the Dhaleswari. Lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. $90^{\circ} 26' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 79,076. Area of subdivision, 1266 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 699,029. Dacca contains a College with a staff of European Professors, and also an almshouse, founded in 1866, by a wealthy citizen named Nawáb Abdul Ganí, C.S.I.

DACCA JELALPOR.—See FARÍDPUR.

DACHEN.—Town in Sikkim State; fifty-one miles north from Dárjiling, and 150 miles north from Dinájpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $88^{\circ} 36'$.

DADANAIGPOLLIAM.—Town in Mysore State; 48 miles north from Bangalore, and 102 miles north-east from Seringapatam. Lat. $13^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

DADAR.—Town in Baluchistán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $67^{\circ} 34'$, five miles east of the Bolán Pass. Pop. about 2000.

DADARA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 795.

DADEKALLI.—Town in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; thirty-five miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $88^{\circ} 55'$.

DADHALYA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Area, 5000 acres. Pop. (1881), 3877. The Chief pays an annual tribute of £70 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £61 to the Rájá of Edar.

DADHI.—State in the Punjab. Area, 1 sq. mile. Pop. (1881), 170.

DADNUH.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 34'$, long. $75^{\circ} 57'$.

DADON.—Tháná in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 45,259.

DADRI.—Town in Jind State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 7837.

DADRI.—Village and station on the East Indian Railway (in pargana of same name), in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from

Delhi to Aligarh, twenty miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1872), 2223. Pop. of pargana (1881), 41,303. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 36,296.

DADRI.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

DADU.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $67^{\circ} 49'$. Pop. (1872), 3357. Area of taluk, 746 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 66,350.

DADULA.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Shikárpur to Sabzulkot, and forty miles south-west from the latter town. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $69^{\circ} 14'$.

DADUPUR.—Village in Umballa district, Punjab; distance north of Delhi, eighty-eight miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$.

DAERA DINPANA.—Town in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1779.

DAFLAPUR (JATH).—A jágír or State in Bombay. Lat. 17° , long. $75^{\circ} 7'$. The jágírdár pays to the British Government £640 per annum in lieu of the service of fifty horsemen, and a tribute of £473. Area, 95 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 6006.

DAFLAPUR.—Town in Jath State, Bombay; eighty-seven miles north-east from Belgaum, and eighty-four south-east from Sátára. Lat. 17° , long. $75^{\circ} 8'$.

DAGA.—Branch of the Bassein river, in Bassein and Henzada districts, British Burma.

DAGA.—Revenue circle of Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2227.

DAGSHAI.—Hill station and cantonment in Simla district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 53' 5''$, long. $77^{\circ} 5' 38''$. Pop. (1881), 3642.

DA-GYAING.—River of Amherst district, British Burma.

DAHA.—Tháná in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,569.

DAHANU.—Town, port, and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Tanna district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 58'$, long. $72^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1872), 3186. Area of subdivision, 643 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,322.

DAHI.—State in the Bhíl Agency, Central India Agency; subordinate to Indore.

DAHIRA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay.

DAI.—Village in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; on the route from Cawnpore to Partabgarh, fifty-six miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $81^{\circ} 14'$.

DAICHU.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Jodhpur, twenty-eight miles south-east of the former place. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $72^{\circ} 27'$.

DAI-DA-RAI.—Revenue circle in Thonkhwa district, British Burma; on the right bank of the To river. Pop. (1876), 5319.

DAIGLUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; 100 miles north-west from Haidarábád, and 46 miles south from Nandair. Lat. $18^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

DAIHINDIA.—Village in Amraoti district, Berar; thirty-six miles south-west of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

DAIJBARA.—Town in Broach district, Bombay; on the headland bounding on the north the entrance of the estuary of the river Narbada. Distance from Surat, north, forty-two miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 41'$, long. $72^{\circ} 34'$.

DAILWAURA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; four miles north-east from Diu, and 106 miles south from Rájkot. Lat. $20^{\circ} 46'$, long. $71^{\circ} 2'$.

DAING-BUN.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 117 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4111.

DAIN-HÁT.—Town and municipality in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36' 24''$, long. $88^{\circ} 13' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 5789.

DAINWAH.—See DENWÁ.

DAINWALI.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; thirty-seven miles north-east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 3'$, long. $73^{\circ} 25'$.

DAI-PAI.—Lake in Henzada district, British Burma.

DAJEL (DAJAL).—Town and fort in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; on the route from Derá Ghází Khán to Bhag. Pop. (1881), 5952. Lat. $29^{\circ} 37'$, long. $70^{\circ} 19'$.

DAJIPUR.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; thirty miles south-west from Kolhápúr, and fifty-three miles north-west from Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$, long. 74° .

DAKATIA.—River of Hill Tipperah State, and Tipperah and Noákháli districts, Bengal; flows into the Meghná.

DAKHILO.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

DAKHINESWAR.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; north of Calcutta, on the Húglí river. Noted for its twelve beautiful temples in honour of Siva, built on the river bank.

DAKIAT.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; close to the right bank of the Jumna. Lat. $30^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

DAKOR.—Town and municipality in Kaira district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$, long. $73^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. (1881), 7771. A place of pilgrimage: on one occasion in the year as many as 100,000 devotees assemble together.

DAKSHIN.—See DECCAN.

DAKSHIN SHAHBAZPUR.—Island of the Meghná estuary in Bákar-ganj district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 16' 45''$ — $22^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $90^{\circ} 39' 30''$ — $90^{\circ} 57' 15''$. Area, 615 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 212,230. The island was nearly depopulated by the cyclone of 31st October, 1876.

DALA.—Town in Rangoon district, British Burma; on the right bank of the Rangoon river, adjoining Rangoon city.

DALA.—Branch of the Rangoon river, Rangoon district, British Burma.

DALAMAU.—See DALMAU.

DALA-NWON.—River of Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma; falls into the Tsittoung.

DALGOMA.—Village in Goálpára district, Assam. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $90^{\circ} 49'$.

DALHOUSIE.—Hill-station, municipality, cantonment, and hill sanitarium in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 31' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 0' 15''$. 7687 feet high. Pop. (1881), 1610.

DALINGKOT (DAMSANG).—Part of Dárjiling district, Bengal; east of the Tístá river.

DALKISOR.—See DHÁLKISOR.

DALLAH.—See DALA.

DALLI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 52 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3431, mostly Gonds. The capital of the same name is in lat. $21^{\circ} 5' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

DALMA.—Hills in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; 3407 feet high.

DALMAU.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; on the Ganges. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3' 45''$, long. $81^{\circ} 4' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 5367. There is a large fair held annually in the town, attended by from 50,000 to 60,000 persons. Area of pargana, 253 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 139,184. Also tahsil. Pop. (1881), 262,499. Andtháná. Pop. (1881), 84,067.

DALMI.—Ruined fort with remains of temples in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; on the Subarnárekhá river, in lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 4'$.

DALPATPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; on the right bank of the Gogra, seven miles south-east of Faizábád, eighty-two east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $82^{\circ} 14'$.

DALSINGHSARAI.—Tháná in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Area, 273 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 279,504.

DALTONGANJ.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; on the North Koel river, in lat. $24^{\circ} 2' 15''$, long. $84^{\circ} 6' 40''$. Named after Colonel Dalton, late Commissioner of Chutiá Nágpur. Pop. (1881), 7440. Also tháná. Area, 428 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,202.

DALTONGANJ COAL-FIELD.—Coal-field in Lohárdaga district, Bengal.

DAMAKA.—Town in Kámrup district, Assam, twenty-eight miles north-east of Goálpára. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $90^{\circ} 56'$.

DAMALCHERRI.—Pass in North Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 25' 40''$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

DAMAN.—Town on the coast of the Northern Konkan, belonging to the Portuguese, though included within the limits of the presidency of Bombay. It is situate on the Damángangá, or river of Damán, which rises in the Gháts, about forty miles further east. It is intersected by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway. Area, 384 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 47,798. The district, of which the town is the principal place, is about ten miles in length from north to south, and five in breadth. Distance of the town of Damán from Bombay, north, 101 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $72^{\circ} 53'$.

DAMAN (THE BORDER), so called because it stretches between the Suláimán Mountains and the Indus.—Part of Derá Ghází Khán, Derá Ismáil Khán, and Kohát districts, Punjab. The Damán is 300 miles long, from the Kala or Salt Range on the north, to the confines of Sind on the south, and has an average breadth of about sixty miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$ — $33^{\circ} 20'$, long. $69^{\circ} 30'$ — $71^{\circ} 20'$.

DAMANGANGA (DAMUNGUNGA).—River of Surat and Tanna districts, Bombay, and the Portuguese territory of Damán; falls into the sea in lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, long. $72^{\circ} 52'$.

DAMAN-I-KOH.—Part of the Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 1366 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 353,403.

DAMAO DE CIMA.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 824.

DAMAO PEQUENO.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 4314.

DAM-DAMA.—See DUM-DUM.

DAMDAMA.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; seventy-three miles north-east from Nímach, and eleven miles south from Kotah. Lat. 25° , long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

DAMMUDAH.—See **DĀMODAR.**

DAMNAGAR.—District in Baroda State. Area, 132 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,168.

DĀMODAR.—River of Lohárdaga, Hazáribágh, Mánbhúm, Bardwán, Bánkurá, Húglí, and Howrah districts, Bengal; after a course of about 350 miles, falls into the Húglí, in lat. $22^{\circ} 17'$, long. $88^{\circ} 7' 30''$. Its chief tributary is the Baráhkár.

DAMOH.—District in the Jabalpur division, Central Provinces; between lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$ — $23^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 5'$ — 80° . Bounded on the north by Bundelkhand, on the east by Jabalpur district, on the south by Narsinhpur district, and on the west by Sagar district. Area, 2799 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 312,957. The chief hills are the Bhondlá, the Bhánrer, and the Vindyáchál ranges. The chief rivers are the Sonár and the Bairmá. The capital is Damoh, and Hatta is also a large town. Damoh, which was formed into a separate district in 1861, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner, with the usual staff of assistants.

DAMOH.—Capital (in tahsil of same name) of Damoh district, Central Provinces, and a municipality. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 8665. Area of tahsil, 1792 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 187,897.

DAMOXEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 121.

DAMRAS.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 10,218.

DAMSANG.—See **DALINGKOT.**

DAMUK.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar; twenty-five miles south-east from Amráoti, eighty-five miles south-west from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

DAMUNGAUM.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar; twenty-nine miles south-east from Amráoti, and sixty-six miles south-west from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

DAMURHUDA.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 116 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,014.

DAMURIA.—Tháná in Khulná district, Bengal. Area, 229 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,020.

DANA.—Town in Nepál State; 158 miles north-west from Khatmandu, and 148 miles north-east from Faizábád. Lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$, long. $83^{\circ} 3'$.

DANAYAKAN KOTTAL.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

DANDAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 88.

DANDERPHUL.—Town in Násik district, Bombay, thirty-nine miles south-east of Násik. Lat. $19^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 7'$.

DANDIAS.—See **DANTIWARA.**

DANDIAU.—Town in Nepál State; ninety-four miles south-east from Almora, and thirty-six miles south-west from Jemlah. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 10'$.

DANGAUR.—Town in Sargujá State, Bengal; twenty-seven miles south-west from Sargujá, and thirty-three miles north-west from Udáipur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 53'$.

DANGKHAR.—Town in Kángra district, Punjab; ninety-two miles north-east of Simla. Lat. $32^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

DANGS, THE (DANG STATES).—Sixteen States in the Khándesh Political Agency, Bombay; bounded north-west by the petty state of Warsávi in the Rewá Kántha Agency, north-east by the British Districts of Khándesh and Násik, south by the Peint State in Násik District, and west by the Bánsda State in Surat District. The Dangs consist of sixteen petty States, ruled by Bhíl chieftains, and extending from lat. $20^{\circ} 22'$ — $21^{\circ} 5'$, and from long. $73^{\circ} 28'$ — $73^{\circ} 52'$. The extreme length from north to south is fifty-two miles, and the breadth twenty-eight miles. Area, 3840 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 60,270. The people and chiefs are Bhíls. The sixteen States are: Dang Pimpri, Wadhván, Jhari Gárkhardi, Ketak, Amálá, Chinchli, Pimpládevi, Palásbihar, Auchar, Derbhauti, Gárvi, Siobara, Kirti, Wásurná, Dhude, Surgana. Political relations with the Dangs are in the hands of the Collector of Khándesh.

DANGURLI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; on the left side of the Waingangá. Situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$. Area, 1905 acres, of which two-thirds are cultivated, producing a large quantity of the castor-oil plant. The chief claims to be a Rájput. Pop. (1881), 406.

DANGURTHUL.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; thirty-six miles south from Jáipur, and fifteen miles north from Tonk. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

DANKAR.—Village in Kángra district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 5' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 15' 15''$; at an elevation of 12,774 feet.

DANKAUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21' 25''$, long. $77^{\circ} 35' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 5122. Pop. of pargana (1881), 57,939. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 32,304.

DANKIA.—Mountain of Sikkim State, Bengal. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 52' 15''$. In some parts this range attains a height of 23,176 feet.

DANPUR.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; sixty-five miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

DANPUR.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, and twenty-two miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

DANPUR.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 33,424.

DANTA.—State in the Mahi Kántha Political Agency, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 17,456. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £237 to the Gáekwar of Baroda; £52 to the Rájá of Edar; and £50 to the Rájá of Pálanpur. The Amba Bhawání shrine, famous throughout India, is situated in this territory. It is visited by pilgrims of all ranks during August, September, October, and November, and costly offerings are presented to the goddess.

DANTA.—Capital of Dánta State, Bombay; thirty-eight miles east of Disa, and 136 miles north of Baroda. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12' 15''$, long. $72^{\circ} 49' 30''$.

DANTIWARA.—Village in Bastar State, Central Provinces. Lat. $18^{\circ} 54'$, long. $81^{\circ} 23' 30''$; at the junction of the Dankáni and Sankáni rivers. Pop. about 300. Famed for its temple to Danteswarí or Kalí, the patron goddess of the Rájás of Bastar, where human sacrifices were practised of old.

DANTIWARA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jodhpur to Ajmere, and twenty-one miles east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

DANTROI.—Town in Sirohi State, Rájputána; twenty-two miles south-west from Sirohi, and seventy-eight miles west from Udáipur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$, long. $72^{\circ} 35'$.

DANTUN.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal, thirty-two miles south of Midnapur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$, long. $87^{\circ} 20'$.

DANTUN.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 217 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 128,447.

DANU.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; sixty-nine miles north of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 57'$, long. $72^{\circ} 43'$.

DANUGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 343.

DA-NWON.—Creek in Thonkhwa district, British Burma. Lat. $16^{\circ} 25'$, long. $95^{\circ} 12' 30''$.

DAOODNUGUR.—See DÁUDNAGAR.

DAORALAH.—See DAURALA.

DAPARA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 693.

DAPCA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 328.

DAPHLA (DUFFLA) HILLS.—Frontier tract on the north of Darrang and Lakhimpur districts, Assam; inhabited by a wild tribe called Daphlas or Dufflas. During the course of 1874-75 an expedition was sent to Daphla to release some captives that had been seized in 1872.

DAPULI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; fifty-five miles north of Ratnágiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 16'$. Area of subdivision, 505 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 141,012.

DAPURI.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; on the left bank of the Muta river, a feeder of the Bhimá, four miles north of Poonah. Lat. $18^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 51'$.

DA-PYU-KHYAING.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 220 sq. miles, inclusive of Ma-í circle. Pop. (1876), 3617.

DARAGANJ.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Jaunpur, and on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite the former town. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 21'$.

DARAMANI GHAT.—See AMBEANHULLI.

DARANAGAR.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, forty miles south-east of the latter place. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.

DARANAGAR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Muzaffarnagar, and forty miles south-east of the latter place. It is situated on the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $29^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 38,131.

DARANAGARGANJ NAJABATPUR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3632.

DARAPUR.—Taluk and town in Coimbatore district, Madras.—See DHARAPURAM.

DARAPUR.—Village in Jhelum district, Punjab; about a mile from the right or west bank of the Jhelum. Close to it are extensive ruins,

called Udáinagar, which Burnes supposed to be those of Nicæa, built by Alexander to commemorate his victory over Porus. Lat. $32^{\circ} 46'$, long. $73^{\circ} 36'$.

DARAPURAM.—See DHARAPURAM.

DARALI.—Tháná in Sárán district, Bengal. Area, 267 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 222,618.

DARAUTI.—Village in Sháhábád district, Bengal; five miles north-east of Rámgarh.

DARAY.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 544.

DARAY-BHYU.—Arm of the sea in Bassein district, British Burma. Its mouth is in lat. $15^{\circ} 51' 20''$, long. $90^{\circ} 41' 20''$.

DARAY-BOUK.—The northern mouth of the Salwín river, Martaban district, British Burma.

DARBARRA.—Fortress in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; twelve miles north-west of Tak, and at the mouth of a pass into the Suláimán Mountains. Lat. $32^{\circ} 15'$, long. $70^{\circ} 20'$.

DARBELO.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1159.

DARBHANGAH.—District in Patná division, Bengal; bounded on the east by Muzaffarpur district, on the south by Monghyr district, on the west by Bhágalpur district, and on the north by Nepál State. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'—25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $85^{\circ} 34'—86^{\circ} 46'$. Area (1881), 3335 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,633,447. Also subdivision. Area, 1222 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 969,999. And tháná. Area, 428 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 403,519.

DARBHANGAH.—Town and municipality in Darbhanga district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Little Bághmatí river. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10' 2''$, long. $85^{\circ} 56' 39''$. Pop. (1881), 65,955. The residence of the Maharájá of Darbhanga, a wealthy Zamíndár, having a net rent-roll of over £160,000 a year.

DARBI.—Town in Bhután State; sixty miles east from Dárjiling, and 105 miles north from Rangpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $89^{\circ} 18'$.

DARBUNG (RUSHKATONG).—River of Bashahr State, Punjab. After a total course of about twenty-seven miles, it falls into the Sutlej, in lat. $31^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$.

DARDI JANBAI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay.

DARGALIM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2857.

DARHWA.—Taluk in Wún district, Berar. Area, 1062 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 132,188.

DARHYAL.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4651.

DARIABAD.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 5538.

DARIEN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3181.

DARIKI.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; thirty-six miles south-east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 18'$.

DARIN MALESHWAR.—Tháná in Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 13,763.

DARISH.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; thirty miles north-west of Ongole. Lat. $15^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

DARJILING.—District in the Kuch Behar division, Bengal. Between lat. $26^{\circ} 30' 50''$ — $27^{\circ} 12' 45''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 1' 30''$ — $88^{\circ} 56' 35''$. Situated in the Himálayas, between Nepál State on the west, Sikkim State on the north, Bhután State and Jalpáiguri district on the east, and Purniah district on the south. The loftiest peaks of the Himálayas (and the highest known mountains in the world), Mount Everest and Kánchanjangá, are just outside the district. The rivers are Tístá and Mahánandá. Area, 1234 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 155,179. The Northern Bengal Railway skirts the district.

DARJILING.—Subdivision of district of same name, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46' 30''$ — $27^{\circ} 12' 45''$, long. $88^{\circ} 1' 30''$ — $88^{\circ} 33' 30''$. Area, 960 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 46,707. Also tháná. Area, 306 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 52,318.

DARJILING.—Town, municipality, and hill-sanitarium, the capital of Darjiling district, Bengal; height above the sea, 6500 to 7500 feet. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2' 48''$, long. $88^{\circ} 18' 36''$. Pop. (1881), 7018.

DARKUTI.—Hill State, Punjab. Area, 5 sq. miles. Lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 590.

DARMA.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P.

DARMAN.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1618.

DARMAPATAM.—River in Malabar district, Madras; flows into the sea near Tellicherry.

DARMAPATAM.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; on an island in the river of the same name. Lat. $11^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$. Area, 6 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 4736.

DARMAPUR.—Town in Salem district, Madras; thirty-three miles north of Salem. Lat. $12^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

DARMUDAR.—Town in Nepál State; 190 miles west from Khatmandu, and 103 miles north from Faizábád. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $82^{\circ} 19'$.

DARO.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1012.

DARRAH.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; fifty miles south-west of Rájmahál. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $87^{\circ} 5'$.

DARRANG.—District in Assam; between lat. $26^{\circ} 12' 30''$ — $27^{\circ} 2' 30''$, and long. $91^{\circ} 45'$ — $93^{\circ} 50'$. Bounded on the north by the Bhutiá, Daphla, and Aka Hills; on the east by Lakhimpur district; on the south by the Brahmaputra; and on the west by Kámrup district. Area, 3418 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 273,333. The chief mountains are the Himálayas, and their offshoots the Bhutiá, Daphla, and Aka Hills. The chief river is the Brahmaputra, with its tributaries, the Bhairabí, the Ghiládári, and others. Tezpur is the capital, at the junction of the Brahmaputra and the Bhairabí.

DARRANGIRI.—Village in the Gáro Hills district, Assam; on the Someswari river. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $90^{\circ} 56'$.

DARRUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; 185 miles north-west from Haidarábád, and 72 miles south from Jálma. Lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 11'$.

DARSENDA.—See KAMASÁN.

DARSHANGANJ.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; near the right bank of the river Gogra, five miles south-east of Faizábád. Distant east from Lucknow eighty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

DARSI.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1871), 1831. Area of taluk, 588 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 73,139.

DARWÁ.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Wún district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$. Pop. of taluk (1881), 132,788.

DARWANI.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 55' 15''$. Seat of an annual fair of considerable importance, at which cattle and horses form the principal articles of sale.

DARWANI.—Tháná in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 204 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 137,054.

DARYABAD.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bára Bánki district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $81^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1881), 5538. Area of pargana, 214 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 128,644.

DARYAGANJ.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P., thirty-three miles north-west of Farrukhábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

DARYA KHAN.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; near the left bank of the Indus, and eleven miles east of the town of Derá Ismáíl Khán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 45'$, long. $71^{\circ} 5'$.

DARYA KHERI.—State in the Bhopál Agency, Central India Agency.

DARYAPUR.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Ellichpur district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 2203. Area of taluk, 505 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 123,139.

DARYAPUR (DERIAPUR).—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Moradábád, and forty-four miles south-east of the former place; distant north-west from Calcutta, 888 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

DASADA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 119 sq. miles.

DASADAR.—Chiefship in Jhálávár division, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 120 sq. miles.

DASIRA.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and twenty-four miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

DASKA.—Town in Siálkot district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5525. Lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24' 6''$.

DASKROI.—Subdivision in Ahmedábád district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 143,942.

DASNA (DASNUH).—Town (in pargana of same name) in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to Ghurmuktisur, and eighteen miles east of the former. Elevation above the sea, 821 feet. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 33' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 4166. Pop. of pargana (1881), 76,147. A religious Muslim fair is held annually in this town, as also two Hindu gatherings.

DASOLI.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 10,043.

DASORI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; seventy-nine miles north from Jodhpur, and fifty miles south-west from Bikaner. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $72^{\circ} 56'$.

DASPALLA.—State in Orissa, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10' 50''$ — $20^{\circ} 35''$, long. $84^{\circ} 31' 45''$ — $85^{\circ} 8'$. Area, 568 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 41,608. The Rájá, who pays a yearly tribute of £66 to the British Government, maintains a force of 521 men, and 269 police.

DASPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; thirty-one miles north-east of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $87^{\circ} 50'$.

DASPUR.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 104 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 115,269.

DASUYA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 6248. Area of tahsíl, 384 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 218,644.

DATAGANJ.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2442. Area of tahsíl, 437 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 186,815. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 63,421.

DATAULI.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3162.

DATCHAPALI.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; fifty-two miles north-west of Gantúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

DATHA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying an annual tribute of £509 to the Gáekwár, and £29 to Junágarh. Area, 68 sq. miles.

DATIA.—State in Bundelkhand, in the Central India Agency. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$ — $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$ — $78^{\circ} 56'$. Area, 837 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 182,598. Bounded on the east by Jhánsi district, on the south, west, and north, by Gwalior State. The Chief has the right of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force consists of 97 guns, 160 gunners, 700 cavalry, and 3040 infantry.

DATIA.—Capital of Datia State, Central India Agency, lying on the road from Agra to Ságar, 125 miles south-east of the former, and 148 miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1881), 28,346.

DATIVRE.—Port in Tanna district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

DATMIR.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Supin or Tons. Elevation above the sea, 8354 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

DATRI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Etáwah, and twenty-nine miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

DATTAW.—Tributary of the Irawadi river, in British Burma.

DATT'S BAZAR.—Village in Maimansinh district, Bengal; on the Brahmaputra river. Pop. about 1000.

DAUDAUND.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; forty-four miles south-west of Rájmahál. Lat. $24^{\circ} 39'$, long. $87^{\circ} 17'$.

DAUD KAILI.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated on an offset of the river Indus, six miles south of the town of Kálabágh. Lat. $32^{\circ} 51'$, long. $71^{\circ} 35'$.

DAUDKANDI.—Town in Tipperah district, Bengal; twenty-two miles south-east of Dacca. Lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$, long. $90^{\circ} 41'$.

DAUDKHANDI.—Tháná in Tipperah district, Bengal. Area, 205 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 143,222.

DAUDNAGAR.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2' 39''$, long. $84^{\circ} 26' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 9870. Four miles out of Dáúdnagar, on the road to Gayá, there is a beautiful temple, the carving of which was executed at Mírzápur. Also tháná. Area, 241 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 102,166.

DAUDPUR.—Town in Kálahandi State, Central Provinces; ninety miles west from Gumsur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 59'$, long. $83^{\circ} 19'$.

DAUDPUR.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal.

DAUDPUR.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; on the route from Lucknow to Sultánpur, twelve miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57'$.

DAUDPUR.—Town in Bír bhúm district, Bengal; twenty miles south of Murshidábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $88^{\circ} 15'$.

DAUDZAI.—Tahsíl in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Area, 156 sq. miles. Pop. (1868), 72,676.

DAUJA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Bándá, and twenty miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

DAUKORE.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; thirty-one miles east of Kaira. Lat. $22^{\circ} 42'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

DAULANG.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; thirty-eight miles north-east of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42'$, long. $98^{\circ} 14'$.

DAULATABAD.—Town in Haidarábád State. Lat. $19^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$; ten miles north-west from Aurangábád, 170 north-east of Bombay, and 280 north-west of Haidarábád. Contains a celebrated fortress and town, sometimes called Deogiri.

DAULATABAD.—See KRISHNAGIRI.

DAULAT BAZAR.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 63 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 39,568.

DAULATGANJ.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; twenty-one miles east of Krishnagar. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$, long. $88^{\circ} 50'$.

DAULATGANJ.—Tháná in Lucknow district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 38,415.

DAULATGARH.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; six miles from the right of the Kori river, and fifty-seven miles south-west from Nasirábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. $74^{\circ} 25'$.

DAULAT KHAN.—Village in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 38'$, long. $90^{\circ} 50' 30''$. Pop. about 5000.

DAULATNAGAR.—Town in Gujarát district, Punjab; situated on the route from Wazirábád to Bhímbar, twenty miles north of the former. Lat. $32^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 9'$.

DAULATPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Partabgarh, and three miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

DAULATPUR.—Village in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Saháranpur to Hardwár, and 27 miles east of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 938 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

DAULATPUR.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; ten miles from the left bank of the Indus, and seventy-eight miles north of Haidarábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $68^{\circ} 5'$.

DAULATPUR.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; forty-one miles south-west from Bhopál, and fifty-five miles west from Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$.

DAULATPUR.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 115 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 74,178.

DAULATPUR.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30' 30''$, long. $68^{\circ} 0' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 1159.

DAULATPUR.—Village in Sind, Bombay, near the left bank of the Indus. Lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$, long. $69^{\circ} 45'$.

DAULATWALLAH.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; eighty miles north-west of Derá Ghází Khán, sixty miles south-west of Derá Ismáíl Khán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. $70^{\circ} 20'$.

DAULESWAR.—See DOWLAISHVARAM.

DAULI (DHAULI).—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; one of the headwaters of the Alaknanda.

DAULI.—See DHAULI.

DAULPURI.—See DHOLPURI.

DAULUTPUR.—See DAULATPUR.

DAUMNAGAR.—Town in Baroda State; distance from Ahmedábad, south-west, 120 miles; Baroda, south-west, 120; Surat, north-west, 98; Bombay, north-west, 208. Lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

DAUNA.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; 133 miles north-west from Sambalpur, and twenty-one miles south from Ratanpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$, long. $82^{\circ} 2'$.

DAUNABAD.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; on a feeder of the river Ráví, sixty miles south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$.

DAUNAT.—Hills in Amherst district, British Burma. The main range commences in lat. $16^{\circ} 5' 45''$, long. $98^{\circ} 42' 3''$.

DAUNDIAKHERA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Unao district, Oudh; on the left bank of the Ganges, fifty miles south of Lucknow, thirty south-east of Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 42'$. Area of pargana, 64 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 33,467.

DAUNG, THE.—See DANG STATES.

DAUNTA.—See DANTA.

DAUPUR.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2658.

DAURAHAH SIRI.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; distant north-west from Calcutta 1075 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

DAURALA.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Saháranpur, and eight miles north of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta 938 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

DAURALA.—Tháná in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 44,422.

DAUR VALLEY.—Valley in Bannu district, Punjab; eighty miles west of Kála Bágh, and 102 south-west from Kohát. Lat. $32^{\circ} 55'$, long. $70^{\circ} 10'$.

DAUSAH.—See DEOSÁR.

DAUSAN.—See DISAUN.

DAUSNI.—Tháná in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 21,674.

DAVADANAPATI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; thirty-three miles north-west of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

DAVAGUDU.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; twelve miles south-west of Ongole. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. 80° .

DAVANGERE.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore State. Lat. $14^{\circ} 28'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1871), 6596. Area of taluk, 357 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 105,987.

DAVANKONDA.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; fifty-two miles north-east of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

DAVAROY DRUG.—Town in Mysore State; seventy-six miles north-east from Seringapatam, and thirty-nine miles north-west from Bangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

DAVEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 247.

DAVERHALI.—Town in Mysore State; sixty-eight miles north-east from Bednor, and 126 miles north from Seringapatam. Lat. $14^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$.

DAVERKONDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; on a hill near the left or northern side of a feeder of the river Pedawag, one of the tributaries of the Godávári. Distant from the city of Haidarábád, south, fifty-two miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

DAVIPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Almora, and twelve miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

DAVULGHAT.—Town in Haidarábád State; seventy miles north-east from Aurangábád, and 100 miles south-west from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 11'$.

DAWA.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 26 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4997. Dawá, the capital of same name, is in lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

DAWLAN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma.

DAYA.—One of the mouths of the Koyakhai river, in Purí district, Bengal.

DAYANG.—River in Assam; falls into the Dhaneswari in lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $93^{\circ} 58'$.

DAYAGANJ.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.

DEAGANJ.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Etáwah, and forty-six miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

DEAMAH.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; on the route from Partabgarh to Sultánpur, thirteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 3'$.

DEARY.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar; seventeen miles south-east from Ellichpur and thirteen miles north from Amráoti. Lat. 21° , long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.

DEATPOR.—Town in Maldah district, Bengal; twenty-five miles north-west of Maldah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $87^{\circ} 52'$.

DEBAR (DEBUR).—A considerable lake in Udáipur State, Rájputána; it is about nine miles in length by five in breadth, and is fed by several streams flowing from the northward. On its southern side it has an outlet by a stream flowing into the Mahi river. Distant south-east from Udáipur thirty miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$.

DEBHATA.—Village and municipality in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 0' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5514.

DEBI PATAN.—Village in Gonda district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32' 8''$, long. $82^{\circ} 26' 30''$. A large religious fair is held in this village, attended by upwards of 100,000 persons, when a large number of animals are sacrificed at the temple of Siva.

DEBIPUR.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 50 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 43,455.

DEBIPURA.—See **DAVIPUR.**

DEBRA.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; sixteen miles east of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 23'$, long. $87^{\circ} 39'$.

DEBRA.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 109 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 70,126.

DEBURA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the river Rápti, fifty-one miles north-west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $82^{\circ} 58'$.

DECCAN, in its usual acceptation, implies the tract of country in Southern India, situate between the Narbada and the Kistna rivers. Properly speaking, however, it includes the whole of the territory lying south of the Vindhya Mountains, which separate it from Hindustan on the north. Taken in its latter extent, it comprehends the valley of the Narbada, and the narrow tract of lowland forming a belt round the coast of the Peninsula; and it occupies, in addition thereto, the vast expanse of triangular table-land, which, resting on each side upon the Eastern and Western Gháts, is supported at its base by the sub-Vindhyan range, termed the Sátputra Mountains.

DECCAN SHABAZPOR.—See **DAKSHIN-SHÁHBAZPUR.**

DECKNALL.—See **DHENKÁNAL.**

DEDAN.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying an annual tribute of £295 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 49 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5437.

DEHROTA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1187. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £69 18s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and of £7 8s. to Edar.

DEDURDA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £10 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

DEEG.—See **DÍG.**

DEEGH.—See **DÍG.**

DEEPLA.—See **DÍPLA.**

DEESA.—See **DÍSA.**

DEESAUN.—See **DHASÁN.**

DEGAM.—Port in Broach district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 11'$, long. $72^{\circ} 39'$; on the left bank of the Máhi river, about a mile from the Gulf of Cambay, and eighteen miles north-west of Jambusár town. Pop. (1872), 2331.

DEGANGA.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 79 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 53,516.

DEGAON.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; fifty miles east from Bhopál, and fifty-six miles south-west from Ságár. Lat. $23^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

DEGH.—River in Jammu State, and in Siálkot, Lahore, and Montgomery districts, Punjab; falls into the Rávi, in lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $73^{\circ} 24'$.

DEHAT AMANAT.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 258,108.

DEHEGAUN.—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda State, Bombay; on the route from Ahmedábád to Nímach, seventeen miles north-east of the former, 165 south-west of the latter. Pop. 8000. Lat. $23^{\circ} 8'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$. Area of district, 293 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,584.

DEHEJ.—Port in Broach district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 42' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 38' 30''$; on the right bank of the Nārbada, about three miles from the sea, and twenty-six miles west of Broach. Pop. (1872), 2092.

DEHGONG.—See DEHEGAUN.

DEHLI.—See DELHI.

DEHMA.—Pargana in Gházipur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 11,051.

DEHPUR.—Town in Násik district, Bombay; twenty-five miles south-east of Násik. Lat. $19^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

DEHRA.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P. Lat. $30^{\circ} 19' 59''$, long. $78^{\circ} 5' 57''$. Pop. (1881), 18,959. Area of tahsíl, 677 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 98,953.

DEHRA DUN.—District in Meerut division, N.W.P.; between lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$ — $30^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 37' 15''$ — $78^{\circ} 22' 45''$. Area, 1193 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 144,070. Bounded on the north by Garhwál State, on the west by Sirmúr State and Umballa district, on the south by Saháranpur district, and on the east by Garhwál district and state. The chief town is Dehra. The chief rivers are the Ganges and Jumna. The mountains are the Himálaya and the Siwáliks. The district is administered by a Superintendent with the powers of a Magistrate and Collector. Also tahsíl. Pop. (1881), 98,953. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 62,622.

DEHRAH.—See DEHRA.

DEHRI.—Town on the west bank of the Són, in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 12' 30''$.

DEHRI.—Tháná in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Area, 169 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,884.

DEHWARI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; thirty-nine miles east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 42'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

DEJIKOT.—See DIJI.

DEKTAULI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to that of Etáwah, and thirty-four miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$.

DEKTAUN.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Mhow to Baroda, twenty miles west of former, 196 east of latter. Elevation above the sea, 1881 feet. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$.

DELHI.—Division of the Punjab, containing the three districts of Delhi, Gurgáon, and Karnál, *q.v.*; between lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$ — $30^{\circ} 11'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 13'$ — $77^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 5610 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,907,984.

DELHI.—District in the Punjab; between lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$ — $29^{\circ} 13'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 51' 15''$ — $77^{\circ} 34' 45''$. Area, 1276 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 643,515. Bounded on the north by Karnál district, on the west by Rohtak district, on the south by Gurgáon district, and on the east by the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts of the N.W.P., across the Jumna. The chief towns are, Delhi (the capital), Sonpat, and Farídábád. The chief river is the Jumna. The district, which is traversed by the East Indian Railway and Rájputáná State Railway, is administered by a Deputy Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners, and the usual staff. Also tahsíl. Area, 434 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 317,802.

DELHI.—City (and station on East Indian Railway) in Delhi district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38' 58''$, long. $77^{\circ} 16' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 173,393. The most famous city in India, for its historical associations and its architectural adornments, having for many years been the seat of government of the Great Mughal.

DELLAMKOTTAH.—Town in Bhután State; twenty-seven miles east from Dárjling, and ninety-nine miles north from Dinájpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $88^{\circ} 44'$.

DELLY MOUNT.—See DILLY.

DELOLI.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 904. The chief pays an annual tribute of £25 10s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

DEMAGIRI.—Waterfall on the Karnaphulí river in the Chittagong Hill Tracts district, Bengal.

DEMAUN.—See DAMÁN.

DEMNUM.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 204.

DEMRI.—River of Thibet and Bhután State, flows into the Monas, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, in lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $91^{\circ} 10'$.

DENDAURA.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and thirty-six miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

DENDRAH.—Town in Kashmír State; twenty-one miles north from Jammu. Lat. $32^{\circ} 55'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

DENKANKOTAI (DENKANIKOTTA).—Town in Salem district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 31' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 49' 50''$. Pop. (1872), 4797. Sixty-eight miles north of Salem.

DENWA.—River of Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; it falls into the Táwa in lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 0' 30''$.

DENWA.—Forest in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces.

DEO.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 39' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 28' 38''$. The present chief, Sir Jái Prakásh Sinh, K.C.S.I., received the title of Mahárájá Bahádur, with a Knight Commandership of the Star of India, for his services in 1857.

DEOBAND (DEOBUND).—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1882), 22,116. Lat. $29^{\circ} 41' 50''$, long. $77^{\circ} 43' 10''$. Area of tahsíl, 387 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 211,058. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 80,357. And pargana. Pop. (1881), 78,219.

DEOCHA.—Village in Bírghúm district, Bengal, noted for its manufacture of iron.

DEOCHUNPUR.—Village in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Benares to Gházípur, twenty-four miles north-east of the former. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, twenty miles west of Gházípur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $83^{\circ} 16'$.

DEODANGAR.—Hill in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 54' 35''$, long. $84^{\circ} 6' 2''$. Height, 4534 feet above the sea.

DEODAR (DEODUR).—Native State in the Pálanpur Agency, Bombay; bounded on the north by Thárad, on the east by Kánkrej, on the south by Bhábhar and Terwára, and on the west by Suigám and Thárad. Area, 440 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 19,701. The chief town is Deodar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 49'$.

DEO DHURA—Temple in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on a lofty summit in the Sub-Himálaya, or mountain system south of the principal range, on the route from Champawát to Almora, south-east of Fort Almora nineteen miles. Elevation of summit above the sea, 6780 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$ long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

DEOGAON.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; nine miles from the left bank of the Gumti, twenty-nine miles north of Benares, twenty-one south-west of Azamgarh. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $83^{\circ} 3'$. Area of tahsíl, 261 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 239,425. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 115,322. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 65,069.

DEOGAON.—Town in Ajmere district, Rájputána; fifty miles south-east from Ajmere, thirty-one miles west of Tonk. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 26'$.

DEOGARH.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 29' 34''$, long. $86^{\circ} 44' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 8005. Area of subdivision, 934 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 251,407. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 127,846.

DEOGARH.—Port (in subdivision of the same name) in Ratnágiri district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$, long. $73^{\circ} 24'$.

DEOGARH.—Village in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$. Twenty-four miles south-west of Chhindwara town.

DEOGARH.—State forest in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Area, about 90 sq. miles.

DEOGARH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; twenty-six miles south-east from Gwalior, and fifty-six miles south-west from Etáwah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

DEOGARH.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; sixty-two miles north of the town of Udáipur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $73^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 6846.

DEOGARH (UTGIR).—Village in Karauli State, Rájputána; twenty miles south-west of Karauli. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. 77° .

DEOGARH.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Jodhpur, and seven miles north of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $73^{\circ} 8'$.

DEOGARH.—Town in Bámra State, Central Provinces; fifty miles east from Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 32'$, long. $84^{\circ} 47'$.

DEOGARH.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces, fifty-five miles north-west from Nágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

DEOGHUR BARRIA.—See **BARIA**.

DEOGONG.—See **DEOGAON**.

DEOGUR.—See **DEOGARH**.

DEOHRA.—Village upon a tributary of the river Pálar in Bashahr State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.

DEOHURI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; close to the route from Bareilly to Almora, and thirty-four miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 31'$.

DEOJANA.—See **DUJANA**.

DEO KHAS.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; thirty-nine miles south-west of Gayá. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $84^{\circ} 29'$.

DEOKULTI.—Village in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Benares to Gházipur, twenty-nine miles north-east of the former, seventeen west of the latter. It is situate three miles north of the left bank of the Ganges, and on the river Gangi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $83^{\circ} 18'$.

DEOLALI.—Cantonment in Násik district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56' 20''$, long. $73^{\circ} 51' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 1906. Deolali is the Railway Station at which all reliefs are halted for the first time after disembarkation at Bombay.

DEOLGAON RAJA.—Town in Berar. Pop. (1881), 7025.

DEOLI.—Town in Wardha district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5126.

DEOLIA.—Town in Ajmere district, Rájputána; on the route from Udáipur to Kishangarh, forty-six miles south of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $74^{\circ} 53'$.

DEONELLY.—Town in Mysore State; twenty-two miles north-east of Bangalore, ninety north-east of Seringapatam. Lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

DEONTHAL (DEONTHUL).—Village on the banks of the river Gambhar, in Simla district, Punjab; on the route from Subáthu to Simla, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the former station; 2200 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

DEONTHAL (DEONTUL).—Peak in Hindur State, Punjab; a summit of the Maláun ridge, celebrated as the spot where the obstinately-contested Gúrkha war was virtually decided. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 53'$.

DEOPRAG.—See DEOPRAYÁG.

DEOPRAYAG.—Village in Garhwál district, N.W.P. Lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$. A very sacred place, at the point where the Alaknandá and the Bhágirathi unite to form the Ganges. There is a temple, said by the Bráhmans to be upwards of 10,000 years old.

DEORA KOT.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2462.

DEORALIO.—Town in Nepál State; fifty-six miles north from Khatmandu, and 140 miles east from Malebum. Lat. $28^{\circ} 29'$, long. $85^{\circ} 31'$.

DEORALLI (DEVALI).—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P. Lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

DEORANIA.—Tháná in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 33,253.

DEORI.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; 100 miles west of Gayá. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 32'$.

DEORI.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; on the west of the Tonk river. Area, 149 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2032. The capital is in lat. $21^{\circ} 16' 30''$, long. $82^{\circ} 46' 30''$.

DEORI (BURADEORI, BARADEORI).—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$. About thirty-seven miles south of Ságár, on the Narsinhpur road, at an elevation of 1700 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1881), 7414.

DEORIA.—Tahsil of Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Area, 869 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 481,145. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 88,837.

DEOSA.—See DEOSAR.

DEOSAR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23'$.

DEOSIH.—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab; fifty-six miles north from Srinagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 2'$.

DEOTAN.—Town in Betúl district, Central Provinces; on the route from Betúl to Mhow, sixteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

DEOTHAN.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muttra to Delhi, and twenty-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$.

DEOTIGARH.—Range of mountains in Assam.

DEPALPUR.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; on the route from Mhow to Nímach, twenty-seven miles north-west of former, 128 south-east of latter. Distance, south-west, from Ujjain twenty-seven miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.

DERA.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; thirty miles north of Allahábád, eighty south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, long. $81^{\circ} 37'$.

DERA.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; on the left bank of the river Indus, eighty-three miles north-east of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 24'$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$.

DERA.—Tahsíl in Kángra district, Punjab. Area, 502 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 121,423.

DERA DIN PANAH.—Town in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab; near the left bank of the Indus, on the route from Múltán to Leiah, and forty miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$, long. $71^{\circ} 3'$.

DERA DIN PANAH.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; on the right or west bank of the Indus. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $70^{\circ} 52'$.

DERA FATEH KHAN.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; on a small western branch of the Indus, and at no great distance from the main stream. Lat. $31^{\circ} 9'$, long. $70^{\circ} 50'$.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.—District in the Deráját division, Punjab; between lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$ — $31^{\circ} 14' 30''$, and long. $69^{\circ} 35'$ — $70^{\circ} 59'$. Area, 4517 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 363,346. The chief towns are Derá Ghází Khán, Dájál and Jámpur. The chief river is the Indus. The chief mountains are the Suláimán Hills. The administration is conducted by a Deputy-Commissioner and staff.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situate about two miles from the right or west bank of the Indus, which formerly flowed close to the town. Lat. $30^{\circ} 3' 57''$, long. $70^{\circ} 49' 8''$. Pop. (1881), 22,309. Area of tahsíl, 1362 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 159,733.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.—District in the Deráját division, Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 35' 45''$ — $32^{\circ} 33'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 14'$ — $72^{\circ} 2'$. Area, 9296 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 441,649. Bounded on the north by Bannu district, on the east by Jhang and Sháhpur districts, on the south by Derá Ghází Khán and Muzaffargarh districts, and on the west by the Suláimán Mountains. The chief towns are Derá Ismáíl Khán (the capital), Kulachi, Leiah and Bhakkar. The chief mountains are the Shaikh-budin and the Suláimán ranges. The chief rivers are the Indus, and the Gomál or Lúni; the Indus divides the district into nearly equal parts. The administration is conducted by a Deputy-Commissioner and staff.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 50'$, long. $70^{\circ} 55'$, $44''$. Pop. (1881), 22,164. Distant from the right bank of the Indus $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west, from Lahore 200 miles west, and from Múltán 120 miles north-west. Area of tahsíl, 1673 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 120,142.

DERAJAT.—Division in Punjab, containing three districts, Dera Ghází Khán, Derá Ismáíl Khán, and Bannu, *q.v.*; between lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$ — $33^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $69^{\circ} 35'$ — $72^{\circ} 2'$. Area, 17,681 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,137,572.

DERA NANAK.—Town and municipality in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5,956. Lat. $32^{\circ} 2' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$. Contains a temple dedicated to the memory of Bába Nának, the first Sikh Guru.

DERAPUR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; thirty-five miles west of Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$. Area, 318 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 124,746. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 48,609.

DERBEND.—Military post in Hazára district, Punjab; situate on the left bank of the Indus, where the stream, previously straitened in its passage through the mountains, expands on entering into the plain; and hence probably the name of Derbend, which signifies the place of a dam or strait. Lat. $34^{\circ} 18'$, long. $72^{\circ} 55'$.

DERESURA.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and twenty-one miles north of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$.

DERIABAD.—See DARYÁBÁD.

DERI KOT.—See GHAIBI DERO.

DERI SHAHAN (SHAH DHERI).—Village in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 17'$, long. $72^{\circ} 49' 15''$. Ruins, believed to be those of Taxila.

DEROL.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1224. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £51 6s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and of £4 12s. to Edar.

DERO MOBHAT.—Taluk in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; between lat. $24^{\circ} 58' 15''$ — $25^{\circ} 19'$, and long. $68^{\circ} 32' 30''$ — $69^{\circ} 20' 45''$. Area, 670 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 30,445.

DERRIAPUR.—See DARYÁPUR.

DERRO.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; twenty-three miles south-west of Arrah. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $84^{\circ} 27'$.

DERWANI (DURWANI).—See DARWÁNI.

DESNOK.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; fifteen miles south of the town of Bikaner. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 23'$.

DESSUR.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; thirty-three miles south of Arcot. Lat. $12^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 32'$.

DETANAW.—Village in Rangoon district, British Burma.

DEUCA.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 233.

DEULGAON RAJA.—Town in Buldána district, Berar. Lat. 20° , long. 76° . Pop. (1876–77), 10,265. An annual fair is held in October, when food is supplied gratuitously to pilgrims and religious mendicants.

DEULGHAT.—Town on the Penganga river, in Buldána district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10' 30''$. Pop. (1867), 3954.

DEUR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; sixteen miles north-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 51'$, long. $74^{\circ} 12'$.

DEVALA (NAMBALABAD).—Village in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 28'$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$. It is a centre of gold-mines and coffee-planting in the Wynád.

DEVANHALLI.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Bangalore district, Mysore; twenty-three miles north of Bangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 5771. Area of taluk, 238 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 70,459.

DEVANIGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 623.

DEVA PAIDI.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 49.

DEVAPRAYAGA.—See DEOPRAYÁG.

DEVARAYDURGA.—Hill-station, and ancient fort, in Túm-kúr district, Mysore State, 3940 feet above the sea. There is a small temple on the summit. An annual festival is attended by 3000 persons. Lat. $13^{\circ} 22' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 14' 50''$.

DEVGADH.—Subdivision in Ratnágiri district, Bombay. Area, 543 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 117,899.

DEVI.—River of Cuttack and Purí districts, Bengal; formed by the junction of the Great and Little Deví; falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $19^{\circ} 58'$, long. $86^{\circ} 25'$.

DEVIAPATAM.—Town in Madura district, Madras; nine miles north-east of Rámnád. Lat. $9^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

DEVIKOTI.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from the city of Jáisalmír to Balmer, and twenty-two miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $71^{\circ} 17'$.

DEVIKOTTA.—Town and ruined fort in Tanjore district; on the Coromandel Coast, at the mouth of the Coleroon, or great northern branch of the Káveri; distant from Tranquebar north twenty-four miles, Madras south, 122. Lat. $11^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1881), 8451.

DEVJAGAON.—Sacred place in Broach district, Bombay. A light-house here shows the mouth of the Dhadhar river.

DEVLALI.—Cantonment in Násik district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 2969.

DEVUPALLI.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; thirteen miles north-west of Vizianagram. Lat. $18^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 21'$.

DEWA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 2930. Area of pargana, 141 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,846.

DEWAH RIVER.—See GOGRA.

DEWALA.—Village in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6' 30''$.

DEWALGAON.—Village in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

DEWALGARH.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 29,288.

DEWALIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £46 to the British Government, and £5 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

DEWALWARA.—Village in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; on the Wardhá river. A large fair has for upwards of a century been held every November in the bed of the river.

DEWALWARA.—Village on the Púrna, in Ellichpur district, Berar. Noted for its ancient buildings. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

DEWAN.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; fifteen miles north of Murshidábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $88^{\circ} 16'$.

DEWANGANJ.—Tháná in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Area, 342 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 101,372.

DEWANGANJ.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal; forty miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, long. $87^{\circ} 50'$.

DEWANGANJ.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; on the left bank of the river Kusí, forty-nine miles north-west of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $87^{\circ} 14'$.

DEWANGARI.—Town in Bhután State; fifty-three miles north from Gauháti, and fifty miles north-west from Darrang. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $91^{\circ} 27'$.

DEWANSERAI.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 95 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 55,036.

DEWAS.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; twenty-one miles north-east from Rewah, and fifty miles south-west from Allahábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 46'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

DEWAS.—State in Central India Agency; between lat. $22^{\circ} 42'$ — $23^{\circ} 5'$, long. $75^{\circ} 57'$ — $76^{\circ} 21'$. The State has two chiefs, of whom the senior is commonly called the Baba Sáhib, and the junior Dada Sáhib. The Baba Sáhib's territories have an area of about 1378 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 73,940. Those of the Dada Sáhib have an area of about 6197 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,222. Both have received a *sanad* guaranteeing the right of adoption, and are entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

DEWAS.—Capital of Dewás State, Central India Agency. Lat. $22^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1881), 11,921.

DEWGURH.—See DEOGARH.

DEWLI.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; twenty-five miles east of Ratnágiri. Lat. 17° , long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

DEWRA.—Town in Chhatarpur State, Central India Agency; ten miles south-east from Bijáwar, and twenty-three miles south from Chhatarpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

DEWUD.—See DOHAD.

DEWULLI.—Town in Morbhanj State, Orissa, Bengal; thirty-seven miles south-west from Midnapur, and thirty-seven miles north from Balasore. Lat. $22^{\circ} 3'$, long. $86^{\circ} 58'$.

DEWULMURRI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; on the left bank of the Waingangá river, and 140 miles south from Nágpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

DHABA.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; thirty miles south-east from Chánda, and 111 miles south from Nágpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

DHABADDI.—Town in Haidarábád State; thirty miles north-east from Aurangábád, and eighteen miles north-west from Jálna. Lat. $20^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$.

DHABIEN, NORTH.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3076.

DHABIEN, SOUTH.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2604.

DHABIEN.—Creek in Rangoon district, British Burma.

DHABLA DHIR.—State in the Bhopál Agency, Central India Agency.

DHABLA GHOSI.—State in the Bhopál Agency, Central India Agency.

DHABRI.—See DATRI.

DHABUI.—Ancient town, with fine ruins, in Baroda State. Distance from Baroda, south-east, fifteen miles; Surat, north-east, seventy-eight; Bombay, north, 225; Ahmedábád, south-east, eighty. Lat. $22^{\circ} 8'$, long. $73^{\circ} 25'$.

DHADHAR.—River of Baroda State; rising in lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 40'$, and after receiving on the right the Viswamitri river, on the banks of which stands the city of Baroda, ultimately falling into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. $21^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 38'$. Total length, 70 miles. Drainage area estimated at 1850 sq. miles.

DHADRI.—Town in Dhar State, Central India Agency; on the right bank of the river Narbada, and forty-nine miles south-east from Mhow. Lat. $22^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

DHA-GNYA-WADI.—Revenue circle in Toung-gnú district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3787.

DHAIWELL.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; forty-one miles west of Dhulia. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $74^{\circ} 7'$.

DHAKA RAM CHANDRA.—Tháná in Clampáran district, Bengal. Area, 336 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 253,922.

DHALANDHAR.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal.

DHALDIGHI.—Village in Dinájpur district, Bengal. There is a fair held every February, attended by upwards of 20,000 persons.

DHALESWARI.—River of Dacca district, Bengal, connecting the Jamuná with the Meghná.

DHALESWARI.—River of Sylhet district, Assam, and Maimansinh district, Bengal; formed by the union of the Surmá and Kusiára rivers; falls into the Meghná.

DHALESWARI.—River of Cachar district, Assam, falling into the Barák.

DHALET.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 420 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4629.

DHALET.—River in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; falls into Combermere Bay.

DHALGAON.—Town in Miráj State, Bombay; seventy-five miles south-east from Sátára, and fifty-three miles north-west from Bijápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 9'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1'$.

DHALKISOR.—River of Mánbhum, Bankurá, Bardwán and Húglí districts, Bengal, falling into the Húglí, under the name of the Rupná-ráyan.

DHAMA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; sixteen miles south of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $84^{\circ} 5'$.

DHAMASIA (WANMALA).—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay. Area, 10 sq. miles. Pays a yearly tribute of £13 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

DHAMBI.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 7471.

DHAMDA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces, 135 miles east from Nágpur. Celebrated for its brass work. Lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. (1881), 2850.

DHAMDAHA.—Tháná in Purniah district, Bengal. Area, 514 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,391.

DHAMI.—Hill State, Punjab; bounded on the north by Bhajji State, on the east and south by Patiála State, on the west by Bághal State. Area, 26 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3322. Its centre is in lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

DHAM-MA-THA.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; on the river Gyaing.

DHAMNAGAR.—Tháná in Balasor district, Bengal. Area, 233 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 132,321.

DHAMONI.—Village in Ságár district, Central Provinces; twenty-nine miles north of Ságár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

DHAMORA (DIMRA).—River of Nepál State, and Darbhanga and Bhágalpur districts, Bengal; falls into the Ghugri in lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $86^{\circ} 48'$.

DHAMPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 18' 43''$, long. $78^{\circ} 32' 46''$. Pop. (1881), 5708. Area of tahsíl, 323 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 170,039. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 85,033. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 48,959.

DHAMRA.—River of Balasor and Cuttack districts, Bengal; formed by the junction of the Bráhmaní and the Baitaraní.

DHAMRA.—Port in Cuttack district, Bengal, on the Dhámrá river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 47' 40''$, long. $86^{\circ} 55' 55''$.

DHAMSALA (DHURRUMSALA).—See DHARMSÁLA.

DHANTARI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6647. Area of tahsíl, 2496 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 316,828.

DHANA.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; eleven miles south-east from Ságár, thirty-nine miles west of Damoh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

DHANAPUR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, nineteen miles south-west of Gházípur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $83^{\circ} 24'$.

DHANAPUR.—Tháná in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 48,456.

DHANAULA.—Town in Nabha State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 7264.

DHANAULI.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5052.

DHANAURA.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5304.

DHANAUTI.—River in Champáran district, Bengal; falls into the Sikhrená.

DHANDHUKA.—Town (in subdivision of the same name) in Ahmedábád district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21' 15''$, long. $72^{\circ} 2' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 10,044. Area of subdivision, 1098 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 123,107.

DHANESWARI.—River of the Nágá Hills, Nowgong, and Síbságár districts, Assam; falls into the Brahmaputra in lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $93^{\circ} 42'$.

DHANGAIN.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5600. Also tháná. Area, 367 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 179,916.

DHANGAIN.—Pass in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 23' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 59' 45''$.

DHANGHATA.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 63,934.

DHANIAKHALI.—Tháná in Húglí district, Bengal. Area, 135 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 93,537.

DHANIAKOT.—Pargana in Kumaún district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2443.

DHANIKHOLA.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 39' 10''$, long. $90^{\circ} 24' 11''$. Pop. (1872), 6730. On the Satuá river.

DHANNI.—Village in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Almora, and forty-one miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

DHANORA.—Chiefship in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 91 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3738.

DHANRA.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Vishnu river, sixty-four miles north-east of Srínagar. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

DHANROWAL.—See VAIROWÁL.

DHANU.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2223.

DHANU.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma; on the right bank of the Kyouk-tsarit and Bheng-laing rivers.

DHANU.—River in the Maimainsinh district, Bengal; falls into the Meghná.

DHANUL BHURA-GYI.—Ruined pagoda in Rangoon district, British Burma.

DHANUR.—Lake in Sírsa district, Punjab; formed by the river Ghaggar, three miles long by one broad.

DHAOLA DHAR.—Mountain in Kángra district, Punjab; separating Kángra valley from Chamba. The highest peak attains an elevation of 15,956 feet above sea-level; while the valley has a general height of about 2000 feet.

DHAONI.—See DHANNI.

DHAP.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; six miles north-west of the town of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $89^{\circ} 10'$.

DHAPEWARA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; on the Chandrabhágá river. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 3666.

DHAR.—State in the Central India Agency; between lat. $22^{\circ} 1'—23^{\circ} 8'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 43'—75^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 2500 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 149,244. The present Chief, who has received the title of Mahárájá as a personal distinction, is entitled to a salute of 15 guns; he maintains a military force of 276 cavalry and about 800 infantry, including police, 2 guns, and 21 artillerymen.

DHAR.—Capital of Dhar State, Central India Agency. Lat. $22^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 15,224.

DHAR.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situate on the declivity of a hill overlooking the valley of the Pábar. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

DHAR.—Town in Haidarábád State; distant north-east from Aurang-ábád fifty-eight miles, north from Jálná thirty-eight miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$.

DHARAKOTA.—State in Ganjám district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 31,923.

DHARAMKOTTA.—See AMRÁVATI.

DHARAMPUR.—State in the Surat Political Agency, Bombay. Bounded on the north by Bánsda State, east by Sulgáná and the Dangs States, south by the Peint State, and west by Surat district. It is forty-eight miles in length, and thirty in breadth. Area, 794 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 101,289. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, maintains a military force of 184 men.

DHARAMPUR.—Capital of Dharampur State, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$, long. $73^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1881), 5176.

DHARAMPURI.—Town in Dhar State, Central India Agency; twenty-nine miles south from Dhar, and thirty-five miles south-west from Mhow. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 26'$.

DHARAMPURI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; forty-nine miles north-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 57'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

DHARANGAON.—Town and municipality in Khándesh district, Bombay; thirty-five miles from Dhuliá. Lat. 21° , long. $75^{\circ} 20' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 13,081.

DHARAPURAM (DARAPUR).—Town (in taluk of same name) in Coimbatore district, Madras; forty-six miles east-south-east of Coimbatore, and 250 from Madras, on the left bank of the river Amrávati. Lat. $10^{\circ} 44' 35''$, long. $77^{\circ} 34' 28''$. Pop. (1881), 7310. Pop. of taluk (1871), 217,493.

DHARI.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £95 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $2\frac{3}{4}$ sq. miles.

DHARI.—District in Baroda State. Area, 542 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,233.

DHARI DEBI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Srínagar, and ten miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

DHARLA (TORSHA).—River of Bhután State, Jalpáigurí district, Kuch Behar State, and Rangpur district, Bengal; falls into the Brahma-putra in lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $89^{\circ} 47' 30''$.

DHARMA.—Part of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; lying north of the main range of the Himálaya, and between it and Hundes, or South-western Thibet. Some of the summits have a great elevation; Lebong, on the eastern frontier, being 18,942 feet above the sea. Dharma lies between lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$ — $30^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 25'$ — $80^{\circ} 45'$; inclosing an area of about 400 sq. miles.

DHARMANPUR.—Pargana in Bahraich district, Oudh. Area, 304 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 25,761.

DHARMAPURI.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Salem district, Madras; fifty-five miles north of Salem. Lat. $12^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1881), 7090. Pop. of taluk (1871), 190,626.

DHARMAVARAM.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Bellary district, Madras; on the Chitrávati river, fifty miles south of Guti, and 196 north-west of Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 24'$, long. 77° . Pop. (1881), 5916. Area of taluk, 1226 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 119,877.

DHARMDA.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; six miles south-west of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, long. $87^{\circ} 19'$.

DHARMKOT.—Town in Ferozpur district, Punjab; with a fort, situate about seven miles from the left bank of the Sutlej; distant thirty-nine miles west from Ludhiána, 1140 miles north-west from Calcutta. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 16' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6007.

DHARMPUR.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; the residence of Rájá Sir Hardeo Baksh, K.C.S.I.

DHARMSALA.—Hill-station and municipality in Kángra district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 15' 42''$, long. $76^{\circ} 22' 46''$. Pop. (1881), 5322. Elevation between 4500 and 6500 feet.

DHARMSALA.—Tháná in Cuttack district, Bengal. Area, 783 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 248,762.

DHARMSALEH.—Town in Nepál State; on the left bank of the river Kurnalli, and 126 miles north-east from Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 51'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

DHARNAODA.—State in the Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 4196.

DHARUPUR.—Village in Partabgarh district, Oudh; with three temples. Pop. (1869), 1603.

DHARWAR.—District in Bombay; between lat. $14^{\circ} 17'$ — $15^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 51'$ — $75^{\circ} 57'$. Area, 4535 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 882,907. The chief hills are the Kapad range. The chief rivers are the head-waters of the Tungabhadra (and its tributary the Wardhá), falling into the Kistna eastward, and the Birti Nálá, which flows westward. The chief towns are Hubli (the largest) and Dhárwár (the capital). The administration of the district, which is traversed by the Southern Marhatta Railway, is in the hands of a Collector and Assistant.

DHARWAR.—Capital of Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated in a subdivision of the same name. Lat. $15^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 26,520, exclusive of the cantonment, which contains 671 inhabitants. Area of subdivision, 425 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 111,137.

DHASAN.—River of Bhopál State and Ságar district, Central Provinces; and Lálitpur district, N.W.P.; falls into the Betwa.

DHATA.—Pargana in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 13,187. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 16,249.

DHATA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; five miles north-east of the left bank of the Jumna, thirty-six miles south-east of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

DHATA.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, thirteen miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 989 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

DHATHWAI-KYOUK.—River in Prome district, British Burma.

DHATHWAI-KYOUK.—Village in Prome district, British Burma, situated on the river of the same name, twenty miles south-east of Prome. Lat. $18^{\circ} 41'$, long. $95^{\circ} 34' 35''$.

DHATIA.—Tháná in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 39,929.

DHAULAGIRI.—Mountain in Nepál State. Lat. $29^{\circ} 11'$, long. $82^{\circ} 59'$. Height, 27,600 feet.

DHAULANA.—Tháná in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 43,130.

DHAULESHVARAM.—See DOWLAISHVARAM.

DHAULI.—A principal head-water or tributary of the river Gogra; falling into the Kali. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $80^{\circ} 38'$.

DHAURAHRA.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; three miles west of the Chanka river, eighty miles north of Lucknow, and seventy-three east of Sháhjahánpur. Lat. 28° , long. $81^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1881), 5767.

DHAURAHRA.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; four miles from the Gogra river, and twenty miles from Faizábád town, on the road to Lucknow. Pop. (1869), 3279.

DHAURAHRA.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh. Area, 261 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,334. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 136,649.

DHAUR BUNGA.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the river Sáni, twenty miles south of Srínagar. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$.

DHAURERA.—See DHAURAHRA.

DHAUSA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 7384.

DHAYABANG.—Town in Nepál State; on the left bank of the river Buri Gandak, and twenty-nine miles north from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $85^{\circ} 3'$.

DHEBARUA.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 30,420.

DHEBURUA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the river Rápti, sixty miles north-west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 51'$.

DHEISMAELPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; forty miles south of Midnapur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $87^{\circ} 21'$.

DHEKULU.—Military station in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Almora, and fifty miles north-east of the former. It is situate in the valley down which the river Kosilá flows from the mountains to the plains, on the right bank of the stream. Elevation above the sea, 1221 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 29'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$.

DHENKANAL.—State in Orissa, Bengal; between lat. $20^{\circ} 31'$ — $21^{\circ} 11' 30''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 3'$ — $86^{\circ} 5''$. Area, 1463 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 208,316. The State is traversed by the river Bráhmáni.

DHENKANALL (DHENKANAL GARH).—Capital of Dhenkhánal State, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 39' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 38' 16''$.

DHERALI.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

DHERGAUM.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; seventy-three miles east of Broach. Lat. $21^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

DHERIAGOTE (SOI).—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sehwan to Larkhána, and twenty-two miles south of the latter place. It is situate in the extensive and fertile island inclosed between the Indus and its great offset the Nára, and is seven miles from the right bank of the former, and three miles from the left bank of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $68^{\circ} 4'$.

DHI.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situate seventy-eight miles south-west from Mhow, and ninety miles east from Baroda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 9'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$.

DHIANIRAN.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2951.

DHIGWAS (DHIGONS).—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; thirty miles north-west of Allahábád, eighty south-east of Lucknow.

DHIMAPUR.—See DIMÁPUR.

DHINGWAS.—Pargana in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 52,885.

DHINISA.—Town in Nepál State; situate fifty miles north from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $85^{\circ} 22'$.

DHIPA.—Town in Singbhúm district, Bengal; thirty-nine miles south-west from Cháibásá, and 100 miles north-east from Sambalpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 19'$, long. $85^{\circ} 18'$.

DHOA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; twenty miles south-west of the fort of Gwalior. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

DHOBA.—Mountain, 4166 feet high, in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. 20° , long. $84^{\circ} 23'$.

DHOBAKHAL.—Village in the Gáro Hills district, Assam; on the Someswarí river. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $90^{\circ} 46'$.

DHOBHANG.—Town in Nepál State; 104 miles south-east from Khatmandu, and ninety miles west from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $86^{\circ} 54'$.

DHODA.—Town in Kohát district, Punjab; situated on the route from Kála Bágh to Kohát, fourteen miles south of the latter. Lat. $33^{\circ} 27'$, long. $71^{\circ} 45'$.

DHODAR ALI.—Embankment in Síbságar district, Assam.

DHOKI.—Town in Sholapur district, Bombay; fifty miles north from Sholapur, and 102 miles south from Jálnah. Lat. $18^{\circ} 22'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

DHOLA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £32 to the Gáekwár of Baroda and £5 to Junágarh.

DHOLANA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3664.

DHOLATGHAT.—Town in Nepál State; twenty-seven miles south-east from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $85^{\circ} 41'$.

DHOLBAJA.—Village in Purniah district, Bengal; forty miles distant from Purniah town, and sixteen miles from Basantpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $87^{\circ} 19' 21''$. Pop. (1872), 1784.

DHOLERA (DHOLARRA).—Town and port in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; in the swampy tract extending along the western side of the Gulf of Cambay. The space between the town and the port of Dholera, a distance of about four miles, is traversed by a tramway, constructed by a company of native speculators; opened in May, 1851. Distance from the city of Ahmedábád, south-west, sixty-two miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 14' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 15' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 10,301.

DHOLKA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situate amidst ruined palaces, mosques, mausoleums, and fine and spacious tanks, embanked and lined with masonry. Though not regularly fortified, it is surrounded by a wall of mud four miles in circuit. Distance from Ahmedábád, south-west, twenty-five miles; Baroda, north-west, sixty; Surat, north, 110; Bombay, north, 262. Lat. $22^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 28' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 17,716. Area of subdivision, 665 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 111,192.

DHOLNUH.—Village in Budaun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehgarh to Meerut, and eighty miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

DHOLPUR (DHOLPORE).—State in Rájputána; bounded on the north and north-east by the Agra district; on the south-east by the Chambal, dividing it from the Gwalior State; and on the west by the Karauli and Bhartpur States. It lies between lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$ — $26^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 26'$ — $78^{\circ} 19'$; and is about fifty-four miles in length from north-east to south-west, twenty-three in breadth. Area, 1200 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 249,657. The river Chambal, touching the territory at its south-west angle, forms its south-eastern boundary for about sixty miles; and the Bángangá, with its tributary the Párvatí, also waters the State. The chief towns are Dholpur (the capital), Bári, and Rájákhara. The Ráná, who is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, maintains a military force of 600 cavalry, 3650 infantry, 32 field guns, and 100 gunners.

DHOLPUR (DHOLPORE).—Capital of Dholpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1881), 15,833.

DHOLPURI.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Almora, and sixteen miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

DHOL SAMUDRA.—Swampy lake in Farídpur district, Bengal.

DHOLURWA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £10 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £2 to Junágarh.

DHOOLIA.—See DHULIÁ.

DHOR.—Town in Ráwalpindi district, Punjab; on the left bank of the river Indus, five miles south of the town of Attock. Lat. $33^{\circ} 50'$, long. $72^{\circ} 20'$.

DHORAJI.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; forty-three miles south-west from Rájkot, and fifty-two miles east from Porbandar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$, long. $70^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1881), 16,121.

DHORAU.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; seventy miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

DHORI.—Village in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur, thirty-one miles north-east of the former, thirty-four south-east of the latter; on the right bank of the Gogra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $83^{\circ} 33'$.

DHORIAPUR.—Pargana in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 214,405.

DHOWLUTNUGUR.—See DAULATNAGAR.

DHRANGADRA.—First class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, between lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$ — 23° , and long. 71° — $71^{\circ} 49'$. Area, 1142 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 99,686. The salute of the State is 11 guns, but the present Chief (1884) is entitled, as a personal distinction, to 15 guns. The military force consists of 470 men.

DHRANGADRA.—Capital of Dhrángadrá State, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 59' 10''$, long. $71^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. (1881), 12,304.

DHROL.—Second class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 14'$ — $22^{\circ} 42'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 24'$ — $70^{\circ} 45'$. Area, 400 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 21,776. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, pays a tribute of £1023 2s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda and the Nawáb of Junágarh, and maintains a military force of 148 men.

DHROL.—Capital of Dhrol State, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $70^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1881), 4613.

DHUBBUI.—See **DHABUI**.

DHUBRI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Goálpára district, Assam; on the Brahmaputra, where that river turns south into Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $90^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1872), 477. A fair is held annually in January, attended by upwards of 10,000 persons. Pop. of subdivision (1872), 187,589.

DHUDE.—See **DANG STATES**.

DHUJ PEAK.—Hill in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; a summit of the Sub-Himálaya, or mountain-system south of the great range, east of Fort Almorah forty miles, and equidistant from the rivers Rámanga (Eastern) and Kali (Eastern). Elevation above the sea, 8248 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 38'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

DHUKAULIA.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bándá to the town of Fatehpur, and four miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

DHULAPRA.—Swamp in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.

DHULIA.—Capital of Khándesh district, Bombay; and head-quarters of the subdivision of the same name; on the Pánjhra river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 54'$, long. $74^{\circ} 46' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 18,449. Area of subdivision, 759 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,137.

DHULIAN.—Village in Murshidábád district, Bengal; on the Ganges. An annual fair is held at this spot, which is one of the most important river marts in the district.

DHULIAT.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; eleven miles west from Asirgarh, and eighty miles south from Mhow. Lat. $21^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

DHULIPNAGAR.—See **EDWARDESÁBÁD**.

DHUM.—Town in Nepál State; ninety-one miles north-east from Pilibhít, and 104 miles south-east from Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$, long. $81^{\circ} 19'$.

DHUMA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; on the route from Nágpur to Jabalpur, forty miles south of the latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

DHUMDA.—See **DHAMDÁ**.

DHUMRAH (DOMRAH).—See **DHÁMRÁ**.

DHUMRI.—Town in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2499. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 44,464.

DHUMTAUR (DUMTAUR).—Valley in Hazára district, Punjab; on the route from Attock to Kashmír by the Baramula road, extending nearly in a direction from east to west, in lat. 34° — $34^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 55'$ — $73^{\circ} 15'$.

DHUMTAUR.—Town in Hazára district, Punjab; sixteen miles east of the Indus, on the route into Kashmír. Lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$, long. $73^{\circ} 7'$.

DHUMTERRY.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; distant east from Nágpur 150 miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 39'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26'$.

DHUMTHAN.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and forty-three miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1019 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

DHUNAIRI.—Town in Baroda State; twenty-six miles north from Dísá, and 140 miles south-west from Udáipur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$, long. $72'$.

DHUNAUDA.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and thirty miles north of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1006 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$.

DHUNCHI.—Town in Nepál State; forty-two miles north from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$, long. $85^{\circ} 14'$.

DHUNDA.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Bhágirathi or Ganges. Lat. $30^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

DHUNDGAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; nineteen miles north from Haidarábád, and sixty miles south-east from Bídár. Lat. $17^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

DHUNGAWAN.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; thirty-four miles south-east of Sohágpur, 119 miles east of Jabalpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 2'$, long. $81^{\circ} 52'$.

DHUNGOI.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; thirty-nine miles north of Chaprah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $84^{\circ} 40'$.

DHUNGSURRA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jáisalmír to Nasírábád, and 102 miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $73^{\circ} 35'$.

DHUNGURHI.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; 130 miles north from Lucknow, and fifty-three miles east from Pilibhít. Lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$.

DHUNILA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Agra to Gwalior, sixty miles south of former, eleven north-west of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

DHUNSIRI.—See DHANESWARI.

DHUNTALAO.—Village in Hoshangábád to Nímach, ninety-three miles west of former, 181 south-east of latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$.

DHUNWA.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; five miles south from Jáisalmír, and sixty-two miles west from Pokaran. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. 71° .

DHUR.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; a mile from the right bank of the river Dhauli. Elevation above the sea, about 8000 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 37'$.

DHUR.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; twenty-nine miles north of Cuddapah. Lat. $14^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

DHURAMPOR.—Town in Nepál State, seventy miles south-east from Khatmandu, and fifty miles north from Darbhanga. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $85^{\circ} 55'$.

DHURALI (DEROWLI).—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Fatehgarh, and thirty-nine miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 7'$.

DHURAVI (DHARAVI).—Island in Tanna district, Bombay; to the north-west of Salsette, about seven miles long by two broad; its centre is in lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $72^{\circ} 53'$.

DHURI.—Village in Patíála State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and forty-one miles south of the latter town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1062 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 57'$.

DHURIAPUR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; near the route from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur, and distant thirty-four miles north of the former, twenty-eight south of the latter. Distant north from Gházipur seventy-eight miles, north-east from Calcutta 509. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $83^{\circ} 18'$.

DHURKATI.—See DARKUTI.

DHURKOT.—Town in Nepál State; 162 miles north-west from Khatmandu, and 122 miles north-west from Gorakhpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $82^{\circ} 48'$.

DHURPHURIPATI.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; twenty-seven miles west of Muzaffarpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $85^{\circ} 2'$.

DHURRUMPUR.—See DHARAMPUR.

DHURUMSAL (DHARMSALA).—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; thirty-nine miles north-east from Jhelum, and seventy-eight miles south-west from Srinagar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 15'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

DHURUMSALLA (DHARMSALA).—Village in Cutch State, Bombay; eight miles south of Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$, long. $69^{\circ} 41'$.

DHURWAI.—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Area, 18 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1598.

DHUS.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the route from Benares to Sasseram, ten miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 14'$. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 24,529.

DHUSAN.—See PARWÁN.

DHUTARA.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Khasganj to Meerut, and forty-five miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Town and port (in subdivision of same name) in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Húglí. Distant from Calcutta thirty miles by road, forty-one by river. Lat. $22^{\circ} 11' 10''$, long. $88^{\circ} 13' 37''$. 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 Gazette*. Area of subdivision, 417 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 344,330. Also tháná. Area, 68 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 52,828.

DIAMOND HARBOUR CANAL.—Canal in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; extending from Thákurpukur to Kholákháli, a distance of twenty-three miles.

DIAMOND ISLAND (LYCHUNE ISLAND).—Island off the coast of Bassein district, British Burma; situated at the Bassein river mouth of the Irawadi. Lat. $15^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $94^{\circ} 18' 45''$.

DIANUTPUR.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Agra, and twenty-one miles south of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

DIA SIAWALA.—See DIHA.

DIBAL.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; distant from Bulandshahr twenty-six miles south-east, and from Alígarh twenty-six miles north. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 18' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 8216. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 78,896. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 62,228.

DIBING.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 109 miles east from Srinagar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

DIBONG RIVER.—River of Thibet and Assam; falls into the Brahmaputra river in lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $95^{\circ} 28'$.

DIBRU (SONAPUR).—River of Kámrup district, Assam; falls into the Brahmaputra.

DIBRU (SONAPUR).—River of Lakhimpur district, Assam; falls into the Brahmaputra near Dibrugarh.

DIBRUGARH.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) in Lakhimpur district, Assam; on the Dibru, near its junction with the Brahmaputra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28' 30''$, long. $94^{\circ} 57' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 3870, including 1096 in the military cantonment. Area of subdivision, 2038 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 82,109.

DICHU.—See DAICHU.

DIDARGANJ.—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 74,115.

DIDDAUR.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; on the river Sai. Pop. (1869), 2127.

DIDWANA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; 112 miles north-east from Jodhpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

DIG.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Kálpi, and fifteen miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 57'$.

DIG (DIGA).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, 752 miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, fifty-six south-east of the city of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 18'$.

DIG.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1881), 15,828. Captured in December, 1804, by General Fraser, and dismantled after the capture of Bhartpur by Lord Combermere.

DIGAR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; twenty miles north-east from the town of Le, and 134 miles north-east from Kishtiwár. Lat. $34^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

DIGARI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jodhpur to Ajmere, and three miles east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $73^{\circ} 15'$.

DIGARU.—River of Thibet and Assam; falls into the Brahmaputra, in lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $96^{\circ} 2'$.

DIGBIJAIGANJ.—Tahsíl of Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Between lat. $26^{\circ} 17' 30''$ — $26^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $81^{\circ} 1' 30''$ — $81^{\circ} 37'$. Area, 465 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 245,079. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 102,256.

DIGGI (DHIGGI).—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasrábád to Gwalior, forty-eight miles east of former, 193 west of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 35'$.

DIGH.—Tháná in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 36,541.

DIGHIL.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 41'$.

DIGHORI.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2852.

DIGHWARA.—Tháná in Sárán district, Bengal. Area, 106 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 120,231.

DIGNAGAR.—Town in Bardwán district, Bengal; distance north-west from Calcutta by Bardwán seventy miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 22'$, long. $87^{\circ} 45'$.

DIGRAS.—Town in Wún district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

DIGSAR.—Pargana in Gonda district, Oudh. Area, $157\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,833.

DIGUCHI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; sixty-one miles east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 59'$.

DIH.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; on the river Sáj. Pop. (1869), 2937.

DIHA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, 795 miles north-east of Calcutta by the river route, thirteen south-east of the city of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 3'$.

DIHANG (DIHONG).—River of Thibet and Assam; head-waters of the Brahmaputra; rises on the northern face of the Himálayas, in lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$, and, pursuing an easterly course through Thibet for upwards of 1000 miles, during the greater part of which it bears the name of the Sanpu, it suddenly sweeps round to the south and enters Assam, where, under the name of the Dihang, it falls into the Brahmaputra.

DIHATRA.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; on the route from Bikaner to Jáisalmír, and forty miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $72^{\circ} 51'$.

DIHING.—River of Lakhimpur district, Assam; flows into the Brahmaputra near Sadiyá.

DIHING (BURI DIHING).—River of Lakhimpur and Síbságar districts, Assam; flows past Jáipur town into the Brahmaputra.

DIJI.—Village and fortress in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20' 45''$, long. $68^{\circ} 45'$.

DIKAR.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; 140 miles east from Nágpur, and 172 miles west from Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

DIKULI.—See DEOKULTI.

DILARI.—Tháná in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 54,426.

DILAWAR.—Village and fortress in Baháwalpur State, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$, long. $71^{\circ} 14'$.

DILLY (MOUNT).—Headland in Malabar district, Madras. In clear weather it may be discerned from sea at a distance of from twenty-four to twenty-seven miles, and as the contiguous land is low, the headland, which is bluff, and has a small ancient fort on the summit, appears at a distance like an island. Lat. $12^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

DILODE.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; seventeen miles north from Bhopál, and thirty miles west from Bhílsa. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

DILSHAPUR.—See DULSAIPUR.

DIMAPUR.—Village in the Nágá Hills district, Assam; on the banks of the Dhaneswari, fifteen miles north of Samáguting.

DIMLA.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; thirty-nine miles north-west of Rangpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $88^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 10,508. Also tháná. Area, 192 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 138,760.

DINAJPUR.—District in the Rájsháhí and Kuch Behar divisions, Bengal; bounded on the north by Jalpáiguri district, on the east by Rangpur and Bogra districts, on the south by Rájsháhí district, and on the

west by Maldah and Purniah districts. Between lat. $24^{\circ} 43' 40''$ — $26^{\circ} 22' 50''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 4'$ — $89^{\circ} 21' 5''$. Area, 4118 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,514,346. The chief rivers are the Mahánandá (with its tributaries, the Nagar, Tangan, and Purnábhábá) on the west; and the Atrai, Jamuná, and Karatoya (old channels of the Tistá) on the east, all flowing into the Ganges. The capital and only large town is Dinájpur. The Northern Bengal State Railway traverses the district for about thirty miles.

DINAJPUR.—Capital of Dinájpur district, Bengal; on the Purnábhábá, just below its junction with the Dhápá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 38'$, long. $88^{\circ} 40' 46''$. Pop. (1881), 12,560. Also tháná. Area, 6 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 12,977.

DINANAGAR.—Town and municipality in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 8' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. (1881), 5589.

DINANAGAR.—Town in Amritsar district, Punjab; on the right bank of the Bári Doáb Canal, eighty-nine miles north-east of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$.

DINAPUR (DINAPORE).—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Patná district, Bengal; a cantonment on the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 38' 19''$, long. $85^{\circ} 5' 8''$. Pop. (1881), 37,893. Area, of subdivision, 143 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 166,128. Also tháná. Area, 25 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,612.

DINAREH.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; seventy miles south-west of Dinapur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $84^{\circ} 6'$.

DINDARY.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; 175 miles north-east from Nágpur, and eighty miles north from Ráipur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 33'$.

DINDI.—River in Haidarábád State; rises in lat. $17^{\circ} 2'$, long. 78° , and flowing in a south-easterly direction for 110 miles, falls into the Kistna in lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

DINDIGAL (DINDIGUL).—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Madura district, Madras; situated 880 feet above the sea, on the trunk road from Coimbatore to Pondicherri, about twenty miles from Kodáikanal, the sanitarium on the Paláni Hills, and thirty from Madura. It is connected by railway with the chief towns of the Presidency. Lat. $10^{\circ} 21' 39''$, long. $78^{\circ} 0' 17''$. Pop. (1881), 14,182. Formerly a place of great strategical importance. Pop. of taluk, (1871), 324,366.

DINDIVARAM.—Taluk in South Arcot district, Madras. Area, 810 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 239,784.

DINDURI.—Subdivision in Násik district, Bombay. Area, 529 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,290.

DINDURI.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; ninety-six miles north-west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

DINGA.—Town in Gujrát district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5615.

DINGAI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasírabad to Dísá, and 123 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 27'$.

DINGAR.—Village in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Budiar. Elevation above the sea, 7119 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

DINGARA.—See DIGARI.

DINGARH.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; thirty-two miles south from Baháwalpur, and 116 miles north-west from Bikaner. Lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, long. $71^{\circ} 49'$.

DINGARH KINER.—Village in Sirmúr State, Punjáb. Lat. $30^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

DINGATHUR.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route up the course of the Rám-ganga river (Eastern) from Pithoragarh to the Antá Dhára Pass, sixteen miles north of Pithoragarh, one and a half east of the left bank of the Rám-ganga. Elevation above the sea, 4443 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 49'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

DINGI.—Fort in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $68^{\circ} 40'$.

DINGIER.—Mountains in the Khásia and Jáintia Hills district, Assam. The highest peak is 6400 feet above the sea-level.

DINGRU.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; and halting-place on a rivulet of the same name, on the southern declivity of the Shátal Pass. Elevation above the sea, 12,300 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

DINGUR KINGUR.—See DINGARH.

DINHATTA.—Tháná in Kuch Behar State, Bengal. Area, 270 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 155,584.

DINHUTLA.—Town in Kuch Behar State, Bengal; sixty-one miles north-east from Dinájpur, ten miles south from Behar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $89^{\circ} 26'$.

DIODAR.—See DEODAR.

DIPAL (DUTI).—Town in Nepál State; fifty-one miles south-west from Jemlah, and seventy miles north-east from Pilibhít. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 54'$.

DIPALPUR.—Town (in tahsil of same name), in Montgomery district, Punjab; formerly of much importance, as capital of a Mughal Province. Lat. $30^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1881), 3435. Area of tahsil, 956 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 154,590.

DIPALPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Mhow to Nímach, twenty-seven miles north-west of the former, and 128 south-east of the latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 55'$. Pop., about 4000.

DIPLA.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in the Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$, long. $69^{\circ} 37' 30''$. Pop. 893. Pop. of taluk (1872), 14,524.

DIRAPUR.—See DERÁPUR.

DIRAWUL (DILAWUR).—See DILÁWÁR.

DIRIAPUR.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Etáwah, and nineteen miles south of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

DIROI.—River of Síbságar district, Assam; flows into the Disang, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, in lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$, long. $94^{\circ} 41'$.

DIRONDEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 291.

DISA (DEESA).—Town in Pálanpur State, Bombay; on the Banás. Lat. $24^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 12' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 3830. A British cantonment is three miles north-east of the town. Pop. (1881), 4546.

DISAI.—River in Síbságar district, Assam; rising in the Nágá Hills, and flowing into the Brahmaputra.

DISANG.—River of Síbságar district, Assam; rising in lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $95^{\circ} 25'$, in the country inhabited by the Nágá tribes; falls into the Brahmaputra in lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$, long. $94^{\circ} 30'$.

DISAUN.—See **DHASÁN**.

DISUR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; seventy-five miles south-east from Jodhpur, and 110 miles south-west from Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39'$.

DITAUN.—See **DEKTAUN**.

DIU.—Island and seaport town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; a Portuguese settlement; distant from Ahmedábád, south-west, 192 miles; Baroda, south-west, 182; Bombay, north-west, 170. Lat. $20^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $71^{\circ} 2' 30''$. Area, 52 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 12,636.

DIVI POINT.—A low headland on the coast of Kistna district, Madras. Around the point, and between it and the cape known as Divi False Point, several branches of the river Kistna fall into the sea. Divi Point is nineteen miles north-east of the mouths of the Kistna, and thirteen south of Masulipatam. Lat. $15^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 14'$.

DIVULPALLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; seventy-nine miles south-east from Haidarábád, and seventy-three miles north-west from Gantur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

DIWALA.—See **DEWÁLA**.

DIWALGAON.—See **DEWÁLGÁON**.

DIWALGAON RAJA.—See **DEULGÁON RÁJÁ**.

DIWALGHAT.—See **DEULGHÁT**.

DIWALIA.—See **DEWÁLIA**.

DIWALWARA.—See **DEWÁLWÁRA**.

DIWANGIRI.—Village in Kamrúp district, Assam. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $91^{\circ} 27'$. A large fair is annually held in the district.

DIWARNAGAR.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; thirty-three miles west of Sylhet, Lat. $24^{\circ} 59'$, long. $91^{\circ} 20'$.

DIWAS.—See **DEWÁS**.

DOA.—Village in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $94^{\circ} 17'$.

DOAB, THE.—A tract of country, as its name implies, situated between two rivers, *i.e.* the Ganges and the Jumna. It includes the districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, parts of Muttra, and Agra, Etah, Máinpuri, the greater part of Etáwah, and Farrukhábád, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, and part of Allahábád.

DOABA DAUDZAI.—Tahsíl in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Area, 182 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,962.

DOARI.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the route from Rámpur to Srínagar, thirty-seven miles south of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

DOBBILI (BOBILI).—See **BOBBILI**.

DOBDUR HAUT.—Town in Síbságar district, Assam; ten miles south of Síbságar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $94^{\circ} 37'$.

DOBHI.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2117.

DOBURJI.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; on the right bank of the Ghárá river, fifty miles south of the town of Lahore. Lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 20'$.

DODA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Nímach to Betul, fifty-one miles south-east of former, 261 north-west of latter. Elevation above the sea, 1482 feet. Lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

DODA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

DODABALLA (DODA BALAPOR).—See DOD-BALLAPUR.

DODABETTA.—The loftiest summit of the Nílgeri Hills, in the Nílgeri Hills district, Madras; height, 8760 feet. Lat. $11^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

DODAIRI (DODDERI).—Village (in taluk of same name), in Chitaldrug district, Mysore State; distant from Chitaldrug, east, twenty-two miles; Bangalore, north-west, 110; Seringapatam, north, 130. Lat. $14^{\circ} 17' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 45' 5''$. Pop. (1871), 1003. Area of taluk, 851 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 77,231.

DODALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

DOD-BALLAPUR—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name), in Bangalore district, Mysore; on the Arkavati. Lat. $13^{\circ} 13' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 22' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 7449. Area of taluk, 292 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 63,707.

DODDABANDARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 211.

DODDABBUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 34.

DODDABETTAKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 45.

DODDABILAHA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 180.

DODDAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 67.

DODDAKOALI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 380.

DODDAKOLATTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 129

DODDAKUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 80.

DODDALAVARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 110.

DODDAMANCHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 330.

DODDATELLUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 318.

DODDATTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 86.

DODDERI.—See DODAIRI.

DODHUR.—See DODA.

DODKA.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay; paying a tribute of £110 yearly to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area $2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4576. *

DODUKI.—Town in Raipur district, Central Provinces; 118 miles south-east from Nágpur, and seventy-six miles east from Chánda. Lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$.

DOGHIN.—River in Amherst district, British Burma; falls into the Gyaing river, in lat. $16^{\circ} 55'$, long. $98^{\circ} 6'$.

DOHAD (DOHUD).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Mhow to Disa, 118 miles north-west of former, 208 south-east of latter; distant west of Ujjain 100 miles, north-east of Baroda 77. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1881), 12,394. Area of subdivision, 600 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 100,639.

DOHARIGHAT.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; on the Gogra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 33' 30''$.

DOHRA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route by Nanak Math, from Pilibhít to Almora, twenty-five miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

DOHRI.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3634. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 47,427.

DOISA.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; 100 miles south of Shergáti. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$, long. $84^{\circ} 51'$.

DOKHI.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,757.

DOLANUH.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; twenty-eight miles east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

DOLEH.—Group of three villages in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Bálotra to Jodhpur, and thirty-three miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $72^{\circ} 52'$.

DOLEHKUN.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; fifty-nine miles north-east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 29'$, long. $73^{\circ} 36'$.

DOLER.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 355.

DOLLA.—Town in Lakhimpur district, Assam; six miles from the left bank of the Brahmaputra, and twelve south-west of Sadiyá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $95^{\circ} 36'$.

DOLORA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 249.

DOLPHIN'S NOSE.—Cape (with lighthouse) at southern entrance of Vizagapatam harbour, Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $17^{\circ} 41'$, long. $83^{\circ} 17'$.

DOMARIAGANJ.—Tahsíl in Basti district, N.W.P. Area, 582 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 280,254. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 90,678.

DOMEL.—Island in the Mergui Archipelago, Mergui district, British Burma; twenty-six miles in length from north to south, and five miles in breadth; its centre is about lat. $11^{\circ} 27'$, long. $98^{\circ} 6'$.

DOMELI.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 1'$, long. $73^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. (1868), 4135.

DOMEPARRA.—Town in Purí district, Bengal; forty-four miles north of Jagannáth. Lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$.

DOMJOR.—Tháná in Howrah district, Bengal. Area, 19 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 128,477.

DOMRAH.—See ДНÁМРА.

DOMRAON.—Tháná in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Area, 347 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 259,938.

DOMRI.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; two miles to the left or west of the route from Fatehgarh to Kásganj, and forty-four miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79'$.

DOMUS.—Town in Surat district, Bombay; on the headland bounding the estuary of the river Tápti on the south-east. Distance from the city of Surat, south-west, eight miles; Bombay, north, 150. Lat. $21^{\circ} 4'$, long. $72^{\circ} 48'$.

DONABYU.—Town (in township of same name) in Thonkhwa district, British Burma; on one of the main streams by which the Irawadi flows into the sea; it is sixty-five miles north-west from Rangoon, fifty-four miles north-east from Bassein. Lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$, long. $95^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1876), 5800. Pop. of township (1876), 36,122.

DONABYU MYOMA.—Revenue circle on the right bank of the Irawadi, in Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 7328.

DONDI LOHARA.—Chiefship in Chhatisgarh district, Central Provinces. Area, 364 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 30,134.

DONGARGARH.—Village in Khairagarh State, Raipur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 5543. Famous for its ruins.

DONGARPUR (DUNGERPOR).—See DÚNGARPUR.

DONGARTAL (DONGURTHAL).—Village in Seoni district, Central Provinces; on the route from Seoni to Nágpur, thirty-six miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 24'$.

DON MANICK ISLANDS.—Islands in the Meghna estuary, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, long. $90^{\circ} 43'$.

DOOAB (THE).—See DOÁB.

DOOAB CANAL.—See JUMNA RIVER.

DOOBLANA.—See DUBLÁNA.

DOR.—River of Hazára district, Punjab; rises in lat. $34^{\circ} 27'$, long. $73^{\circ} 7'$, in the mountains west of Muzaffarábád, which divide the valley of the Indus from that of the Jhelum. It holds a westerly course for about fifty miles, and, uniting with the Sirrun, falls into the Indus in lat. $34^{\circ} 8'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

DORAHA.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; eighteen miles north-west from Bhopál, and 111 miles south-west from Ságár. Lat. $23^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

DORANDA.—Village and cantonment in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 21' 31''$, long. $85^{\circ} 22' 5''$.

DORAVID.—Town in Haidarábád State; fifty miles west from Haidarábád, and thirty-seven miles east from Mulkair. Lat. $17^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

DORENAL.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; 139 miles west of Masulipatam. Lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

DORNAL GHAT.—Pass in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 14'$.

DOSTPUR.—Thána in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Pop. (1181), 84,125.

DOTUNUH.—See DEOTHAN.

DOUBLE ISLAND.—Island off the coast of Amherst district, British Burma; fourteen miles south of Maulmain. Lat. $15^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $97^{\circ} 36' 30''$.

DOULATABAD.—See KRISHNAGIRI.

DOUNGBUN.—Revenue circle, Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 9296.

DOUNG-GYI.—Town in Bassein district, British Burma; on the Bassein river. Lat. $17^{\circ} 22' 30''$, long. $95^{\circ} 8'$.

DOUNG-MANA.—Revenue circle, Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 544.

DOWLAISHVARAM (DOWLASERUM).—Town in Godávári district, Madras; it is on the Godávári, five miles south of Rájamahendri, and at the point where the great anicut was made. Lat. $16^{\circ} 56' 35''$, long. $81^{\circ} 48' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 8002.

DOWLASERUM.—See DOWLAISHVARAM.

DOWLATABAD.—See DAULATÁBÁD.

DOYANG (DAYANG).—River in the Nágá Hills district, Assam; rises on the frontiers of Manipur, in lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $94^{\circ} 7'$; falls into the Dhaneswari in lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $93^{\circ} 59'$.

DRAFA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £370 to the British Government, and £116 to Junágarh. Area, 270 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,366. Town (in State of same name) in Káthiáwár, Bombay; distance from Ahmedábád, south-west, 170 miles. Lat. 22° , long. $70^{\circ} 13'$.

DRAS (DURAS).—Group of villages, with a fort, in Ladákh, near the northern frontier of Kashmir State, Punjab; 9000 feet above the sea. Lat. $34^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$.

DRAVIDA.—An ancient name for Southern India.

DRUG.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $81^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1881), 3797. Area of tahsíl, 2197 sq. miles. Pop (1881), 346,626.

DRUMMONDGANJ.—Tháná in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 19,258.

DRURAJPATAM (DUGURAUZAPATAM).—Town in Nellore district, Madras; distance from Madras, north, sixty miles; Nellore, south, thirty-four. Lat. $13^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

DUAB.—See DoÁB.

DUABA.—Pargana in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 88,024.

DUB.—Pass in Kashmir State, Punjab; over a mountain on the route from Attock to Kashmir, by the Baramula road; it is on the watershed dividing the drainage of the Jhelum, on the east side from that of the Indus on the west. Lat. $34^{\circ} 17'$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$.

DUBAH.—River of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; rises in the Kirthar Mountains in lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $67^{\circ} 45'$ and flows into the Kajur.

DUBALHATI.—Town in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; thirty miles north-east of Rámpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $88^{\circ} 53'$.

DUBAR.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Rewah to Mírzápur, seventeen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 59'$, long. $82^{\circ} 28'$.

DUBARI.—Town in Goálpára district, Assam; on the right bank of the Brahmaputra; forty-six miles south-west of Goálpára. Lat. 26° , long. $89^{\circ} 56'$.

DUBARI.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11' 26''$, long. $83^{\circ} 49' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 7502.

DUBAULIYA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; five miles from the left bank of the Gogra river, fifty-three miles west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 33'$.

DUBBAR (DABHA).—An estuary of the Indus, being one of the numerous outlets by which the Indus reaches the sea. The mouth of the Dubbar is in lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$, long. $67^{\circ} 17'$.

DUBBOI.—See DABHOL.

DUBDI.—Town in Sikkim State, Bengal; twenty-four miles north from Dárjling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20'$.

DUBHA.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Budáun to Delhi, sixty-nine miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. 7837.

DUBKA.—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; falls into the Western Rámanga in lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 17'$.

DUBKI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Cawnpore, and forty-one miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

DUBLANA.—Town in Búndi State, Rájputána; 272 miles south-west of Mhow, and 235 north of Delhi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$.

DUBLING.—Town in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the left bank of the Sutlej, and ninety-six miles north-east from Simla. Lat. $31^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

DUBOKA.—Town in Nowgong district, Assam; seventy-three miles east of Gauháti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $92^{\circ} 53'$.

DUBRA.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Ságar, thirty-three miles south of former, 169 north-west of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

DUBRAJPUR.—Town in Bírbum district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 47' 35''$, long. $87^{\circ} 25'$. Contains a Bráhma temple. Also tháná. Area, 275 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 126,566.

DUBTA.—See DABUTA.

DUBWALLI.—Town in Sírsa district, Punjab; ninety-six miles north-west of Hánsi. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49'$.

DUCHO.—Town in Nepál State, on the left bank of a branch of the Buri Gandak river, and thirty-two miles north from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, long. $85^{\circ} 13'$.

DUDANA.—Town in Baroda State; on the left bank of the Banás river, thirty-nine miles south-west from Dísá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 49'$, long. $71^{\circ} 42'$.

DUDDI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; sixteen miles north-west of the town of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 2'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

DUDDIAN WALLA.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; on the left bank of the Kuram river, fifty-six miles north of the town of Derá Ismáil Khán. Lat. $32^{\circ} 35'$, long. $70^{\circ} 52'$.

DUDDUR.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; seventy miles north-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $69^{\circ} 8'$.

UDERU.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; on the route from Ratangarh to Bikaner, sixty-six miles east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$.

DUDGAON.—Town in Sánгли State, Bombay; sixty-two miles south-east from Sátára, and eighteen miles north-east from Kolhápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 52'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

DUDGAUM (DUDGAON).—Town in Haidarábád State; 136 miles north-east from Jálna, and sixty-seven miles south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

DUDHAI.—Tháná in Lalitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 10,227.

DUDHARA.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 49,943.

DUDHI.—Tháná in Mirzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,143.

DUDHILI.—A summit of the Himálaya, in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P. Elevation above the sea, 7254 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

DUDHMALA.—Chiefship in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 33 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 590.

DUDHOA.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; on the route from Háni to Nímach, and fifty-two miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

DUDHPUR.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay. The Chief pays an annual tribute of £3 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

DUDHRAJ.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. An annual tribute of £110 is paid to the British Government and £9 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

DUDHU.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 186 miles east of former, forty-two west of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

DUDI (DUDHI).—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Háni to Ludhiána, and fifty-seven miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1033 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 53'$, long. $76^{\circ} 1'$.

DUDIÁLI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the left bank of the Sukri river, and sixty-nine miles south from the town of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. 73° .

DUDI GHAT (DUDHI-GHAT).—Village in Múltán district, Punjab; on the right bank of the river Chenáb, and five miles north-west of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$, long. $71^{\circ} 22'$.

DUDKUNDA.—Town in Nepál State; on the right bank of a branch of the San Kusí river, and forty-eight miles north-east from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $86^{\circ} 1'$.

DUDKUSI.—River of Nepál State; falls into the Kusí in lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $86^{\circ} 30'$.

DUDNA.—River of Haidarábád State; rises in lat. $20^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$; and falls into the Púrna, itself an affluent of the Godávári, in lat. $19^{\circ} 16'$, long. $76^{\circ} 58'$, after a course of about 120 miles.

DUDONIM.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 335.

DUDPATLI (DUDPUTLI).—Village in Cáchár district, Assam. Lat. $25^{\circ} 3'$, long. $92^{\circ} 42'$.

DUDU.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the route from Masúri to the Gunas Pass, and five miles north-west of the former place. Elevation above the sea, 8790 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

DUDUYA.—River of Jalpáiguri district, Bengal.

DUFFLAPUR.—See DAFLAPUR.

DUG.—Town in Jháláwár State, Rájputána. Lat. $23^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 55'$.

DUGARI.—Town in Búndi State, Rájputána; on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 210 miles south-west of former, 297 north of latter. Distance from Búndi, north-east, nineteen miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

DUGDUGI.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, 882 miles from Calcutta by the river, seventy-four miles above Allahábád, twenty-two miles east of the town of Fatehpur by land. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $81^{\circ} 15'$.

DUGRIA.—State in the Central India Agency.

DUGSHAI.—See DAGSHÁI.

DUHLI.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$.

DUHLIA.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Rámghanga, eight miles north-east of the city of Farrukhábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

DUHRAON (DHERAON).—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and thirty-three miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

DUJANA.—State of the Punjab; between lat. $28^{\circ} 39' 15''$ — $28^{\circ} 42' 15''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 37'$ — $76^{\circ} 43'$. Area, 114 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 23,416. The chief is called the Nawáb of Dujána: he maintains a force of 130 men, including police. The population of the capital (Dujána) is (1881) 5314.

DUJANA (DUJANO).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasirábád to Dísá, 147 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $73^{\circ} 14'$.

DUJANUH.—See DUJÁNA.

DUKAIN.—Village in Akyab district, British Burma; on the right bank of the Kúladan river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 48'$, long. $93^{\circ} 4'$.

DUKIA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Almora, and twenty-nine miles north of the former place. Lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

DUKKA JEUNG.—Town in Bhután State; on the right bank of the Guddada river, and sixty-two miles north-east of Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$, long. $89^{\circ} 15'$.

DUKTAULI.—See DEKTAULI.

DUKU.—Town in the Abar Hills, on the frontier of Lakhimpur district, Assam; six miles north-east from the river Dibang, and forty miles north-west from Sadiyá. Lat. $28^{\circ} 14'$, long. $95^{\circ} 16'$.

DULABARI.—Town in Rájsháhi district, Bengal; on the river Atrái. Distance from Bealeah, north, twenty-five miles; from Berhampur, by Bealeah, fifty-five; from Calcutta, by Berhampur, 180. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $88^{\circ} 42'$.

DULAI.—Tháná in Pabná district, Bengal. Area, 270 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 186,363.

DULAINUGUR (DULABNAGAR).—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, and twenty-nine miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

DULALGANJ.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; seventeen miles north-east of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $87^{\circ} 48'$.

DULAPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Máinpuri, and seventeen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

DULA SIRA.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and forty-three miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$.

DULASSERI.—See DHALESWARI.

DULCHIPUR.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; thirty-three miles south-east from Tehri, and thirty-four miles north-east from Ságár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

DULGANO.—Town in Darrang district, Assam; sixty-two miles west of Bishnath. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $92^{\circ} 12'$.

DULHI.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2605.

DULI.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; forty-one miles north-east of Dinápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $85^{\circ} 38'$.

DULILUGANJ.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; on the left bank of the Ganges, and ninety-one miles south-east from Lucknow. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 33'$.

DULIPGANG (DHULIPGANJ).—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; on the route by Shahábád from Lucknow to Sháhjahánpur, twenty-four miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

DULIPGARH (DHULIPGARH).—Fort in Bannu district, Punjab; on the right bank of the Kuram, sixty-three miles north-west of the town of Derá Ismáíl Khán. Lat. $32^{\circ} 41'$, long. $70^{\circ} 41'$.

DULKOT.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Rewári, and twenty-two miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$.

DULSAIPUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and thirty-eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

DULSING SERAI.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; fifty-one miles east of Dinápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 38'$, long. $85^{\circ} 55'$.

DULU.—See BUSSUNDAR.

DULUBA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gorakhpur to the Nepál territory, forty-six miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$.

DULURIA.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; on the route from Hoshangábád to Nurnulla, eleven miles south-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

DUMACEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 104.

DUMAGUDIEM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; on the Godávári river, 101 miles north of Rájámahendri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 55'$, Pop. (1871), 1400.

DUMAH.—Town in Betul district, Central Provinces; on the route from Nurnulla to Betúl, fifty-two miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

DU MAHAN.—Town in Nepál State; forty-four miles south-east from Khatmandu, and seventy-six miles north-east from Bettia. Lat. $27^{\circ} 11'$, long. $85^{\circ} 42'$.

DUMAJI.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Schwán to Karáchi, and sixty miles north-east of the latter town. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $67^{\circ} 50'$.

DUMALUNG.—Town in Bhután State; 110 miles east from Dárjiling, and seven miles from the left bank of river Bágni. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $93^{\circ} 3'$.

DUMBA (DUMBEH).—River of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; rises in the Kirthar Mountains and falls into the Malari river in lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $67^{\circ} 15'$.

DUMDUHA.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; twenty-two miles west of the town of Purniah, on the west or right bank of the river Kusí. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $87^{\circ} 11'$.

DUM-DUM.—Town, municipality, and cantonment (in subdivision of same name), in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; distant from

Calcutta, north-east, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37' 52''$, long. $88^{\circ} 27' 51''$. Pop. (1872), 5179. A station on the Eastern Bengal Railway. It is composed of two divisions, North Dum-Dum with a population (1881) of 5201, and South Dum-Dum which contains (1881), 14,108 inhabitants. In its vicinity is a cannon foundry, the "Woolwich" of India. Area of subdivision, 24 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 34,291. Also tháná. Area, 24 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 31,578.

DUMDUM.—Valley in Kashmír State, Punjab; with a pass over the mountains which inclose that country to the south. This pass is generally called the Pír Panjal Pass, but sometimes the Nandan Sar Pass. It is 11,800 feet above the sea, and through it lies one route into Kashmír from the Punjab, by Rájáwur. Lat. $33^{\circ} 45'$, long. 75° .

DUMDUMA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, 788 miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, sixteen south-east of the city of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 9'$.

DUMDUMA.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; on the Isámáti, an offset of the Ganges. Distance from Calcutta, east, forty-two miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $89^{\circ} 3'$.

DUMDUMINIA.—Town in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; twenty miles south-west of Rájmahal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, long. $87^{\circ} 31'$.

DUMDUMMA.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; ninety-six miles east of Bhágálpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $88^{\circ} 31'$.

DUMJA.—Town in Nepál State; on the left bank of the San Kúsi river, and thirty-six miles north-west from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $85^{\circ} 46'$.

DUMKA.—See NAYA DUMKA.

DUMKAIRA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; 173 miles east from Nágpur, and ninety-four miles south-east from Rámgarh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 39'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

DUMKOT.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bijnaur to Srínagar, thirteen miles south of the latter. Lat. $30^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

DUMMOW.—See DAMOH.

DUMOH.—See DAMOH.

DUMPA.—Town in Bhután State; 146 miles north-east from Dárjiling, and 130 miles north from Goálpára. Lat. 28° , long. $90^{\circ} 27'$.

DUMRA FALLS.—Waterfalls in Hill Tipperah State, Bengal.

DUMRAON.—Town and municipality in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32' 59''$, long. $84^{\circ} 11' 42''$. Pop. (1881), 17,429. Station on the East Indian Railway.

DUMRAON CANAL.—Part of the Arrah Canal in Sháhábád district, Bengal, $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

DUMUL.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; fifty-two miles south-east of Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

DUMURDAH.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal; on the Húglí river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 2' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 28' 50''$.

DUMURHI.—Tháná in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 509 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,685.

DUMURIAGANJ.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; fifty-two miles north-west of Gorakhpur. Distant north from Allahábád and Benares 135 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$.

DUN.—Parganas of Dehra district, N.W.P.; having a population respectively (1881) of Eastern, 21,018; Western, 77,935.

DUN.—Hills in Champáran district, Bengal.

DUNA GIRI.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Srínagar, nineteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

DUNAHAR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Máinpuri, and nine miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

DUNAL GHAT.—See DORNAL GHÁT.

DUNARA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the left bank of the Luni river, and thirty-three miles south-west from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $72^{\circ} 52'$.

DUNDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; 170 miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

DUNDAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 40.

DUNDI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route by Nanakmath to Rudarpur, from the town of Pilibhít, twenty-eight miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 58'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$.

DUNDIA KHER.—See DAUNDIAKHERA.

DUNDISRUH.—See DERESURA.

DUNDORTA.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 671.

DUNDORUH.—See DENDAURA.

DUNDUKA.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; sixty-two miles south-west of the city of Ahmedábád, 100 north-west of Surat. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $71^{\circ} 56'$.

DUNDWARAGANJ.—Town in Etah district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 59' 34''$. Pop. (1872), 5414.

DUNGA (TUPI DUNGA).—Halting-place in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route by the Anta Dhára Pass from Almora to Thibet; 144 miles north-east of Almora, about four miles south of the crest of the pass, and eight miles south of the Chinese frontier. The elevation is about 15,450 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

DUNGAGALI.—Village and sanitarium in Hazára district, Punjab; on the Mochpura Hill.

DUNGAR MALLANI (DONGUR MULARNI).—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; sixty-six miles south-east from Jáipur, and ninety-eight miles west from Gwalior. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $76^{\circ} 41'$.

DUNGARPUR (DONGERPUR).—Town in Rámpur State, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

DUNGARPUR.—State in Rájputána; between lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$ — $24^{\circ} 3'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 37'$ — $74^{\circ} 16'$. Area, 1000 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 86,429, exclusive of 66,952 Bhíls. Bounded on the north by Udáipur State; on the east by Udáipur, the river Mahi, and Bánswára States; on the south by the Mahi river; and on the west by the Mahi Kántha Agency, Bombay. The rivers are the Mahi and the Som; the chief towns are Dúngarpur (the capital) and Galliá-kot. The chief, who is called the Maharáwal, is entitled to a salute of 18 guns; he maintains a force of four guns, about 400 cavalry, and 1000 infantry.

DUNGARPUR.—Capital of Dúngarpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nímach to Dísá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$, long. $73^{\circ} 49'$.

DUNGAVA.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; on the left bank of the Hatsu river, and 208 miles south-west from Shergháti. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $82^{\circ} 34'$.

DUNGERPOR.—See DUNGÁRPUR.

DUNGHAI.—Village in Patná district, Bengal; on the route from Hazáribágh to Benares, forty-three miles north-west of former, 146 south-east of latter. It is situate at the north-west extremity of the pass of the same name, at the bottom of the descent by which the road passes from the high land of Rámgarh to the plains of Behar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 27'$, long. 85° .

DUNGKOT.—Town in Nepál State; eighty-four miles north-east from Khatmandu, and 137 miles north-west from Dárjiling. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $86^{\circ} 32'$.

DUNGRA.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P., with a small Hindu temple, a mile from the left bank of the Lohughát river, and two from its confluence with the Kálí (eastern). Lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$.

DUNHORA.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; 102 miles south-east from Nágpur, and sixty-seven miles north-east from Chánda. Lat. $20^{\circ} 14'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

DUNI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; distant from Jáipur, south, seventy miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$.

DUNKAUR.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muttra to Delhi by the left bank of the Jumna, and twenty-eight miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

DUNRAN.—Creek in Thonkhwa district, British Burma, three miles in length.

DUNRENG.—A summit of the Zwai-ka-beng Hills, in Amherst district, British Burma.

DUNRENG.—Revenue circle, Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1881.

DUNTHAMIE.—River of Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma; in lat. $16^{\circ} 59' 30''$; falls into the Bhenglaing, a tributary of the Salwín.

DUNTOLA.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; forty-five miles north-east of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $88^{\circ} 6'$.

DUNWAR.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; fifty-one miles south-west of Dinápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 9'$, long. $84^{\circ} 28'$.

DUNWON.—Village in Amherst district, British Burma; on the left bank of the Bhílang. Pop. (1876), 281.

DUNYAPUR.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2041.

DUPHALA.—See DAPHLA.

DUPHA PANI RIVER.—River of Lakhimpur district, Assam; falls into the Noh Dihing river in lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $96^{\circ} 30'$.

DUPUND.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; 120 miles west of Masulipatam. Lat. $15^{\circ} 56'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

DURA.—Revenue circle, Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 7216.

DURA.—Group of lakes in Henzada district, British Burma.

DURA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; nineteen miles south-west of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$.

DURABAND (DERABUND).—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; about forty-two miles south-west of Derá Ismáil Khán. It is the place of rendezvous of the Loháni and other caravans, which every spring depart westward with the annual supply of British and Indian wares for Central Asia. Lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$, long. $70^{\circ} 13'$.

DURAJI.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the great western branch of the Indus. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $67^{\circ} 30'$.

DURALAH.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; on the route from Karnál to Ludhiána, and seventeen miles north-west of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 982 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

DURAMAU.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; sixty miles south-east from Lucknow, and fifty-five miles north-east from Fatehpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $81^{\circ} 41'$.

DURBUH (DURBA).—Village in Sírsa district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$.

DURBUNGA.—See DARBHANGAH.

DURDURIA.—Ruined town and fort in Dacca district, Bengal; called also Ránibári.

DURGADAS.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Etáwah, and seventy-two miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 57'$.

DURGAON (DERGAON).—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the western declivity of a mountain rising from the left bank of the Tons, about 2000 feet above its bed. Lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

DURGAPUR.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; seventy-five miles south of Goálpára. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $90^{\circ} 41'$.

DURGAPUR.—Tháná in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Area, 382 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 116,457.

DURGARAYAPATNAM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1871), 1970. Historically interesting as being the first British settlement on this coast.

DURGINUGRA.—Village in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Moradábád, and thirty-eight miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

DURGUK.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 220 miles north-east from Jammu, and 189 miles north-east from Kángra. Lat. $34^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

DURHATTA.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal; thirty-two miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$, long. $88^{\circ} 5'$.

DURIAGANJ.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; thirty-three miles north-west of the city of Farrukhábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

DURIBA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; fifty miles north from Jáipur, and 103 miles north-west from Bhartpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

DURIHA.—Town in Panna State, Central India Agency; twenty-six miles south-east from Panna, and ninety-six miles north-east from Jabalpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$.

DURIPUR.—See DARYÁPUR.

DURKOTHI.—See DARKUTI.

DURLAH.—See DHARLÁ.

DURMAHPUR.—Town in Oudh; eighty-six miles north-east from Sháhjahánpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

DURMAWARAM.—See DHARMAVARAM.

DUROD.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £36 to the British Government, and £5 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

DURRAUNGDRÁ.—See DHRÁNGADRÁ.

DURRUNG.—See DARRANG.

DURRUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; thirty-six miles north-west of Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.

DURSANDAH.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; on the river Bágain, a tributary of the Jumna; seven miles south-west of the right bank of the latter, thirty-nine east of the town of Bándá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.

DURUK.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; seventy miles east from Pilibhít, and eighty-one miles north-east from Sháhjahánpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 35'$, long. 81° .

DURUNDA.—See DORANDÁ.

DURWAI (DHURWAI).—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; sixty-three miles south-west of Kálpi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 7'$.

DURWESHABAD.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Hamírpur to Fatehpur, and fourteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 41'$.

DUSGAON.—Town in Bardwán district, Bengal; seventy-nine miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $87^{\circ} 42'$.

DUSNAGAR.—Town in Sylhet district, Assam; thirty-six miles south of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 25'$, long. $91^{\circ} 45'$.

DUSPULLA.—See DASPALLÁ.

DUSSAMEDH.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 41,135.

DUSSARA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £1296 to the British Government.

DUSTPUR.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; on the route from Gorakhpur to Sultánpur, eighty-four miles west of the former, twenty-six east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$.

DUTI (DIPAL).—Town in Nepál State; on the left bank of one of the branches of the Gogra river, and 101 miles north-east from Bareilly. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 54'$.

DUTIEYA KHARENG.—Revenue circle, Assam district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 477.

DUTNAGAR.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea, 3200 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

DUTTAHUR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; 137 miles north-west of Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

DUTTAIBUD.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; fifteen miles south-east from Jáipur, and 102 miles north-west from Vizagapatam. Lat. 19° , long. $82^{\circ} 40'$.

DUTTIA.—See DATIA.

DUTTODA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; 107 miles south-west from Bhopál, and 215 miles south-east from Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 55'$.

DUVAH.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; fifty-four miles north-east of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 41'$.

DUWARKA (DOARKA).—Fort in Sultánpur district, Oudh; on the left bank of the river Gumti, thirty-two miles south-east of Sultánpur cantonment, 110 south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $82^{\circ} 28'$.

DWARA HATH (DEWARA HATH).—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Srínagar, and twenty-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 28'$.

DWARBAND.—Pass in Cáchár district, Assam; between Hailakándi and the station of Silchár.

DWARIKESWAR.—See **DHALKISOR**.

DWARKA (DWARIKA).—Temple of Krishna or Dwárkanáth, and scene of Hindu pilgrimage, in Káthiáwár, within the dominions of the Baroda State. Lat. $22^{\circ} 14' 20''$, long. $69^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1881), 5840.

DWARKA (BABLA).—River of the Santál Parganas, Bír bhúm, and Murshidábád districts, Bengal; rising in lat. $23^{\circ} 57'$, long. $87^{\circ} 21'$; falls into the Bhágirathi, in lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. $88^{\circ} 10'$.

DWARKESWAR.—See **DHALKISOR**.

DWAR-KHALING.—Forest in Darrang district, Assam. Area, 6242 acres. Pop. (1872), 7224.

DWARS, EASTERN.—Subdivision of Goálpára district, Assam; between lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$ — $26^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 55'$ — 91° . Area, 1568 sq. miles. Pop. (1869–70), 37,047. Ceded to the British Government in 1865 by the Bhutan Rájá, who receives an annual allowance of £2500, which may be increased to £5000 or withdrawn entirely at the pleasure of the British Government.

DWARS, WESTERN.—Subdivision of Jalpáiguri district, Bengal; formerly a part of Bhután. Area, 1880 sq. miles. Pop. (1870), 90,063. These Dwars are nine in number, viz.: Bhalká, Bhátibárá, Baxá, Chakoa-Kshattriya, Mádári, Lakshmipur, Maraghat, Mainaguri, and Chengmari.

DYAGANJ.—See **DEAGANJ**.

DYALOUNG.—River of Nowgong district, Assam; rising in lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $93^{\circ} 42'$; falls into the Kallang, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, in lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $92^{\circ} 31'$.

E

EASTERN DWARS.—See **DWARS, EASTERN**.

EASTERN GHATS.—See **GHÁTS**.

ECHAGUR.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; 163 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 6'$, long. $85^{\circ} 59'$.

ECHAWUR.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; on the route from Hindya to Sehore, forty-five miles north of former, twelve south of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. 77° .

ECHIBUL.—Fine fountain in Kashmír State, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 39'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$.

EDAPADI.—Town in Salem district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 3942.

EDAR.—State in Mahi Kántha Agency, Bombay; bounded on the

north by Sirohi and Udáipur States, Rájputána; on the east by Dúngar-pur State, Rájputána; and on the south and west by Bombay and the Baroda State. Area, 4966 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 258,429. The Chief, who is called the Maharájá of Edar, is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and pays a yearly tribute of £3034 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. He maintains a force of about 1136 troops, cavalry and infantry.

EDAR.—Capital of Edar State, Bombay; sixty-four miles north-east of Ahmedábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1881), 6263.

EDDAWANA.—Village in Malabar district, Madras; on the Bepur river. Lat. $11^{\circ} 59' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 45' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 4471.

EDMI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Máinpuri, and thirty-six miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$.

EDMONSTONE ISLAND.—An island at the mouth of the Húglí river, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 32'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20'$.

EDOREM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 116.

EDUR.—See EDAR.

EDWARDESABAD (DHULIPNAGAR.)—Chief town, municipality, and cantonment, in Bannu district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 59' 45''$, long. $70^{\circ} 38' 51''$. Pop. (1881), 8960. Founded in 1848 by Major (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes.

EECHLUPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 53.

EECHUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 525.

EGATPURA.—See IGATPURI.

EGMORE.—Quarter of Madras Town.

EGRA.—Tháná in Midnapur district, N.W.P. Area, 122 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,417.

EGUTPURA.—See IGATPURI.

EINWA.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh; on the left bank of the Gogra river, and fifty-four miles west from Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $82^{\circ} 33'$.

EKA.—Tháná in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 63,524.

EKAMBA.—Village in Purniah district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $87^{\circ} 36' 30''$. There is an annual fair held every February.

EKAU.—Town in Nepál State; forty-eight miles south-west from Khatmandu, and fifty-two miles north from Bettia. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 34'$.

EKAUNA.—Pargana in Bahraich district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 89,626. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 31,387.

EKBALPUR.—Suburb of Calcutta. Area, 1005 acres. Pop. (1881), 15,869.

EKDALA.—Pargana in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 65,499.

EKDIL SERAL.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, and six miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

EKDULLA KHAAS.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Hamáirpur, fifty-two miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 38'$, long. $81^{\circ} 9'$.

EKHUMBA.—See EKAMBÁ.

EKLASPUR.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 2441.

EKTALI.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; eighty-eight miles south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $87^{\circ} 4'$.

EKWARI.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 2661.

ELAMBAZAR.—See **ILAMBÁZÁR.**

ELATUR.—River of Malabar district, Madras; flows into a backwater communicating with the sea. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 45' 45''$.

ELAVARASANANDAL (ILİYARASAINENDAL).—Village in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1871), 14,803.

ELEPHANT POINT.—Point in Chittagong district, Bengal; eighty-five miles south of Chittagong, and eighty-nine miles north-west of Akyab. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$, long. $92^{\circ} 8'$.

ELEPHANT POINT.—Headland in Rangoon district, British Burma; on the west side of the mouth of the Rangoon river, twenty-three miles south of Rangoon. Lat. $16^{\circ} 28'$, long. $96^{\circ} 25'$.

ELEPHANTA.—Island on the east side of the harbour of Bombay, and distant about four miles from the mainland. It is more than four miles in circumference, and is composed of two long hills, with a narrow valley between them. The usual landing-place is towards the south, where the valley is broadest. About 250 yards to the right of the landing-place used to be a large clumsy figure of an elephant, cut out of an insulated black rock; and from this circumstance the island (which by the natives is called Ghárápuri) has derived the denomination by which it is known to Europeans. The island is famed for its rock-caves. Lat. $18^{\circ} 57'$, long. 73° .

ELGANDAL.—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 7480 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 471,787.

ELLENABAD.—Town and municipality in Sírsa district, Punjab; on the Ghaggar, twenty-three miles west of Sírsa. Lat. $29^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 4131.

ELlichPUR (ILICHPUR).—District in the East Berar division of Berar or the Haidarábád Assigned Districts; between lat. $20^{\circ} 50' 30''$ — $21^{\circ} 46' 30''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 40'$ — $77^{\circ} 54'$. Area, 2623 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 313,805. Bounded on the north by Betúl and Chindwára districts, Central Provinces; on the east by the Wardhá river; on the south by Amraoti district; and on the west by Nimár and Akola districts. The chief mountains are the Sátpurá range, and the Gáwilgarh Hills; there are numerous small streams flowing into the Wardhá, Púrna, and Tápti rivers. The district was assigned to the British Government in 1853.

ELlichPUR—Capital town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Ellichpur district, Berar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 15' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 29' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 26,728. Area of taluk, 469 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 148,041.

ELLORA.—Town in Haidarábád State; thirteen miles from Aurangábád, seven miles from Daulatábád; famous for its rock caves and temples, Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain.

ELLORE.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Godávari district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42' 35''$, long. $81^{\circ} 9' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 25,092. Area of taluk, 729 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 136,875.

ELPHINSTONE ISLAND.—Island on the coast of Mergui district, British Burma; thirteen miles long and four and a half broad; sixty-five miles north-west from the town of Tenasserim. Lat. $12^{\circ} 21'$, long. $98^{\circ} 10'$.

EMENABAD.—See **EMINÁBÁD**.

EMILIA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Rewah, and twenty-four miles south-east of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$.

EMINABAD.—Town and municipality in Gujránwála district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 2' 15''$, long. $74^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1881), 5886.

EMMEMADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 311.

EMROKI.—Village in Sámthar State, Central India Agency; on the route from Gwalior to Ságár, sixty miles south-east of the former. Distance south-west of Kálpi, fifty-four miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$.

ENDRISA.—Village in Kapurthála State, Punjab; situate in the bifurcation where the Beas and Sutlej rivers unite. Endrissa is in lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$.

ENG-GA-BU.—Revenue circle, Thonkhwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4736.

ENG-GYENG.—Revenue circle, Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 6 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 791.

ENGLISH BAZAR (ANGRAZABAD).—Capital of Maldah district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 0' 14''$, long. $88^{\circ} 11' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 12,430. Also tháná. Area, 128 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 85,045.

ENGMA-MYOMA.—Revenue circle, Prome district, British Burma.

ENG-RAI.—Revenue circle, Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 6248.

ENG-RAI.—Town (in revenue circle of same name) in Bassein district, British Burma. Lat. $17^{\circ} 10' 30''$, long. $95^{\circ} 18' 30''$. Pop. (1876-77), 1500.

ENG-RAI-GYI.—Lake (about three miles in circumference) in Bassein district, British Burma. There are a vast number of fish in this lake, and upwards of 10,000 persons are employed in the fishing industry.

ENG-WON.—Revenue circle, Tavoy district, British Burma. Area, 9 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 2730.

ENG-ZAYA.—Revenue circle, Thonkhwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3739.

ENNORE.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; twelve miles north of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 30' 40''$, long. $80^{\circ} 21' 55''$. Pop. (1871), 1286.

ENTALLI.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; a suburb of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 24' 30''$. Area, 1081 acres. Pop. (1881), 26,929.

ERAN.—Village in Ságár district, Central Provinces. Lat. $24^{\circ} 5' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1870), 446. Remarkable for its remains and monuments. Forty-eight miles west of Ságár town.

ERANDOL.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 11,501. Area of subdivision, 460 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 90,872.

ERICH (IREJ).—See **IRICH**.

ERINPURA (ERINPURAM).—Town in Sirohi State, Rájputána; 135 miles south-west from Nasírábád, and seventy-eight miles south from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 9'$.

ERNAD.—Taluk in Malabar district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 287,936.

ERNAKOLAM (YEMACONLAM).—Town in Cochin State, Madras; on the backwater, two miles east of, and opposite to, Cochin. Lat. $9^{\circ} 58' 55''$, long. $76^{\circ} 19' 21''$. Pop. (1871), 14,038.

ERNIAL.—Town (in district of the same name) in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 12' 12''$, long. $77^{\circ} 21' 31''$. Pop. (1871), 4878.

ERODE.—Town on the Káveri (in taluk of same name) in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20' 29''$, long. $77^{\circ} 46' 3''$. Pop. (1881), 9864. Near the town is a bridge 1536 feet in length over the Káveri.

ERRIODE.—Town in Madura district, Madras; 230 miles south-west of Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 37'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

ERROAD.—See ERODE.

ERRUCKPUR.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; 196 miles south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $86^{\circ} 11'$.

ERUNDOLE.—See ERANDOL.

ERUVADI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5171.

ESSAU KAYLE.—See ISÁKHEL.

ESUN.—See ISAN.

ESWUNTGARH.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; 164 miles south-east of Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 39'$, long. $73^{\circ} 25'$.

ETA.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Bikaner to Jáisalmír, and fifty-five miles north-east of the latter. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 42'$.

ETAH.—District in Agra division, N.W.P.; between lat. $27^{\circ} 19' 42''$ — $28^{\circ} 1' 39''$, long. $78^{\circ} 27' 26''$ — $79^{\circ} 19' 23''$. Area, 1739 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 756,523. Bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the west by Agra and Alígarh district, on the south by Máinpuri district, and on the east by Farrukhábád. The chief towns are Etah and Kasganj. The chief river is the Káli Nadi, a tributary of the Ganges. There are several first-class roads in the district.

ETAH.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name), Etah district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 42' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 8054. Area of tahsil, 491 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 226,892. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 66,031.

ETAH SAKIT.—Pargana in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 116,609.

ETAİYAPURAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5167.

ETAULI.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, fifty miles south-east of the former, 100 north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

ETAUNDA.—Town in Nepál State; twenty-four miles south-west from Khatmandu, and fifty-four miles north-east from Bettíá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $85^{\circ} 3'$.

ETAURA.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 10,113.

ETAWAH.—District in Agra division, N.W.P.; between lat. $26^{\circ} 21' 8''$ — $27^{\circ} 0' 25''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 47' 20''$ — $79^{\circ} 47' 20''$. Area, 1694 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 722,371. Bounded on the north by Máinpuri and Farrukhábád districts, on the west by the Jumna river and Agra district, the Chambal Kuári Nadi, and Gwalior State, on the south by the Jumna, and on the east by Cawnpore district. The chief town is Etáwah.

The chief rivers are the Jumna and the Sengár. The district, which is traversed by the East Indian Railway, is administered by a Collector and Staff.

ETAWAH.—Capital town and municipality (in tahsil of same name), in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45' 31''$, long. $79^{\circ} 3' 18''$. Pop. (1881), 34,721. There is a station on the East Indian Railway near the town. Area of tahsil, 425 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 193,211. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 65,852.

ETAWAH.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; on the route from Ságár to Jáipur, forty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

ETCHAK.—See ICHAK.

ETIA THOK.—Tháná in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 79,150.

ETIMADPUR (ATAMADPUR).—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Muttra, and thirty-nine miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

EVEREST.—Mountain in Nepál State; the highest peak of the Himálayas and the loftiest in the world, being 29,000 feet above level of sea; named after Sir G. Everest, formerly Surveyor-General of India. Lat. $27^{\circ} 59' 12''$, long. $86^{\circ} 58' 6''$.

EYTUH (ETA).—See ЕТАН.

F

FADHLI.—Chief near Aden, having a salute of 9 guns.

FAGU.—See PHÁGU.

FAIZABAD.—Division of Oudh; containing Faizábád, Gonda, and Bahráich districts. Between lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$ — $28^{\circ} 24'$ and long. $81^{\circ} 5'$ — $83^{\circ} 9'$. Area, 7311 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3,230,393. It is bounded on the north by the Nepál tarái; on the east by Gorakhpur; on the south by Azamgarh and Súltánpur; and on the west by Bara Banki, Sítápur, and Kheri. The administration is in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

FAIZABAD.—District in Faizábád division, Oudh. Between lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$ — $26^{\circ} 50'$ and long. $81^{\circ} 43'$ — $83^{\circ} 9'$. Area, 1689 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,081,419. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses this district. There are also good roads. The principal river is the Gogra; the chief towns are Faizábád, Tanda and Jalálpur. The administration is conducted by a Commissioner, Deputy-Commissioner, Judge, and 11 Magistrates.

FAIZABAD.—Tahsil in Faizábád district, Oudh. Between lat. $26^{\circ} 32' 30''$ — $26^{\circ} 50'$ and long. $81^{\circ} 51'$ — $82^{\circ} 31' 15''$. Bounded on the north by Begamganj tahsil of Gonda; on the east by Basti district in the N.W.P.; on the south by Bíkápur tahsil; and on the west by Rám Sanehí tahsil of Bara Banki. Area, 342 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 290,942.

FAIZABAD.—Capital of Faizábád district, Oudh; on the left bank of the river Gogra, seventy-eight miles east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46' 45''$, long. $82^{\circ} 11' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 43,297; or, including the cantonment, 55,570. There is a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway.

FAIZABAD.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 48,623.

FAIZPUR.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; seventy-two miles north-east of Dhuliá. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1881), 9640.

FAIZPUR BADARIA.—Pargana in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,634.

FAKHPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name), in Bahráich district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25' 55''$, long. $81^{\circ} 31' 41''$. Pop. (1869), 2140. Area of pargana, 383 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 151,737. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 51,701.

FAKIRGANJ.—Village in Dinájpur district, Bengal.

FAKIRHAT.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 23' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 7' 15''$.

FALSE ISLAND.—Island off the coast of Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; situate between the island of Cheduba and the mainland. Lat. $18^{\circ} 39'$, long. 94° .

FALSE POINT.—Headland in Cuttack district, Bengal; with harbour and lighthouse; on the north of the Mahánadi estuary. Lat. $20^{\circ} 20' 10''$, long. $86^{\circ} 46' 25''$.

FALTA.—Village on the Húglí, in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 18'$, long. $88^{\circ} 10'$.

FARADNAGAR.—Town in Noákháli district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 57'$, long. $91^{\circ} 30' 15''$.

FARAH.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$. Area of tahsil, 202 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 100,498.

FARAH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; five miles from the right bank of the Párvati river, and 113 miles south-west from Agra. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 59'$.

FARAH.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3642. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,779.

FARIDA.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, sixty miles east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

FARIDABAD.—Town and municipality in Delhi district, Punjab; sixteen miles south of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 7427.

FARIDGANJ.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur; and thirty-nine miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.

FARIDKOT.—State in Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 13' 30''$ — $30^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 31'$ — $75^{\circ} 5'$. The area of the State is 600 sq. miles; its pop. 68,000. The chief town is Faridkot (lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 59'$). Pop. (1881), 6593. Area of the State, 612 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 97,034. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, maintains a force of 200 cavalry, 600 infantry, and 3 field guns.

FARIDKOT.—Town in the Sírsa district, Punjab; 116 miles south-west of Patiála. Lat. $30^{\circ} 1'$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$.

FARIDPUR.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; four miles south-west of Moradábád. Lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

FARIDPUR.—District in Dacca division, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 47' 53''$ — $23^{\circ} 54' 55''$, and long. $89^{\circ} 21' 50''$ — $90^{\circ} 16'$. Area, 2267 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,631,734. Bounded on the north and east by the main stream of the Ganges; on the west by Chandná, Barásiá, and Madhumatí rivers; and on the south by the Kumár and many swamps. The chief town is Farídpur. The chief rivers are the Ganges or Padmá, and the Madhumatí, connected by the Ariál Khán. The Eastern Bengal Railway traverses the district, and there are three important lines of road.

FARIDPUR.—Subdivision in Farídpur district, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 52' 30''$ — $23^{\circ} 38'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 34'$ — $90^{\circ} 14'$. Area, 860 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 620,545. Also tháná. Area, 174 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,551.

FARIDPUR.—Capital of Farídpur district, Bengal; situated on the west bank of the river Mará Padmá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36' 25''$, long. $89^{\circ} 53' 11''$. Pop. (1881), 10,263. An annual agricultural exhibition is held here every January, and there is also a large religious gathering.

FARIDPUR.—Village (in tahsíl of same name) in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12' 17''$, long. $79^{\circ} 4' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 5881. Area of tahsíl, 249 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 116,141. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 58,039.

FARRUKHABAD.—District of Agra division, N.W.P.; between lat. $26^{\circ} 46' 31''$ — $27^{\circ} 42' 51''$, and long. $79^{\circ} 9' 59''$ — $80^{\circ} 3' 59''$. Area, 1718 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 907,608. Bounded on the north by Budáun and Sháhjahánpur districts, on the east by Hardoi district, on the south by Cawnpore and Etáwah districts, and on the west by Máin-puri and Etah districts. The chief towns are Fatehgarh and Farrukhábád. The chief rivers are the Ganges, the Rámghanga, and the Káli Nadi. The Grand Trunk Road passes through the district, which is administered by a Collector-Magistrate, and the usual staff.

FARRUKHABAD.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23' 55''$, long. $79^{\circ} 36' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 62,437. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 255,127. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 89,946.

FARRUKHABAD.—Town in Máldah district, Bengal; sixteen miles south-west of Maldah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$, long. $88^{\circ} 4'$.

FARRUKHNAGAR.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and fourteen miles north-east of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Hindun. Lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$. Pop. (1881), 1033.

FARRUKHNAGAR.—Town and municipality in Gurgáon district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 8738.

FATEH ALI.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Chenáb river, seventy-two miles west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 44'$, long. $72^{\circ} 57'$.

FATEH PANJAL.—Mountains upwards of 1200 feet high in Kashmír State, Punjab; bounding the Kashmír valley on the south. Lat. $33^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$.

FATEHABAD.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$ long. $75^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1881), 7992. Area of tahsíl, 773 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 93,358.

FATEHABAD.—Town on the Jumna (in tahsil of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1881), 4441. Area of tahsil, 204 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 104,762. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 30,845.

FATEHABAD.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; on the route from Delhi to the town of Ulwar, and thirty-one miles north of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 45'$.

FATEHABAD.—Town in Gwalior State, twelve miles south-west from Ujjain. Lat. 23° , long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

FATEHGAD.—Village in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated at the entrance of the Khaibar Pass, ten miles west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. 34° , long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

FATEHGANJ.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Sháhjahánpur, twenty-three miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

FATEHGANJ.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Moradábád, and twelve miles north-west of the former; famous as the scene of a British victory over the Rohillás in 1796. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 24'$.

FATEHGANJ.—Town in Oudh, on the road from Etáwah to Lucknow, eight miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 49'$.

FATEHGANJ, EAST.—Tháná in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,274.

FATEHGANJ, WEST.—Tháná in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 41,178.

FATEHGARH.—Town in Kishangarh State, Rájputána; thirty-five miles south-east from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

FATEHGARH.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 4078.

FATEHGARH.—Capital of Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; three miles from the city of Farrukhábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22' 55''$, long. $79^{\circ} 40' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 12,435, exclusive of the cantonment, which contains 4889 persons.

FATEHGARH.—Town in Sírsa district, Punjab; fifty-one miles south-west from Firozpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 27'$, long. $73^{\circ} 59'$.

FATEHGARH CAMP.—Tháná in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,766.

FATEHJANG.—Town on the left bank of the Indus (in tahsil of same name) in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 35'$, long. $72^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1881), 4875. Area of tahsil, 798 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,100.

FATEHKHEALD.—Town in Buldána district, Berar; on a tributary of the Penganga. Lat. $20^{\circ} 11' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1867), 3108.

FATEHPUR.—District of the Allahábád division, N.W.P.; between lat. $25^{\circ} 26' 17''$ — $26^{\circ} 12' 50''$, and long. $80^{\circ} 16' 39''$ — $81^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 1639 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 683,745. Bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the west by Cawnpore district, on the south by the Jumna, and on the east by Allahábád. The rivers are the Ganges (with a tributary, the Pándu Nádi) and the Jumna. The chief town and capital is Fatehpur. The East Indian Railway traverses the district, which is intersected with several good roads. The administration is conducted by a Collector-Magistrate, and Joint Magistrate, and the usual staff.

FATEHPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; capital of the district; on the route from Allahábád to Cawnpore; seventy miles north-west of the former, and fifty miles south-east of the latter. Station on the East Indian Railway. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55' 20''$, long. $80^{\circ} 53' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 21,328. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 177,596. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 112,960. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 72,978.

FATEHPUR.—Village in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$.

FATEHPUR.—Town (in pargana and tahsíl of same name) in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10' 15''$, long. $81^{\circ} 15' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 7754. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 289,643. Area of pargana, 154 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 92,969. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 122,643.

FATEHPUR.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; thirty-three miles south-east from Etáwah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 28'$.

FATEHPUR.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; twenty-five miles south-east of Fatehgarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.

FATEHPUR.—Town on the Ghara, in Múltán district, Punjab; fifty miles south-east of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 41'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

FATEHPUR.—Tháná in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 37,317.

FATEHPUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 14,731. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$.

FATEHPUR.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2,276.

FATEHPUR.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; 212 miles south-east from Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$, long. $90^{\circ} 58'$.

FATEHPUR.—Town in Karauli State, Rájputána; eighty-four miles south-east from Jáipur and sixty-nine miles south-west from Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$.

FATEHPUR.—Town on the Rávi, in Múltán district, Punjab; ninety-two miles from Firozpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 5'$.

FATEHPUR CHAURASI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Unao district, Oudh; six miles west of Safipur, and twenty-five north-west of the headquarters town. Pop. (1869), 2803. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 18'$. Area of pargana, 90 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 33,087.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P. Noted for its ruins, which date from the time of Akbar, when it was the capital of the Mughal Empire. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5' 35''$, long. $77^{\circ} 42' 18''$. Pop. (1881), 6243. Area of tahsíl, 167 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 114,678. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 34,911.

FATEHULLAGANJ.—Town in Murshidábád district, N.W.P.

FATHANPUR—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Fatehgarh, and twenty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 24'$.

FATICKCHARI.—Town in Chittagong district, Bengal; twenty-three miles north of Chittagong. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $91^{\circ} 54'$. Also tháná. Area, 312 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 104,500.

FATORPA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 687.

FATUHA.—See **FATWA.**

FATWA.—Town and municipality in Patná district, Bengal; at the confluence of the Púnpún and the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30' 25''$, long. $85^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1881), 10,919. Being on the sacred river Ganges, this town is much venerated by the Hindus, who repair in large numbers to bathe in the stream, sometimes to the number of 12,000. Also tháná. Area, 98 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,051.

FAZILKA.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Sírsa district, Punjab; on the left bank of the Sutlej. Lat. $30^{\circ} 24' 57''$, long. $74^{\circ} 4' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 6851. Area of tahsíl, 1196 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,894.

FAZILPUR.—Village in Múltán district, Punjab; situate ninety-one miles south-west of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 18'$, long. $70^{\circ} 25'$.

FENNY RIVER.—See **PHENI.**

FENWICK BAZAR.—Part of Calcutta. Area, 190 acres. Pop. (1881), 25,898.

FEROKHI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; now deserted.

FEROZABAD.—See **FIROZÁBÁD.**

FEROZEPUR.—See **FIROZPUR.**

FEROZESHAH.—See **FIROZSHAH.**

FILKHANA.—Tháná in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 20,616.

FILNAGAR.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, and twenty-eight miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

FILOR (FALOOR).—See **PHILLAUR.**

FINGESWAR.—See **PHINGESWAR.**

FIRINGHI BAZAR.—Village in Dacca district, Bengal; upon a branch of the Ichámatí, formerly a place of considerable importance. Lat. $23^{\circ} 33'$, long. $90^{\circ} 33'$.

FIRINGIPET.—See **PORTO NOVO.**

FIROZABAD.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the left bank of the Bhima river, and 114 miles south-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 4'$ long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

FIROZABAD.—Town, municipality, and station on the East Indian Railway (in tahsíl of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,023. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8' 34''$, long. $78^{\circ} 25' 56''$. Area of tahsíl, 205 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 108,521. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 70,502.

FIROZABAD.—Pargana of Kheri district, Oudh. Area, 163 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 55,066.

FIROZPUR (FIROZAPUR).—Village in Farrukhábad district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehgarh to Lucknow, and twenty-eight miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$.

FIROZPUR.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; half a mile from the right bank of the Ganges. Elevation above the sea, 848 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

FIROZPUR.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Saháranpur, forty-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

FIROZPUR.—British district in Lahore division, Punjab. Between lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$ — $31^{\circ} 11'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 3' 30''$ — $75^{\circ} 27'$. Area, 2752 sq. miles.

Pop. (1881), 650,519. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Sutlej; on the north-west by the united stream of the Sutlej and Beas; on the east and south-east by Ludhiána district, and the Native States of Faridkot, Patiála, and Nabha; and on the south-west by Sírsa district. The chief towns are Ferozpur, Muktsar, Dharmkot, Zira, and Fatehgarh. The chief river is the Sutlej. There are several good lines of communication.

FIROZPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name), in Ferozpur district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56' 42''$, long. $74^{\circ} 38' 24''$. Pop. (1881), 39,570. Area of tahsíl, 495 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 153,168.

FIROZPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name), in Gurgáon district, Punjab. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 59' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6878. Area of tahsíl, 317 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 114,340.

FIROZPUR.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; nineteen miles from Moradábád. Lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

FIROZSHAH.—Village in Ferozpur district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49' 45''$. On 21st Dec. 1845, Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs at this spot.

FIROZSHAH CANAL.—Canal, runs from the river Jumna, at lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$. One branch discharges itself in the desert, in lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$, and the other rejoins the parent stream at Delhi.

FIVE SISTERS ISLANDS.—Islands off the coast of Mergui district, British Burma; eighty-two miles south-west from the town of Tenasserim. Lat. $11^{\circ} 25'$, long. $98^{\circ} 9'$.

FLANDI.—Village in Nagar Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 267.

FLAT ISLAND.—Island off the coast of Sandoway district, British Burma; about five miles from the south-eastern shore of Cheduba island; about four miles in length from north to south. Lat. $18^{\circ} 37'$, long. $93^{\circ} 50'$.

FORT ABBAZAI.—Fort in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 220.

FORT HASTINGS.—Fort in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Elevation above the sea, 6240 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

FORT MACKESON.—Fort in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated at the base of the Khattak Hills, near the entrance of the Khaibar, in lat. $33^{\circ} 45' 45''$, long. $71^{\circ} 36' 15''$. Also cantonment. Pop. (1881), 170.

FORT MICHNI.—Cantonment in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 208.

FORT ST. DAVID.—Fort (now in ruins) in South Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 44' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 49' 30''$; 100 miles south of Madras, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Cuddalore, of which it may be called a suburb. In the time of Clive (1756) a seat of government.

FORT ST. GEORGE.—See MADRAS.

FORT WILLIAM.—See CALCUTTA.

FOUL ISLAND.—Island off the coast of Sandoway district, British Burma. Lat. $18^{\circ} 3'$, long. $94^{\circ} 16'$.

FRASERPET (KUSHALNAGARA).—Town in Coorg district, named after Colonel Fraser, a former Political Agent. Lat. $12^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 0' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 1310.

FRENCH ROCKS.—Cantonment in Mysore State; on a rocky hill, five miles north of the river Káveri at Seringapatam, and 300 feet above it. Elevation above the sea, 2300 feet. Lat. $12^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 45'$.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.—The French possessions in India comprise Pondicherri, Chandarnagar, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanáon or Yánan; *q.v.* The total area is about 178 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 285,022.

FRONTIER DISTRICT, SIND.—See UPPER SIND.

FULAILL.—A branch of the Indus, in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay.

FULJAR TAL.—Lake in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; the source of the river Gumti. Lat. $28^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

FULTA.—See FALTA.

FURIDABAD.—See FARÍDÁBÁD.

FURIDGANG.—See FARÍDGANJ.

FURID KOT.—See FARÍDKOT.

FURIDPUR.—See FARÍDPUR.

FURIDUH.—See FARÍDA.

FURRA.—See FARAH.

FURRUCKABAD.—See FARRUKHÁBÁD.

FURRUCKNUGGUR.—See FARRUKHNAGAR.

FURUKNUGUR.—See FARRUKHNAGAR.

FUTEHGUNG (EASTERN AND WESTERN).—See FATEHGANJ.

FUTEHPUR.—See FATEHPUR.

FUTHABAD.—See FATEHÁBÁD.

FUTHEPUR SIKRI.—See FATEHPUR SÍKRI.

FUTI PANJAL.—See FATEH PANJAL.

FUTTEABAD.—See FATEHÁBÁD.

FUTTEGHUR.—See FATEHGARH.

FUTTEHABAD.—See FATEHÁBÁD.

FUTTEH ALLY.—See FATEH ALI.

FUTTEHGURH.—See FATEHGARH.

FUTTEHJUNG.—See FATEHJANG.

FUTTEHPUR.—See FATEHPUR.

FUTTIHPUR.—See FATEHPUR.

FUTTUHA (FUTWA).—See FATWÁ.

FUTTUNPUR.—See FATHANPUR.

FUTTYGUNG.—See FATEHGANJ.

FUTTYGURH.—See FATEHGARH.

FUTTYPUR.—See FATEHPUR.

FUTWA.—See FATWÁ.

FYZABAD.—See FAIZÁBÁD.

FYZEPUR.—See FAIZPUR.

G

GABAT.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1430. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £2 10s. to the Maharája of Edar.

GAD.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £50 to the Rájá of Chota Udáipur. Area, 134 sq. miles.

GADADHAR.—River of Bhután State, and Jalpáiguri district, Bengal, and Goálpára district, Assam; falls into the Brahmaputra in lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $89^{\circ} 57'$.

GADAG.—See GARAG.

GADAK (GUDUK).—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; forty-three miles east of Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 43'$.

GADARPUR.—Pargana in Taráí, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 14,842. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 18,982.

GADARPUR (GUDURPUR).—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 17'$.

GADAWARA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name), in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces; on the river Shakar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 8100. Area of tahsíl, 874 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 189,837.

GADDEHOSALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 424.

GADDILAM.—See GARUDANADI.

GADHAIRI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Máinpuri, and six miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$.

GADHALI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £169 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £30 to Junágarh.

GADH HINGLAJ.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5002.

GADHIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Baroda; paying a yearly tribute of £27 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £2 to Junágarh. Area, 23 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2252.

GADHI DUBHAR.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 2417.

GADHULA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying an annual tribute of £16 to the Gáekwár of Baroda and £2 to Junágarh.

GADHWALA.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; on the route from Ratangarh to the town of Bikaner, and nine miles east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

GADKA (GUDKA).—Town in Baroda State; eleven miles south from the Gulf of Cutch, and eighty-four miles west by south from Rájkot. Lat. $22^{\circ} 9'$, long. $69^{\circ} 33'$.

GADKHALI.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; on the Kabadak, in lat. $23^{\circ} 5' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 6'$. Also tháná. Area 93 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,420.

GADRA.—Town and municipality in Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1126.

GADRA.—Town in Gohelwád division, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5822.

GAFFARGAON.—Tháná in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Area, 443 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 117,759.

GAGAR.—Mountains in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Between lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$ — $29^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 9'$ — $79^{\circ} 39'$. The Náini Tál station is situated in this range.

GAGLA.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $89^{\circ} 40' 30''$.

GAHIJA.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1123.

GAHMAR.—Town and station on the East Indian Railway, in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29' 40''$, long. $83^{\circ} 50' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 10,443. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 87,406.

GAIBANDHA.—Subdivision in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 760 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 450,862.

GAICHAN.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situate at the confluence of the Rupin and Supin, the united stream of which from this point bears the name of Tons. It is elevated 456 feet above the bed of the Tons, and 5756 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

GAIDER KHAIL (GAIDAR KHEL).—Town in Kohát district, Punjab; situated thirty-two miles from the right bank of the Indus, twenty-four miles south-south-west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$, long. $71^{\circ} 32'$.

GAIGHAT.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 87,686.

GAIGHAT.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gorakhpur to Sultánpur, forty-nine miles south-west of the former, sixty-one north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $82^{\circ} 47'$.

GAIGHATTA.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 94 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 50,223.

GAIGLAH (GIGELLA).—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Alígarh, and seventeen miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

GAILA.—River of Káthiáwár, Bombay; rising in lat. 22° , long. $71^{\circ} 20'$, and, flowing in an easterly direction, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. $21^{\circ} 47'$, long. $72^{\circ} 13'$.

GAINDAJUR.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and twenty-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

GAINI.—Tháná in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 34,646.

GAIRAH (GIRA).—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; in the valley watered by the Bunal, and about five miles above its confluence with the Jumna. Lat. $30^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

GAJAPATINAGAR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1871), 2272. Pop. of taluk (1871), 108,351.

GAJAULI (GUJAULI).—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Jumna, seven miles north of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

GAJENDRAGAD.—Town in Kaládgi district, Bombay. Lat. $15^{\circ} 44' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 0' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 5458.

GAJGHANTA.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $89^{\circ} 10'$.

GAJNER.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3164. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 47,428.

GAJNER (GUJNAIR).—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Hamírpur to Rasulábád, and twenty-five miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$.

GAJNER (GUJNER).—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, and nineteen miles S.W. of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

GAJNERA (GUJNERA).—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bareilly to Sítápur, and fourteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

GAJOL.—Tháná in Maldah district, Bengal. Area, 272 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 54,317.

GAJPUR (GUJPUR).—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the river Rápti, distant from Gorakhpur cantonment, south-east, eighteen miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 28'$.

GAJRAULA (GUJRAULA).—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Meerut to Moradábád, and forty miles south-east of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta 923 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

GALAO THI.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; twelve miles north of Bulandshahr town. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1881), 5404.

GALGHASIA.—River in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; falls into the Kholpetua.

GALI-BASHAHR (GULI BUSSUR).—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Srínagar, and twelve miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$.

GALIBIDU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 654.

GALIKONDA.—Hills in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 30'$, long. $18^{\circ} 50'$. Highest peak, 5345 feet.

GALKOT.—Town in Népal State; on the left bank of a branch of the Gandak river, and 142 miles north-west from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. $83^{\circ} 7'$.

GALLU.—Offshoot, diverging in lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$, long. $67^{\circ} 54'$, from the Indus river, Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay.

GALNA.—See JÁLNA.

GAMANPURA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 598. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £13 18s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

GAMBAT.—Town in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 4537.

GAMBHAR.—River of Simla district, Punjab; rising in lat. $30^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$, flowing by Subáthu, and falling into the Sutlej in lat. $31^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

GAMBILA (JOCHI).—River of Bannu district, Punjab. It falls into the Kuram river in lat. $32^{\circ} 37' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 6' 15''$.

GAMBIRPUR.—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 70,504.

GAMIRPUR.—Village in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Azamgarh to Jaunpur, and sixteen miles south-west of the former, twenty-six north-east of the latter. Distant north from Benares, forty-five miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $83^{\circ} 3'$.

GAMSALI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Joshimath to the Niti Pass, and fifteen miles south of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Dhauli. Elevation above the sea, 10,317 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.

GAMUN-AING.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 120 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 6538.

GANAGUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 227.

GANAPOTA.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 111 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 61,052.

GANAPUR.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; two miles from the right bank of the river Gogra, and seventy-one miles north by east from Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

GANAUR.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Karnál, and thirty-six miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$.

GANDAI.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; its chief place, Gandái, is in lat. $21^{\circ} 40' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 9'$. Area, 203 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 20,872.

GANDAK, GREAT.—River of Nepál State, and Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., Champáran, Muzaffarpur, Sáran, and Patná districts, Bengal; falls into the Ganges at Patná, in lat. $25^{\circ} 49' 53''$, long. $85^{\circ} 13' 45''$.

GANDAK, LESSER.—River of Nepál State, and Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., and Sáran district, Bengal; falls into the Gogra in lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $85^{\circ} 14' 30''$.

GANDAK (THE LITTLE).—A river rising on the northern boundary of the British district of Sáran, presidency of Bengal, in lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $84^{\circ} 22'$. Flowing in a south-easterly direction for about 120 miles, it, in lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $85^{\circ} 18'$, leaves the district of Sáran and enters that of Tírhút, which it traverses in the same direction for about seventy miles, to its junction with the Bághmatí, in lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $86^{\circ} 2'$.

GANDARAKOTTAH.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; 195 miles south-west of Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

GANDARI.—Town in Haidarábád State; seventy-eight miles north-west from Haidarábád, and 180 miles south-east from Jálna. Lat. $18^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

GANDAVA.—Town in Baluchistán State. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $67^{\circ} 32'$. The winter residence of the Khán of Khelát.

GANDEVI.—Town (in district of same name) in Nausárá division, Baroda State; twenty-eight miles south-east of Surat. Lat. $20^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. (1881), 7035. Area of district, 45 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,683.

GANDGARH.—Hills in Ráwal Pindi and Hazára districts, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 57'$, long. $72^{\circ} 46'$.

GANDHA MADAN.—Hill in Keunjhar State, Orissa, Bengal; 3479 feet high. Lat. $21^{\circ} 38' 12''$, long. $85^{\circ} 32' 56''$.

GANDHOL.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £10 to the Gáekwár of Baroda and 16s. to Junágarh.

GANDIKOT.—Fort in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$. Formerly a stronghold of great importance. The population of Gandikot town (1871) was 1175.

GANDLAMAU.—Pargana in Sítápur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 21,710.

GANDWA.—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 58,674.

GANERI.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the left bank of the Penganga river, and 177 miles north from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

GANES BAL.—Hindu shrine in Kashmír State, Punjab. Here, the pilgrims proceeding to Amarnáth make their preparatory ablutions and prostrations. Ganes Bal is in lat. $33^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$.

GANESGARH.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; 119 miles north by east from Bikaner, and 124 miles east by north from Baháwalpur. Lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $73^{\circ} 48'$.

GANESHGANJ.—Tháná in Lucknow district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 51,950.

GANESPUR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; distant west from Gorakhpur cantonment, thirty-eight miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $82^{\circ} 48'$.

GANESWARI.—River in the Gáro Hills district, Assam, rising in lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $90^{\circ} 49'$.

GANGA (GUNGA).—A common name for a river in India. The Ganges. Also, a considerable watercourse of the Ganges, leaving that river in lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$, and flowing in a south-easterly course for fifty miles, during which it divides the Budáun collectorate from those of Alígarh and Máinpuri, enters the district of Farrukhábád, which it traverses for forty-five miles. and then rejoins the parent stream, in lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

GANGA BAL.—Lake in Kashmír State, Punjab. Lat. $34^{\circ} 27'$, long. $74^{\circ} 58'$. Its waters are held by the Hindus to be sacred.

GANGAIKANDAPUR.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1871), 1014. Near this village is a temple of remarkable beauty.

GANGAJALGHATI.—Tháná in Bánkurá district, Bengal. Area, 465 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 172,607.

GANGAMAIK.—Village in Akyab district, British Burma. Lat. $20^{\circ} 21'$, long. $93^{\circ} 5'$.

GANGAN.—River of Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; falls into the Uril on the left side, in lat. $28^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

GANGAOTI (GUNGAWUTTI).—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the left bank of the Tungabhadra river, and thirty miles north-west from Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 26'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$.

GANGA PARSHAD (GUNGAPERSAD).—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; forty-three miles south of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $87^{\circ} 38'$.

GANGAPUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5880.

GANGAPURA (GUNGAPURA).—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; ninety-two miles south-south-west from Ajmere, and 106 miles south-east from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $74^{\circ} 21'$.

GANGAPUR MUHAMMADPUR.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.

GANGARAUL.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; twenty miles south-east of Alígarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

GANGARU.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5275.

GANGA SALAN.—Pargana in Garhwál district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 44,632.

GANGAVARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 117.

GANGAWALI.—Town and port in North Kánara district, Bombay. Lat. $14^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 21'$.

GANGAWALLI.—River of Bombay, rising in lat. $15^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$, and falling into the Indian Ocean in lat. $14^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 23'$.

GANGEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 321.

GANGES.—A celebrated river of India. In its upper course it is called the Bhágirathi, which first comes to light near Gangotri, in Garhwál State, in lat. $30^{\circ} 56' 4''$, long. $79^{\circ} 6' 40''$, issuing from under a very low arch, at the base of a great snow-bed, estimated to be 300 feet thick, which lies between the lofty mountains termed St. Patrick, St. George, and the Pyramid, the two higher having elevations above the sea, respectively, of 22,798 and 22,654 feet, and the other, on the opposite side, having an elevation of 21,379. From this spot, which has an elevation of 13,800 feet, the stream holds a direction north-west for ten miles to Gangotri; the elevation of the latter is 10,300 feet, and the average descent of the river thereto, from the place where it emerges from the snow-bed, is 350 feet per mile. From Gangotri the Bhágirathi holds a course nearly north-west to Bhairogati, in lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$, the point of confluence with the Jahnavi, holding its steep and foaming course from the north-east. The latter is considerably the larger river. The distance is seven miles from Gangotri to Bhairogati; and as this latter place has an elevation of 8511 feet, the average descent of the river in this part of its course is 255 per mile. The united stream holds a course first westerly, and then south-westerly, for thirteen miles, as far as Sukhi, in lat. $30^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$, where it may be said to "break through the Himálaya Proper." At Deo Prayág, in lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$, it is joined on the left side by the Alaknanda, a large stream formed by the union of the Vishnu and the Dhauli. From Deo Prayág, the united stream, now called the Ganges, flows south-west to Hardwár, in lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$. From Hardwár the general course of the Ganges is nearly south for about 130 miles, as far as Anupshahr, in the British district of Bulandshahr, in lat. $28^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$, where it turns to the south-east, and 160 miles lower down, in lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$, receives on the left side the Rámghanga, a considerable river flowing from the north-west. Eight miles lower down, it on the right side receives the Káli Nadi, flowing likewise from the north-west; and twenty miles beyond, the Isan Nadi. One hundred and seventy miles lower down, at Allahábád, in lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$, it is joined, also on the right side, by the Jumna, from the north-west. From Hardwár to Cawnpore, the distance is about 348 miles. From Allahábád the stream meanders in a direction generally easterly for 270 miles, to Mánjhi, near which, in lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $84^{\circ} 40'$, it is joined on the left side by the Gogra. Between Allahábád and Mánjhi, it on the left side receives the Gumti, and on the right, the Tons and Karamnása; besides many smaller streams right and left. In the dry season, near Kachwá, thirty-five miles above Benares, a shoal extends completely across the river, having only two feet six inches of water on its lowest part. Eighteen miles below the junction of the Gogra, opposite to the town of Cherand, in lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $84^{\circ} 53'$, it on the right side receives the Son, a large

river flowing from the south-west. At Hájipur, on the left side, twenty miles below the confluence of the Son, the Ganges receives the Gandak, a large river from the north-west, and continues to flow eastward for 160 miles, to Katri, in lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $87^{\circ} 17'$, where, on the left side, it receives the Kusí, also a large river flowing from the north, having in its course between the junctions of these two great rivers received right and left several streams of less importance. In lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $87^{\circ} 59'$, the Bhágirathi, a great watercourse, parts on the right side from the main stream; and seventy miles lower down, the Jalangí, another watercourse, also of considerable dimensions, diverges on the same side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 9'$, long. $88^{\circ} 40'$. The Bhágirathi proceeding southward for 120 miles, is then rejoined by the Jalangí, after a course of about the like distance, and the united stream, called the Húglí, continuing to hold the same direction for forty-eight miles, becomes navigable for vessels of considerable burthen at Chandanagar, in lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $88^{\circ} 24'$, at the distance of 115 miles from the sea, into which it falls about lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. 88° ; its estuary being considered the termination of the sacred stream. Below the divergence of the Bhágirathi and the Jalangí, the main stream is called the Padma (Padda) or Ganges; and from that point the joint delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra may be considered to commence. The Ganges, flowing south-east, receives some considerable streams on the left side; and on the right, besides the Jalangí, it throws off, five miles lower down, the Mátábhángá; forty miles below this latter divergence, the Gorai; and forty miles still further, the Chandni. At Goálanda it is joined by the Jamuná, the main stream of the Brahmaputra; and enters the sea by a great estuary called the Meghna. Total course of main river to mouth of Húglí, 1509 miles; to mouth of Meghna, 1557 miles.

GANGES CANAL.—Canal-system between Hardwár and Cawnpore, N.W.P.; traversing, with its branches, the districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Fatehgarh, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Alígarh, Muttra, Etáwah, Etah, Máinpuri, Farrukhábád, and Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30' 30''$ — $29^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 13'$ — $80^{\circ} 21' 15''$.

GANGES CANAL, LOWER.—Canal-system (an extension of the Ganges Canal) in Cawnpore, Etáwah, Farrukhábád, Fatehpur, and Máinpuri districts, N.W.P.

GANGIRI (GUNGIRI).—Village (in pargana of same name) in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route, by Khásganj, from Bareilly to Alígarh, and twenty-six miles south-east of the latter, fifty-four miles north-east of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 73,962. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 29,169.

GANGIRU.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 5117.

GANGLUNG.—See GANTANG.

GANGNI.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 126 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 74,955.

GANGOH.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 46' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1881), 12,089. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 57,090. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 46,830.

GANGOLI.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 27,183.

GANGOTRI.—Temple in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Bhágirathi river, and eight or ten miles north-west of its source. The river here expands a little, and on the bank of a small bay or inlet the temple is built, about fifteen feet above the water.

GANGPUR (GANGPORE).—State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; paying an annual tribute of £50 to the British Government. Lat. $21^{\circ} 47' 5''$ — $22^{\circ} 32' 20''$, long. $85^{\circ} 10' 15''$ — $85^{\circ} 34' 35''$. Area, 2518 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,965.

GANGPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and thirty-nine miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $80^{\circ} 4'$.

GANGRANA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; fifty-seven miles east by north from Jodhpur, and forty-six miles west from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $73^{\circ} 59'$.

GANGULI HATH.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Pithoragarh, thirty-four miles north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

GANGUNDAUM.—Town in Madura district, Madras; 274 miles south-west of Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.

GANGUR.—Tháná in Bardwán district, Bengal. Area, 181 sq. miles. Pop. 102,748.

GANGURAR.—Town in Jháláwár State, Rájputána; on the right bank of the Chota Káli Sind river, and 122 miles west-north-west from Bhopál. Lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

GANGURIA.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 12' 22''$, long. $88^{\circ} 8' 48''$. Pop., about 5000.

GANGURU.—Town in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Tons river, and sixty miles north east from Dehra. Lat. $31^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

GANIRAU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; 108 miles south-west from Nasirábád, and seventy-eight miles south-east from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $73^{\circ} 36'$.

GANISKOTTI.—Town in Haidarábád State; eighty-five miles north-east from Haidarábád, and 204 miles south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

GANIYAGARH.—Town in Purí district, Orissa, Bengal; situate sixty-five miles west from Cuttack, on the right bank of the Mahánadi river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $85^{\circ} 6'$.

GANJ.—Tháná in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6374.

GANJ (GUNJE).—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; fifty-eight miles east-north-east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$, long. $86^{\circ} 46'$.

GANJAM.—District in Madras Presidency; between lat. $18^{\circ} 15'$ — $20^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 49'$ — $85^{\circ} 15'$. Area, 8311 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,749,604. Bounded on the north by Purí district; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by Vizagapatam district; and on the west by Kaláhándi, Patná, and Jáipur estates. The chief towns are Berhampur (the capital), Parla Kimedi, Chicacole, and Ichhapur. The chief mountains are the Málíyás. The chief rivers are the Rushikulya, the Vamsadhára, and the Langúliyá. There are several good roads. The administration is in the hands of a Collector-Magistrate and Staff.

GANJAM.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; on the left side of the Rushikulya river, immediately above its fall into the Bay of Bengal.

Formerly the capital of the district, which was transferred to Chicacole, and subsequently to Berhampur. Distance direct from Chicacole, north-east, 110 miles; Vizagapatam, north-east, 165; Madras, north-east, 536; Cuttack, south-west, 90; Calcutta, south-west, 315. Lat. $19^{\circ} 22' 27''$, long. $85^{\circ} 2' 52''$. Pop. (1881), 5037.

GANJAM.—Village in Mysore district, Mysore State; adjacent to Seringapatam. Lat. $12^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$. An annual festival is held here, attended by upwards of 20,000 persons.

GANJAM RIVER.—See RUSHIKULYA.

GANJANSIR.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; 45 miles north-west from Bhuj, and 107 south-east from Tatta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $69^{\circ} 10'$.

GANJBUR.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; on the route from the city of Delhi to Karnál, and sixteen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

GANJ DUNDHWARA.—Town in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5592.

GANJERI.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2100.

GANJULI.—Town in Haidarábád State; sixty miles west of the town of Bídár, 128 north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

GANRORA.—River of Hindur State, Punjab; rising in the lower range of the Himálaya, about lat. $31^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$; falls into the Sutlej, in lat. $31^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

GANTANG (GANTUNG).—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$. Height, 18,295 feet.

GANTUR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Kistna district, Madras; forty-six miles from Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 17' 42''$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1881), 19,646. Gantur came into possession of the British in 1803. Pop. of taluk (1871), 126,997.

GANUPWARAM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; forty miles west-north-west of Rájámahendri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 11'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

GANURGARH.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; fourteen miles north-west from Hoshangábád, and thirty miles south-south-east from Bhopál. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$.

GANUTIA.—Town in Bír bhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 52' 45''$; on the river Mor. Noted for its silk factories, which employ upwards of 15,000 persons.

GAOMATI (GOMATI).—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; rising on the eastern declivity of the peak of Budhan Garh, in lat. 30° , long. $79^{\circ} 36'$; and falling into the Sarju, a feeder of the Káli, in lat. $29^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

GAPELONG.—Village in Akyab district, British Burma; on the left bank of the river of the same name. Lat. $20^{\circ} 48'$, long. $93^{\circ} 7'$.

GAR.—Town in Búndi State, Rájputána; seventy-three miles south-east from Nasírábád, and seventy-four miles south from Jáipur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

GARAG.—Town (in subdivision of the same name) in Dhárwár district, Bombay. Lat. $15^{\circ} 24' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 17,001. Area of subdivision, 699 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 100,333.

GARAGANDUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 207.

GARAHUNG.—Town in Nepál State; near the left bank of the Gandak river, and 102 miles north-west from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57'$, long. $83^{\circ} 41'$.

GARAI.—River in Jessor district, Bengal; one of the branches of the Ganges, its lower channel being called the Madhumatí.

GARAKOTA.—See GARHÁKOTA.

GARAMLI MOTI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £19 to the Gáekwár of Baroda and £2 to Junágarh.

GARAMLI NANI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £19 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

GARASPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Hoshangábád to Ságar, by Bhílsa, eighty-eight miles north-east of former, forty-nine south-west of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

GARAUKI (KARAUKI).—A halting-place in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; on the An (or Aeng) route over the Yoma mountains to Avá. Elevation, 3165 feet. Lat. $20^{\circ} 2'$, long. $94^{\circ} 5'$.

GARVALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 553.

GARBETA.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 437 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 138,023.

GARCHIROLI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; on the left bank of the Waingangá river, twenty-three miles east-north-east of Múl. Lat. $20^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. (1881), 3099.

GARDEN REACH.—Port on the Húglí river, in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; a suburb of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32' 35''$, long. $88^{\circ} 21' 40''$. Area, 883 acres. Pop. (1881), 19,032.

GARGARIBA.—See HAIATPUR.

GAR GUNSA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 177 miles north-east from Dehra, and 185 miles north-east from Simla. Lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 4'$.

GARH.—Village in Rewah State, Central India Agency; on the direct route from Mírzápúr to the diamond mines of Panna, and sixty-five miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, 1036 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 42'$.

GARHA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the right bank of the Luni river, and 120 miles south-west from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $71^{\circ} 42'$.

GARHA.—Fort in Sultánpur district, Oudh; on the right bank of the Gumti, fourteen miles south-east of Sultánpur, 106 south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 19'$.

GARHA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; ninety miles south-east of Ságar. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56' 30''$. Pop. (1876), 2588.

GARHA.—State in the Gúna Agency, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 9544.

GARHA.—Pargana in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 37,708.

GARHA.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bándá to Rewah, twenty-four miles south of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the river Baghin. Lat. $25^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$.

GARHA.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; thirteen miles from the left bank of the river Son, and thirteen miles east from Rewah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

GARHA.—State in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 9544.

GARHA KALAN.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 1214.

GARHAKOTA.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; situated in an angle formed by the rivers Sonár and Gadháiri. Lat. $23^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 11' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 11,414. Garhakota passed into the hands of the British Government in 1861, consequent on exchange of territory with Máharájá Sindhia.

GARHAKOTA RAMNA.—Forest in Ságár district, Central Provinces. Area, 6 sq. miles.

GARHAULI.—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 4501.

GARHBETA.—Subdivision of Midnapur district, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 34' 30''$ — $22^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $87^{\circ} 6'$ — $87^{\circ} 50' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 354,486.

GARHBORI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Chánda district, Central Provinces; on a branch of the Andhári river, sixteen miles north-north-west of Múl. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38' 30''$. Area of pargana, 516 sq. miles.

GARHDIWÁLA.—Town in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 44' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 47' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 3438. An annual fair is held here, attended by not less than 20,000 persons.

GARHGAON.—A ruined city, with remains of a fort and palace, in Sibságár district, Assam; near Sibságár town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $94^{\circ} 46'$.

GARHI (BHAISA KHIRI).—State, Central India Agency. Pop (1881), 980.

GARHI-ADU-SHAH.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1327. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $69^{\circ} 4'$.

GARHI MUKHTIYAR KHAN.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5001.

GARHIYA.—Town in Bírbbúm district, Bengal; 138 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. 24° , long. $86^{\circ} 59'$.

GARHI YASIN.—Town and municipality in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $68^{\circ} 33' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5541.

GARHKUHIYA.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh; on the left bank of the river Gogra, and forty-four miles east from Lucknow. Lat. 27° , long. $81^{\circ} 41'$.

GARHMUKHTESAR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Meerut district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 47' 10''$, long. $78^{\circ} 8' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7305. Situated on the Ganges. There is an annual fair held in the town attended by upwards of 200,000 pilgrims. Pop. of pargana (1881), 48,724. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,269.

GARHORI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; sixty-seven miles south-east by south from Nágpur, and 149 miles east-south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

GARHSHANKAR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 12' 58''$, long. $76^{\circ} 11' 2''$. Pop. (1881), 5275. Area of tahsíl, 451 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 235,165.

GARHVI.—River of Bhandára, Seoní, and Chánda districts, Central Provinces; falling into the Waingangá below Seoní, in Chánda district, in lat. $20^{\circ} 26'$, long. 80° .

GARHWAL.—District in the Kumáun division, N.W.P.; between lat. $29^{\circ} 26'$ — $31^{\circ} 5'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 17' 15''$ — $80^{\circ} 8'$. Area, 5500 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 345,629 persons, exclusive of the Native State of the same name, of which the area is 9180 sq. miles, and the population (1881), 199,836. Bounded on the north by Thibet; on the east by Kumáun

district; on the south by Bijnaur district; on the west by Garhwál State and Dehra Dún district. The chief towns are Paurí (the capital) and Srínagar. The mountains are the Himálayas. The chief rivers are the Nyár and the Alaknanda. There are upwards of 1000 miles of roads in this district. The administration is conducted by an Assistant Commissioner.

GARHWAL (TEHRI).—State, N.W.P.; between lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$ — $31^{\circ} 20'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 54'$ — $79^{\circ} 19'$. Area, 9180 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 199,836. The chief town is Tehrí. The chief river is the Alaknanda, and other headwaters of the Ganges; the whole country is mountainous, being on the slopes of the Himálayas. The Rájá has a salute of 11 guns.

GARI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; sixty-three miles south-east of Tatta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 18'$, long. $68^{\circ} 51'$.

GARIADHAR.—Town in Baroda State; distant from Ahmedábád, south-west, 125 miles; Baroda, south-west, 120; Surat, north-west, ninety; Bombay, north-west, 195. Lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$, long. $71^{\circ} 31'$.

GARI SADA KHAN.—Town in Hazára district, Punjab; seventy-four miles north-east of the town of Attock. Lat. $34^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 28'$.

GARNEMETTA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1871), 5938.

GAROBIR.—Town in Nepál State; on the left bank of the Jimru river, and 200 miles north-west from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$.

GARO HILLS.—District of Assam; between lat. $25^{\circ} 9'$ — $26^{\circ} 1'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 52'$ — $91^{\circ} 3'$. Area, 3180 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 85,634. Tura is the chief town. The chief mountains are the Tura and Arbelá. The chief rivers are the Krishnai, Kalu, and other tributaries of the Brahmaputra. The district was constituted a separate administration in the year 1866. There is also another district named the Gáro Hills Plains, of which the area is 473 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 23,914.

GAROL.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay, paying an annual tribute of £3 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

GAROLA.—State in Ságar district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1870), 1043. In the estate is a lake of considerable size.

GAROT.—Town in Sháhpur district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2776.

GAROTHA (GUROTA).—Village (in tahsil of same name) in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bándá to Gwalior, seventy-eight miles west of the former, 126 south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$. Area of tashíl, 501 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,897. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 22,455.

GARRA (DEOHA).—River of Kumáun, Bareilly and Sháhjahánpur districts, N.W.P., and Hardoi district, Oudh; rising in lat. $29^{\circ} 9'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$, and falling into the Western Rámghanga, on the left side, in lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$.

GARRAULI.—State of Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Area, 25 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4976. The chief maintains a force of 75 men.

GARROW HILLS.—See GÁRO HILLS.

GARUDA-GIRI.—Hill in Kádúr district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

GARUDANADI.—River in South Arcot district, Madras; falling into the Bay of Bengal.

GARUMARÍ.—Forest in Darrang district, Assam. Area, 205 acres.

GARVI.—See DANG STATES.

GARWA.—Village and municipality, on the North Koel river, in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 9' 45''$, long. $83^{\circ} 51' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 6043. Also tháná. Area, 570 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,899.

GARWAR.—Tháná in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 98,070.

GARWAR.—Town in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Azamgarh to Dinápur, fifty-seven miles east-south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $84^{\circ} 5'$.

GAR YARSA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 202 miles north-east from Simla, and 177 miles north-east from Dehra. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $8^{\circ} 29'$.

GASULPUR.—State in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; on the route from Jabalpur to Rewah, sixteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

GATHAR.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 2531.

GATKA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £64 to the British Government and £20 to Junágarh.

GAUDALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 198.

GAUGHAT.—Town on the Jumna, in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; near the city of Allahábád, and on the south side of it. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$.

GAUHA.—Town in Bandára district, Central Provinces; three miles from the left bank of the Waingangá, and thirty-eight miles east from Nagpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$.

GAUHANI.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; three miles left or south-east of the route from Allahábád to Kálinjar, sixty-five miles west of the former, fifty-seven north-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 9'$.

GAUHATI (GOWHATTY).—Capital of Kámrup district, Assam; on the Brahmaputra, in lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $91^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. (1872), 11,492. In former times a place of considerable importance. There are a High School and a Persian School. In the immediate neighbourhood there are two places of Hindu pilgrimage.

GAULI.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Muzaffarnagar, and thirty-seven miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by Moradábád, 925 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

GAULI (MEWASI).—State in Khándesh district, Bombay. Estimated pop. (1875-76), 500.

GAUNDONGREM.—Village in Canacona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1680.

GAUNTI.—Tháná in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 19,595.

GAUNTIA.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Sháhjahánpur to Fatehgarh, and five miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

GAUR (LAKHNAUTI).—A ruined city in Maldah district, Bengal. It is situate in lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $88^{\circ} 10'$. Gaur, which was the capital of Bengal under the Hindu dynasty, is famous for its extensive ruins, and for its artificial lake, the most celebrated of its kind in Bengal.

Gaur is distant from Berhampur, north, sixty-one miles; from Calcutta, by Berhampur, 179; Rájmahál, south-east, twenty-five.

GAURA.—Town in Nepál State; on the right bank of a branch of the San Kusi river, and fifty-five miles east from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $86^{\circ} 10'$.

GAURA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 8485.

GAURA JAMUN.—Pargana in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Area, 93 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 50,016.

GAURANDI.—Tháná in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 173 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 45,793.

GAURANGDIHI.—Hills in Bánkurá district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$, long. $86^{\circ} 48' 45''$.

GAURANGI.—River of Bhután State, and Goálpára district, Assam; rising in lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, long. $90^{\circ} 7'$, and falls into the Brahmaputra on the right side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $90^{\circ} 13'$.

GAURIDAR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying an annual tribute of £101 to the British Government and £61 to Junágarh.

GAURIHAR.—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; between lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$ — $25^{\circ} 26'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 12'$ — $80^{\circ} 21'$. Bounded on the east by Bánda and Hamírpur districts; on the north and west by Bánda district; and on the south by Chhatarpur State. Area, 73 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 10,691. The chief maintains a force of 3 guns, 35 cavalry, and 240 foot-soldiers.

GAURIHAR.—Capital of State of same name, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$.

GAURIPUR.—Village in Goálpára district, Assam; on the Brahmaputra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $90^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. (1872), 1805. A trading fair is held here every year.

GAURIYA.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Etáwah, and seventy miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

GAURJIHANA.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; near the left bank of the river Ghárá, and 130 miles east-north-east from Baháwalpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39'$.

GAURNADDI.—Tháná in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Area, 262 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 184,192.

GAVIPUR.—Village in Bangalore district, Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1871), 548. Noted for its cave temple.

GAVIRDAD.—Fifth-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 27 sq. miles.

GAW.—Revenue circle, Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4688.

GAWILGARH.—Hills in Berar; between lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$ — $21^{\circ} 46' 30''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 40'$ — $77^{\circ} 53'$.

GAWILGARH.—Fortress (on hills of same name) in Ellichpur district, Berar; between the Púrna and Tápti rivers. Lat. $21^{\circ} 21' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 24' 30''$. Height, 3595 feet. The fort was dismantled in 1853.

GAWTAMAW.—Revenue circle, Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 355.

GAYA.—District in the Patná division, Bengal; between lat. $24^{\circ} 17'$ — $25^{\circ} 19'$, and long. $84^{\circ} 4'$ — $86^{\circ} 5'$. Area, 4712 sq. miles. Pop. (1881),

2,124,682. Bounded on the north by Patná district; on the east by Monghyr district; on the south and south-east by Lohárdaga and Hazáribágh districts; and on the west by Sháhábád district on the other side of the Son. The district is hilly in the south, the highest summit being the Máher Hill, 1620 feet high. The chief rivers are the Son, the Punpun, and the Phálgú. The chief towns are Gayá (the capital), Jahánábád, and Tikári. The district abounds with places of veneration, and immense numbers of pilgrims repair to the various temples, etc., which are to be found in all directions. The administration is in the hands of a Collector.

GAYA.—Subdivision of Gayá district, Bengal, lying between lat. $24^{\circ} 17' - 25^{\circ} 6' 30''$, and long. $84^{\circ} 20' 30'' - 85^{\circ} 26' 45''$. Area, 1839 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 805,364. Also tháná. Area, 456 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 291,513.

GAYA.—Town (in district of same name) in Bengal; situate on the Phálgú river. Lat. $24^{\circ} 48' 44''$, long. $85^{\circ} 3' 16''$. Pop. (1881), 76,415.

GAYA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 128 miles north-east from Chamba, and 144 miles north-east from Kángra. Lat. $33^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

GAZIPUR KHAASS.—See GHÁZÍPUR KHÁSS.

GAZZALHATHI.—Pass in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$.

GEDI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £120 to the British Government, and £13 to Junágarh.

GEJAHANAKODU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 222.

GENERAL GANJ.—Tháná in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 31,283.

GEONKHALI.—Lighthouse in Midnapur district, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50' 15''$, long. $87^{\circ} 59' 15''$.

GEORGEGARH.—Fortress in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$. Built by the adventurer George Thomas.

GEORGE TOWN.—See PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

GERWARA (GIRWAR).—See GIRWÁN.

GEWARDA.—See GIWARDA.

GHAGAR.—River of Bákarganj district, Bengal: it rises in lat. $23^{\circ} 1' 45''$, long. $90^{\circ} 8' 45''$, and flows into a tributary of the Ganges in lat. $22^{\circ} 48' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 57' 15''$.

GHAGGAR.—River of Sírmúr State, Umballa district, Patiála State, Hissár and Sírsa districts, and Baháwalpur State, Punjab. It rises in lat. $30^{\circ} 41'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

GHAGRA.—See GOGRA.

GHAGUR (GHUTGARH).—See GÁGAR.

GHAIBI DERO.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind. Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, long. $67^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1872), 857.

GHAIBIPUR.—Village in Hissár district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. 76° .

GHAIKUL.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; on the right bank of the Waingangá river, and 103 miles south-east from Nágpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

GHAN.—River in Berar, rising in lat. $20^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 23' 20''$, and joining the Púrna in lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

- GHANAUR**—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1099.
- GHANINAUDA**.—State in Rewa Kanthá, Bombay. Area, 1 sq. mile.
- GHANSOR**.—Village in Seoní district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$. Noted for its ruined temples and sculptures.
- GHANTI**.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 110,505.
- GHARA**.—See GHÁRO.
- GHARA**.—A stream in Sind, flowing by the village of the same name, and falling into a long creek opening into the Indian Ocean, ten miles east of Karáchi. The mouth of the Ghará creek is in lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $67^{\circ} 12'$.
- GHARA**.—River formed by the junction of the Beas and the Sutlej; after joining the Chenáb in lat. $29^{\circ} 18'$, long. $71^{\circ} 6'$, it is called the Panjnad.
- GHARAPURI**.—See ELEPHANTA.
- GHARGANDA**.—See KARKANDA.
- GHARO**.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44' 30''$, long. $67^{\circ} 37' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 828.
- GHATAL**.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Midnapur district, Bengal; on the Silái river. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40' 10''$, long. $87^{\circ} 45' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 12,638. Area of subdivision, 317 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 287,337. Also tháná. Area, 92 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 84,093.
- GHATAMPUR**.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; twenty-eight miles east of Kálpi. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$. Area of tahsíl, 335 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 113,946. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 77,335.
- GHATAMPUR**.—Pargana in Unao district, Oudh. Area, $26\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 15,469.
- GHATAMPUR KALAN**.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $80^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1869), 1750.
- GHATARO**.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5982.
- GHATKUL**.—Pargana in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 36 sq. miles.
- GHAT LAHCHURA**.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,081.
- GHATPILLI**.—Town in Haidarábád State; ninety-seven miles north-east from Haidarábád, and 100 miles south from Chánda. Lat. $18^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.
- GHATPRABHA**.—River of Belgaum district, and Mudhol State, Bombay; rising in lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 3'$, on the eastern slope of the Western Gháts; falls into the Kistna in lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.
- GHATS (EASTERN)**.—A chain of mountains of Southern India, rising in Balasor district, Bengal, in about the same latitude as the Western Gháts on the opposite side of the peninsula. This chain may be traced in a south-westerly direction through the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Godávári, Nellore, Chengalpat, South Arcot, Trinopolí, and Tinneveli, in Madras. The average elevation of the Eastern Gháts is about 1500 feet.
- GHATS (WESTERN)**.—An extensive range of mountains of Southern

India. Their northern limit is the valley of the Tápti, of which a branch from the Sahyádrí Mountains (as the upper part of the Western Gháts is called) forms the southern inclosing range, about lat. 21° — $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $73^{\circ} 45'$ — $74^{\circ} 40'$, and is connected with groups which diminish in height towards the east until they sink into the tableland of Berar. In lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$, long. 74° , this great range (the Western Gháts) turns south nearly at right angles to that which forms the south inclosing range of the valley of the Tápti. Its elevation increases as it proceeds southwards, and at Mahábaleshwar, in lat. 18° , long. $73^{\circ} 40'$, is 4700 feet above the sea. South of Mahábaleshwar, and in lat. about 15° , the elevation diminishes, so as not to be more than 1000 feet above the sea. Still further to the south, however, the elevation increases, and attains its maximum towards Coorg, where Bonasson Hill is said to be 7000 feet above the sea; Tandianmole, 5781; Pupagiri, 5682. South of those elevations, the Gháts join the Nílgeri group. The length of the Western Gháts, from the northern extremity of the Sahyádrí Mountains, to the southern brow, joining the Kunda Mountains on the north side of the Pálghát Valley, is about 800 miles. The mountains rising on the south side of Pálghát Valley, which may be called a continuation of the Western Gháts, have considerable elevation. The length of the chain of mountains extending from Cape Comorin to the valley of Pálghát is 200 miles.

GHATSILLA.—Tháná in Singbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 1147 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 165,709.

GHATTA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; forty-five miles south-east from Jáipur, and 104 miles south-west from Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

GHATWALI VILLAGES.—Tháná in Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 27,462.

GHAUBIPUR.—See CHOBIPUR.

GHAUSGANJ.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2643.

GHAZIABAD.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Meerut district, N.W.P.; lat. $28^{\circ} 39' 55''$, long. $77^{\circ} 28' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 12,059. Gházíábád is the joint station of the East Indian, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi railways, and the junction for Delhi. Area of tahsíl, 494 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 244,815. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 46,340.

GHAZIKA THANNA.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; forty-seven miles north-east from Jáipur, and 110 north-west from Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.

GHAZIPUR.—District in the Benares division, N.W.P.; between lat. $25^{\circ} 18' 31''$ — $26^{\circ} 2' 10''$, and long. $83^{\circ} 6' 20''$ — $84^{\circ} 42' 40''$. Area, 1473 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,014,099. Bounded on the north by Azamgarh and Sárán districts; on the west by Benares and Jaunpur districts; on the south by Sháhábád district; and on the east by Sárán district. The chief rivers are the Ganges, Gogra, Sargu, and Gumti. The chief towns are Gházípur (the capital), Mahatwar Khás, and Shinpur. The East Indian Railway traverses the southern portion of the district. The administration is conducted by a Collector-Magistrate, two Joint Magistrates, an Assistant, and two Deputies.

GHAZIPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33' 36''$, long. $83^{\circ} 35' 13''$. Pop. (1881), 32,885. Area of tahsíl, 432 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 322,408. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 113,608. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 100,057.

GHAZIPUR.—Tahsíl of Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Area, 266 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 90,170. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 46,231. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 39,121.

GHAZIPUR KHASS.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Hamírpur, seventy-three miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

GHAZI-UD-DIN-NAGAR.—See GHÁZÍÁBÁD.

GHAZNI.—Town in Afghánistán with a famous fortress; situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, eighty-five miles south-west of Kábul, and 233 miles north-east of Kandahár. Lat. $33^{\circ} 34'$, long. $68^{\circ} 19'$.

GHENDI.—Town in Nepál State; situate three miles from one of the branches of the Gandak river, and 122 miles north-west from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $83^{\circ} 29'$.

GHERGONG.—See GARHGÁON.

GHERIA (GHERIAH).—See VIZIADRUG.

GHERIA.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 8' 15''$.

GHES.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces, about fifty miles west of Sambalpur. Area, 30 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 7030. The principal village, Ghes, is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 11' 30''$, long. $83^{\circ} 20''$.

GHIDDOR.—See GIDHAUR.

GHIRDI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; eighty-nine miles south-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 17'$, long. $75^{\circ} 21'$.

GHIRGAON.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Pithoragarh to the Antá Dhára Pass, thirty-two miles north of Pithoragarh. Lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

GHIROR.—See GIHROR.

GHISWA (GHISSUA).—Town (in pargana of same name) in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; distant seventeen miles west from Jaunpur, thirty-nine miles north from Mírzápur. Pop. 8868. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $82^{\circ} 28'$.

GHOCHA.—See Gogo.

GHOGHARO.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $68^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1872), 1415. Centre of rice trade.

GHOGHIA.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; ninety-three miles north-west of Dinápur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $84^{\circ} 38'$.

GHOGRA.—See GOGRA.

GHOLGHAT.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal.

GHOLWAD.—Port in Tanna district, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $72^{\circ} 46'$.

GHORASAR.—State in Mahi Kántha Agency, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 8400. An annual tribute is payable of £48 16s. to the British Government, and £350 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Its capital is Ghorásar. Lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

GHORA TRUP.—Village in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situate on the right bank of the river Indus, eleven miles south-west of Attock, and thirty-four south-east of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 46'$, long. $72^{\circ} 9'$.

GHORAWAL.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Sasseram to Rewah, seventy-eight miles south-west of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 46'$, long. $82^{\circ} 51'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 44,675.

GHORIBARI.—Taluk of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Between lat. $24^{\circ} 5'$ — $24^{\circ} 34'$, and long. $67^{\circ} 21' 15''$ — $68^{\circ} 1'$. Area, 537 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 32,362.

GHOSI.—Pargana in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 125,885. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 85,580.

GHOSIA.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gházípur to Gorakhpur, and forty-seven miles north of the latter. Distance north-east from Benares, sixty-four miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $83^{\circ} 36'$.

GHOTANA.—Town and municipality in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44' 45''$, long. $68^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1872), 953.

GHOTE.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; 110 miles south-east from Nágpur, and 131 miles north-west from Jagdalpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

GHOTIPURTI.—Town in Haidarábád State; seventy-three miles north-east from Haidarábád, and 140 miles north-west from Masulipatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

GHOTKI.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Shikápur district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $28^{\circ} 0' 15''$, long. $69^{\circ} 21' 15''$. Pop. (1872), 3689. Area of taluk, 372 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 46,406.

GHUGA (GUGYA).—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gházípur to Gorakhpur, twenty-two miles south of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 30'$.

GHUGUS.—Village in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 9' 30''$. Noted for its temples and caves.

GHULAM ALIKA TANDA.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; thirty-six miles south-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 9'$, long. $68^{\circ} 59'$.

GHULLA.—Town in Warsávi State, Rewá Kántha, Bombay; 163 miles north-east from Bombay, and thirty-two miles south from Broach. Lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $73^{\circ} 5'$.

GHUNDAWUL.—See CHANDAWUL.

GHUNGI.—River of Nepál State; joins the Dhumela in lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $83^{\circ} 12'$, and ultimately falls into the Rápti on the left side, in lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $83^{\circ} 12'$, having altogether flowed about 100 miles.

GHUNNAPURA.—Town in Haidarábád State; distance from the city of Haidarábád, south-west, sixty miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 34'$, long. 78° .

GHUNSAMPUR.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Sítápur, and forty-eight miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

GHUNTAL.—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 53'$.

GHURAM.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1078.

GHURAUNDA (GURAUNDA).—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; on the route from the city of Delhi to Karnál, and twelve miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

GHURAUT.—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; on the route from Hánsi, by Gurgáon, to Muttra, and fifty-four miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

GHURAUTUH (GAROTAH).—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muttra to Delhi, by the right bank of the Jumna, and fifty-five miles south-east of the latter city. Lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

GHURAWAL.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1157.

GHURCHURULI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; on the left bank of the Waingangá river, and eighty-seven miles south-east from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 12'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

GHURIALA.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Bikaner to Jáisalmír, and fifty miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $72^{\circ} 36'$.

GHURMUKTISUR.—See GARHMUKHTESAR.

GHURPARRAH.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; on the route from Ságár to Tehrí, seven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

GHURPUR.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 37,922.

GHUSAL PASS.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; across the range of the Himálaya, forming the southern boundary of Kunáwar. Elevation above the sea, 15,851 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

GHUSGARH.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; seventy-three miles south-east from Baháwalpur, and 127 miles north-east from Jáisalmír. Lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $72^{\circ} 6'$.

GHUSIA (GUSIA).—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; four miles north of the left bank of the Ganges, where the route from Benares to Allahábád is intersected by that from Jaunpur to Mírzápur. Distant west of Benares, twenty-nine miles; from Allahábád, east, forty-five. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 36'$.

GHUSIPURA.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and thirty-three miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

GHUSNA (GUSUNA).—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Muttra, and five miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$.

GHUSPUR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, ten miles east of Gházípur cantonment, 590 miles north-west of Calcutta by water. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. $83^{\circ} 47'$.

GHUSPUR.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; on the route from Ludhiána to Firozpur, and ten miles west of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1112 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$.

GHUSRI.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal.

GHUTAL.—See GHÁTÁL.

GHUTASAN DEVI.—Pass in Sírmúr State, Punjab. A route from Dehra to Náhan lies through the pass. Elevation above the sea, 2500 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

GIABANG.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situate in the Kunáwar district in the valley of Ruskulung, and near the right bank of the river Darbang. Elevation above the sea, 9200 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

GIDDALUR.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; 158 miles south-west of Masulipatam. Lat. $15^{\circ} 23'$, long. 79° .

GIDHAUR (GIDHOR).—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and forty-eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

GIDHAUR.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 51' 20''$, long. $86^{\circ} 14' 25''$. The Gidhaur family have been settled here 700 years.

GIDHAUR GALLI.—Pass in Pesháwar district, Punjab, lying on the road from Pesháwar to Attock, five miles north-west of the latter town. Lat. $33^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12'$. Derives its name (the Jackal's Neck) from its extreme narrowness, being not more than ten or twelve feet wide, and bounded on either side by considerable hills.

GIDU-JO-TANDO.—Town on the Indus, in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22' 15''$, long. $68^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1872), 1832.

GIDUR GULLI.—See GIDHAUR GALLI.

GIDWAS.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; sixty-four miles north-east of Bhágalpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $97^{\circ} 25'$.

GIGASARAN.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay.

GIHROR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Máinpuri district; on the route from Agra to Máinpuri, and seventeen miles west of the latter. Elevation above the sea, 648 feet. Lat. $27^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 62,837. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 55,524.

GIHUN.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Balmer, and four miles north of the latter place. It lies at the eastern base of a small range of rocky hills, dividing the Great from the Little Desert. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $71^{\circ} 20'$.

GIJARH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5171.

GILATULLI.—Town in Sylhet district, Assam; seventy-four miles west of Gauháti. Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $91^{\circ} 39'$.

GILGAON.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Its chief village (of same name) is in lat. $20^{\circ} 0' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 5' 80''$. Area, 60 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1211.

GILGIT.—Valley in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the southern declivity of the Hindu Kúsh, lying between Baltistán or Little Thibet on the east, and Chitral on the west. It consists principally of one large valley, down which the stream called the river of Gilgit flows, and falls into the Indus on the right or north-western bank, in lat. $35^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 31'$. There is also a village of the same name on the right bank of the stream, in lat. 36° , long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

GINAUR.—Tahsil of Budáun district, N.W.P.; lying along the northern bank of the Ganges. Area, 310 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 128,788.

GINGI (CHENJI).—Town and fortress in South Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 15' 19''$, long. $79^{\circ} 26' 8'$. Formerly a place of great strength and importance.

GINGI.—See ARIAKUPUM.

GINIKHIRA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; twenty-eight miles north of Moradábád. Lat. $29^{\circ} 11'$, long. 79° .

GINORI (GUNAURI).—Town (with a fort) in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; fifty-five miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

GIRAI.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$

GIRAJSIK.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, and fifty miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $72^{\circ} 36'$.

GIRAPURAM.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the left bank of the Godávári river, and 150 miles north-east from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 28'$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$.

GIRAR.—Tháná in Lalitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6935.

GIRAR.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; thirty-seven miles south-east of Wardhá. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 9' 30''$. There is a Musalmán shrine in this town, to which a large number of pilgrims, alike Hindu and Muslims, continually flock. Pop. (1870), 1836.

GIRARI.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; on the route from Rámgarh to Pálámau, thirty-nine miles north-east of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $81^{\circ} 37'$.

GIRAUB.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; sixty-two miles south-west from Jáisalmír, and 157 miles south-west from Jodhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

GIRDABADÍ.—Hill of Eastern Gháts, in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 29' 44''$, long. $84^{\circ} 25' 18''$. Height, 3399 feet.

GIRDHIAI.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Moradábád to Almora, and twenty-six miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 10'$, long. 79° .

GIRHUR.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; thirty-seven miles south from Nágpur, and 110 miles south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

GIRIDHI.—Subdivision, Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 2446 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 432,504.

GIRIYAK.—Village on the Panchána river, Patná district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 54'$.

GIRNA.—River of Khándesh district, Bombay; falls into the Tapti on the left side, in lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$, long. $75^{\circ} 17'$.

GIRNAR.—Hill in Káthiáwár, Bombay; famous for its ruined temples and inscriptions of Asoka. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $70^{\circ} 42'$. Height, 3500 feet.

GIROLA.—See GAROLÁ.

GIROLI (GURRAULI).—See GARRAULI.

GIRRI.—River of Keonthal State, Punjab; falls into the Jumna in lat. $30^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.

GIRWA.—River of Nepál State and Bahraich district, Oudh; leaves the Kauriála, and again joins that river; uniting with the Sarju and the Chauka, they form the Gogra.

GIRWAH.—See GIRWÁN.

GIRWAN.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Bándá district, N.W.P.; eleven miles south of Bándá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $80^{\circ} 27'$. Area of tahsíl, 308 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,651. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 17,456.

GIRWAR.—Town in Sirohi State, Rájputána; fifty-seven miles west from Udáipur, and fifty-one miles north-east from Dísa. Lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$, long. $72^{\circ} 45'$.

GIRWARA.—Town in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; 123 miles north-east of Ságár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$.

GIRWARI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; fifty miles south-west from Gwalior, and sixty-nine miles north-west from Jhánsi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

GISGARH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; fifty-six miles east from Jáipur, and 128 south-west from Delhi. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

GISRI.—One of the mouths of the river Indus, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $67^{\circ} 8'$.

GIVAROÍ.—Town in Haidarábád State; fifty-one miles south-east from Aurangábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $75^{\circ} 49'$.

GIWARDA.—Chiefship in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 160 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 8134.

GNA-PUTAN.—See NGA-PUTAN.

GNASANKA.—Town in Bhután State; seventy-six miles north-west from Darrang, and eighty-three miles north-east from Goálpára. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $91^{\circ} 15'$.

GNA-THAING-KHYOUNG.—See NGA-THAING-KHYOUNG.

GNA YOKHIAUNG.—Pass in Bassein district, British Burma; over the Yoma range of mountains; twenty-seven miles south-west from Bassein. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, long. $94^{\circ} 35'$.

GNETZAZAKAN.—Village, with an encamping ground, on the An (or Aeng) Pass, between Akyab district, British Burma, and Upper Burma.

GNOPARAWA.—Village in Akyab district, British Burma. Lat. $20^{\circ} 31'$, long. $93^{\circ} 20'$.

GNYOUNG-BENG.—Revenue circle, in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 8339.

GNYOUNG-BENG-HLA.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 8 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1650.

GNYOUNG-BENG-THA.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma.

GNYOUNG-BENG-THA.—Revenue circle, on the right bank of the Irawady, in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4467.

GNYOUNG BENG-TSHIEP.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma; on the left bank of the Irawadi. Area, 6 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4115.

GNYOUNG-BENG-TSHIEP.—Revenue circle, in Amherst district, British Burma; at the junction of the Gyaing and Attaran rivers, and on the right bank of the former. Pop. (1876), 2999.

GNYOUNG-DUN.—Town in Thonkhwa district, British Burma; sixty miles north-west of Rangoon, at the junction of the Pan-hlaing or Gnyoung-dún creek with the Irawadi. Pop. (1881), 12,673.

GNYOUNG-DUN.—Revenue circle in Thonkhwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 12,354.

GNYOUNG-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle, on the right bank of the Irawadi, in Thonkhwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 10,212.

GNYOUNG-LE-BENG.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 70 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 5284.

GNYOUNG-RWA-GYI.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4981.

GNYOUNG-RWA-NGAY.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2556.

GNYOUNG-TSA-RE.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5961.

GOA.—The former capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, once an opulent and powerful city, but now only a suburb of Panjím, the present Portuguese capital. It is situate in lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 57'$. The territory of the same name lies on the western coast of the Indian peninsula, and is bounded on the north by Sáwant Wári Statê, Bombay; on the east by the British districts of Belgaum and North Kánara; and on the south-west by the Indian Ocean. It lies between lat. $14^{\circ} 53'$ — $15^{\circ} 48'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 43'$ — $74^{\circ} 24'$; is sixty-two miles in length from north to south, and forty in breadth, and contains an area of 1062 sq. miles. The pop. was in 1881, 420,868.

GOA.—River of Sandoway district, British Burma, which empties itself in the sea near the village of the same name. Its mouth is about lat. $17^{\circ} 34'$, long. $93^{\circ} 40'$.

GOA CITY.—See GOA.

GOA (GWA).—Village in Sandoway district, British Burma. Lat. $17^{\circ} 33'$, long. $94^{\circ} 41'$.

GOA ISLAND (GWA ISLAND).—Island off the coast of Sandoway district, British Burma; situate near the mouth of the river bearing the same name, and about a mile and a half from the shore. Lat. $17^{\circ} 34'$, long. $93^{\circ} 38'$.

GOALANDA.—Subdivision of Farídpur district, Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$ — $23^{\circ} 55'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 22'$ — $89^{\circ} 54'$. Area, 429 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 303,138.

GOALANDA.—Town in Farídpur district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50' 10''$, long. $89^{\circ} 46' 10''$. Important for its position at the head of the Eastern Bengal Railway, at the confluence of the main channels of the Ganges and Brahmaputra.

GOALGANG.—Town in Bijáwar State, Central Indian Agency; on the route from Bándá to Ságar, ninety-three miles south-west of the former, seventy-nine north-east of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

GOALPARA.—District in Assam. Between lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$ — $26^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 44'$ — 91° . Bounded north by Bhután, south by the Gáro Hills district. Area, 3897 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 446,232. The chief rivers are the Brahmaputra, with its three tributaries, the Manás, Gadádhár, and Sankos. The chief towns are Goálpára, Dhubrí, Gauripur, and Lakshmi-pur. The administration is conducted by a Deputy Commissioner and staff.

GOALPARA TOWN.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Goálpára district, Assam; situated on the left bank of the Brahmaputra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $90^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1872), 4678. Pop. of subdivision (1872), 220,125.

GOALUNDO.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Farídpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 8652. Area of subdivision, 425 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 321,485. Also tháná. Area, 97 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 84,906.

GOANEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 32.

GOAS.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; 114 miles north of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 13'$, long. $88^{\circ} 29'$.

GOAS.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 157 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,423.

GOA-VELHA.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2005.

GOBALPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; forty-six miles south-west of Gwalior fort. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

GOBARDANGA.—Town and municipality of Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; on the Jamuná. Lat. $22^{\circ} 52' 40''$, long. $88^{\circ} 47' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 6154.

GOBARDHAN.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; a place of pilgrimage; noted for its remains. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29' 55''$, long. $77^{\circ} 30' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 4944. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 16,774.

GOBARDHANGIRI.—Hill and fortress between Shimoga district, Mysore, and North Kánara district, Bombay. Lat. $14^{\circ} 9'$, long. $74^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1881), 4944.

GOBINAGAR.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; thirty-two miles north-west of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $88^{\circ} 27'$.

GOBINDGANJ.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Gandak river, fifty-two miles north-west of Chaprá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $84^{\circ} 41'$.

GOBINDGANJ.—Town in Bográ district, Bengal; twenty-two miles north of the town of Bográ. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $89^{\circ} 22'$.

GOBINDPUR.—Subdivision of Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 38'$ — $24^{\circ} 3' 30''$, long. $86^{\circ} 9' 15''$ — $86^{\circ} 52' 15''$. Area, 782 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 154,742.

GOBRA.—Village in the Sundarbans, Jessor district, Bengal.

GOBRIA.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; two miles from the left bank of the Betwá river, and eighteen miles south-east from Bhopál. Lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

GOCOLDEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 228.

GODAGARI.—Village in Rájsháhi district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Padmá or great eastern branch of the Ganges; on the route from Berhampur to Jamálpur, thirty-two miles north-east of the former, 151 south-west of the latter, 150 north of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$, long. $88^{\circ} 21' 33''$. Also tháná. Area, 173 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 43,799.

GODAIRI.—Town in Parla Kimedi State, Madras; 118 miles north from Vizagapatam, and eighty-three miles west from Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 51'$.

GODAR DEOTA.—Peak and temple in Bashahr State, Punjab; near the left bank of the Pábar. Elevation above the sea, 8605 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

GODAVARI.—District of Madras, between lat. $16^{\circ} 15'$ — $17^{\circ} 35'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 55'$ — $82^{\circ} 38'$. Area, 6525 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,791,512. Bounded on the north by the Central Provinces and Vizagapatam district, on the east by Vizagapatam district and the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Bay of Bengal and Kistna district, and on the west by Haidarábád State. The chief rivers are the Godávári and the Saveri. The chief

towns are Ellore, Rájámahendri, Cocanada and Narsapur. The district is well supplied with means of communication.

GODAVARI (GODAVERY).—One of the great rivers of India. It rises in Násik district, Bombay; flows by Ahmednagar district, Bombay, into Haidarábád State; thence into the Upper Godávári district, Central Provinces, which it separates from the Haidarábád State; thence into Godávári district in Madras. It falls into the Bay of Bengal by three mouths, of which the largest is near the port of Cocanada. Its length is 898 miles, the chief tributaries being the Pránhita (formed by the union of the Wardhá, the Penganga, and the Waingangá), the Indrávati, the Tal, and the Savari.

GODDA.—Subdivision of Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Between lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$ — $25^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $87^{\circ} 5'$ — $87^{\circ} 38'$. Area, 966 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 348,493. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 47,259.

GODHUL.—Town in Haidarábád State; sixty-nine miles south from Haidarábád, and thirty-four miles south-east from Ghanapura. Lat. $16^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

GODNA (REVELGANJ).—Town and municipality in Sárán district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46' 56''$, long. $84^{\circ} 41' 7''$. Pop. (1881), 12,493. Situated just above the junction of the Ganges and Gogra, and built along the banks of the latter river.

GODRA (GODHERA).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Páñch Maháls district, Bombay; on the route from Nímach to Barda, 187 miles south-west of former, fifty-two north-east of latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 46' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 13,342. Area of subdivision, 598 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,318.

GOGAON.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, thirty-six miles west of the city of Mírzápur, 757 north-west of Calcutta by water. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

GOGARI (GHUGRI).—River of Nepál State, and Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhágalpur, and Purniah districts, Bengal; falls into the Kusi, on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $87^{\circ} 16'$; its total length of course being about 235 miles.

GOGGOT RIVER.—River of Kuch Behar State, Rangpur and Bogra districts, Bengal; offset of the Atrái, quitting it a few miles after its divergence from the Tístá, in lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $88^{\circ} 45'$. It maintains a south-east direction, and falls into the Brahmaputra, after a total course of 145 miles, in lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, long. $89^{\circ} 41'$.

GOGHA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; close to the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahábád to Rewah, and twenty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $82^{\circ} 13'$.

GOGHA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ahmedábád district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 7063. Area of subdivision, 224 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,370.

GOGHAT.—Village and Station on East Indian Railway, in Burdwán district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53' 15''$, long. $87^{\circ} 44' 50''$.

GOGHAT.—Tháná in Húglí district, Bengal. Area, 146 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 108,884.

GOGHPUR.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; distant north-west from Calcutta, 997 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

GOGI.—Town in Haidarábád State; 126 miles south-west from

Haidarábád, and sixty-eight miles south-east from Bijápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

GOGO.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ahmedábád district, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 39' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1872), 9571.

GOGRA.—River of Nepál State; Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, and Faizábád districts in Oudh; Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh districts, N.W.P.; and Sáran district, Bengal. It is formed by the union of the Kauriala, Girwa, Sarju, Chauká, and Daháwar; and besides these, it receives the Muchora and the Rápti. It falls into the Ganges at Chaprá, in lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $84^{\circ} 43' 30''$, after a course of about 600 miles. It is the chief river of Oudh.

GOGRI.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal; a mile north-east of the left bank of the Ganges. Distant north-east from Monghyr ten miles; north-west from Bhágálpur, twenty-seven miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $86^{\circ} 37'$.

GOGRI.—Tháná in Monghyr district, Bengal. Area, 719 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 365,954.

GOGULPALLI.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; 138 miles south-west of Masulipatam. Lat. $15^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

GOH.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; thirty miles north-west of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $84^{\circ} 41'$.

GOH.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Dhauli river, and sixty-nine miles north-east of Almorah. Lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

GOHAD.—Town and fort, Gwalior State, Central India. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$. Formerly a place of considerable importance.

GOHADI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almorah, and forty-three miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 52'$, long. $79^{\circ} 27'$.

GOHALA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Hánsi to Nasirábád, 127 miles south of former, 116 north-east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $75^{\circ} 43'$.

GOHANA.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 7444. An annual festival is held in this locality. Area of tahsíl, 338 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 127,732.

GOHANUH.—See GOHÁNA.

GOHAR TULAO.—Tank or small lake in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Karáchi to Sehwan, and thirty-four miles north-east of the former place. Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $67^{\circ} 33'$.

GOHELWAR.—State of Káthiáwár.—See BHAUNAGAR.

GOHGAT.—See GOGHÁT.

GOHILWAR.—See BHAUNAGAR.

GOHUD.—See GOHAD.

GOHUN.—Town in Jaláun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Jaláun to Etáwah, thirteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

GOHURI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád cantonment to that of Partabgarh in Oudh, seven miles north of the former, twenty-four miles south of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $81^{\circ} 51'$.

GOKAK.—Capital (of subdivision of same name) in Belgaum district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 10'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1881), 10,307. Area of subdivision, 671 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 93,029.

GOKALPURA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 355. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £ 4 5s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

GOKARN.—Town and municipality in North Kánara district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4207. A great place of pilgrimage; at the fair held annually every February as many as 8000 persons assemble together. Also tháná. Area, 85 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 41,895.

GOKUL.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the left or eastern bank of the Jumna. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 4012.

GOKUL.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situate at the south-eastern extremity of a high and massive ridge rising between the valleys of the rivers Tons and Pábar. Elevation above the sea, 7079 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

GOKURNUM.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay; on the coast of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean. Distance from Mangalore, 120 miles. Lat. $14^{\circ} 32'$, long. $74^{\circ} 22'$.

GOL.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Balmer to the town of Jodhpur, and forty-six miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $72^{\circ} 9'$.

GOL.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the right bank of the river Sukri, and seventy-six miles south-west from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $72^{\circ} 29'$.

GOLA.—Town in Haizáribágh district, Bengal; thirty-eight miles north-east of Hazáribágh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$, long. $85^{\circ} 44'$.

GOLA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Kheri district, Oudh. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4' 40''$, long. $80^{\circ} 30' 45''$. Pop. (1869), 2584. Area of tahsíl, 1051 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 220,921. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 91,639.

GOLA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 7193. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 71,803.

GOLABARI.—Tháná in Howrah district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 23,714.

GOLAGHAT.—Village (in subdivision of same name) in Síbságar district, Assam. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. 94° . Pop. (1872), 1615. Pop. of subdivision (1872), 76,486.

GOLAULI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 130.

GOLCONDA.—Fortress and ruined city in Haidarábád State; seven miles west of the city of Haidarábád. Golconda, in former times, was the capital of a large and powerful kingdom of the Dakhan, which arose on the dissolution of the Bahmani empire. The fort is in lat. $17^{\circ} 22'$. long. $78^{\circ} 26' 30''$.

GOLCONDA.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Vizagapatam district, Madras; fifty-six miles south-west of Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 31'$. Area of taluk, 5009 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 94,782.

GOLIGAIRA.—Town in Mysore State; sixty-seven miles north-east from Seringapatam, and 118 miles west from Arcot. Lat. $12^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

GOLLAGUEM.—Village on the Godávári, in Godávári district, Central Provinces. Lat. $17^{\circ} 39'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1' 30''$.

GOLONDA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 781.

GOLRA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2368.

GOLUGONDA.—See **GOLCONDA.**

GOMAL.—River of Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab. It crosses the Suláimán range about lat. $32^{\circ} 6'$; and gives name to the Gomal Pass (called also the Guleri Pass), the "great middle route" from India to Afghánistán and Central Asia, much used by the Povindah traders.

GOMAL (GOMUL).—Village in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; on the road from Ghazní to Derá Ismáil Khán, and forty miles west of the latter place. It is situate near the eastern entrance of the Gomal Pass, and on the river or torrent of the same name. Lat. $31^{\circ} 58'$, long. $70^{\circ} 8'$.

GOMASHTAPUR.—Tháná in Maldah district, Bengal. Area, 170 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 52,810.

GOMATI.—River of Kángra district, Punjab; rising in lat. $32^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$, in Kullu, and, flowing in a south-westerly direction for fifty-five miles, falls into the Beas river near the village of Hurla, in lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$.

GOMBELA (TOCHI).—River of Bannu district, Punjab; rising in lat. $32^{\circ} 53'$, long. $70^{\circ} 1'$, on the eastern slope of the Suláimán range of mountains, and, flowing easterly for about 100 miles, falls into the Indus near the village of Kafar Kot, in lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$, long. $71^{\circ} 20'$.

GOMUL.—See **GOMAL.**

GONDA.—Town in the Central Provinces, on the route from Jabalpur to Sirgújá, 100 miles east of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 2'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

GONDA.—District in the Faizábád division, Oudh; between lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$ — $27^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $81^{\circ} 35'$ — $82^{\circ} 48'$. Area, 2881 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,270,926. Bounded on the north by the Nepál State, on the east by Basti district, on the south by Faizábád and Bara Banki district, and on the west by Bahráich district. The chief rivers are the Burí Rápti, Rápti, Suwáwan, Kuwána, Sarju, and Gogra. The towns are Gonda, Balrámpur, Colonelganj, and Nawábgang. There are several good roads in the district. The administration is in the hands of a Deputy Commissioner, with the usual staff.

GONDA.—Tahsíl of Gonda district, Oudh. Bounded on the north by Bahráich and Balrámpur tahsíls, on the east by Utraula tahsíl, on the south by Begamganj tahsíl, and on the west by Hisámpur and Bahráich tahsíls. Area, 632 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 351,185.

GONDA.—Pargana (in tahsíl of same name), Gonda district, Oudh. Bounded on the north by the Kuwána river, which divides it from Balrámpur and Utraula parganas; on the east by Sadullánagar and Mánikpur; on the south by Mahádewa, Digsár, Guwárich, and Pahárpur parganas; and on the west by Bahráich district. Area, 509 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 275,925. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 120,857.

GONDA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) and capital of Gonda district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7' 30''$, long. 82° . Pop. (1881), 13,743.

GONDA.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; two miles from Belá, on the road from Allahábád to Faizábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $82^{\circ} 3'$.

Pop. (1869), 2063. Two fairs are held annually in honour of the tutelary goddess, Asht Bhují Devi, each attended by about 2500 people.

GONDAGHAON.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; on the route from Bhopál to Aurungábád, fifty-two miles south-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

GONDAH.—Tháná in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 40,242.

GONDAL.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 687 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 135,604. The State pays a tribute of £11,218 in all to the British Government, the Gáekwár of Baroda, and the Nawáb of Junágarh. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of nine guns, maintains a force of 198 cavalry, and 659 infantry and police, with sixteen cannon.

GONDAL.—Capital (in State of same name) in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. (1881), 13,123.

GONDALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 39.

GONDERDEHI.—Chiefship in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 77 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 19,927.

GONDIBASAVANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 38.

GOND-UMRI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 28 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2722.

GONDWANA.—The land of the Gond race, an extensive, imperfectly-defined tract of Central India. It may, however, be considered as lying between lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$ — $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$ — $87^{\circ} 20'$. Comprising a large portion of the Central Provinces, with parts of Chutiá Nágpur and Orissa in Bengal.

GONDWARA.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal. Pop. about 1500. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $87^{\circ} 22'$. Also tháná. Area, 421 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 123,945.

GONIMARUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 94.

GONKOR.—River of Nepál State, and Purniah and Maldah districts, Bengal; formed by the junction of the Ponna and the Mui; it falls into the Ganges near the town of Deatpur, in lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $87^{\circ} 51'$.

GON MYU.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; fifty-five miles south-east of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 2'$, long. $98^{\circ} 23'$.

GONSAINTHAN.—Peak of the Himálaya Mountains, between Nepál and Thibet. Altitude 24,700 feet above the sea. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. 86° .

GONTELI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 42.

GOONA (GOONAH, GUNA).—The Goona Agency is a part of the Central India Agency; and includes the Raghugarh and Parone States.

GOORGAON.—See GURGÁON.

GOORIATTUM.—See GUDIATHAM.

GOOTY (GUTI).—Town in Bellary district, Madras; consisting of a cluster of fortified hills, nearly surrounding a lower fort and native town; and outside the chain of fortified summits are the military cantonment and another pettah or town. The summits of the inclosing rocks are connected by a rampart, and the access to the town within is through two openings, secured by fortified gateways. Elevation of highest

summit above the plain, 989 feet, above the sea, 2171. Distance from cantonment of Bellary, forty-eight miles; from Bangalore, north, 146; Madras, north-west, 215. Lat. $15^{\circ} 6' 53''$, long. $77^{\circ} 41' 32''$. Pop. (1881), 5373.

GOP.—Tháná in Purí district, Bengal. Area, 337 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 116,167.

GOPALGANJ.—Town in Farídpur district, Bengal; on the Madhumati river, ninety-nine miles east-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 0' 22''$, long. $89^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1870), 2000. Also tháná. Area, 171 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 85,341.

GOPALGANJ.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; ninety-two miles east-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 1'$, long. $89^{\circ} 48'$.

GOPALGANJ.—Subdivision, Sárán district, Bengal. Area, 771 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 545,066. Also tháná. Area, 358 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 260,385.

GOPALGARH.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Muttra to Firozpur, forty miles north-west of the former, twelve south-east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

GOPALNAGAR.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3' 50''$, long. $88^{\circ} 48' 40''$. Centre of trade.

GOPALPUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; close to the left side of the route from Muttra to Bhartpur, thirteen miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

GOPALPUR.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, 898 miles from Calcutta by the river; eighty-eight miles above Allahábád, and twelve miles north-east of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$.

GOPALPUR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur cantonment, twenty-eight miles north of the former, thirty-three south of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$.

GOPALPUR.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, sixteen miles north-west of Mírzápúr, or higher up the stream; 737 north-west of Calcutta by the river route. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 26'$.

GOPALPUR.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; distant five miles south-east of Berhampur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 21' 5''$, long. $85^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 2675.

GOPALPUR.—Pargana in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 49,844.

GOPALPUR.—Tháná in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Area, 361 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 217,736.

GOPALPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; forty-six miles south-west of Gwalior fort. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

GOPALPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 129.

GOPALSWAMI-BETTA.—Peak of the Western Gháts, Mysore district, Mysore State; 4500 feet above the sea. Lat. $11^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $76^{\circ} 37' 45''$. On the summit stands a temple of Vishnu, attended by two Bráhmans, at which a car festival is held annually.

GOPAMAU.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Hardoi district, Oudh; situate two miles south-west of the left bank of the Gumti. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 5374. Area of pargana, 328 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 130,786.

GOPI.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Mainpuri, and twenty miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

GOPIBALLABPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; twenty-nine miles south-west of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 11'$, long. $87'$. Also tháná. Area, 516 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 139,928.

GOPIGANG.—Town in Mirzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4622. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 95,169.

GOPIGANJ.—Village in Etáwáh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Etáwáh to Lucknow, and eleven miles east of Etáwáh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

GOPIGANJ.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Benares to that of Allahábád, thirty-five miles west of the former, thirty-nine south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$.

GOPUT (GOPAT).—River in Koreá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; falls into the Son, on the right or southern side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 33'$, long. $82^{\circ} 26'$.

GORA.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; fifty miles north by east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 39'$, long. $73^{\circ} 6'$.

GORA.—Village in Mirzápur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, twenty-one miles north-west of the city of Mirzápur, or higher up the stream. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 24'$.

GORA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $83^{\circ} 50' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 5482.

GORA.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the route from Rám-pur to Síran, and six miles north-east of the former town. Elevation above the sea, 6042 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

GORA.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; seven miles from the left bank of the Jumna, twenty-six miles west of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$.

GORABAZAR.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; a suburb of Barhampur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 5' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 17' 15''$. Area, 23 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 20,726. An annual fair held here is attended by upwards of 20,000 people.

GORABI.—River of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; one of the mouths of the Indus, discharging its waters about fifty miles south-west of Tatta, in lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $67^{\circ} 21'$.

GORAGOT (GHORAGHAT).—Town and ruined city in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situate on the Karatoyá river. The city, at the time of its greatness, extended eight or ten miles in length and about two in width, but appears to have been at all times built in a straggling manner. Distant south-east from the town of Dinájpur forty-eight miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $89^{\circ} 20'$.

GORAI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 45,927.

GORAI RIVER.—See GARÁI.

GORAJAMAN.—Pargana in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 47,749.

GORAKHGHAT.—Chiefship in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Area, 9 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 564.

GORAKHNATH.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Pinjaur to Maláun, and twelve miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$.

GORAKHPUR.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Bareilly to that of Fatehgarh, and eight miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

GORAKHPUR.—District in the Benares division, N.W.P.; between lat. $26^{\circ} 5' 15''$ — $27^{\circ} 28' 45''$, and long. $83^{\circ} 7'$ — $84^{\circ} 29'$. Area, 4598 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,617,120. Bounded on the north by Nepal State, on the east by Champáran and Sáran districts, on the south by the river Gogra, and on the west by Basti and Faizábád districts. The chief rivers are the Rápti, the Gogra, the Great Gandak, and the Little Gandak. The chief towns are Gorakhpur, Golah, Gorá, and Pená. The means of communication are still much undeveloped. The administrative staff consists of a Collector-Magistrate, two Joint Magistrates, and one Deputy Magistrate.

GORAKHPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situate on the Rápti, in lat. $26^{\circ} 44' 8''$, long. $82^{\circ} 23' 44''$. Pop. (1881), 57,922, irrespective of the cantonment, which numbers (1881) 1986. Area of tahsíl, 654 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 416,293.

GORAKHPUR CITY.—Tháná in district of same name, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 198,006.

GORARPARA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 61.

GORAU.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etáwah, and twenty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$.

GORBARI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 34.

GORBUNJI (GARBUJJI).—Town in Káláhandi State, Central Provinces; 153 miles north by west from Vizagapatam, and 153 miles west by north from Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 51'$.

GORDHANPUR.—Pargana in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. 11,870. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 11,629.

GOREGRAM.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 9616.

GORI-BIDNUR.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Kolár district, Mysore; on the left bank of the North Pinákini river, fifty-six miles north-west of Kolár. Lat. $13^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32' 50'$. Pop. (1871), 1454. Area of taluk, 150 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 36,501.

GORIGANGA (GORIGUNGA).—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; one of the most considerable feeders of the Gogra river, rising about twelve miles from the southern base of the Anta Dhára Pass, lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$; falls into the Káli in lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 25'$.

GORIHAR (GOURIAR).—See GAURIHÁR.

GORINDA PARSANDAN.—Pargana of Unao district, Oudh. Area, 44 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 20,987.

GORJHAMAR.—Town in Ságar district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2498.

GORKHA.—See GURKHÁ.

GORPANI.—Chiefship in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Area, 18 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2263.

GORPUR.—Town in Lakhimpur district, Assam; forty miles south-west of Lakhimpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $93^{\circ} 39'$.

GORUH (GORA).—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

GORUH (GORA).—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and sixty-six miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

GOSAINGANJ.—Village in Lucknow district, Oudh; on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Partabgarh, twenty miles south-east of the former, and ninety miles north-west of the latter. Pop. (1881), 2923. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 8'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 58,581.

GOSTANADI.—Sacred river of Godávári district, Madras.

GOSTHANI.—River of Vizagapatam district, Madras.

GOTARDI.—State of Rewá Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £42 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

GOTI (GOTEH).—Town in Jámkhánda State, Bombay; eighty-six miles north-east from Belgaum, and 163 miles south-east by south from Poonah. Lat. $16^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

GOTILAI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to Máinpuri, and twenty-nine miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

GOTKI.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sabzalkot to Shikárpur, and thirty-four miles west of the former place. It is situate six miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $69^{\circ} 20'$.

GOTRA.—State in Rewa Kanthá, Bombay. Area, 2 sq. miles.

GOTRA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central Indian Agency; eighty-three miles south-west by west from Gwalior, and ninety-nine miles west by north from Jhánsi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$.

GOTTARAU (SURDHAR GHUR).—Fort in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Rohri to Jáisalmír, and fifty miles north-west of the latter place. Lat. $27^{\circ} 16'$, long. $70^{\circ} 4'$.

GOUB.—See GAUR.

GOURIAR.—See GAURIHÁR.

GOVARDANGERRI.—See GOBARDHÁNGIRI.

GOVARDHAN.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; fifteen miles west of Muttra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$.

GOVINDAPURAM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; eighty-two miles south-west of Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 14'$.

GOVINDGANJ.—Tháná in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 351 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 189,027.

GOVINDGANJ.—Tháná in Champáran district, Bengal. Area, 272 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 165,062.

GOVINDGARH.—Fortress close to Amritsar, in the Amritsar district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

GOVINDPUR.—Subdivision, Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 803 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 196,584. Also tháná. Area, 278 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 58,090.

GOVINDPUR.—Town in Amritsar district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the river Beas, eighty-five miles east by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

GOWAN.—Tháná in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 432 sq. miles. Pop. (1181), 53,375.

GOW GHAT.—See GAUGHÁT.

GOWHA.—See GAUHÁ.

GOWHATTY.—See GAUHÁTI.

GOWNDUL.—See GONDAL.

GOWRA.—See GORÁ.

GRAM.—Town in Mysore State; fifty miles north-west from Seringapatam, and ninety-four miles east from Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 59'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

GRAMANG (GRAMUNG).—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab. Elevation above the sea, 9174 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1881), 5084.

GRINGAVARPUKOTA—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; eighteen miles west of Vizianagram. Lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$, long. $83^{\circ} 13'$.

GUARANTEED BHURMIATS.—States in Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 36,336.

GUASUBA.—River of Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; one of the channels by which the waters of the Ganges flow into the sea. Its mouth is in lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $88^{\circ} 54'$.

GUBBI.—Town and municipality in Túngúr district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 18' 40''$, long. $76^{\circ} 58' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 3714.

GUBUT.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £4 to the Rájá of Edar. Pop. (1875), 1225.

GUDALUR.—Pass in Travancore State, Madras; between Madura and Travancore. Gúdalur village is situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 9'$, long. 77° .

GUDALUS.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; eighty-one miles south-east of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

GUDARI.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; 168 miles east from Nágpur, and eighty-one miles south from Ratanpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 59'$.

GUDDADA.—See GADÁDHAR.

GUDEHOSUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 111.

GUDDRA.—See GADRA.

GUDHA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Delhi to the city of Jáipur, thirty-nine miles north-east of latter. It is situate among isolated rocky hills, rising abruptly from a barren sandy plain. Lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$, long. $76^{\circ} 31'$.

GUDHA.—Town in Búndi State, Rájputána; ninety-seven miles south-east from Ajmere, and ten miles south-west from Búndi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

GUDHA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; sixty-six miles north-west from Jáipur, and nineteen miles south-east from Jhunju. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

GUDHANUH (GUDHANA).—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; distance south from Delhi forty-five miles. Lat. 28° , long. $77' 25'$.

GUDIATHAM.—Town (in taluk of same name) in North Arcot district, Madras. Station on the Madras Railway. Lat. $12^{\circ} 57' 20''$, long. $78^{\circ} 54' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 10,641. Pop. of taluk (1871), 162,980.

GUDIBANDA.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Kolár district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 41'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44' 35''$. Pop. (1871), 2909. Area of taluk, 220 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 44,233.

GUDIKOTTA.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; distance from Chitaldrug, north-east, forty-four miles; from Bellary, south-west, thirty. Lat. $14^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

GUDIVADA.—Taluk in Kistna district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 87,138.

GUDIVADA.—Town in Masulipatam district, Madras; twenty-two miles north-west of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 3'$.

GUDJUNTURGURH.—See GAJENDRAGAD.

GUDRAULI (CHUK BHAN).—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehpur, and twenty-three miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 38'$

GUDUH (GUDA).—Town in Sírsa district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Farídkot, seventy-two miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$.

GUDUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; thirty miles north from Haidarábád, and 165 miles east from Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

GUDUR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 8' 43''$, long. $79^{\circ} 53' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 4862. Area of taluk, 817 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 147,141.

GUDUR.—Town in Karnúl district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 5825.

GUGAL.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána; on the left bank of the Párvati river, and 137 miles north-west from Ságár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

GUGERA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Montgomery district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1868), 2114. Area of tahsíl, 1498 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 99,200.

GUGGUR.—See GHAGGAR.

GUHMUR.—See GAHMAR.

GUHYA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 356.

GUINDY.—Village in Chengalpat district, Madras. Lat. 13° , long. $80^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1871), 828. A suburb of Madras city.

GUIRIM.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese Índia. Pop. (1881), 4011.

GUJA.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Karáchi to Tatta, and ten miles west of the latter town; on a navigable creek debouching into the Indian Ocean, close to Karáchi. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $67^{\circ} 48'$.

GUJAINLI.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

GUJANGARH.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; fifty-five miles north-east of Purí. Lat. $20^{\circ} 14'$, long. $86^{\circ} 36'$.

GUJARBAS.—Village in Ulwar State, Rájputána; on the route from Mhow cantonment to Delhi, and eighty-eight miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22'$.

GUJAR KHAN.—Tahsíl of Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; between lat. $33^{\circ} 4'$ — $33^{\circ} 26'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 59'$ — $73^{\circ} 39' 30''$. Area, 565 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 133,396.

GUJARAT.—See **GUZERAT.**

GUJELHATTI (GAJELHATTI).—See **GAZZALHÁTHI.**

GUJERANWALA.—See **GUJRÁNWÁLA.**

GUJPUR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4302.

GUJRANWALA.—District in the Lahore division, Punjab; between lat. $31^{\circ} 32'$ — $32^{\circ} 33'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 11' 30''$ — $74^{\circ} 28' 15''$. Area, 2587 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 616,892. Bounded on the north-west by the river Chenáb; on the south and south-east by the districts of Jhang and Lahore; and on the east by the district of Siálkot. The chief towns are Gujránwála, Wazírábád and Rám Nagar. Its chief river is the Chenáb. The Northern State Railway traverses the district, which is also well supplied with roads. The administration is conducted by a Deputy-Commissioner and staff.

GUJRANWALA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Gujránwála district, Punjab. Station on the Northern State Railway. Lat. $32^{\circ} 9' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1881), 22,884. Area of tahsil, 770 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 250,720.

GUJRAT.—District in the Ráwal Pindi division, Punjab; between lat. $32^{\circ} 10' 30''$ — 33° , and long. $73^{\circ} 20'$ — $74^{\circ} 31'$. Area, 1973 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 689,115. Bounded on the north-east by Kashmir State; on the north-west by the river Jhelum; on the west by Sháhpur district; and on the south-east by the rivers Távi and Chenáb. The chief rivers are the Jhelum and Chenáb. The chief towns are Gujrát, Jalálpur, Kunjah, and Dinga. The Northern State Railway passes through the district.

GUJRAT.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Gujrát district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 34' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 7' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 18,743. Area of tahsil, 552 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 297,040.

GUJRAT.—Town in Muzaffargarh district, N.W.P.; thirty-one miles west of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $71'$.

GUJURU (GUJRÜ).—Fort in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on a ridge of the Sub-Himálaya; three miles to the right of the route, by the course of the Rám ganga (Western), from Moradábád to Almora, eighty miles by route north-east of the former, twenty-six west of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

GUJURÜ-WALLA (GUJERA-WALA).—See **GUJRÁNWÁLA.**

GULA.—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$. It receives the drainage of Náini Tál, and some smaller lakes; and joins the Rám ganga on the left side of that stream, in lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 27'$.

GULACHIPPA.—Tháná in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Area, 294 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,037.

GULAIRI.—See **GOMAL PASS.**

GULAOTHI.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5404. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 58,385.

GULARIHA.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; thirty-six miles from Unao town, and sixteen from Purwa. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1869), 4123.

GULBARGA.—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 4011 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 470,425.

GULBARGA.—Town in Haidarábád State. Pop. (1881), 22,834.

GULEDGUD.—Town and municipality in Kaládgi district, Bombay; situated twenty-two miles south-east of Kaládgi, and nine miles north-east of Bádámi. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 10,649.

GULELI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 105.

GULER.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab; on the right bank of the river Beas, 126 miles east by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

GULERI.—See GOMAL.

GULGAOM PIMPRALLA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. 21° , long. $75^{\circ} 37'$.

GULIUM.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; on the right bank of the Hugri, and nineteen miles north-east of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

GULLU RIVER.—River of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; one of the numerous channels by which the waters of the Indus flow into the sea. It leaves the parent stream in lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$, long. $67^{\circ} 54'$, and, pursuing a south-westerly direction for fifty miles, reaches the sea, under the name of the Hujamri, in lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $67^{\circ} 26'$.

GULSAKHALI.—Tháná in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Area, 511 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 98,732.

GULULEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 311.

GULURIA.—Village in Kheri district, Oudh; on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, fifty-eight miles south-east of the former, ninety-eight north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$.

GULURIA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Moradábád to Meerut, and twenty-two miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

GULZARGANJ.—Tháná in Allahábád district. Pop. (1881), 48,381.

GULZARGANJ.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Jaunpur cantonment, fifty-three miles north-east of the former, and thirteen miles west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $82^{\circ} 34'$.

GUMA.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; thirty-three miles north of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 25'$, long. $85^{\circ} 35'$.

GUMA.—River of Káthiáwár, and of Ahmedábád district, Bombay; rising in lat. $22^{\circ} 18'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. $22^{\circ} 3'$, long. $72^{\circ} 17'$.

GUMA.—See DWARS, EASTERN.

GUMANI.—Part of the Atrái river.

GUMANI.—River of the Santál Parganas district, Bengal; flows into the Ganges near Mahádeonagar.

GUMANUR.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; twenty-three miles east of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

GUMAR.—Village in Mandi State, Punjab; on the southern slope of the Himálaya. There is here a mine of rock-salt. Lat. $31^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24'$.

GUMBADI.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; fourteen miles south of Tatta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 33'$, long. $67^{\circ} 57'$.

GUMBHIR (EASTERN).—River of Indore State, Central Indian

Agency; rises on the north side of the Vindhya range, seven miles south-east of the cantonment of Mhow, in lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$. It holds a course generally northerly for about seventy-five miles, and falls into the Siprá on the right side, in lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

GUMBHIR (WESTERN), or **WAG**.—River of Udáipur State, Rájputána; rises in lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$, and, holding a course of forty-five miles, in a direction generally north-westerly, falls into the river Beris on the right side, about half a mile west of Chittor, in lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

GUMBHIRA.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Gorakhpur, fifteen miles north-north-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $82^{\circ} 4'$.

GUMGAON.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the Waná river, twelve miles south of Nágpur town. Lat. $21^{\circ} 1'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 2712.

GUMGAON.—Town in Betúl district, Central Provinces; fifty-nine miles south-west of Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

GUMGAON.—A town in the native state of Bhután; fifty-seven miles north-west from Nowgong, and forty-eight miles north-north-east from Gauháti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $92^{\circ} 3'$.

GUMGONG.—See GUMGAON.

GUMHIRPUR.—See GAMÍRPUR.

GUMI.—Town in Parla Kimeri State, Ganjám district, Madras; fifty-four miles north from Ganjám, and sixty-six miles north-west from Purí. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $84^{\circ} 58'$.

GUMLA.—Town in Singhbhúm district, Bengal; 106 miles south from Hazáribágh, and 111 miles west from Midnápur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 41'$.

GUMMANAKOLLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 184.

GUMNAIGPOLIAM.—Town in Mysore State; 128 miles north-east from Seringapatam, and 117 miles north-west by west from Arcot. Lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

GUMNAYAKAN-PALYA.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Kolár district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 48' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 58' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 239. Area of taluk, 342 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 48,600.

GUMPAPUL.—Town in Bhután State; two miles from the left bank of the Monas, and ninety-five miles north by west from Gauháti. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $91^{\circ} 34'$.

GUMSALI.—See GAMSALI.

GUMSAR.—Town (in taluk of same name), Ganjám district, Madras; Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $84^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1871), 2319. Pop. of taluk (1871), 158,061.

GUMTI.—River of Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; Kheri, Lucknow, and Sultánpur districts, Oudh; and Jaunpur and Benares districts, N.W.P. It rises in lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$; and falls into the Ganges in lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $83^{\circ} 13'$. Length of course about 500 miles.

GUMTI.—River of Hill Tipperah State, and Tipperah district, Bengal; rising in lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. $92^{\circ} 24'$, and falling into the Brahmaputra in lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, long. $90^{\circ} 42'$.

GUNA.—See GOONA.

GUNA—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; 135 miles from Gwalior, and 185 from Mhow. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

GUNAI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Srínagar, and thirty-six miles north-west of the former. It is situate near the river Rámanga. Lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

GUNAISGARH.—See GANESGARH.

GUNAS—Pass in Himálayan range, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$. Elevation of the crest, 16,026 feet above sea-level.

GUNAUR.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bulandshahr to Budáun, forty-four miles north-west of the latter. Pop. (1881), 4920. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. of tahsil (1881), 117,535. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 62,432.

GUNBHUR.—See GAMBHAR.

GUNCA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 160.

GUND.—State in the Punjab; between lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$ — $31^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 22'$ — $77^{\circ} 32'$. Area, three sq. miles. Pop. 1000.

GUNDAGOL.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; forty-six miles north-east of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 49'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

GUNDALUR (GUNDLUR).—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; forty-seven miles south of Cuddapah. Lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$.

GUNDAMORLA BAR.—An opening into the sea about two miles south of the Gundlakamma river, in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16' 30''$.

GUNDAR.—River in Madura district, Madras, falling into the sea at Kilkarái, lat. $9^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30' 32''$.

GUNDARDIHI.—State in Raipur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 20' 30''$.

GUNDAU.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and twenty-six miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

GUNDEVI.—See GANDEVI.

GUNDI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the right bank of a branch of the river Pír Panjal, and eighty-nine miles north-east from Wazírabad. Lat. $33^{\circ} 43'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$.

GUNDIALI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £140 to the British Government.

GUNDLAKAMMA.—River of Cuddapah, Nellore, and Kistna districts, Madras; rising in lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 49'$, falls into the Bay of Bengal thirteen miles west of the town of Ongole, in lat. $15^{\circ} 33'$, long. $80^{\circ} 18'$.

GUNDLAMAU.—Pargana of Sítápur district, Oudh. Bounded on the north by Machhrehta and Kurauna parganas; on the east by the Saráyan river; and on the south and west by the Gumti river. Area, 65 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 20,220.

GUNDLAPETTA.—See GUNDLUPET.

GUNDLUPET.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Mysore district, Mysore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1871), 1000. Area of taluk, 539 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 58,529.

GUNDRI.—Town in Baroda State; three miles from the right bank of the Banás river, and twenty-six miles north-east from Dísá. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $72^{\circ} 17'$.

GUNDUCK, SALAGRA, or NARAYANI.—See GANDAK.

GUNDUMRI.—Town in Bhándára district, Central Provinces; sixty-eight miles east from Nágpur, and sixty-seven miles south-east from Seoni. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

GUNDUS (GUNDOUS, GUNDOSE).—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasirábád to Dísá, and 120 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $73^{\circ} 31'$.

GUNDWA.—Pargana of Hardoi district, Oudh; bounded on the north and east by the Gumti; on the south by Malihábád; and on the west by Sandíla and Kalyánmal. Area, 140 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 56,871.

GUNGA BAL.—See GANGÁ BAL.

GUNGAPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 5590.

GUNGARAMPUR.—Tháná in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Area, 263 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 74,491.

GUNGAVULLI.—See GANGÁWALLI.

GUNGERU.—See GANGIRÚ.

GUNGHUN.—See GANGAN.

GUNGOH.—See GANGOH.

GUNGOLI HATH.—See GANGULI HÁTH.

GUNI.—Taluk in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated between lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$ — $25^{\circ} 13'$, and long. $68^{\circ} 19'$ — $68^{\circ} 50'$. Area, 989 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 59,971.

GUNIR.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; a mile from the right bank of the Jumna, sixteen miles direct north-west of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 44'$.

GUNISH BUL.—See GANES BAL.

GUNJ.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the right bank of the Godávari river, and 200 miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

GUNJI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; twenty-two miles south of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 31'$, long. $74^{\circ} 34'$.

GUNNAPUR.—See GANAPUR.

GUNNEA GARH.—See GANIYAGARH.

GUNNUPWARRUM.—See GANUPWARAM.

GUNRA.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh; sixty-four miles north-east from Lucknow, and 113 miles north from Allahábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. 82° .

GUNTUR.—See GANTUR.

GUNWAN.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, and forty miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

GUNWARA.—Village in Máihar State, Central India Agency; on the route from Mirzápur to Jabalpur, eighty-seven miles north-east of the latter, 158 south-west of former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

GUOCHNAUT.—Town in Baroda State, on the left bank of the river Banás, and fifty miles south-west from Dísá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$, long. $71^{\circ} 31'$.

GUPTASAR.—Sacred cave in Sháhábád district, Bengal.

GUR.—River of Poona and Ahmednagar districts, Bombay; falls into the Bhima river, in lat. $18^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 36'$.

GURA.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the left bank of the Penganga, and 179 miles north from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

GURANG.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus, seventy-four miles north-west by north of the town of Múltán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $70^{\circ} 46'$.

GURAUULI.—See GARRAULI.

GURAUURA.—Town in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; on the route from Rewáfi to Rohtak, thirty-eight miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

GURBAKSHGANJ.—Tháná in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 67,464.

GURBAN.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sehván to Karáchi, and thirty miles north-east of the latter place. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $67^{\circ} 28'$.

GURBAN.—River of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; so called from a village of that name on its bank. It rises in the mountainous tract between Karáchi and Sehván, about lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $67^{\circ} 26'$, and, after a south-westerly course of about sixty miles, falls into the Bay of Karáchi in lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $67^{\circ} 6'$.

GURDA.—Village in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Ajmere, forty-eight miles west of former, 180 east of latter. It is situate on the Utanghán, where the bed is about three-quarters of a mile wide. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

GURDANGERRI.—See GARUDAGIRI.

GURDASPUR.—District in Amritsar division, Punjab; between lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$ — $31^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 56'$ — $75^{\circ} 45'$. Area, 1822 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 823,695. Bounded on the north by Kashmír and Chámba States; on the east by Kángra district and the Beas; on the south-west by Amritsar district; and on the west by Siálkot district. Its rivers are the Rávi and the Beas; and there are several Himálayan ranges of mountains within its limits, including the snowy Dháola Dhár. The chief towns are Batala, Gurdáspur (the capital), and the hill-station of Dalhousie.

GURDASPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) and capital of Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 2' 40''$, long. $75^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1881), 4706. Area of tahsíl, 484 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 208,228.

GURDEGA.—Town in Bámra State, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; fifty-two miles north-north-east from Sambalpur, and ninety-five miles south-south-west from Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $84^{\circ} 25'$.

GURGAON.—District in Delhi division, Punjab; between lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$ — $28^{\circ} 30' 45''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 20' 45''$ — $77^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 1938 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 641,848. Bounded on the north by Rohtak district; on the west and south-west by Ulwur, Nábha, and Jínd States; on the south by Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the east by the river Jumna; and on the north-east by Delhi district. The chief towns are Rewári, Firozpur, Pálwál, and Gurgáon (the capital). The chief river is the Jumna. The Rájputána State Railway traverses the district.

GURGAON.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) and capital of Gurgáon district, Punjab. Station on the Rájputána State Railway. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1881), 3990. Area of tahsíl, 407 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 122,371.

GURGHAT.—Town in Baroda State; three miles south of the Gulf of Cutch, and 100 miles west from Rájkot. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $69^{\circ} 19'$.

GURGURRI.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; seventy-two miles south-west of Rájmahál. Lat. $24^{\circ} 23'$, long. $86^{\circ} 55'$.

GURGUZGUR.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; sixty-four miles north-west by north from Nágpur, and forty-eight miles east by north from Betúl. Lat. $21^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

GURH.—See GARH.

GURHEA.—See GARHIYÁ.

GURHI DUDHLI.—See DUDHILI.

GURIA-TIKA (GURIALI).—Pass in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; over a ridge having a south-easterly direction from Surkanda summit to the right bank of the Bhágirathi. Elevation above the sea, 7041 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

GURIS.—Valley in Baltistán or Little Thibet; close to the northern boundary of Kashmir, five miles long and one mile wide. Lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

GURITHA.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Bulandshahr, thirty-eight miles east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

GURJIPARA.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal.

GURKHA.—Town in Nepál State; fifty-five miles west of Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $84^{\circ} 28'$.

GURKHUIA.—See GARHKUHIYÁ.

GURMA.—River in Rewah State, Central India Agency; rises on a plateau in lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 16'$; at the cascade of Bilotri, about ten miles lower down, it is precipitated 398 feet over the brow of the Kutra ridge. It falls into the Biland, a tributary of the Tons.

GURMANDA.—Halting-ground in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Srínagar, and forty-eight miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $79^{\circ} 9'$.

GURMUKTESAR (GURMUKTESWAR).—See GARHMUKHTESAR.

GURNADDI.—Town in Bákarganj district, Bengal; 120 miles east by north of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$, long. $90^{\circ} 15'$.

GURPUR.—River in South Kánara district, Madras; falls into the sea near Mangalore, and, with Nitrávati, forms harbour of same name.

GURRA.—See GARHA.

GURRAH.—See GARRA.

GURRAMKONDA.—Fortress and town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1871), 1948.

GURRAWARRA.—See BURRA GURRAWARRA.

GURRI.—See GARHI-ADU-SHÁH.

GURRIHU.—Village in Damoh district, Central Provinces; on the route from Mirzápur to Ságar, 211 miles south-west of former, seventy-six north-east of latter. Elevation above the sea, 1131 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$.

GURR KOHURI.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; thirty-eight miles north-east of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 52'$, long. $85^{\circ} 25'$.

GURR KUSPULLA.—Town in Purí district, Orissa, Bengal; thirty-six miles west-south-west of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 13'$, long. $85^{\circ} 28'$.

GURR TAPPING.—Town in Purí district, Orissa, Bengal; thirty-two miles south-west of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$.

GURRUMARIA.—Town in Maldah district, Bengal; fourteen miles south-east of Maldah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $88^{\circ} 15'$.

GURRUSGOAN.—Town in Haidarábád State; thirty miles east by south from Ellichpur, and seventy-four miles west from Nágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 4'$, long. 78° .

GURSARAI.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36' 55''$, long. $79^{\circ} 13' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 6528.

GURSUHAGANJ.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and nineteen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 34,579.

GURSUTI (GURSAUTI).—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Aligarh, and eighteen miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

GURU.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; thirty-nine miles south-west of Tatta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 18'$, long. $67^{\circ} 39'$.

GURUDWARA.—See DEHRA.

GURU-SIKAR.—The name given to the highest peak of Mount Abu, Rájputána; elevation, 5650 feet above sea-level.—See ABU.

GURUVAYUR.—Village in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1871), 6703.

GURWAH.—See GARWÁ.

GURWALA.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situated thirty-five miles from the right bank of the river Indus, and 105 miles north-west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $70^{\circ} 12'$.

GURWHAL.—See GARHWÁL.

GUSAR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; seventy-four miles north-west from Nímach, and fifty-eight miles south-east from Sirohi. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $73^{\circ} 47'$.

GUTAL.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; eighty-eight miles east-north-east of Honáwar. Lat. $14^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

GUTHNI.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9' 45''$, long. $54^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1872), 4379. Celebrated for its sugar factories.

GUTI.—See GOOTY.

GUTNI.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; on the left bank of the Ganges; on the route from Bándá to Partabgarh, ninety-two miles north-east of the former, forty-four west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 27'$.

GUTPURBA.—See GHÁTPRABHA.

GUTUHATU.—Village in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; seventy-four miles south-south-east of Hazáribágh. Lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$, long. $85^{\circ} 46'$.

GUWARICH.—Pargana in Gonda district, Oudh. Area, 267 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 148,176.

GUZERÁT (GUJARAT).—The name of an extensive province in Bombay, still commonly used, but not applied to any administrative division of India. It includes Surat, Broach, Kaira, Páñch Maháls, and Ahmedábád districts; Baroda State, in many detached pieces; the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha Agencies; Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Bálásinor, Cambay, Dang, and many other States; together with the great Peninsula of Káthiáwar, containing 180 States. It is bounded on the north

by the Gulf of Cutch and Rájputána; on the south by the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Cambay, and sundry districts of the Bombay Presidency; on the east by Khándesh and Málwá; and on the west by Cutch and the sea. It extends from lat. 20° to $24^{\circ} 45'$, and from long. 69° to $74^{\circ} 20'$, and contains an area of 41,536 sq. miles.

GUZZLEHUTTI.—See GAZZALHÁTHI.

GWALIOR.—State in Central India Agency, the possessions of the family of Sindhia, between lat. $22^{\circ} 8'$ — $26^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 45'$ — $79^{\circ} 21'$. Area, 29,067 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3,115,857. It has a singularly irregular outline, and consists of several detached districts; the principal of which is bounded on the north-east by the Chambal, dividing it from Agra and Etáwah districts; on the east, in a very tortuous direction, by Bundelkhand, and Ságar district; on the south by the native states of Bhopál and Dhar; on the west by those of Rájgarh, Jhaláwár, and Kotah; and on the north-west by the Chambal, separating it from Karauli and Dholpur States, Rájputána. The length of the principal portion above described is 246 miles from north to south, and 170 in breadth, and comprehends part of the ancient province of Agra, most of Málwá, and part of the Deccan. The chief river of the State is the Chambal (the great affluent of the Jumna), which receives the Chamblá, Siprá, Chota Káli Sind, Niwaj, Párvati, and other tributaries; there are also the Tápti, the Narbada, and the Sind (another great tributary of the Jumna). The Mandu Hills are the chief mountains. The towns are Gwalior (the capital), Burhánpur, and Chánderi. The State is entitled to a permanent salute of nineteen guns in British territory, and twenty-one guns in his own dominions; but the present chief receives twenty-one guns in British territory. His army consists of forty-eight guns, 6000 cavalry, and 5000 infantry.

GWALIOR. — Fortress and town in Gwalior State; the capital of the Mahárájá Sindhia's dominions, in lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$. One of the most celebrated hill-forts of India, placed on an isolated rock. The Lashkar or standing camp of the Mahárájá Sindhia, extends several miles from the south-west end of the rock; whilst the old town of Gwalior is situate along the eastern base of the rock.

GWE-KHYO.—River in Prome district, British Burma; rising in the Padouk Hill, and, with the Eng-gun and Khyoung-tsouk, falling into the Naweng.

GYA.—See GAYÁ.

GYAING.—River in Amherst district, British Burma. Falls into the Salwín at Maulmain in lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, long. $97^{\circ} 38'$.

GYAING.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2983.

GYAING ATTARAN.—Township or subdivision in Amherst district, British Burma; between lat. $15^{\circ} 59'$ — $16^{\circ} 40'$, and long. $97^{\circ} 41'$ — $97^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1876-77), 20,496.

GYAING-THAN-LWENG.—Subdivision of Amherst district, British Burma; between lat. $16^{\circ} 33'$ — $16^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $97^{\circ} 38'$ — 98° . Pop. (1876-77), 39,524.

H

HAB.—River in Balúchistán and Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; forming the boundary in part between Sind and Balúchistán. It rises in lat. $26^{\circ} 22' 30''$, long. $67^{\circ} 16'$, flows south-east for twenty-five miles, then due south for fifty miles, and then south-west, till it falls into the Arabian Sea, in lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $66^{\circ} 42'$, after a total length of about 100 miles.

HABANNAGAR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, and thirty-seven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26'$.

HABARA.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district. Area, 105 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,965.

HABIGANJ.—Village in Sylhet district, Assam; on the banks of the Barák. A centre of rice trade. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. $91^{\circ} 23'$.

HABRA.—Village and municipality in Dinájpur district, Bengal; on the Tilái, an affluent of the Brahmaputra. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36' 3''$, long. $88^{\circ} 57' 50''$.

HADARNARU.—Village in Mysore district, Mysore State. Pop. (1871), 1523.

HADAYA.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 6834.

HADIABAD.—Town in Kapurthala State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2347.

HADIALI.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Bhágirathi. Lat. $30^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

HADINARE.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

HADJI.—See АЛ.

HADGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 144.

HADRE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 69.

HADRUK.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 27,620.

HAFIZABAD.—Tahsil in Gujránwála district, Punjab; between lat. $31^{\circ} 32'$ — $32^{\circ} 20' 30''$, and long. $73^{\circ} 11' 30''$ — $74^{\circ} 7' 15''$. Area, 1362 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 196,604.

HAFIZABAD.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Gujránwála district, Punjab; distant from Gujránwála, thirty-two miles. Pop. (1881), 2453.

HAFIZGANG.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bareilly to Pilibhít, sixteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 37'$.

HAFIZGANJ.—Tháná in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 42,672.

HAGGRI.—See HUGRI.

HAGLIWADI.—Town in Mysore State; seventy-five miles north from Seringapatam, and 137 miles east-north-east from Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

HAIATNAGAR.—Town in Haidarábád State; ten miles south-east by east from Haidarábád, and 110 miles north by east from Karnúl. Lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

HAIATNAGAR.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; eighty miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 13'$.

HAIATPUR.—Town on the Ganges, in Maldah district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16' 20''$, long. $87^{\circ} 54' 21''$.

HAIBATPUR.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and fifty-four miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1030 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$.

HAIDARABAD (HYDERABAD).—State of Southern India, often called the Territories of the Nizám, including the Haidarábád Assigned Districts, or Berar, under British management. It lies between lat. $15^{\circ} 20'—21^{\circ} 41'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 40'—81^{\circ} 31'$; 475 miles in length from south-west to north-east, and about the same breadth. Its area (not including Berar) is 81,807 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9,845,594. It is bounded on the north by Berar; on the north and north-east by the Central Provinces; on the south and south-east by Madras; and on the west by Bombay. Its rivers are the Godavari (tributaries, the Dudná and Purná, the Manjira, and the Pranhita, which last is formed of the Wardhá, Penganga, and Waingangá), and the Kistna or Krishna (tributaries, the Bhima and the Tungabhadra). The chief towns are Haidarábád (the capital), Secunderábád (a British cantonment), Jálna, Raichor (the great railway centre), Bídár, etc. The State is traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Nizam's State Railway. The ruler, or Nizám, who is entitled to a salute of 21 guns, maintains a force of 71 field and 654 other guns, 551 artillerymen, 1400 cavalry, and 12,775 infantry, besides a large body of irregulars.

HAIDARABAD.—Capital of Haidarábád State; situate on the river Musí. Lat. $17^{\circ} 21' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 30' 10''$. Pop. (1881, including the suburbs and cantonment at Secunderábád), 354,962. It was formerly called Bhágnagar. Elevation above the sea, 1800 feet. Distant from Mangalore, north-east, 498 miles; Bangalore, north, 373; Bellary, north-east, 229; Madras, north-west, 389; Bombay, south-east, 449; Nágpur, south, 314; Calcutta, south-west, 962. The town, which is supplied with water from a large lake, twenty miles in circumference, contains several fine mosques and other buildings of importance.

HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS (BERAR).—Province of Central India, being part of Haidarábád State, assigned to British management under certain treaties; it lies between lat. $19^{\circ} 26'—21^{\circ} 46'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 58' 45''—79^{\circ} 11' 13''$. Area, 17,711 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,672,673. Bounded on the north and east by the Central Provinces; on the south by Haidarábád State; and on the west by Bombay. The Province is divided into the two divisions or Commissionerships of East Berar (capital Amráoti), and West Berar (capital Akola); both Commissioners being subordinate to the Resident at Haidarábád. The districts of Berar are Akola, Amráoti, Ellichpur, Buldána, Wún, and Básim.

HAIDARABAD (HYDERABAD).—District in Sind, Bombay; between lat. $24^{\circ} 13'—27^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $67^{\circ} 51'—69^{\circ} 22'$. Area, 9030 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 754,624. Bounded on the north by Khairpur State; on the east by the Thar and Párkar district; on the south by the Thar and Párkar district and the river Kori; and on the west by the Indus and Karáchi district. Much of the Haidarábád district is desert; its only great river is the Indus. The chief towns are Haidarábád (the capital), Hála, Tandø Muhammad Khán, and Naushahro. The adminis-

tration is conducted by a Collector-Magistrate and staff subordinate to the Commissioner. The district is well provided with roads, but the Sind Railway runs the other side of the Indus.

HAIDARABAD (HYDERABAD).—A subdivision of Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; bounded on the north and east by the Hála Deputy Collectorate; on the west by the river Indus; and on the south by Tando. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$ — $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $68^{\circ} 19'$ — $68^{\circ} 41'$. Area, 416 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 98,217.

HAIDARABAD.—Town and municipality in, and capital of, Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23' 5''$, long. $68^{\circ} 24' 51''$. Pop. (1881), 45,195, excluding the cantonment, which has a pop. of 2958. Noted for its manufactures.

HAIDARABAD.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh. Area, 98 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 40,761.

HAIDARABAD.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1869), 3809.

HAIDARAMAHI.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route, by Khásganj, from Bareilly to Alígarh, and twenty-three miles south-east of the latter, forty-nine north-east of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

HAIDARGARH.—Tahsíl in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Between lat. $26^{\circ} 31' 30''$ — $26^{\circ} 51'$, and long. $81^{\circ} 12'$ — $81^{\circ} 39'$. Area, 297 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 120,381. Also pargana. Area, 103 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 58,522. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 108,666.

HAIDARGARH.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh, and capital of tahsíl of same name. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $81^{\circ} 17'$.

HAIDARGARH.—See HASSANGADI.

HAIDARNAGAR.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; fifty-six miles west of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 59'$.

HAILAKANDI.—Subdivision of Cáchár district, Assam. Area, 344 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 65,671.

HAILAKANDI.—Village in Cáchár district, Assam; on the Dháleswari.

HAING-GYI.—Island in Bassein river, Bassein district, British Burma. Lat. $15^{\circ} 54'$, long. $94^{\circ} 20'$.

HAJAMRO.—River of Sind, Bombay; flowing into the sea in lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$, long. $67^{\circ} 22'$.

HAJIGANJ.—Town and municipality on the Dákátiá river, in Tipperah district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, long. $90^{\circ} 53' 30''$. Also tháná. Area, 373 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 172,347.

HAJIGANJ.—Town in Farídpur district, Bengal; on the right or south-west bank of the Ganges; distant from the town of Farídpur, east, five miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$, long. $89^{\circ} 56'$.

HAJIGANJ.—Town in the Tipperah district, Bengal; twenty-four miles south-west of Tipperah. Lat. $23^{\circ} 16'$, long. $90^{\circ} 52'$.

HAJIPUR.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; on the Little Gandak, near its junction with the Ganges at Patná. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40' 50''$, long. $85^{\circ} 14' 24''$. Pop. (1881), 25,078. Area of subdivision, 771 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 724,531. Also tháná. Area, 286 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 270,225.

HAJIPUR.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; twenty-seven miles from the right bank of the Indus, ninety-eight miles south-west by west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$, long. $70^{\circ} 13'$.

HAJIPUR.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; thirty-six miles west by north of Nasírábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $89^{\circ} 51'$.

HAJIPUR.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Etáwah, and twenty-two miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

HAJO.—Village in Kámráp district, Assam; in close proximity to the famous temple of Mahámuni, which, as sanctified by the presence of the founder of their faith, is venerated by the Buddhists of all parts of India.

HAKATUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 618.

HAKNITWARA.—Town in Haidarábád State; forty-seven miles south from Ellichpur, and 111 miles west-south-west from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

HALA.—Subdivision of Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; between lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$ — $26^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $68^{\circ} 16' 30''$ — $69^{\circ} 17'$. It is bounded on the north by the Naushahro Deputy Collectorate; on the south by Haidarábád taluk and Tando; on the east by the Thar and Párkar Political Superintendency; and on the west by the Indus. Area, 2500 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 216,139.

HALA (NEW).—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name), in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48' 30''$, long. $68^{\circ} 27' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 4096. A fair is held twice a year in the town, when Muhammadans flock to worship the tomb of a saint, whose remains are deposited therein. Area of taluk, 524 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 78,237.

HALA (OLD).—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 2467.

HALABAK.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 163 miles east from Srinagar, and 158 miles north-east by north from Kángra. Lat. $33^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

HALAGUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 846.

HALAGUR.—Town in Mysore State; on the left bank of one of the branches of the Káveri, and thirty-three miles east from Seringapatam. Lat. $12^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

HALANI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1633.

HALAN SYUDS.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Haidarábád to Sehván, by way of Kotri, and thirty-two miles north of the last-mentioned place, about a mile and a half from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $68^{\circ} 18'$.

HALARIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £10 to the Gáekwár of Baroda and £7 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

HALDA.—River of Chittagong district, Bengal; falls into the Karnaphulí.

HALDAUR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bijnaur to Moradábád, ten miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

HALDHARPUR.—Tháná in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 54,526.

HALDI.—River of Midnapur district, Bengal; it rises in lat. $22^{\circ} 18' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 13' 15''$, and flows into the Húglí, in lat. $22^{\circ} 0' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 6' 15''$. Its chief tributary is the Kasái.

HALDI.—Tháná in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 59,413.

HALDI.—Village in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gházípur to Chaprá, fifty-two miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $84^{\circ} 15'$.

HALDIBARI.—Tháná in Kuch Behar State, Bengal. Area, 89 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 35,411.

HALDIPUKRI.—Town in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; 148 miles west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $86^{\circ} 8'$.

HALDUG-GHAT.—Ferry in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; south-east of Pithoragarh eleven miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

HALEBID.—Village in Hassan district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 12' 20''$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1871), 1207. Famous as the site of the ancient city of Dwárasamudra.

HALERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1881), 547.

HALHALIA.—River in Maimansinh and Bográ districts, Bengal; falls into the Karátóyá.

HALHALLI.—Town in Mysore State; on the right bank of one of the branches of the Káveri river, and twenty-five miles south-south-west from Seringapatam. Lat. $12^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

HALI.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; 133 miles south-east from Nágpur, and 135 miles east by south from Chanda. Lat. $19^{\circ} 38'$, long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.

HALIJA.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; fifty miles east of the port of Karáchi. It is situate among the low hills north-west of Tatta, and near the western shore of a considerable piece of water, communicating with the Indus by the Ghárá watercourse. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $67^{\circ} 46'$.

HALINO.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; fifty-one miles west from Agra, and eighty-six miles east from Jáipur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$.

HALIPUTRA.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sehván to Larkhána, and four miles north of the former place; situate two miles from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $67^{\circ} 54'$.

HALISHAHR.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situate on the left bank of the Húglí river. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$.

HALISHUR.—See HALISHAHR.

HALIYA.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Rewah to Benares, fifty-three miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 24'$.

HALIYAL.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in North Kánara district, Bombáy. Lat. $15^{\circ} 19' 50''$, long. $74^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. (1881), 5527. Area of subdivision, 980 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 61,151.

HALKANT.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; fifty miles south-east of the city of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

HALLA.—See HÁLA.

HALLAGOTTA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 75.

HALLAR (HALAWAR).—Part of the peninsula of Káthiáwár, Bombay; bounded on the north by the Gulf of Cutch; lies between lat. $21^{\circ} 39'$ — $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $69^{\circ} 9'$ — $71^{\circ} 3'$; is about 130 miles in length from east to west, and seventy-five in extreme breadth. Its area may be stated at about 4960 square miles; comprising the Nawánagar and other States.

HALLIA.—Tháná in Mirzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 30,258.

HALLIGATTU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 331.

HALLOWAL.—Town in Siálkot district, Punjab; situated nine miles from the right bank of the Rávi, fifty-three miles north-east of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

HALLWY.—Town in the Bellary district, Madras; fifty-three miles north by east of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

HALOL.—Town in Baroda State, at the north-western base of the mountain of Páwanganrh. Distance from Ahmedábád, south-east, sixty-five miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 28'$.

HALON.—River of Berar and Bálághát and Mandla districts, Central Provinces; a tributary of the Burhner, into which it falls in lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$.

HALSANGI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; thirty-six miles north by east of Bijápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

HALUKENE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 19.

HALWAD.—Town and fortress of Káthiáwár, Bombay; eighty-five miles south-west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 1'$, long. $71^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5967.

HAMBAR.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; on the route from Ludhiána to Firozpur, and ten miles and a half west of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1099 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$.

HAMBAR.—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; ten miles and a half west of Firozpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$.

HAMIDNAGAR.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; thirty-four miles north by west of Shergháti. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $84^{\circ} 43'$.

HAMILAYA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 57.

HAMIRGARH.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; ninety-one miles south from Ajmere, and seventy-three miles west from Kotah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $74^{\circ} 43'$.

HAMIRPUR.—District in the Allahábád division of the N.W.P.; between lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$ — $26^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 22' 45''$ — $80^{\circ} 25' 15''$. Area, 2289 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 507,337. Bounded on the north by the Jumna; on the north-west by Báoni State and the Betwa river; on the west by the Dhasán river; on the south by Alípura, Chhatarpur, and Charkhári States; and on the east by Bándá district. The chief rivers are the Jumna, the Betwa, and the Dhasán. The hills are the Vindhyan range. The chief towns are Rath, Hamírpur, Mahobá, and Maudhá. The district is administered by a Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, Settlement Officer, and Deputy Collector.

HAMIRPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) and capital of Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situated at the confluence of the Betwa and the Jumna, on the right bank of the latter river. It lies on the route from Bándá to Cawnpore; distant from the former thirty-six miles, from the latter thirty-nine, from Kálpi twenty-eight, from Agra

155, from Allahábád 110. Lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 7155. Area of tahsil, 367 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,398. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 26,545. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 22,151.

HAMIRPUR.—Tahsil of Kángra district, Punjab. Area, 644 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 176,609.

HAMPA.—See HAUMP.

HAMPAPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 78.

HAMPI.—Ruined town in Bellary district, Madras; on the south bank of the Tungabhadra. Lat. $15^{\circ} 19' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 30' 10''$. Formerly a place of considerable importance, and still the seat of an annual festival.

HANAGALLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 166.

HANAGHAT.—See RÁNÁGHÁT.

HANAKODU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 242.

HANDIA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$. Area of tahsil, 286 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 184,754. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 50,179.

HANDIA.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; on the Narbada river. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1870), 1992. There is a ruined fort here.

HANDI ANANTAPUR.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; fifty-nine miles north-west of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 41'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$.

HANDLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 125.

HANGAL.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Dhárwár district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5272. Area of subdivision, 299 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 65,787.

HANGARKOTTA.—Port in South Kánara district, Madras, at the entrance to the Silánadi.

HANGO (HUNG).—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; noted for its temple. Elevation above the sea, 11,400 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$.

HANGRANG.—Mountain pass in Bashahr State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$. It is 14,800 feet high.

HANGU (MIRANZAI).—Village (in tahsil of same name) in Kohát district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 32'$, long. $71^{\circ} 6'$. Area of tahsil, 419 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 36,308.

HANLI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 154 miles north-east from Simla, and 166 miles east by north from Chamba. Lat. $32^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

HANSAUTI.—River of Rohtak, Gurgáon, and Delhi districts, Punjab; rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 7'$, and falling into the Delhi Canal a few miles north of the town of Delhi, in lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$.

HANSGANJ.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Jumna, opposite the city of Muttra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

HANSI.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) of Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 6' 19''$, long. $76^{\circ} 0' 19''$. Pop. (1881), 12,656. Area of tahsil, 761 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 130,612.

HANSKHALI.—Town and municipality in the Nadiyá district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Churní river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 21' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 39' 30''$. Also tháná. Area, 104 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 45,340.

HANSOT.—Town in Broach district, Bombay; near the south-eastern bank of the estuary of the river Narbada. Distance from Surat, north, twenty-eight miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 32'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. 5000.

HANTHAWADDY.—District in Pegu division, British Burma. Area, 4236 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 427,720.

HANUMANA.—Village in Rewah State, Central India Agency; on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahábád to the town of Rewah, and seventy-four miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, 1219 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $82^{\circ} 9'$.

HANUMANGANJ.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,074.

HAPA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1546. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £102 10s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and of £21 16s. to Edar.

HAPUR.—Town and capital (in tahsíl of same name) in Meerut district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 49' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 13,212. Area of tahsíl, 408 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 199,898. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 89,528. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 26,778.

HARA.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; seventy-two miles north of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$, long. $88^{\circ} 31'$.

HARAGA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 177.

HARAI.—State in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Area, 164 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 13,449. The capital of the same name is in lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

HARAI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Rewah, and seventeen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 2'$.

HARAI.—Tahsíl in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 334,378.

HARAMAK.—Mountain in Kashmír State, Punjab, 13,000 feet high. Lat. $34^{\circ} 26'$, long. 75° . There is a small lake on its northern slope, forming an object of great veneration to the Hindus.

HARANGÍ.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 193.

HARAO TI.—See КОТАН.

HARAPPA (HARAPA).—Village in Montgomery District, Punjab; situate on the left bank of the Rávi. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 53'$.

HARAURA.—Village (in pargana of same name) in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Saháranpur to Dehra, and eight miles east of the former place; on the river Hindan. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1015 miles. Lat. 30° , long. $77^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 57,766.

HARAUTI.—See КОТАН.

HARAWAL.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab; fifty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. Lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

HARAWUG.—Fort in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the route from Lahore to Kashmír. It is on the right bank of a stream, which, at a short distance below, falls into the Chenáb. Lat. $33^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$.

HARCHOKA.—Village on the Muwáhi river, in Cháng Bhakár State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 45' 30''$.

HARDA.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$. Pop. (1881), 11,203. Hardá is a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Area of tahsíl, 1942 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 146,782.

HARDA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Betúl to Mhow, seventy-six miles north-west of the former, 109 east of latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

HARDAGARH.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; twenty-three miles north-west from Deogarh, and forty-two miles east-north-east from Betúl. Lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

HARDANHALLI.—Small fortified town in Mysore State; distant from Seringapatam, south east, fifty miles. Lat. $11^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$.

HARDOI.—District in Sitápur division, Oudh. Between lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$ — $27^{\circ} 47'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 44'$ — $80^{\circ} 52'$. Area, 2312 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 987,630. Bounded on the north by Sháhjahánpur and Kheri districts; on the east by Sitápur district; on the south by Lucknow and Unáo districts; and on the west by Farrukhábád district. The chief rivers are the Ganges, Rámghanga, Garra, Sukhetá, Sáí, Báitra, and Gumti. Some of the chief towns are Hardoi (the capital), Shahábád, Sandíla, Bilgrám, Mallánwán, and Páli. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs through Hardoi for 62 miles, and there are also several lines of communication.

HARDOI.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Hardoi district, Oudh. Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23' 40''$, long. $80^{\circ} 10' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 10,026. Area of tahsíl, 638 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 261,107. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 81,732.

HARDOI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $81^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1869), 1590. Area of pargana, 15,561 acres. Pop. (1881), 13,173.

HARDUAGANJ.—Town and municipality in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 56' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 11' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 4520. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 34,426.

HARDWAR.—Town and famous scene of pilgrimage in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 12' 52''$. Pop. (1872), 4800. Every twelfth year a feast of peculiar sanctity occurs in this town, when upwards of 300,000 pilgrims assemble together, a number at least three times as many as attend the annual gathering.

HAREK.—Village in Lahore district, Punjab; about a mile and a half from a ferry across the Sutlej, at a point three miles below the confluence of the Sutlej and the Beas. Lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. $74^{\circ} 59'$.

HARGAM.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Sitápur district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$. Pop. (1869), 2832. At a sacred tank known as the Surájkund, a biennial religious trading fair is held, attended at times by 40,000 persons. Area of pargana, 66 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 23,861. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 42,087.

HARGAON.—Pargana in Sitápur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 24,516.

HARHA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Unáo district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25' 20''$, long. $80^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1869), 5446. Area of pargana, 227 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,231.

HARHAR.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; twenty-three miles distant from Muzaffarnagar. Pop. (1872), 948.

HARIA.—Tahsíl of Basti district, N.W.P.; lying along the north bank of the river Gogra. Area, 494 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 305,222.

HARIANA.—Tract including parts of Hissár and Rohtak districts, Punjab; now obsolete as a territorial division.

HARIANA.—Town and municipality in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab, Lat. $31^{\circ} 38' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 6472.

HARIGAON.—Village in Gáro Hills district, Assam.

HARIHA.—Village in Gujránwála district, Punjab; on the route from Ramnagar to Pind Dádan Khán, and fourteen miles east of the latter place. It is situate near the left bank of the river Jhelum. Lat. $32^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

HARIHAR.—Town and municipality on the right bank of the Tungabhadra river, in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 30' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 50' 36''$. Pop. (1871), 6401. A beautiful bridge of fourteen arches crosses the stream at this spot.

HARIHARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 591

HARIHARPARA.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 98 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 57,135.

HARIHARPUR.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the Jamura, a tributary of the Rápti. Distant south-west from Gorakhpur, twenty-two miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $83^{\circ} 2'$.

HARIHARPUR.—Village in Kádúr district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 30' 25''$, long. $75^{\circ} 20' 51''$. Pop. (1871), 595.

HARIHARPUR.—Town in Morbhanj State, Orissa, Bengal; thirty miles north-west from Balasor, and fifty-six miles south-west from Midnapur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$, long. $86^{\circ} 46'$.

HARIHARPUR.—Town in Nepál State; twenty-nine miles south by east from Khatmandu, and sixty-two miles south-west from Bettiah. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $85^{\circ} 23'$.

HARIHARPUR.—Town in Sargujá State, Bengal; 136 miles south-west from Shergháti, and 108 miles west from Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$.

HARIJ.—District in Kadi division, Baroda State. Area, 217 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 26,282.

HARIKE.—See **HAREK.**

HARIKPUKAR.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; forty-nine miles south-east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 31'$.

HARIMANDALAM.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 3089.

HARINGHATA.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 72 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 38,306.

HARINGHATA RIVER.—See **BALESWAR.**

HARINGI (SUVARNAVATI).—River in Coorg; falls into the Káveri.

HARINKAIRA (HERRINKAIRO).—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; on the route from Hoshangábád to Ellichpur, seventeen miles south-south-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

HARIPANI (HATHBATIA).—River in Goálpára district; falling into the Brahmaputra opposite Goálpára town.

HARIPARBÁT.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 22,581.

HARIPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Hazára district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 59' 50''$, long. $72^{\circ} 58' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 4884. It is situate on the river Dor, which, about ten miles westward, falls into the Indus near Torbela. Area of tahsíl, 666 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 124,532.

HARIPUR.—Town and municipality in Kángra district, Punjab. Lat. 32° , long. $76^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1881), 2174.

HARIPUR.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$. Elevation above sea-level, 3147 feet.

HARIPUR.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; at the confluence of the Tons and Jumna. Elevation above the sea, 1686 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

HARIPUR.—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the north side of the Pír Panjal, and close to the right bank of a tributary of the Jhelum river. Lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 51'$.

HARIPUR.—See **ARIPUR.**

HARIRAMPUR.—Tháná in Dacca district, Bengal. Area, 109 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 100,009.

HARIRAMPUR.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; 121 miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $89^{\circ} 58'$.

HARISANKAR.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; on the route from Berhampur to Pabná, thirty-five miles east of former, twenty-five west of latter, 102 north of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$, long. $88^{\circ} 50'$.

HARISCHANDRAGARH.—Hill fort in Ahmednagar district, Bombay. Elevation above the sea, 3894 feet.

HARIYAL.—Town in Pabná district, Bengal; 133 miles north-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. $89^{\circ} 22'$.

HARNAI.—Port in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; fifty-six miles north-west of Ratnágiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 48' 50''$, long. $73^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1872), 6193.

HARNAL.—Town in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; twenty-six miles from the right bank of the Jhelum, ninety-six miles south-east by east of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 19'$, long. $73^{\circ} 8'$.

HARNHALLI.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Hassan district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 15' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 2234. Area of taluk, 164 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 44,143.

HAROA.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 55 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 49,292.

HAROH.—River in Hazára and Ráwal Pindi districts, Punjab; falling into the Indus on the eastern side, a few miles below Attock, in lat. $33^{\circ} 46'$, long. $72^{\circ} 17'$. Total length, ninety miles.

HAROHALLI.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881), respectively, of 106, 47, 26, and 3.

HAROHOSUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 21.

HAROL.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 2883. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £11 4s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and of £4 2s. to the Maharájá of Edar.

HAROWTEE.—See **КОТАН.**

HARPANHALLI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 47' 5''$, long. $76^{\circ} 1' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 6536.

HARRAND.—Village at the foot of the Suláimán Hills, in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $70^{\circ} 1'$. Famous for its ruins.

HARRIORPUR.—See **HARIHÁRPUR.**

HARRIPAL.—Tháná in Húglí district, Bengal. Area, 115 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 84,933.

HARRISON'S ISLAND.—Island off the coast of Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; situate about ten miles from the shore, and among the cluster of islands to the south of Ramri. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $94^{\circ} 2'$.

HARSANI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; sixty-five miles south from Jáisalmír, and 150 miles west from Jodhpur. Lat. 26° , long. $70^{\circ} 49'$.

HARSOL.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; thirty-eight miles north-east of Ahmédábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 2'$.

HARSOLI.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; on the right bank of a branch of the Sábi-nalá, and twenty miles north from Ulwar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

HARSUKH GARHI.—Town in Gurgáon district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Rewári, and twenty-seven miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77'$.

HARSUL.—Town in Peint State, Bombay; ten miles south from Peint, and ninety-three miles north-east from Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

HARSUR.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; 153 miles east-south-east from Nágpur, and fifty-two miles south by west from Ráipur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 31'$, long. $81^{\circ} 23'$.

HARU.—See HAROH.

HARUA.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. A fair which lasts a week is held here annually.

HARUKITHAN.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; thirty-one miles north-east of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 4'$.

HARUNAGLA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bareilly to Sítápur, and four miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 31'$.

HARUR.—Town in Salem district, Madras; thirty-four miles north-east of Salem. Lat. $12^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

HASAN ABDAL.—Village in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 48' 56''$, long. $72^{\circ} 44' 41''$. Famous for its ruins, which have been identified as connected with the ancient city of Taxila. There is a sacred shrine about one mile from the town.

HASANGANJ.—Village in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 1500.

HASANGANJ.—Tháná in Lucknow district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 24,406.

HASANGARH.—Pargana in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 65,452.

HASANGARH.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bulandshahr to Agra, forty-four miles north by west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

HASANKAGHARI.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; forty-seven miles north of Sukkur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $68^{\circ} 44'$.

HASANPUR.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; distant from Moradábád thirty miles west. Lat. $28^{\circ} 43' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 19' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 9142. Area of tahsil, 554 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 161,809. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 56,876.

HASANPUR.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $32^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. (1869), 4338.

HASANPUR.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Moradábád, and thirteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

HASANPUR.—Town in Mysore State; on the right bank of one of the branches of the Káveri river, and eighteen miles west from Seringapatam. Lat. $12^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

HASANPUR.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; thirty-one miles south-east of Nasirábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 23'$, long. $90^{\circ} 40'$.

HASANPURA.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; thirty-seven miles north-west of Chaprá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $84^{\circ} 27'$.

HASARA.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 35' 13'$, long. $90^{\circ} 20' 58'$. Pop. (1872), 5707.

HASAYAN.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3003. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 29,911.

HASHTNAGAR.—Tahsil of Pesháwar district, Punjab; between the rivers of Swát and Kábul. Area, 303 sq. miles, Pop. (1881), 69,914. Its chief village is on the left bank of the Landai, about twenty miles north of Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 16'$, long. $71^{\circ} 45'$.

HASKARA.—Tahsil in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 79,817.

HASLI CANAL (SHAHI CANAL).—Canal in Gurdáspur, Amritsar, and Lahore districts, Punjab; between lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$ — $32^{\circ} 8' 30''$, and long. $74^{\circ} 24' 30''$ — $75^{\circ} 31' 15''$. Constructed in 1633, by Alí Mardan Khán, the famous engineer of Sháh Jahán.

HASSAN.—District in the Ashtagrám division of Mysore State; between lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$ — $13^{\circ} 22'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 32'$ — $76^{\circ} 58'$. Bounded south-west by South Kánara district, Madras; on the south by Coorg. Area, 1879 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 668,417. The chief river is the Hemavati and its tributaries. The chief mountains are the Western Gháts, the highest peak of which is Subrahmanya, 5583 feet high. The chief towns are Hassan and Narsipur.

HASSAN.—Capital (in taluk of same name) of Hassan district, Mysore State. Lat. $13^{\circ} 0' 16''$, long. $76^{\circ} 8' 8''$. Pop. (1871), 6305. Area of taluk, 371 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 100,523.

HASSAN ABDAL.—See HASAN ABDÁL.

HASSANGADI.—Pass in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1'$.

HASSANUR.—Pass in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 35'$, $77^{\circ} 10'$.

HASTINAPUR.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; 126 miles north-west by west of Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

HASTINÁPUR.—Ancient city in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the bank of the Burh Gangá or former bed of the Ganges, twenty-two miles north-east of Meerut. Lat. $29^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. (1872), 77. Formerly a place of note. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 82,270.

HASTINGS.—Section of Calcutta. Area, fifty-seven acres. Pop. (1881), 4953.

HASUA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; close to the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, and seven miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $80^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. of pargana, (1881), 64,636.

HASUA.—Town and municipality in Gayá district, Bengal; on the right bank of the river Tiliyá. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49' 43''$, long. $85^{\circ} 27' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 5019.

HATA.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 99,400.

HATAMPUR.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 2088.

HATCHINAD.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 335.

HATCHINADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 55.

HATGAON.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, and nineteen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $81^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. of pargana, (1881), 111,880. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 55,300.

HATGIYA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Lucknow, and eight miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $81^{\circ} 53'$.

HATHAZARI.—Town and municipality in Chittagong district, Bengal; Lat. $22^{\circ} 30' 5''$, long. $91^{\circ} 50' 45''$. Also tháná. Area, 97 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,830.

HATHIBARI.—Government reserve-forest in Biláspur district, Central Provinces.

HATH KA PIPLIA.—Town in Dewás State, Central India Agency; twenty-eight miles east from Indore, and ninety-eight miles from Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

HATHPUR (HATHPOR).—Tunnel in Sargujá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal.

HATHRAS.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35' 31''$, long. $78^{\circ} 6' 9''$. Pop. (1881), 25,656. Formerly one of the strongest forts in India, but now a trading place of considerable importance. Area of tahsíl, 291 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 199,481. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 159,144. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 92,724.

HATI (HATHI).—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; 110 miles direct south-west of Mirzápur, fifty-eight south-east of Banda. Elevation above the sea, 1070 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $80^{\circ} 53'$.

HATIA.—Island in Noákháli district, Bengal; in the estuary of the Meghná river. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 26'$ — $22^{\circ} 41'$, and long. $90^{\circ} 59'$ — $91^{\circ} 11' 30''$. Area, 185 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 40,295.

HATIA RIVER (HATTIA RIVER).—One of the mouths of the Meghná (or Ganges) river; so called from Hatiá Island.

HATIMABAD.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and forty-eight miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

HATIN.—Town in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to Muttra, forty-seven miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

HATIPUR.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Fatehgarh, and seven miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

HATI USTI.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; sixty-three miles north-north-west of Bhágalpur. Lat. 26° , long. $86^{\circ} 31'$.

HATIYA.—Town in Nepál State; on the right bank of the river Arun, and ninety-seven miles east by north from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $86^{\circ} 50'$.

HATNI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; seventy-two miles north-east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 43'$, long. $75^{\circ} 8'$.

HATNUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; 150 miles north from Haidarábád, and 120 miles south-south-west from Nágpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$.

HATRAS.—See HÁTHRAS.

HATSU.—River of Korea State, Bengal, and Biláspur and Sambalpur districts, Central Provinces; falls into the Mahánadí river, in lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 46'$.

HATTA.—Town in Haidarábád State; 170 miles north-west by north from Haidarábád, and eighty miles south-east from Jálna. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. 77° .

HATTA.—Tahsíl in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 371,284.

HATTA (HATTUH).—State in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Area, 134 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,058.

HATTA (HATTUH).—Town in Hattá State, Bálághát district, Central Provinces; eighty-eight miles north-east from Nágpur, and forty-nine miles east-south-east from Seoní. Lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1881), 2466.

HATTA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1881), 6325. A centre of trade for red cloth. Area of tahsíl, 1007 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 125,060.

HATTALI.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated thirty miles from the right bank of the Indus, 138 miles north-north-west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 55'$, long. $70^{\circ} 28'$.

HATTIA.—See HATIÁ.

HATTOD.—Town in Indore state, Central India Agency; ten miles north-west from Indore, and 129 miles west from Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$.

HATTRAS.—See HÁTHRAS.

HATTUR (KUNDADABETTA).—Mountain in Coorg. On the summit is a temple, situate on the edge of a precipice 500 feet high: here a festival is held annually.

HATTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 729.

HATWA.—Village, and residence of the Mahárájá of Hatwá, in Sáran district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21' 36''$, long. $84^{\circ} 20' 21''$.

HATWAS.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; on the route from Betúl to Ságár, seventy miles north-north-east of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

HAU-GAN.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Re river, in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2066.

HAULKURKI.—Town in Mysore State, sixty-five miles north by west from Seringapatam, and 109 miles east-north-east from Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$.

HAUMP (HAMPA).—Town in Rájpipla State, Rewa Kántha Agency, Bombay; on the left bank of the Narbada river, and seventy-three miles east by north from Broach. Lat. 22° , long. $74^{\circ} 6'$.

HAUNSI.—See HÁNSI.

HAUPUR.—See HÁPUR.

HAVALI (HAVILI).—Town in Montgomery district, Punjab; ten miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, ninety miles south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $30^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 34'$.

HAVILI.—Subdivision in Poona district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 150,059.

HAVILI.—Parganas in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., having a population (1881) of 290,193; 249,218; and 78,182 respectively.

HAVILI.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; on the left bank of the Jhelum, 107 miles west by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $72^{\circ} 23'$.

HAVILI.—Pargana in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 448 sq. miles.

HAVILI OUDH.—Pargana in Faizábád district, Oudh. Area, 126 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 139,610.

HAVIRI.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; fifty-six miles south-east of Dhárwár. Lat. $14^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1881), 5652.

HAWALBAGH.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situate five miles north of Almora, and on the left bank of the Kosila. Elevation above the sea, 3889 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 38' 25''$, long. $79^{\circ} 39' 5''$.

HAYCOCK ROCK.—Rock off the coast of Bassein district, British Burma. Lat. $17^{\circ} 10'$, long. $94^{\circ} 31'$.

HAYES ISLAND.—Island off the coast of Mergui district, British Burma; ninety-three miles from Tenasserim; length four, and breadth two miles. Lat. $11^{\circ} 52'$, long. $97^{\circ} 45'$.

HAZARA.—District in the Punjab; between lat. $33^{\circ} 45'$ — $35^{\circ} 2'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 35' 30''$ — $74^{\circ} 9'$. Area, 3039 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 407,075. Bounded on the north by the Black Mountains, Swát, Kohistan, and Chilás; on the east by Kashmír State; on the south by Ráwal Pindi district; and on the west by the river Indus. The chief mountains are the Himálayas. The chief rivers are the Indus, with its tributaries the Unár, the Sirhan, the Dor, and the Haroh; the Jhelum, with its tributary the Kunhár. The chief towns are Haripur, Abbottábád (the capital), Baffa, Mánshahra, and Naushahr. There are several good roads in the district.

HAZARIBAGH.—District in the Chutiá Nágpur division of Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$ — $24^{\circ} 48'$, and long. $84^{\circ} 29'$ — $86^{\circ} 38'$. Area, 7021 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,104,742. Bounded on the north by Gayá and Monghyr districts; on the east by the Santál Parganas and Mánbhúm districts; on the south by Lohárdaga district; and on the west by Lohárdaga and Gayá districts. The chief hills are Parasnath and Barágái; and there are many other similar isolated peaks. The chief rivers are the Dámodar and its numerous tributaries. The chief towns are Hazáribágh, Tehak, and Chatrá. The eastern portion of the district is traversed by a branch of the East Indian Railway. Coal is found at several places.

HAZARIBAGH.—Subdivision of Hazáribágh district, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal. Between lat. $23^{\circ} 56' 30''$ — $24^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $85^{\circ} 11'$ — $85^{\circ} 41'$. Area, 4575 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 672,238.

HAZARIBAGH.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name), and capital of Hazaribágh district, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 59' 21''$, long. $85^{\circ} 24' 32''$. Pop. (1881), 15,306. A small body of troops are stationed at this town. Also tháná. Area, 457 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 103,024.

HAZRATGANJ (HASRATGANJ).—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; thirty miles north-west of the city of Farrukhábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

HAZRATPUR.—Tháná in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 30,658.

HAZRO.—Town and municipality in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 54' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 6533.

HAZU.—Town in Kámrup district, Assam; fifteen miles west-north-west of Gauháti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $91^{\circ} 31'$.

HEBBATAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 457.

HEBBULSE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 131.

HEBHALES.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively of 1434 and 1967.

HEBLI.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay. Lat. $15^{\circ} 28' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1872), 6483.

HEGGADALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 63.

HEGGADDEVANKOT.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Mysore district, Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 5' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 21' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 1080. Area of taluk, 652 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 54,829.

HEGGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1200.

HEGGULA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 69.

HELUJA-KA-GOTE.—Village in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Tatta to Haidarábád, by Kotri, and thirty-two miles south of the last-mentioned place. Lat. $24^{\circ} 54'$, long. $68^{\circ} 8'$.

HELWANK.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; thirty miles south-west of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 47'$.

HEMAVATI.—Tributary of the Káveri river, in Hassan district, Mysore; rising in lat. $13^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$.

HEMMAHE.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively of 305 and 128.

HEMMATALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 602.

HEMMAUDI.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; fifty-six miles north by west of Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 41'$, long. $74^{\circ} 46'$.

HEMTABÁD.—Village in Dinájjpur district, Bengal; on the left bank of the river Kulik, twenty-six miles west of Dinájjpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40' 40''$, long. $88^{\circ} 15' 50''$. Also tháná. Area, 243 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 85,287.

HENDWAI.—Tháná in Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 165,515.

HENERY ISLAND.—See ONDARI.

HENKELGANJ.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal; situate in the Sundarbans. Lat. $22^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 2'$.

HENNAVUTTI.—See HEMAVATI.

HENZADA.—District in the Pegu division of British Burma; between lat. $16^{\circ} 49'$ — $18^{\circ} 30'$. and long. $94^{\circ} 51'$ — $96^{\circ} 7'$. Area, 1948 sq. miles.

Pop. (1881), 318,077. Bounded on the north by Prome district; on the east by the Irawadi river and Tharawadi district; on the south by Rangoon, Thonkhwa, and Bassein districts; and on the west by the Arakan Yoma mountains. The mountains of the district are the Arakan Yoma, rising to a height of over 4000 feet. The rivers are the Irawádi and the Bassein river (which is an offshoot of the latter), with their tributaries flowing down from the Arakan Yoma. The chief towns are Henzada (the capital), and Mya-Noung.

HENZADA.—Township, on the right bank of the Irawadi, in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 73,644.

HENZADA.—Town and municipality on the river Irawadi, in Henzada district, British Burma, and the capital of the district. Lat. $17^{\circ} 38'$, long. $95^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 16,724.

HENZADA ANOUK-BHET.—Revenue circle, on the right bank of the Irawadi river, in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4725.

HENZADA MYOMA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 16,886.

HERAT.—A division of Afghánistán, between Persia on the west, and the Kandahár province of Afghánistán on the east.

HERAT.—Capital of the Herát division of Afghánistán, in lat. $34^{\circ} 22'$, long. $62^{\circ} 8'$; on the right bank of the Hari Rúd river, 369 miles west from Kandahár. Said to be the dirtiest city in the world.

HERAVANAD.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 582.

HERDOSE.—Town in Bhor State, Bombay; on the right bank of one of the branches of the Nirá river, and twenty-six miles south from Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 4'$, long. $73^{\circ} 42'$.

HERUMALU.—Village in Coorg, at which a festival is annually held.

HERURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 153.

HESHTO (HASDO).—River in Koreaá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal.

HETTAURA.—See **ETAUNDA**.

HEWERKAIR.—See **HIWARKHED**.

HEWIKAIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; forty-two miles west from Ellichpur, and 164 miles east by north from Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 57'$.

HEWRA (UHIRA).—Village in Poona district, Bombay; distant twenty-seven miles north from Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 52'$, long. $73^{\circ} 45'$.

HIAT (HIYAT).—Town on the left bank of one of the branches of the Rairi river, in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; fifty-two miles south-east of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

HIDDAGOT.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Schwán to Larkhána, nine miles north of the former place, situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $67^{\circ} 53'$.

HIDGELLI.—See **HIJILL**.

HIGH ISLAND.—Island off the coast of Bassein district, British Burma; about five miles from the mainland, in lat. 17° , long. $94^{\circ} 30'$. There is another of the same name in lat. $16^{\circ} 38'$, long. $94^{\circ} 20'$.

HIGH LEVEL CANAL.—Part of the Orissa Canal System, Bengal.

HIGODLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 667.

HIJILI.—A part of Midnapur district, Bengal; lying between lat. $21^{\circ} 37'$ — $22^{\circ} 11'$, and long. $87^{\circ} 27' 30''$ — $88^{\circ} 1' 45''$; and extending along the Húglí and the sea-coast from the mouth of the Rupnáráyan to the boundary of the district. Area, about 1013 sq. miles,

HIJILI.—Town in district of same name, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 49'$, long. $87^{\circ} 50'$.

HILL STATES.—See CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.

HILL TIPPERAH.—State in Bengal, adjacent to Tipperah district, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$ — $24^{\circ} 31'$, and long. $91^{\circ} 12'$ — $92^{\circ} 24'$. Area, 4086 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 95,637. Bounded on the north by Sylhet district, Assam; on the west by Tipperah and Noákhálí districts, Bengal; on the south by Noákhálí and Chittagong districts; and on the east by the Lusháí Hills and Chittagong Hill Tracts districts, Bengal. There are many hill-ranges, of which the highest is Jámpuí. The chief rivers are the Gumtí and the Phení. The chief village is Agartalá. The Rájá is entitled to a salute of 13 guns, and the present ruler has been granted the title of Máhárájá as a personal distinction.

HILSA.—Town and municipality in Patná district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19' 10''$, long. $85^{\circ} 19' 31''$. Also tháná. Area, 237 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 176,075.

HIMALAYA.—A vast assemblage of mountains, stretching in an irregularly curved line from the defile above Kashmír, on the north-west, through which the Indus penetrates into the plains of the Punjab, and separates the range from the mountains of Hindu Kush, to the southern bend of the Sanpu or Dihong on the east, previous to its junction with the Brahmaputra. This stupendous mass extends over 22° of longitude, its western extremity lying in long. $72^{\circ} 23'$, and its eastern in long. $95^{\circ} 23'$. About midway between the limits above defined, and in the vicinity of Lake Manasarowar, is the southern extremity of the mountain-range, which, extending from the north-west into Thibet, separates the drainage system of the Indus from that of the Sanpu (afterwards the Brahmaputra), and is by some regarded as the grand central axis of Asia. From this centre the chain of the Himálayas stretches to nearly an equal distance in a north-westerly direction on the one hand, and a south-easterly on the other, throwing off at right angles lateral ranges sloping southward to the plains of India. Deep narrow valleys, separated from each other by these meridional ranges, contain the sources of the numerous rivers which constitute the drainage system of the Indus, the Ganges, and the Brahmaputra. Among the tributaries of the Indus may be enumerated the Jhelum, Chenáb, Beas, Rávi, and Sutlej; the principal feeders of the Ganges are the Jumna, Gogra, Gandak, and Kosi; the Tistá and some others fall into the Brahmaputra. The elevation of the culminating range of the Himálaya is probably at a mean about 18,000 or 20,000 feet. The passes are rarely under 17,000 or 18,000 feet. The greater number of the giant peaks, which rise to an elevation of 26,000 or 28,000 feet, are situated, not on the central axis, but to the south of it. The length of the western division of the culminating range of the Himálayas, from the source of the Sutlej to the peaks of Dayamur on the Indus, is nearly 700 miles. The limits of the snow-line on the southern slope have a height of about 18,500 feet. The length of the eastern section of the culminating range of the Himá-

layas, from the confluence of the Dihong with the Brahmaputra in the east, to the river Káli, forming the boundary of Nepál on the west, is about 800 miles. This portion supports the lofty peaks of Kánchanjangá and Dhaulágiri. The latter, having an elevation of 27,600 feet, is in lat. $29^{\circ} 11'$, long. $82^{\circ} 59'$. The lofty peak of Kánchanjangá rises to the height of 28,176 feet; and between this summit and Khatmandu is the mountain that has a greater elevation than any other in the world, hitherto discovered, Mount Everest, 29,002 feet. The entire chain may be said to have an average breadth of 150 miles; its length is computed at about 1500.

HIMATGANJ (HIMMUTGANG).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Allahábád to Jabalpur, and four miles south of the former. It is situate on the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$.

HIMATGARH (HIMUTGARH).—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; ten miles south-west of the fort of Gwalior. It is situate at the north extremity of a narrow pass, extending from north to south, through a range of rocky sandstone hills, to the town of Panniar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

HINDAN.—River in N.W.P.; rising in lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$. The Hindan has a total course of 160 miles, and falls at length into the Jumna in Bulandshahr district, in lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

HINDAUL.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and seventeen miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

HINDAUN.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Mhow, seventy-one miles south-west of the former, and 344 north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1881), 12,761.

HINDAUR.—Village in Partabgarh district, Oudh; on the road from Bela to Rái Bareli, about fifteen miles from the former. Pop. (1869), 1109. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $81^{\circ} 52'$.

HINDIA (HANDIYA).—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Betúl to Mhow, ninety miles north-west of former, ninety-six south-east of latter. It is situate on the left or south bank of the Nárabada, here a great river, 1000 yards wide. Distant south from Gwalior fort 280 miles, south-east from Ujjain ninety. Lat. $22^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$.

HINDOL.—State of Orissa, Bengal; between lat. $20^{\circ} 29' 30''$ — $20^{\circ} 49' 30''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 8' 35''$ — $85^{\circ} 31' 15''$. Bounded on the north and east by Dhenkánal State; on the south by Barambá and Narsinhpur States; and on the west by Angul State. Area, 312 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 33,802. The chief, who pays an annual tribute of £55 to the British Government, maintains a force of 83 men in addition to 133 police.

HINDOLI.—Town in Búndi State, Rájputána; three miles from the left bank of the Nej Nadi, and thirteen miles north-west from Búr.li. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.

HINDON.—See HINDAN.

HINDORIA.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3788.

HINDOWN.—See HINDAUN.

HINDRI.—River of Karnúl district, Madras; falling into the Tungabhadra, in lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

HINDUPATTI.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; lat. $27^{\circ} 59' 55''$, long. $80^{\circ} 8' 55''$. Pop. (1872), 6009.

HINDUPUR.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 6694.

HINDUR (NALAGARH).—Hill State in the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 54' 30''$ — $31^{\circ} 14' 15''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 39'$ — $76^{\circ} 56' 45''$. Area, 252 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 53,373. The Rájá pays an annual tribute of £500 to the British Government.

HINDUR (NALAGARH).—Capital of state of same name, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5969.

HINDUSTAN.—A name sometimes given to the whole of India. It is occasionally applied to the North of India, as distinguished from the Deccan or the South of India, the boundary being placed either at the Vindhya Mountains or at the Narbada river. It is also used to designate that part of India in which Hindí and Hindustání are vernacular languages; namely, the N.W.P. and Oudh; with parts of the Punjab, Bengal, the Central Provinces, the Central India Agency, and Rájputána.

HINGANGHAT.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Wardhá district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 52' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 9000. A centre of the cotton trade. Area of tahsíl, 721 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 110,595.

HINGLAJGARH (HINGLAISGARH).—Hill-fort in Indore State, Central India Agency. Considered impregnable until captured by a British detachment, under Major Sinclair, on 3rd July, 1804. Distant from Indore, north, 130 miles; from Ujjain, north, 100 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

HINGMI.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the right bank of the Penganga river, and 168 miles north by west from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

HINGNAH.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$.

HINGNI.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 2157. An annual fair is held in this town.

HINGOLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the route from Haidarábád to Akola, 185 miles north-west of the former, and seventy-two miles south of the latter. Lat. $19^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

HINGONA.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Agra to the fort of Gwalior, forty-seven miles south of former, twenty-three north-west of latter. It is situate on the left bank of the small river Kohári. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

HINGUNGHAT.—See HINGANGHÁT.

HINWA.—River of Nepál State; rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $88^{\circ} 4'$, on the western slope of a spur of the Himálayas which connects the main or Snowy range with that known as the Sub-Himálaya; falls into the Tambur on the left side, in lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $87^{\circ} 24'$.

HINWA (AINWAH).—Village in Sultánpur district; two miles from the right bank of the river Gogra, twenty-eight miles south-east of Faizábád, 100 east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $82^{\circ} 25'$.

HIPURGAH (HIPARGA).—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; twenty-three miles east of Bijápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

HIRAN (HERRUN).—River of Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; falls into the Narbada at Sánkál, in lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

HIRAPUR.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces; on the route from Rámgarh to Betúl, forty-seven miles south-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

HIRAPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; between Aligarh and Máinpuri, and thirty-two miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

HIRAPUR.—State in the Central India Agency. Area, 8000 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 635,000. The capital of the same name is in lat. $24^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

HIRDENAGAR.—Village in Mandla district, Central Provinces. An annual fair is held here.

HIRDOI.—Town in Bundelkhand, on the route from Gwalior to Kálpi, thirty-two miles west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

HIREHAL (HIRAHOLU).—Town in Bellary district, Madras; centre of a brass industry. Lat. $15^{\circ} 0' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1871), 5024.

HIREKEL (HIRIKELGUDDA).—Range of hills in Mysore State.

HIRESMAGALUR.—Village in Kádúr district, Mysore State. Pop. (1871), 2443.

HIRIKARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 96.

HIRIKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 4.

HIRIYUR.—Village and municipality on the right bank of the Veda-vati river (in taluk of same name) in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore State. Lat. $13^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 39' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 1731. Area of taluk, 764 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 62,607.

HIRNI.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; eighty-one miles east by north of Dinápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $86^{\circ} 24'$.

HIRODE (FRENCH ROCKS).—Village in Mysore district, Mysore; 2882 feet above the sea, and four miles north of Seringapatam. Lat. $12^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1871), 4156. It is also a military station.

HISALUR.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay; 126 miles north by east of Mangalore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 42'$, long. $74^{\circ} 59'$.

HISAMPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bahraich district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $81^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 144,238.

HISSAR.—Division of the Punjab, containing Hissár, Rohtak, and Sírsa districts; situated between lat. $28^{\circ} 19' 30''$ — $30^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 57' 30''$ — 77° . Area, 8355 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,311,067.

HISSAR.—District in the Hissár division of the Punjab; between lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$ — $29^{\circ} 49'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 16'$ — $76^{\circ} 22'$. Bounded on the north and north-west by Patiála State and part of Sírsa district; on the east and south by Jind State and Rohtak district; and on the west by Bikaner State. Area, 3540 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 504,183. The chief river is the Ghaggar. The chief towns are Bhawáni, Hissár, and Hánsi. The administration of the district is conducted by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

HISSAR.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 9' 51''$, long. $75^{\circ} 45' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 14,167. It is the capital, both of the district and of the division. A cattle farm is attached to the town, founded both for the supply of cattle and for improving the breed of the Province. Area of tahsil, 841 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 98,106.

HISSULUR.—See HISSALUR.

HITLUGADDE.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

HITLUKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 252.

HITLUMAKKI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 10.

HIUNLA.—River in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; rises in the most southerly range of mountains of the Himálaya system, in lat. $29^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$. Its direction is generally north-westerly, and after a course of about twenty-five miles, it falls into the Ganges, on the left side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

HIWARKHED.—Town in Ellichpur district, Berar; on the banks of the Pákand Nali, a tributary of the Wardhá, about forty-five miles east of Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 23' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 7' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7300.

HLAING.—Township of Rangoon district, British Burma. Bounded on the north and west by Henzada, and on the south and east by the Hmaw-bhí and Hpoung-long townships of Rangoon. Area, 678 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 19,996.

HLAING.—River of Henzada and Rangoon districts, British Burma. In its lower course it is called the Rangoon river, as it flows past that city into the sea.

HLAING-BHWAI.—River in Amherst district, British Burma. It falls into the Gyaing (a tributary of the Salwín) near its mouth, in lat. $16^{\circ} 55'$, long. $98^{\circ} 2'$.

HLAY-TSHIEP.—Revenue circle, Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2269.

HMAW-BHI.—Subdivision of Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 70,433. The Rangoon and Irawadi Valley (State) Railway crosses Hmaw-bhí.

HMAW-BHI.—Township in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 50,487. The township is traversed by the Irawadi Valley (State) Railway.

HMAW-BHI.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Bounded on the north by the Myo-khoung; on the south by the Hmaw-bhí stream; on the east by the Pegu Yomas; and west by the river Hlaing. Area, 10,231 acres. Pop. (1876), 4644. The principal village is Hmaw-bhí, in lat. $17^{\circ} 4' 40''$, long. $96^{\circ} 6' 5''$. Pop. 803.

HMAW-WON.—Revenue circle, at the mouth of the Rangoon river, in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 7740.

HNAI-GYO.—Revenue circle in Thonkhwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5828.

HOBIGANJ.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; forty miles south by west of Dacca. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $90^{\circ} 11'$.

HOBRA.—Town in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; lying on the route from Calcutta to Dacca. Distance from Calcutta, north-east, twenty-eight miles; from Dacca, south-west, 158. Lat. $22^{\circ} 52'$, long. $88^{\circ} 41'$.

HOCHO (HOPCHO).—River in Bashahr State, Punjab; rises in lat. $31^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 48'$, on the western declivity of the Gantung Pass and soon falls into the Sutlej.

HODAKANA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 142.

HODAL.—Town in Gurgáon district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and sixty miles south of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$. Pop. (1881), 6453.

HODAVADA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 508.

HODDURU.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively of 708 and 15.

HODUL.—See HODÁL.

HOJINO.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; on the route from Rohtak to Narnúl, and six miles north of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

HOKAI.—Town in Cáchár district, Assam; 110 miles south-east of Gauháti. Lat. $25^{\circ} 6'$, long. $92^{\circ} 57'$.

HOLALGUNDI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras: twenty-seven miles north-north-east of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

HOLALKERE.—Village and municipality in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1871), 3123.

HOLALUGUKKE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 107.

HOLAVANHALLI.—Village in Túmkúr district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1871), 1731.

HOLE-HONNUR.—Village in Shimoga district, Mysore; situate on the right bank of the river Bhadrá, which, a few miles below uniting with the Tunga, forms the Tungabhadra. Lat. $13^{\circ} 59' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1871), 1332.

HOLKAR'S DOMINIONS.—See INDORE.

HOLLAL.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; 150 miles north-north-east of Mangalore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$.

HOLLALKAIRA.—See HOLLALKERE.

HONAVALLI.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Túmkúr district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24' 45''$. Pop. (1871), 2304. Area of taluk, 522 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 57,359.

HONAWAR (HONOR).—Port and capital of subdivision in North Kánara district, Bombay. Formerly a place of considerable importance. Pop. (1881), 6658. Lat. $14^{\circ} 16' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 29'$. Area of subdivision, 446 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 85,625.

HONGAL.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay. Lat. $15^{\circ} 48'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1872), 9001. Once a year a large fair is held, at which all the most noted wrestlers of the surrounding country assemble.

HONHULLI.—See HONNALI.

HONNALI.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Shimoga district, Mysore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 41' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 2492. Area of taluk, 498 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 65,787.

HONNAVALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

HONNEKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 21.

HONNUHOL (HONNOHOLL, SUVARNAVATI).—River of Mysore district, Mysore, and Coimbatore district, Madras; falls into the Káveri.

HONWAR.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; twenty miles west of Bijápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.

HOUGHLY.—See HÚGLÍ.

HORAVELE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 75.

HORSLEYKONDA.—Hill-range in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 37' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$. About 4000 feet high.

HORTI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; twenty miles north by east of Bijápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 51'$.

HORURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 593.

HOSABIDU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 449.

HOSAGUTTI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 70.

HOSAHALLI.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively of 106, 77, and 63.

HOSAKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 272.

HOSAKOTE.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively of 226, 153, and 124.

HOSALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 37.

HOSANG HAJU.—Town in Cáchár district, Assam; 116 miles south-east of Gauháti. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $93^{\circ} 6'$.

HOSAPATNA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 132.

HOSDURG (HOSDURGA).—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; on the route from Cannanore to Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 18' 29''$, long. $75^{\circ} 9' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 5162.

HOSDURGA.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore; 100 miles north by west from Seringapatam, and 117 miles north-east from Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 48' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1871), 2309. Area of taluk, 667 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 60,820.

HOSHANGABAD.—District in the Narbada division, Central Provinces, between lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$ — $22^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 38' 30''$ — $78^{\circ} 45' 30''$. Bounded on the north by Bhopál, Gwalior, and Indore States of the Central India Agency, on the other side of the Narbada; on the east by Narsinhpur district, separated by the Dudhi river; on the south by Western Berar, Betúl, and Chhindwára districts; and on the west by Nimár district. Area, 4437 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 488,787. The chief mountains are the Sátapura range. The chief rivers are the Narbada with its many tributaries, and the Tápti. The chief town is Hoshangábád, the capital. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the district, which is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and staff.

HOSHANGABAD.—Tahsíl in Hoshangábád District, Central Provinces, between lat. $21^{\circ} 41'$ — $22^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 38'$ — $78^{\circ} 44'$. Area, 890 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 152,182.

HOSHANGABAD.—Capital of Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Lat. $20^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$. Situate on the left or south bank of the river Narbada. Pop. (1881), 15,863.

HOSHIARPUR.—District in Jalandhar division of the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$ — $32^{\circ} 5'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 31'$ — $76^{\circ} 41' 15''$. Area, 2180 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 901,381. Bounded on the north-east by Kángra district and Nálagarh State; on the north and north-west by the river Beas; on the south-west by Jalandhar district; and on the south by the river Sutlej and Umballa district. The chief mountains are parts of the Himálayan ranges and the Siwálik hills. The chief river is

the Sutlej. The chief towns are Hoshiárpur (the capital) and Urmár-Tanda.

HOSHIARPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 32' 13''$, long. $75^{\circ} 57' 17''$. Pop. (1881), 21,363. It is the capital of the district. Area of tahsil, 478 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 239,486.

HOSKOT (USKOTTA).—Town and municipality on the left bank of the South Pinákini (in taluk of same name), in Bangalore district, Mysore; eighteen miles east-north-east of Bangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 4' 50''$, long. $77^{\circ} 49' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 4508. A tank with an embankment a mile long forms, when full, a sheet of water twelve miles in circumference. Two religious gatherings are held in the year, each attended by about 5000 persons. Area of taluk, 401 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 69,885.

HOSPET.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; thirty-five miles west-north-west of Bellary. Pop. (1881), 10,219. Lat. $15^{\circ} 15' 40''$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$.

HOSSANPUR.—See **HASANPUR.**

HOSUR.—Town in Kolár district, Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1871), 5751.

HOSUR.—Town in Salem district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5869.

HOSUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 2403.

HOTI-MARDAN.—Cantonment on the right bank of the Chalpáni river, in Pesháwar district, Punjab; thirty-three miles north-east of Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 11' 15''$, long. $72^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1881), 2766. Also tahsil. Area, 632 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 83,939.

HOUNG-THARAW.—River in Amherst district, British Burma; rising in Siam; it falls into the Hlaing-bhwai.

HOUNG-THARAW.—Township in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 11,625.

HOWRAH (HAURA).—Subdistrict in Húglí district, Bengal. The southern part of the Húglí district, being that part opposite Calcutta on the west side of the Húglí river, and containing many suburbs of Calcutta, has been formed into the separate magistracy of Howrah. Area, 476 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 635,381.

HOWRAH.—Subdivision of Howrah magistracy, Húglí district, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$ — $22^{\circ} 41' 30''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 5' 45''$ — $88^{\circ} 24' 15''$. Area, 173 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 311,644.

HOWRAH.—Town and municipality in Howrah magistracy, Húglí district, Bengal; a suburb of Calcutta on the other side of the Húglí river, but now connected with that city by a bridge. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35' 16''$, long. $88^{\circ} 23' 12''$. Pop. (1881), 105,206. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 35,505.

HPA-AN.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Salwín, in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2746.

HPA-GAT.—Township in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 9192.

HPA-GAT.—Village in Amherst district, British Burma; capital of Hpa-gat township. Situated on the right bank of the Salwín, thirty miles from Maulmain. Contains a large cave filled with images.

HPA-GU ANOUK.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4830.

HPA-GU ASHE.—Revenue circle at the mouth of the Tsittoung river, in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3020.

HPAI-KHA-TA.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Salwín, in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2253.

HPAN-KHA-BENG.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Irawadi, in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 7049.

HPA-OUK.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2847.

HPOUNG-GYI.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3881.

HPOUNG-LENG.—Township in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 34,477.

HPYOUK-TSHIEP.—Township on the left bank of the Irawadi in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 8356.

HPYU.—River in Young-gnú district, British Burma; falls into the Tsittoung, twenty-eight miles south of Young-gnú.

HTAN-DAW-GYI.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3844.

HTAN-LE-BENG.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2791.

HTAN-LE-BENG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 109 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 6662.

HTAN-MA-NAING.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Area, 92 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2678.

HTAN-PA-DAING.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4178.

HTAN-TA-BENG.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3913.

HTAN-THUN-BENG.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 6080.

HTAN-ZENG-HLA.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the river Htan-zeng-hla, in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 27 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2856.

HTIEN-DAW.—Revenue circle on the east bank of the Irawadi, in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 8191.

HTI-TSHWAI.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3294.

HTOUK-MA.—Revenue circle on the bank of the Irawadi, in Thayet district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3182.

HTU-AING.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3806.

HTUN-BHO.—Revenue circle on the Irawadi, in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4185.

HTUN-TA-LUT.—Revenue circle on the right bank of the Irawadi, in Za-lwon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4458.

HUBB.—See HAB.

HUBLI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Dhárwár district, Bombay. Lat. 15° 20', long. 75° 12'. Pop. (1881), 36,667. Centre of the cotton trade of the Southern Marhattá country. Area of subdivision, 311 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,997.

HUBRA.—See HÁBRÁ.

HUBSHI.—See JINJIRA.

HUDDUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 226.

HUDIALI.—See HADIALI.

HUDIKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 5'$, long. 76° . Pop. (1881), 693.

HUDISARA.—Town in Kámrup district, Assam; forty-seven miles north-west of Gauháti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $91^{\circ} 10'$.

HUDUGUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

HUGLI RIVER.—One of the mouths of the Ganges; the most westerly and the most important, being the river on which Calcutta is situated. It is formed by the union of the Bhágirathi, the Jalangí, and the Mátábhángá; which three rivers leave the main channel of the Ganges further up. The Húglí flows between the Bengal districts of Húglí and Midnapur on the west, and of Murshidábád and the Twenty-four Parganas on the east. Its length is about 120 miles; forty miles above Calcutta, and eighty miles below. It falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $21^{\circ} 41'$, long. 88° .

HUGLI—District in Bardwán division, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 13' 45''$ — $23^{\circ} 13' 15''$, and long. $87^{\circ} 47'$ — $88^{\circ} 33'$. Area (including Howrah), 1223 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,012,768. Bounded on the north by Bardwán district; on the east by the Húglí river; on the south by the Rúpnráyan river; and on the west by the Rúpnráyan and Bardwán district. The chief rivers are the Húglí, the Dámodar, and the Rúpnráyan. The chief towns are Húglí (the capital) and Chínsurah, Howrah, Serampur, Baidyabáti, and Bánsbáriá. The East Indian Railway traverses the district, which, in addition to other educational institutions, contains Húglí College, attended by more than 3000 students.

HUGLI.—Town, municipality, and station on East Indian Railway (in subdivision of same name), in Húglí district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54' 44''$, long. $88^{\circ} 26' 28''$. Pop. (1881), 31,177. Húglí and Chínsurah form one continuous town, which is the capital of the district. Húglí was obtained from the Nawáb of Bengal in 1640, by a grant to Dr. Boughton, who had cured the Emperor's favourite daughter. Area of subdivision, 442 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 308,217. Also tháná. Area, 27 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 54,176.

HUGRI (VADAVATTI).—River of Mysore State and Bellary district, Madras; falls into the Tumbhadra at Hatshalli, in lat. $15^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $76^{\circ} 57' 50''$.

HUJAMRI.—See HAJAMRO.

HUJRA.—Town on the Khánwa Canal, in Montgomery district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 44' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1868), 2989.

HUKERI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; thirty miles north-north-east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 13'$, long. $74^{\circ} 38' 20''$. Pop. (1872), 5364.

HUKIO.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab, and Thibet. Elevation above the sea, 15,786 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79'$.

HUKUMATWALA.—Village in Firozpur district, twelve miles south-east of Firozpur. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1159 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 52'$, long. $74^{\circ} 35'$.

HULDAUR.—See HALDAUR.

HULDI.—See HALDÍ.

HULDIPUKRI.—See HALDIPUKRÍ.

HULDUG GHAT.—See HALDUG-GHÁT.

HULI (HULEH).—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situated ten miles from the right bank of the Indus, forty-five miles west by south of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 59'$, long. $70^{\circ} 49'$.

HULIGIRI.—Town in Haidarábád State; twenty-eight miles west by south from Mudgal, and seventy-eight miles east-north-east from Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

HULIORDRUG.—See HULIYÁR-DURGA.

HULIYAR.—Village and municipality in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore; forty-six miles south by east of Chitaldrúg. Lat. $13^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 34' 51''$. Pop. (1871), 1708.

HULIYAR-DURGA.—Village and municipality in Túm-kúr district, Mysore; forty miles south of Túm-kúr. Lat. $12^{\circ} 49' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 4' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 2158.

HULLEHNOH.—See HALINO.

HULLIA.—See HALIYÁ.

HULLIAL.—See HALIYÁL.

HULLIJEH.—See HALIJÁ.

HULSE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 281.

HULSUNGI.—See HALSANGÍ.

HULSUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; 106 miles north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. 18° , long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

HULUGORINAGAR.—Town in Síbságar district, Assam; thirty miles north-east of Síbságar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 16'$, long. $95^{\circ} 3'$.

HULUGUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 72.

HULUKODU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 116.

HULUSE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 144.

HULWUD.—See HALWAD.

HULY ONORE.—See HOLE-HONNUR.

HUMAPUKHUR.—Town in Nepál State; seventy-one miles north-west from Khatmandu, and 135 miles north-east by north from Gorakhpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $84^{\circ} 28'$.

HUMBER.—See HAMBAR.

HUMCHA.—Village in Shimoga district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1871), 776.

HUMIRPUR.—See HAMIRPUR.

HUMNABAD.—Town in Haidarábád State; ninety-two miles west-north-west from Haidarábád, and 109 miles north from Ráichur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$.

HUMPASAGRA.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; fifty-nine miles west of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

HUNASEKAYIHOSALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 15.

HUNDAUR.—See HINDAUR.

HUNDIA (HINDIA, HUNDERAH).—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Benares, and twenty-three miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

HUNDRI.—See HINDRI.

HUNGRUNG.—See HANGRANG.

HUNGU.—See HANGU.

HUNGUND.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Kaládgi district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5416. Area of subdivision, 518 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,037.

HUN-MYOUK-BHET.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 24 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2668.

HUNNUMANA.—See HANUMANA.

HUNSASIR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; eighty miles north by east from Jodhpur, and forty-two miles south from Bikaner. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

HUNSUR.—Town and municipality on right bank of the Lakshman-tirtha, in Mysore district, Mysore; twenty-eight miles west of Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 17' 40''$, long. $76^{\circ} 19' 5''$. Pop. (1871), 4293.

HUNTERGANJ.—Tháná in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 480 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 56,954.

HUNTER'S ISLAND.—Small island off the coast of Sandoway district, British Burma; situate just outside of St. Andrew's Bay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 16'$, long. $94^{\circ} 23'$.

HUNUGUNDA.—See HUNGUND.

HUNUMANGANJ.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Benares, and twelve miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$.

HURAGAON.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; fifty-two miles west from Hoshangábád, and seventy miles east from Indore. Lat. $22^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 58'$.

HURAH.—See HARHA.

HURANG.—Hills in Cáchár district, Assam.

HURHURI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradábád, and nineteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 15'$.

HURIAWALA.—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; on the route from Firozpur to Simla, and twenty-four miles south-east of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1100 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$.

HURINGOTTAH RIVER—See HARINGHÁTA.

HUROWRAH.—See HARAUH.

HURRAH.—See HARA.

HURREAH.—See HARIHA.

HURRIKPUKUR.—See HARIKPUKAR.

HURRIORPUR.—See HARIHARPUR.

HURRISUNKRA.—See HARISANKAR.

HURRYAL.—See HARIYÁL.

HURSOLE.—See HARSOL.

HURSUKE GURHI (GURHI HURSEORO).—See HARSUKH GARHT.

HUSAINABAD.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 652 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 102,515.

HUSAINABAD.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 40 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,227.

HUSAIN BELI (AZIZPUR, AMIL-GHOT).—Ferry across the Indus, Shikárpur district, Sind. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. 69° .

HUSAINGANJ.—Tháná in Fatchpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,985.

HUSAINGANJ.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2753.

HUSAINGANJ.—Village in Lucknow district, Oudh; seventeen miles south-west of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 42'$.

HUSAINPUR.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, contiguous to the station of Fatehgarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

HUSAINPUR GHAT.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, and just below the fort. Here is a ferry over the Ganges. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

HUSESMAU.—See ASAMAU.

HUSHIARPUR.—See HOSHIÁRPUR.

HUSSAIN BELA.—See HUSAIN BELL.

HUSSUNGARH.—See HASANGARH.

HUSSUNPUR.—See HASANPUR.

HUSTINASSOR.—See HASTINAPUR.

HUSTNAPUR.—See HASTINAPUR.

HUSWA.—See HASUÁ.

HUTEAUT.—Town in Nepál State; fifty-four miles south from Khatmandu, and fifty miles west by south from Bettiá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $85^{\circ} 21'$.

HUTGIA.—See HATGIYÁ.

HUTICHINI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; fifty-five miles south-west by south from Srínagar, and seventy-two miles north-north-east from Wazírábád. Lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$.

HUTRI-DURGA.—Fortified hill of Túngkúr district, Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 57'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

HUTTIN.—See HATIN.

HUTTIPUR.—See HATIPUR.

HUVIN-HADAGILI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; 165 miles north-north-east of Mangalore. Lat. 15° , long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

HYDASPES.—See JHELUM.

HYDERABAD.—See HAIDARÁBÁD.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS (BERAR).—See HAIDAR-ÁBÁD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

HYDERGARH.—See HASSANGADÍ.

HYDRAMEYI.—See HAIDARAMAHÍ.

I.

IB.—River of the Dang States and Surat district, Bombay; rising in lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 42'$, on the western slope of the Sahyádrí range, and falling into the Arabian Sea, in lat. $20^{\circ} 43'$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$.

IBINIVALAVADI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 638.

IBRAHIMABAD.—Town on the Gumtí river, in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1869), 3095.

IBRAHIMPATANA.—Town in Haidarábád State; sixteen miles south-east from Haidarábád, and 103 north-east by north from Karnúl. Lat. $17^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

IBRAHIMPUR (IBRAHIMABAD).—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Distant east from Gházípur town, sixty miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $84^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. 26,582.

IBRAMPUR.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 683.

IBRAMPUTNA.—See **IBRAHIMPATANA.**

ICHAGHAR.—Tháná in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 301 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,242.

ICHAK.—Town and municipality in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 5' 24''$, long. $85^{\circ} 28' 13''$. Contains the family residence of the Rájás of Rámgarh. Pop. (1881), 7846.

ICHAKADA.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal.

ICHAMATI.—River of Pabná district, Bengal; a branch from the Ganges, flowing into the Haráságar. Length of course, thirty-two miles.

ICHAMATI.—River of Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; the upper part of the Jamuná, which flows from the Mátábhángá.

ICHAPUR.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; sixteen miles south-west of Berhampur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 6' 40''$, long. $84^{\circ} 44' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 5528.

ICHAPUR.—Town on the left bank of the Húglí, in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; also station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, sixteen miles and three-quarters from Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

ICHAULI.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. (1869), 4570.

ICHAURIA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Rámganga, six miles south of the town of Bareilly. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

ICHHAPUR.—Town in Nimár district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2302.

ICHTRA.—Village in Lahore district, Punjab; suburb of Lahore. Pop. (1868), 5327.

IDDUR KONKAUDI.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay; sixty-one miles north of Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 46'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

IDGHIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the left or north-west bank of the Bhima, a considerable tributary of the Krishna. Distance from Haidarábád, south-west, 100 miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

IDHA.—Village in Partabgarh district, Oudh; on the road from Behar to Partabgarh, five miles from the former and twenty-six from the latter town. Pop. (1869), 2134.

IDULABAD.—Town in Haidarábád State; eleven miles from the right bank of the Penganga river, and 130 miles south-east by south from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$.

IDULABAD.—Town in Haidarábád State; ninety-five miles west by south of Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 1'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

IEM-MAI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4222.

IEN-DA-PU-RA.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Area, 73 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 5741.

IGATPURI.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Násik district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$, long. $73^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1881), 6306. Area of subdivision, 376 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,749.

IGGADAPPA-KUNDU.—Fortified hill in Coorg.

IGGODHU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 155.

IGLAS.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1428. Area of tahsíl, 213 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 111,379. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 70,003.

IHIJ.—Town in Haidarábád State; twenty-nine miles west-north-west of Karnúl. Lat. 16° , long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

IHUBBHIR.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab; thirty-four miles from the right bank of the Rávi, thirty-eight miles north-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

IHUNG.—See JHANG.

IJASSON.—Town in Barwáni State, Central India Agency; on the left bank of the Narbada river, and 205 miles west from Betúl. Lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$, long. $74^{\circ} 48'$.

IJPURA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 392. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £23 16s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

IKAH.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Phalodi to Pokaran, and six miles north-east of the latter place. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 4'$.

IKAIRI (AKHERI).—See IKKERI.

IKAUNA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bahraich district, Oudh; situated twenty-two miles east from Bahraich, on the road from that place to Balrámpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33' 11''$, long. $81^{\circ} 59' 38''$. Pop. (1869), 1852. Area of pargana, 259 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 79,421.

IKAUNA.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; three miles from the left bank of the Ganges river. Distant east from Gházípur, forty-three miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $84^{\circ} 20'$. Pop., 7005.

IKERI.—See IKKERI.

IKHTIYARPUR.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13' 50''$, long. $81^{\circ} 16' 25''$. Pop. (1869), 5002. Noted for a coarse description of cloth known as garhá, and for a sweetmeat called bará, the latter being a speciality of the place.

IKKERI.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route, by Khasganj, from Bareilly to Aligarh, and seven miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

IKKERI.—Village in Shimoga district, Mysore State. Lat. $14^{\circ} 7' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 3' 45''$. Pop. (1871), 127.

IKTINA.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; 215 miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $91^{\circ} 7'$.

ILAMBAZAR.—Town on the Ajai river, in Bírghúm district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 37' 35''$, long. $87^{\circ} 34' 50''$. Noted for its lac factories.

ILGANDEL.—Town in Haidarábád State; eighty-one miles north-east from Haidarábád, and 123 miles south-east from Nandair. Lat. $18^{\circ} 23'$ long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

ILHAS.—District in Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 47,496.

ILICHPUR.—See **ELlichPUR**.

ILKAL.—Town in Kaládgi district, Bombay; eight miles south-east of Húngúnd, and forty-six south-east of Kaládgi. Lat. $15^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1881), 9574.

ILLPUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situate twenty miles south from Trinchinopoli, and forty-eight miles east by north from Dindigal. Lat. $10^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

ILOL.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £186 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £43 to the Chief of Edar. Pop. (1881), 5603.

ILOL.—Capital of State of same name, in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 59'$, long. $73^{\circ} 18'$.

ILUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras; forty-four miles north of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

IMAMGARH.—Fort, in ruins, in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $69^{\circ} 16'$. The town was reduced to ruins by Sir C. Napier in 1843.

IMANGANG.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, and twenty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

IMJONG.—Town of Lakhimpur district, Assam; fifty-nine miles east-south-east of Sadiyá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $96^{\circ} 32'$.

IMLAK.—Village in Partabgarh district, Oudh; on the route from the cantonment of Gorakhpur to that of Sultánpur, and fifteen miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 21'$.

IMLIA.—See **AMILEA**.

IMRATPUR.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Sháhjahánpur to Fatehgarh, twelve miles north of the latter, and less than a mile from the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

IMRITPUR.—Pargana in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 47,214.

INAYAT-KA-SARAI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Benares, and eight miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. 82° .

INCHALKARANJI.—State in the Kolhápur Agency, Bombay. Area, 201 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 59,330. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £200 to Kolhápur.

INCHALKARANJI.—Capital of State of same name, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 41'$, long. $74^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. (1881), 9107.

INDAPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Poona district, Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1872), 7740. Area of subdivision, 567 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 48,114.

INDAR.—Tháná in Bánkurá district, Bengal. Area, 124 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,809.

INDARPAT.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; in the immediate vicinity of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 17' 30''$.

INDARUM.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; three miles from the left bank of the Waingangá, and 138 miles south-east by south from Nágpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

INDAUR.—See **INDORE.**

INDERAOTI.—See **INDRAYATI.**

INDERGARH.—See **INDRAGARH.**

INDGARH.—Town in Ludhiána district, Punjab; on the route from Ludhiána to Firozpur, and thirty-three miles west of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

INDI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Kaládgi district, Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 11'$, long. 76° . Pop. (1872), 4675. Area of subdivision, 871 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,940.

INDIA.—The Indian Empire (including British Burma) is that part of Asia which lies south of the Himálaya Mountains; east of Afghánistán, Baluchistán, and the Arabian Sea; and west of China, Burma, and Siam. Its Provinces or main divisions, with their various subdivisions, towns, villages, hills, lakes, and rivers, will be found more particularly described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement of this work. Every locality in this *Gazetteer* will be found referred to one or other of the following main divisions, whose geographical position, limits, area, population, etc., are fully described under their own respective headings:

- (1). Assam (under a Chief Commissioner).
- (2). Bengal, or The Lower Provinces of Bengal (under a Lieutenant-Governor).
- (3). British Burma (under a Chief Commissioner).
- (4). North-West Provinces (under a Lieutenant-Governor).
- (5). Punjab (under a Lieutenant-Governor).
- (6). Nepál State (under a Chief, who corresponds with the Government of India through the Resident at Khatmandu).
- (7). Bhután State (under Chiefs of imperfectly-known jurisdiction).
- (8). Rájputána (under the Chiefs of the various States, who correspond with the Government of India through the Governor-General's Agent for Rájputána).
- (9). Central India Agency (under the Chiefs of the various States, who correspond with the Government of India through the Governor-General's Agent for Central India).
- (10). Central Provinces (under a Chief Commissioner).
- (11). Bombay Presidency (under a Governor).
- (12). Madras Presidency (under a Governor).
- (13). Haidarábád State (under a Chief who corresponds with the Government of India through the Resident at Haidarábád).
- (14). Berar, or Haidarábád Assigned Districts (under the Resident at Haidarábád).
- (15). Mysore State (under a Chief who corresponds with the Government of India through the Resident at Mysore).
- (16). Coorg (under the Resident at Mysore).

Attached to the Provinces of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Madras, are a large number

of States; whose Chiefs correspond with the Government of India through the respective local administrations, and whose territories, consequently, are referred to the respective Provinces.

The most northerly point of the Indian Empire is in the Kashmír State, in or about lat. 37° north; its most westerly point is in Sind, Bombay, about long. 66° ; its most southerly at Cape Comorin, in Madras, about lat. 8° ; and its most easterly in British Burma, about long. $98^{\circ} 32'$. The whole contains an area of 1,377,540 sq. miles; and a population (1881) of 253,941,309. These figures are inclusive of Native States (area, 509,284 sq. miles; pop. (1881), 55,140,456).

INDMEYI.—See EDMÉ.

INDORE.—State in Central Indian Agency; the name of the capital being given to all the possessions of the great Marhattá princely dynasty named Holkár. These consist of many isolated tracts, some of them lying remote from the others; scattered between lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$ — $24^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 28'$ — $77^{\circ} 10'$. The largest tract, which is 120 miles long and eighty-two broad, lies on both sides of the Narbada river; others are situated on the banks of the Chambal and its tributaries. The hills of the State are connected either with the Vindhya or with the Sâtpura range of mountains. The chief towns are Indore (the capital), Mandlesar, Mehidpur, Râmpura, Bhânpura, Chandwára, and the British cantonment of Mhow. The total area is 8075 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,054,237. The State is traversed for a distance by a branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, known as the Holkár State Railway; there is also the Nímach State Railway, which connects Indore with the N.W.P. The most important industry in the State is the cultivation of Opium. The Mahárájá is (1881) a G.C.S.I., a C.I.E., and a Counsellor of the Empress. He is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns, but he receives twenty-one guns in his own territory, and as a personal distinction he has been granted twenty-one guns in British territory. He maintains a force of 3100 regular and 2150 irregular infantry, 2100 regular and 1200 irregular cavalry, 340 artillerymen, and twenty-four field guns.

INDORE.—District in State of same name, Central India Agency. Area, 3945 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 562,798.

INDORE.—City in Indore State, Central India Agency; the capital of the possessions of H.H. the Mahárájá Holkár; situate in a plain of no great extent on the left bank of the small river Katki or Kan. Indore is the head-quarters of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India. Pop. (1881), 75,401. The British cantonment of Mhow is distant, south-east, thirteen miles. Jemnah, or Old Indore, is situate on the right side of the stream. The present capital is 1998 feet above the sea, and the Mahárájá's palace is conspicuous from every point, and distant south-west from Agra 402 miles; south-west from Dehli 494; south from Nímach, 142; south from Nasírâbâd, by Nímach, 285; south-west from Sâgar, 224; south-west from Allahâbâd, by Sâgar, 537; west from Calcutta, by Allahâbâd, 1030; north-east from Bombay, *viâ* Mâlegâon and Nâsik, 377. Lat. $22^{\circ} 42'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$.

INDORE POLITICAL AGENCY.—Part of the Central India Agency, comprising Indore, Dewás, and Bâglí States.

INDORI.—Small river of Ulwar State, Rájputána, and Gurgáon district, Punjab; falls into the Najafgarh swamp.

INDOS.—Town in Bardwán district, Bengal; 62 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$, long. $87^{\circ} 41'$.

INDPALSIR-KA-BAS.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; on the route from Ratangarh to Bikaner, and thirty miles east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$.

INDRAGARH.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Fatehgarh, and thirty-four miles south of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

INDRAGARH.—Town in Datia State, Central India Agency; thirty-two miles north from Jhánsi, and thirty-two miles south-east from Gwalior. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

INDRAGARH.—Fort and town in Búndi State, Rájputána; forty-five miles north-east of the town of Kotah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 19'$.

INDRAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; three miles from the left bank of the Manjíra, and 111 miles west-north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

INDRAPUR.—Village in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Alмора, and fifty-one miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

INDRAVATI.—River of Bastar State, Central Provinces; rising in lat. $19^{\circ} 56'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$, and falling into the Godávári river on the left side, in lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

INDRI.—Town in Karnál district, Punjab; on the right bank of the Delhi Canal, and fifteen miles north of Karnál. Distant north-west from Calcutta 980 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

INDUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; ninety-four miles north by west from Haidarábád, and 162 miles east-north-east from Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

INDURGARH.—See INDRAGARH.

INDURPUR.—See INDRAPUR.

INDURTI.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the left bank of one of the branches of the Kistna river, and thirty-eight miles south-east from Haidarábád. Lat. 17° , long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

INDUS.—A great river of Asia, rising in Thibet, and flowing through Kashmír State, the Punjab, and the Sind division of Bombay. Its length is about 1800 miles, and its drainage-area is supposed to be about 372,700 sq. miles. It rises on the northern side of Mount Kailás, a sacred hill north of the main Himálaya range, in lat. 32° , long. $81^{\circ} 30'$. Near its source, it bears the name of Sinh-ka-bab, or "lion's mouth," from a superstitious belief as to its origin. It enters the Ladakh province of Kashmír State in about lat. $32^{\circ} 56'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$; and flows past Leh, the capital of that province, and touches Iskardoh. Near Derbend it enters the Punjab in lat. $34^{\circ} 25'$, long. $72^{\circ} 51'$; and between Iskardoh and Derbend it receives the Gilgit river and many other tributaries. In Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab, it receives the Kábul river, near Attock; and above Mithánkot in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab, it is joined by the Panjnad and the united waters of the Jhelum, Chenáb, Rávi, Beas, and Sutlej. It enters the Sind division of Bombay in lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $69^{\circ} 47'$; and falls into the Arabian Sea, in the Karáchi and Haidarábád districts, by a large number of mouths extending over a sea-face of about 125 miles.

INGALGHI.—Town in Haidarábád State; 104 miles west-south-west from Haidarábád, and eighty-four miles east by north from Bijápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$.

INGEMUR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; 129 miles north-north-west of Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

INGLEGHI.—See **INGALGHÍ.**

INHAUNA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $81^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1869), 3974. Area of pargana, 100 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 51,818.

INJADRI.—See **SATPURA MOUNTAINS.**

INJERAM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 43'$ long. $82^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1871), 1672. One of the earliest settlements on this coast.

INJILLY.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; twenty miles west-north-west of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 29'$, long. $84^{\circ} 50'$.

INNAKONDA (VINUKONDA).—Town in Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

INTAGON.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bareilly to Sítápur, and twenty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

IPPUGALALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 91.

IRADATNAGAR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Dholpur to Agra, fifteen miles south of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$. Area of tahsíl, 166 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 92,507. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 23,091.

IRAK.—River in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; rises at the base of the Bhúl Hills, in the mountainous tract between Kárachi and Sehván, and in about lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $67^{\circ} 45'$. It holds a course of about forty miles in a south-easterly direction, and empties itself, in lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $68^{\circ} 6'$, into the lake of Kanjar.

IRALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 254.

IRAWADI.—Chief river of Upper Burma and British Burma; rising in the Patkoi mountains in lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $97^{\circ} 25'$, it flows past Bhamo and Mandalay in Upper Burma, and enters British Burma in lat. $19^{\circ} 29' 3''$, long. $95^{\circ} 15'$, reaching the sea by nine chief mouths, in lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$, long. $95^{\circ} 8'$. Its most important mouths are the Bassein river and the Rangoon river. This river, which is 900 miles in length, forms the sole means of communication between the interior and the coast; the bulk of the trade is in the hands of the "Irawadi Flotilla Company," with a fleet of sixty vessels. The Rangoon and Irawadi State Railway runs as far as Prome, a distance of 163 miles.

IRAWADI.—Division in British Burma. Area, 16,805 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,161,119.

IREJ.—See **IRICH.**

IRICH.—Town on the right bank of the Betwa, in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; forty-two miles north-east of Jhánsi. Pop. (1881), 3379. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$. Formerly a place of considerable importance, as testified by the numerous mosques and tombs.

IRLAPAL.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; thirty-seven miles south-west of Ongole. Lat. $15^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

IRODU.—See **ERODE.**

IRON ISLAND.—Island off the coast of Mergui district, British Burma; twenty miles in length from north to south, and two in breadth. Lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$, long. $98^{\circ} 28'$.

IRRAWADDY.—See IRAWADI.

IRRUKUR.—Village in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 59'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. (1871), 4330.

ISA.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Etáwah, and three miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$.

ISAGARH.—Town and fort in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

ISAI (HISIYI).—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Máinpuri, and sixteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

ISAKAPALLI.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$. Pop. (1871), 3393.

ISAKHANKAKOT.—Village and fort in Ferozpur district, Punjab; on the route from Ludhiána to Ferozpur, and forty-six miles west of the former town. Distance north-west from Calcutta, 1134 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$.

ISAKHEL.—Town and municipality on the high right bank of the Indus (in tahsil of same name) in Bannu district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 6692. Lat. $32^{\circ} 40' 50''$, long. $71^{\circ} 19'$. Area of tahsil, 675 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,546.

ISAN.—River of Aligarh and Máinpuri districts, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$, and falling into the Ganges in lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$.

ISANAGAR.—Village in Kheri district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2216.

ISANAGAR.—Town in Chhatarpur State, Central India Agency; eighty-four miles north-east from Ságar, and three miles east from the right bank of the Dhasán river. Lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

ISAULI.—Town on left bank of the Gumti (in pargana of same name) in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 58'$. Area of pargana, 147 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 83,342.

ISHAMUTTI.—See ICHÁMATI.

ISHAPOR.—See ICHÁPUR.

ISHWARGANJ.—Tháná in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Area, 331 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 229,452.

ISI.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the road from Aligarh to Muttra, and eight miles south of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

ISIPURA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Jaunpur, and nine miles north-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $82^{\circ} 1'$.

ISIWUN.—Ruined town in Unao district, Oudh; on the route from Fategarh to Lucknow, 25 miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

ISKARDOH (SKARDO, KARDO).—Capital of Baltistán, Kashmír State, Punjab; situate at the confluence of the Indus with its great tributary the Singhar, in lat. $35^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 35'$.

ISLAMABAD.—Town on the north bank of the Jhelum in Kashmir State, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 43'$, long. $75^{\circ} 17'$. Noted for its shawl manufactory.

ISLAMABAD.—See CHITTAGONG.

ISLAMABAD BIJHAULI.—Village in Unao district, Oudh; twenty miles from Safipur, and twenty-seven from Unao. Pop. (1869), 2495. Three religious trading fairs are held annually in this town.

ISLAMGARH (NOHAR).—Fortress in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; on the route from Khánpur to Jáisalmír, sixty-five miles north of the latter town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $70^{\circ} 52'$.

ISLAMKOT.—Town and municipality in Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1872), 862.

ISLAMNÁGAR.—Town on the road from Bisauli to Sambhal (in pargana of same name) in Budáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 19' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1881), 5890. Pop. of pargana (1881), 82,483. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 61,805.

ISLAMNÁGAR (ISLAMGARH, ISLAMABAD).—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; on the route from Sironj to the town of Bhopál, fifty-five miles south of former, five north of latter. Situate at the confluence of the rivers Bes and Patra. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

ISLAMNÁGAR.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal, thirty-two miles south-south-west of Monghyr. Lat. 25° , long. $85^{\circ} 58'$.

ISLAMPUR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay, forty-eight miles south-south-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 1'$, long. $74^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 8949.

ISLAMPUR.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; eighteen miles north by east of Dacca. Lat. $23^{\circ} 59'$, long. $90^{\circ} 21'$.

ISMAILGANJ (TIKRI).—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2224.

ISRANA.—Village in Karnál district, N.W.P.; on the route from Karnál to Rewári, and thirty-four miles south-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, long. $76^{\circ} 55'$.

ISURDA (ISUNDA).—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; sixty miles south of the city of Jáipur, and near the left bank of the river Banás. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

ITA.—Hills in Sylhet district, Assam; about 600 feet above sea-level.

ITANDA.—Town in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 7685.

ITAPALLI.—Town in Cochin State, Madras; situate on a stream flowing from the Western Gháts. Distance from the city of Cochin, north-east, six miles; Bangalore, south-west, 292. Lat. $10^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22'$.

ITAROLI.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Lucknow to Etáwah, and twenty miles east of the latter place. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$.

ITARSI.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2138.

ITAULI.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; fifty-six miles from Bareilly, and 100 from Lucknow. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

ITAUNJA.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 2141. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 53,870.

ITAWA.—State in Ságár district, Central Provinces; thirty-eight miles north-west of Ságár. Area, 77 sq. miles. The capital of the same name has a pop. (1881) of 2177.

ITKHAPUR.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; thirty-two miles south-west of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 7'$, long. $84^{\circ} 44'$.

ITKURI.—Coal-field in the valley of the Moháni river in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Greatest length, fifteen miles; average breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

ITMADPUR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1925. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 141,267. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 66,864.

ITMAD-UD-DAULA.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 15,120.

ITRIA GADHALA.—State in North Káthiáwár, paying a yearly tribute of £25 to the British Government, and £8 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

ITTAMAKKALA.—Town and port in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 22' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 9' 11''$. Pop. (1871), 3811.

ITUHLI.—See **ITAROLI**.

ITWAD.—State in Rewá Kántha district, Bombay. Area, $4\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. The chief pays an annual tribute of £60 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

IVIKER (AIBIKA).—Town and port at the mouth of the Aibiká in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

IYAKOLA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 394.

J

JABALPUR.—Division of the Central Provinces, containing Jabalpur, Ságár, Damoh, Seoní, and Mandla districts. Area, 18,688 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,201,633.

JABALPUR.—District in Jabalpur division, Central Provinces; between lat. $21^{\circ} 12'$ — $23^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 40'$ — $81^{\circ} 35'$. Bounded on the north by Panna and Maihar States, on the east by Rewah State, on the south by Mandla, Seoní and Narsinhpur districts; and on the west by Damoh district. Area, 3918 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 687,233. The chief mountains are the Bhánrer and the Kálmur ranges. The chief rivers are the Mahánadi, the Gurrayá, the Patná, the Hiran, and the Narbada. The chief towns are Jabalpur, Sihora, and Murwára. The district, which was formed into a separate jurisdiction in 1861, is traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian lines. It is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner, with the usual staff. The High School at Jabalpur is a most successful institution, while several periodicals are published in the chief town of the district.

JABALPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; it is also the capital of the district. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1881), 75,705. Jabalpur, which is an important railway station and centre of trade, is situated amidst rocks at an elevation of upwards of 1500 feet above the level of the sea; at its foot there are a series of lakes which make the town unhealthy for Europeans. Area of tahsíl, 1545 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 336,168.

JABARHERA.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3403.

JABUGAON.—Town in Rájpipla State, Bombay; thirty-six miles north-east from Surat, and 115 miles south-south-east from Ahmedábád. Lat. $21^{\circ} 28'$, long. $73^{\circ} 18'$.

JABIKODI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 16.

JABRIA BHIL.—Petty State in the Central India Agency.

JABUAH.—See JHÁBUA.

JABUNNAGAR.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 77 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 40,120.

JACH DOAB.—One of the natural divisions of the Punjab, formed by the two rivers Jhelum and Chenáb. It is the smallest of the four doábs bounded by the Indus and its tributaries, and lies between lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$ — $33^{\circ} 2'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 13'$ — $74^{\circ} 48'$. Its length from north-east to south-west is 165 miles, and its breadth thirty-three.

JACOBABAD.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Upper Sind Frontier district, Bombay. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $68^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1881), 7365, excluding the military cantonment, which numbers 3987 persons. It is the headquarters of the military force of the Upper Sind Frontier, and also of the civil administration. Area of taluk, 475 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 35,545.

JADUN.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasírábád to Dísa, and ninety-seven miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 37'$.

JAFARABAD.—Second-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; 170 miles south of Ahmedábád, 150 south-west of Baroda, and 165 north-west of Bombay; between lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$ — $20^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 18'$ — $71^{\circ} 29'$. Area, 42 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9405. The chief maintains a military force of 200 men.

JAFARABAD.—Capital of Jafarábád State, situate on the Ranái, in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 52'$, long. $71^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1872), 4903.

JAFARABAD.—Town in Haidarábád State; on a tributary of the Godávari. Distance from Haidarábád, north-west, 260 miles; from Aurungábád, north-east, forty-five; from Bombay, north-east, 220. Lat. $20^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

JAFARABAD.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Srínagar to Moradábád, and seventy miles north-west of the latter. Elevation above the sea, 1041 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

JAFARGANJ.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; at the confluence of the Jamuná with the Ganges. Distance from Farídpur, north, twenty miles; Calcutta, north-east, 120. Lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$, long. $89^{\circ} 48'$.

JAFARGANJ.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; one mile from the left bank of the Jumna, and sixteen miles west of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $80^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1881), 1881.

JAFARGANJ.—Town on the river Gumti, in Tipperah district, Bengal.

JAFFIRGANJ.—Tháná in Dacca district, Bengal. Area, 172 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 143,012.

JAFLING.—Village at the foot of Khási Hills, Assam.

JAGADHRI.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Umballa district, Punjab. It is also the capital. Thirty-seven miles

south-east of Umballa city, and three miles north of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 12,300. Centre of metal trade. Area of tahsíl, 383 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 169,640.

JAGALUR.—Village and municipality in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore State. Lat. $14^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. (1871), 2430.

JAGAN.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 2556.

JAGANA.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; twenty-one miles north-east by north from Jáipur, and ninety-seven miles north-west by north from Vizianagram. Lat. $19^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 39'$.

JAGANATH DIGHI.—Town in Noákháli district, Bengal; 192 miles east by north of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$, long. $91^{\circ} 21'$.

JAGANNATH.—See PURÍ.

JAGANNATHDIGHI.—Tháná in Tipperah district, Bengal. Area, 163 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 103,218.

JAGANNATHPUR.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; twenty-three miles east of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$, long. $85^{\circ} 12'$.

JAGATBALLABPUR.—Tháná in Howrah district, Bengal. Area, 73 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 77,539.

JAGATPUR.—Tháná in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 94,856.

JAGATPUR.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Etáwah to Kálpi, and thirty miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $79^{\circ} 28'$.

JAGATPUR.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; sixty miles south-south-east from Lucknow, and thirty miles east by north from Fatehpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

JAGATSINHPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) on the Máchhgáon Canal, in Cuttack district, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 15' 50''$, long. $86^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1869), about 4732. Area of subdivision, 732 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 336,890. Also tháná. Area, 314 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 215,002.

JAGDALPUR.—Capital of Bastar State, Central Provinces. Lat. $19^{\circ} 6'$, long. $82^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1881), 4294.

JAGDISPUR.—Town and municipality in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28' 5''$, long. $84^{\circ} 28' 1''$. Pop. (1881), 12,568.

JAGDISPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1869), 2593. Area of pargana, 155 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 190,138. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 118,094.

JAGDISPUR.—See ISLAMNAGAR.

JAGEPETTAH.—See JAGGIAPETTA.

JAGESWAR.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situate on a rivulet of the same name, in the Sub-Himálaya range, twenty miles north-east of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.

JAGGAYYAPET.—Town in Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1881), 10,072.

JAGGIAPETTA.—Town in Haidarábád State; three miles from the left bank of the Manjira river, and forty-four miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

JAGHESUR.—See JAGESWAR.

JAGI.—Town in Nowgong district, Assam; thirty-three miles east of Gauháti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $92^{\circ} 17'$.

JAGIR.—Name formerly given to the part of the Madras Presidency now called Chengalpat district, which was the earliest jágir of importance granted to the East India Company.

JAGNER.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; thirty-five miles south-west from the city of Agra. Pop. (1881), 4168. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 39,047.

JAGRAON.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Ludhiána district, Punjab; on the Ludhiána and Ferozpur road, twenty-nine miles south-west of Ferozpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 47' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 30' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 16,873. Area of tahsíl, 409 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 138,767.

JAGUN.—See JAGAN.

JAHAJPUR.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; forty-two miles north-east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 51'$, long. $86^{\circ} 24'$.

JAHALU.—See JHALU.

JAHANABAD.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Gayá district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13' 10''$, long. $85^{\circ} 2' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 5286. Area of subdivision, 607 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 385,189. Also tháná. Area, 383 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 274,754.

JAHANABAD.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Pilibhít district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3971. Pop. of pargana (1881), 51,736.

JAHANABAD.—Town on the Dháلكisor (in subdivision of same name) in Húglí district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $87^{\circ} 49' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 10,507. Area of subdivision, 438 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 352,596.

JAHANABAD.—Town rich in architectural remains in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6' 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 24' 18''$. Pop. (1881), 5244. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 33,953.

JAHANABAD.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; on the route from Hazáribágh to Benares, 118 miles north-west of former, fifty south-east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 3'$, long. $83^{\circ} 52'$.

JAHANABAD.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Sháhjahánpur to Almora, fifty-two miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

JAHANABAD.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $29^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

JAHANABAD.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, 839 miles from Calcutta by the river, and thirty miles above the town of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

JAHANABAD.—Town on the left bank of the Tápti, in Gwalior State; seventy-nine miles from Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 16'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22'$.

JAHANAGANJ.—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 47,241.

JAHANGIRA.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; sixteen miles west of Bhágalpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $86^{\circ} 44'$.

JAHANGIRABAD.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 10,319. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 52,111.

JAHANGIRABAD.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; twenty-nine miles east of Sítápur, and eight miles east of Biswán. Pop. (1869), 2640.

JAHANGIRPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situate on the right bank of the river Chambal, and sixteen miles west from Ujjain. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$.

JAHANGIRPUR.—Town in Dhar State, Central India Agency; sixty-one miles south by west from Ujjain, and twenty-two miles south-east from Dhar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

JAHANGIRPUR.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and forty-five miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

JAHANPUR.—Village in Agra district; on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, and twenty-four miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

JHAUTU (JAHATU).—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; 182 west by north of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$.

JHAZGARH (GEORGEGARH).—Fort in Rohtak district, Punjab; built at the close of the last century by the military adventurer George Thomas.

JAHJUR.—See JHAJHAR.

JAHNAVI.—River in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; a tributary of the Bhágirathi, and one of the most remote head-waters of the Ganges; it rises in lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 14'$. Total length, 30 miles.

JAHWUR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; nine miles east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 11'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

JAIBHUM.—Town in Goálpára district, Assam; twenty-six miles west by south of Goálpára. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $90^{\circ} 14'$.

JAIBURDI.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; eighty-one miles north of Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 7'$, long. $72^{\circ} 45'$.

JAIGARH.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; 118 miles south by east of Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 17'$, long. $73^{\circ} 19'$.

JAINAGAR.—Town and municipality in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10' 55''$, long. $88^{\circ} 27' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 7865. Also tháná. Area, 73 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,140.

JAINAGAR.—Town (near the Nepál frontier) in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34' 45''$, long. $86^{\circ} 11'$.

JAINAGAR.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; 101 miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 29'$, long. $89^{\circ} 41'$.

JAINI.—Town on the Gosthání river, in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 3'$, long. $83^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1871), 6088.

JAINKIPUR.—See JANAKIPUR.

JAINPUR (SAGRI).—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 93,476.

JAINTIA.—Part of Khási and Jáintia Hills district and of Sylhet district, Assam. The mountainous portion of this ancient Ráj is incorporated with the former district, whilst the plains at the foot of the hills have been added to Sylhet. Area, 581 sq. miles.

JAINTIA HILLS.—Mountainous region, 2000 sq. miles in extent, in the Khási and Jáintia Hills district, Assam; including an area of 2000 sq. miles, south of Nowgong district, west of Cáchár, north of Sylhet,

and east of the Khási Hills tract, which makes up the rest of the district. The capital of this hilly region is Jowái. In 1861-63 there was a disturbance in this region, necessitating the despatch of British troops.

JAINTIAPUR.—Village on the Chengar Khál river in Sylhet district, Assam; adjacent to the Jáintia Hills. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8' 7''$, long. $92^{\circ} 10' 2'$.

JAIPUR.—State in Rájputána; bounded on the north by Bikaner, Loháru, Jhajjar, and Patiála States; on the east by Ulwar, Bhartpur, and Karauli States; on the south by Gwalior, Búndi, Tonk, and Udáipur States; on the west by Kishangarh, Jodhpur, and Bikaner States. Situate between lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$ — $28^{\circ} 27'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 55'$ — $77^{\circ} 15'$. Area, 14,465 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,534,357. The chief mountains are parts of the Aravalli Hills. The chief rivers are the Jumna with its many tributaries, the Sabi, and the Kátli. The chief towns are Jáipur (the capital), Bassau, Bagra, Chatsu, and others. The Rájputána State Railway traverses the State. The Rájá, who possesses the right of coining, is entitled to a personal salute of twenty-one guns, or four in excess of the number allotted to the State. The military forces consist of 824 artillerymen and 72 guns, 4450 cavalry, and 15,858 infantry.

JAIPUR.—Capital of Jáipur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1881), 142,578. Distant from Agra, west, 140 miles; from Calcutta, north-west, 850; from Delhi, south-west, 150; from Allahábád, north-west, 400 miles. Jáipur is one of the handsomest cities in Rájputána, alike from its picturesque situation amidst surrounding hills, the size of its streets, and the beauty of its mosques and residences. It is lighted with gas, and can boast of a college, banks, almshouses, hospitals, and schools. There is also in close proximity to the city a sacred shrine, beneath which a spring, held in great veneration, issues forth and falls over a cascade into the valley beneath.

JAIPUR.—Town and military station in Lakhimpur district, Assam. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $95^{\circ} 26'$. Situate near the Nágá Hills, on the left bank of the river Dihing. There are extensive coal-fields in the surrounding country.

JAIPUR (JAJAPURAM).—State in Vizagapatam district, Madras, between lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$ — 20° , and long. $81^{\circ} 20'$ — $84^{\circ} 4'$. Bounded on the north by Kaláhánda State, Central Provinces; on the east by the plain of Vizagapatam; on the south by Rekapalli and Golconda districts of Haidarábád State; and on the west by Bastar State. Area, 11,526 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 452,454. The chief mountains are the Nímgiris hills. The chief rivers are the Vamsádhára and the Návágali. The chief towns are Jáipur, Kolipad, and Naorangpur. The Zamíndár pays a yearly tribute of £1600 to the British Government.

JAIPUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 55'$, long. $82^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1872), 9259.

JAIPUR.—Subdivision of Cuttack district, Bengal. Area, 1104 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 499,498. Also tháná. Area, 321 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 250,736.

JAIPUR.—Tháná in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 175 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 24,258.

JAIRANG.—Village in the Khási and Jáintia Hills district, Assam; twenty-one miles south-west by south from Gauháti, and sixty-three miles east-south-east from Goálpára. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $91^{\circ} 36'$.

JAIRULA.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; twelve miles north of the Rávi river, and 139 miles south-west by west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

JAIS.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; four miles west of Nasírábád, and sixteen south-west of Salon. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15' 55''$, long. $81^{\circ} 35' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 11,044. Area of pargana, 154 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 86,084.

JAISA.—Town in Bhután State; 91 miles north by west from Goálpára, 128 miles east by north from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $90^{\circ} 20'$.

JAISALMIR.—State in Rájputána; between lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$ — $28^{\circ} 23'$, and long. $62^{\circ} 29'$ — $77^{\circ} 15'$. Bounded on the north by Baháwalpur State; on the east by Bikaner and Jodhpur States; on the south by Jodhpur State and Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay; and on the west by Khairpur State and Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay. Area, 16,447 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 108,143. A great part of Jáisalmír is desert; and there is only one small stream, the Kakni. Jáisalmír, the capital, is the only considerable town. The chief, who is called the Maháráwal, is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The military force of the State consists of 155 cavalry and 651 infantry.

JAISALMIR.—Capital of Jáisalmír State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $70^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 10,965. Remarkable for its Jain temples, and the beautiful carved stones which adorn the houses of the more wealthy inhabitants.

JAISINHAGAR.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces. Lat. $23^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. (1881), 2742.

JAIT.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; ten miles north-west of Muttra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 20,236.

JAITAK.—Hill and fort in Sírmúr State, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$. Elevation above the sea, 4854 feet.

JAITAK (JYTUK).—Hill-range in Sírmúr State, Punjab; a very steep ridge of clay-slate, rising over the north-western extremity of the Khiárda Dún. A peak of this ridge is surmounted by a stone fort, 4854 feet above the sea. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1014 miles, by Dehra. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$.

JAITANU.—Town in Sháhpur district, Punjab; on the right bank of the Jhelum, 100 miles north-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$.

JAITAPUR.—Town and port (with lighthouse) in Ratnágiri district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 37' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 24' 30''$.

JAITHPUR.—Town in Kathiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 11,813.

JAITIPUR.—Tháná in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 42,545.

JAITO.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab; seventy-seven miles south-west from Ludhiána, and thirty-eight miles south-east by south from Firozpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 28'$, long. $74^{\circ} 55'$.

JAITPUR.—Town in Baroda State; forty miles south by west from Rájkot, and sixty-three miles east by north from Porbandar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$, long. $70^{\circ} 44'$.

JAITPUR.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; on the route from Sohágpur to Sasseram, twenty-five miles north-east of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 49'$.

JAITPUR.—Town (on the banks of the Bela Tál Lake) in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15' 35''$, long. $79^{\circ} 36' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 5440.

JAITPUR.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 33,895.

JAITPURA.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 22,883.

JAITWARA.—Tháná in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 134,282.

JAIWAR.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6219.

JAJAMAU.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; twenty-two miles north-west of Unao town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1869), 2466.

JAJARKOTI.—See JHAJHARKOTI.

JAJMAU.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) on the right bank of the Ganges, in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$. Area of tahsíl, 264 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 289,333.

JAJPUR.—Town and municipality on the right bank of the Baitaráni (in subdivision of same name) in Cuttack district, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 50' 45''$, long. $86^{\circ} 22' 56''$. Pop. (1881), 11,283. A town of considerable sanctity amongst the Brahmins, who celebrate a yearly fair in honour of the "Goddess of the Waters" of Hindu mythology. Area of subdivision, 1154 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 520,545.

JAJPUR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; sixty-three miles south-east of Nasrábád, and 278 north-west of Ságar. Lat. $25^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 19'$.

JAJU.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 14'$.

JAJWARA.—Town in Muzaífarpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5858.

JAKASNA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1075. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £62 6s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

JAKHAWU.—Port in Cutch State, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $68^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 4930.

JAKHORA.—Tháná in Lalitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,127.

JAKHUN.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; pays a yearly tribute of £24 to the British Government, and £4 to Junágarh.

JAKKATALA.—See WELLINGTON.

JAKLAUN.—Tháná in Lalitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9496.

JAKO.—Mountain peak in Simla district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$. It is 8000 feet high, and forms part of Simla sanitarium.

JAKO.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the southern declivity of the outer or most southern Himálaya. Elevation above the sea, 9188 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

JAKO.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; sixty-two miles west from Bhuj, and 113 miles south-south-east from Tatta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, long. $68^{\circ} 46'$.

JAKODA.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Hánsi, and twenty-two miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 55'$.

JALA.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Srínagar, twenty-eight miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

JALAL.—River of Sírmúr State, Punjab; rises in about lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$; and falls into the Gíri, on the right side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

JALALABAD.—Town in Afghánistán. Lat. $34^{\circ} 24'$, long. $70^{\circ} 26'$. Celebrated as the scene of Sale's defence with his "illustrious garrison" in the Afghan war of 1841-1842.

JALALABAD.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; six miles south-east of Mallánwán town. Pop. (1869), 2051. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.

JALALABAD.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; twenty-one miles north-west of Muzaffarnagar. Lat. $29^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 6592.

JALALABAD.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 41' 53''$. Pop. (1881), 8025. Area of tahsíl, 317 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 145,915. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 45,774.

JALALABAD.—Town in Farrukhábad district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and twenty-three miles south of the latter, Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1881), 2920. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 22,679.

JALALABAD.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Pánipat to Bulandshahr, thirty-two miles north-west by north of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 103,595.

JALALI.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Aligarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51' 35''$, long. $78^{\circ} 17' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 6233.

JALALKHERA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1870), 3396. Formerly a place of considerable size and importance.

JALALPUR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2313. Area of tahsíl, 419 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 83,356. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 79,817. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 12,850.

JALALPUR.—Village and municipality in Múltán district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30' 15''$, long. $71^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 3875.

JALALPUR.—Village in Jhelum district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 39' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1868), 2819.

JALALPUR.—Town and municipality in Gujrát district, Punjab; eight miles north-east of Gujrát. Lat. $32^{\circ} 21' 35''$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1881), 12,839. Noted for its shawls.

JALALPUR.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2353.

JALALPUR.—Subdivision of Surat district, Bombay. Area, 189 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 74,016.

JALALPUR.—Pargana in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 43,592.

JALALPUR.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Benares to Jaunpur, twenty-six miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $82^{\circ} 51'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 56,995.

JALALPUR.—Town on the right bank of the Jumna, in Bándá district, N.W.P.; fifty-five miles west of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

JALALPUR-DEHI.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; eight miles east of Dalmau, and sixteen south-east of Rái Bareli. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $81^{\circ} 62'$. Pop. (1869), 1963.

JALALPUR-NAHVI.—Town on the river Tons, in Faizábád district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37' 10''$, long. $82^{\circ} 10' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6240. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 126,354.

JALALUDDINNAGAR.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; on the right bank of the Gogra, ten miles south-east of Faizábád, seventy-eight east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

JALANDHAR (JULLUNDUR).—Division of the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 56' 30''$ — $32^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 6' 30''$ — $77^{\circ} 49' 15''$, containing Jalandhar, Hoshiárpur, and Kángra districts. Area, 12,571 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,421,781.

JALANDHAR (JULLUNDUR).—District in Jalandhar division of the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 56' 30''$ — $31^{\circ} 37'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 6' 30''$ — $77^{\circ} 49' 15''$. Area, 1322 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 789,555. Bounded on the north-east by Hoshiárpur district; on the north-west by Kapurthála State and the Beas river; and on the south by the Sutlej river. The chief rivers are the Sutlej, the Beas, and their tributaries. The chief towns are Jalandhar, Kartárpur, Aláwalpur, and Adampur. The district is traversed by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, while there are several good lines of communication, including the Grand Trunk Road. The District Staff consists of a Deputy-Commissioner and his Assistants.

JALANDHAR (JULLUNDUR).—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) of Jalandhar district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 19' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 37' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 52,119. There is an important cantonment, numbering upwards of 12,000 persons, and also a college founded by the American Presbyterian Mission. Area of tahsil, 392 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 243,759.

JALANGI (KHARIA).—River of Nadiyá district, Bengal; an offshoot of the Padmá or Ganges, which, joining the Bhágirathi, forms the Húglí river.

JALAPGARH.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Karnál to Meerut, and fifteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$.

JALARAPETTA.—See JOLLARPET.

JALARI.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Rávi river; thirty-nine miles north-east of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 29'$, long. $71^{\circ} 59'$.

JALAT.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route up the course of the river Gori, and by the Antá Dhára Pass, from Almora to South-western Thibet. Situate near the right bank of the river Gori. Lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

JALAU LI.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and thirty-five miles south of the latter. Lat. 27° , long. $80'$.

JALAUN.—District in the Jhánsi division, N.W.P.; between lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$ — $26^{\circ} 26'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 59'$ — $79^{\circ} 55'$. Area, 1469 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 418,142. Bounded on the north-east and north by the river Sumna; on the west by Gwalior and Datia States; on the south by Jamthar State and the Betwa river; and on the east by Báoni State.

The chief rivers are the Jumna and its tributaries, the Betwa and the Pahúj. The chief towns are Kálpi, Kunch, Jaláun, and Urái (the capital). The communications of the district are fairly good. The administration is conducted by a Deputy-Commissioner and staff.

JALAUN.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8' 32''$, long. $79^{\circ} 22' 42''$. Pop. (1881), 10,057. Area of tahsil, 323 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,873. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 47,213.

JALDHAKA.—River of Bhután State, the Dárjiling and Jalpáiguri districts, and the Kuch Behar State, Bengal. It rises in the Bhután Hills, and flows from north to south into the Dharlá river.

JALDHAKA.—Tháná in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 242 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 163,672.

JALDURGA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate 133 miles east by north of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

JALESAR.—Town, municipality, and station on the East Indian Railway (in tahsil of same name) in Etah district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 15,609. Area of tahsil, 286 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 118,925. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 68,523.

JALESWAR (JELLASORE).—Village in Balasor district, Orissa, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 47' 20''$, long. $87^{\circ} 13' 35''$. Pop. (1870), 3457. Also thána. Area, 139 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 55,102.

JALGAON.—Town, municipality and station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 25'$, long. $74^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1881), 9918. Centre of cotton trade.

JALGAON.—Village in Wardhá district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2121.

JALGAON-JAMBOD.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Akola district, Berar; thirty-six miles north-west of Akola. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1881), 10,394. Area of taluk, 392 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 105,739.

JALHOTRI.—See JALOTRI.

JALHPUR.—See JÁLPUR.

JALHU (JALHUPUR).—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; twelve miles north-east of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$.

JALHUPUR.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,816.

JALIA.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; eighty-four miles east of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

JALIA AMRAJI.—State of Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £12 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and 16s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

JALIA DIWANI.—Fifth-class State of Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £118 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £37 to the Nawáb of Junágarh. Area, 35 sq. miles.

JALIA MANAJI.—State of Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £3 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

JALIHAI.—Town in Haidarábád State; 133 miles south-west by west of Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

JALINGI.—Village in Murshidábád district, Bengal; situate at the point where the river Islang parts from the Padmá, or great eastern branch of the Ganges. Elevation above the sea, 75 feet. Distance east

from Berhampur twenty-five miles, north from Calcutta 105. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $88^{\circ} 40'$. Also tháná. Area, 192 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 108,508.

JALLIAPULLUNG.—Village in the Chittagong Hill Tracts district, Bengal; forming the termination of the first division of the great route from Chittagong to Akyab, from the former of which places it is distant about 105 miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 17'$, long. $92^{\circ} 10'$.

JALLOR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the left bank of the Sukri river, and seventy-one miles south-west by south from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $72^{\circ} 40'$.

JALMUR.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; ninety-two miles south-west of Ganjám. Lat. $18^{\circ} 31'$, long. $84^{\circ} 4'$.

JALNA.—Town in Haidarábád State; 240 miles north-west of Secunderábád, thirty-eight east of Aurangábád, and 210 miles north-east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$. A British cantonment is placed here on the road from Secunderábád to Aurangábád.

JALNA (GALNA).—Village and fort in Khándesh district, Bombay. Distance direct from Mhow, south-west, 150 miles; from Bombay, north-east, 165. Lat. $20^{\circ} 46'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

JALORI (SUKET).—Himálayan range in Kángra district, Punjab.

JALOTRI.—Village in Lucknow district, Oudh; on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, twenty-five miles north-east of the former, twenty-six south-west of the latter. It is situate close to a fine circular lake, a mile in diameter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $80^{\circ} 42'$.

JALOUN.—See JALÁUN.

JALPAIGURI.—District in Rájsháhí and Kuch Behar divisions, Bengal; between lat. $26^{\circ} 0' 35''$ — $26^{\circ} 59' 30''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 22' 40''$ — $89^{\circ} 55' 20''$. Area, 2884 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 581,562. The mountains are the outer Himálayas. The chief rivers are the Mahánanda, Karatoyá, and Tístá. The chief towns are Jalpáiguri (the capital) and Baxá. The Northern Bengal State Railway traverses the district.

JALPAIGURI.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Jalpáiguri district, Bengal; situated on the Tístá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32' 20''$, long. $88^{\circ} 45' 38''$. Pop. (1881), 7936, inclusive of the troops in the cantonments. Area of subdivision, 1493 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 497,779. Also tháná. Area, 184 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,418.

JALPESH.—Town in Jalpáiguri district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $88^{\circ} 54' 30''$. A fair is held annually in honour of the god Siva, at which about 2000 persons assemble together.

JALPUR.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the route from Benares to Gházípur, nine miles north-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$.

JALPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Moradábád to Almora, and thirteen miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

JALUNGA.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; sixty-two miles south by west of Hazáribágh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$, long. $85^{\circ} 10'$.

JALÚR.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; near the banks of the Ghaggar river, on the direct route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and sixty-two miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1037 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 56'$, long. 76° .

JAM.—Town in Haidarábád State; sixty-two miles south-west by south of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

JAM.—Town in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2034.

JAMALABAD (NARASINA-ANGADI).—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1871), 1112.

JAMALAVOI DRUG.—Hill in Kistna district, Madras, 1856 feet high. Lat. $16^{\circ} 57' 22''$, long. $80^{\circ} 38' 8''$.

JAMALGARH.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

JAMALGARHI.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; forty miles north-north-east of Pesháwar, and forty-two miles north-north-west of the town of Attock. Lat. $34^{\circ} 29'$, long. $72^{\circ} 1'$.

JAMALPARA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 32.

JAMALPUR.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56' 15''$, long. $89^{\circ} 58' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 14,727. It is on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, at a point where the river is crossed by a ferry. Area of subdivision, 1244 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 497,776. Also tháná. Area, 374 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 209,329.

JAMALPUR.—Town and municipality in Monghyr district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18' 45''$, long. $86^{\circ} 32' 1''$. Pop. (1881), 13,213. The workshops of the East India Railway are situated in this town, giving employment to upwards of 3000 persons. Also tháná. Area, 4 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 19,824.

JAMALPUR.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, one mile and a quarter north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

JAMALPUR.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route by Khásganj from Bareilly to Alígarh, and ten miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

JAMANI BHOJPUR.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh; ninety miles north-east from Lucknow, and 120 miles east from Sháhjahánpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $81^{\circ} 54'$.

JAMAUR.—Pargana in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 43,851.

JAMB.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2464.

JAMBO.—Town and fort in Sultánpur district, Oudh; twenty-six miles west of Sultánpur, fifty miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $81^{\circ} 44'$.

JAMBU.—Town in Bhután State; three miles from the left bank of the Manás river, and 124 miles north-east by north from Goálpára. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $91^{\circ} 38'$.

JAMBU.—Creek in Cuttack district, Bengal.

JAMBUGHODA.—Town in Narukot State, Bombay.

JAMBUKESWARAM.—Temple in Srírangam island, Trichinopoli district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$. The shrine, which is of great architectural beauty, possessing no less than 938 pillars, is probably about 400 years old, and has an endowment of £945 per annum.

JAMBULGHATA.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; seven miles north-east of Chimúr. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$. Noted for its soapstone quarries.

JAMBULPATA.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; thirty-seven miles south-east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $73^{\circ} 22'$.

JAMBUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 172.

JAMBUSAR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Broach district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 3' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 51' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 14,924. Area of subdivision, 373 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 77,772.

JAMBTI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; eighteen miles south-west of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 22'$.

JAMERAPAL.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; eighty-five miles south-west by west of Calcutta. Lat. $21^{\circ} 59'$, long. $87^{\circ} 16'$.

JAMES AND MARY SANDS.—Quicksands in the Húglí river, at the point where the Rúpnráyan and the Dámodar join it. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 13'$ — $27^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $88^{\circ} 5' 45''$ — $88^{\circ} 7' 30''$. The name probably takes its origin from the circumstance that in 1700 a ship called *The James and Mary* was wrecked at this spot.

JAMGAON.—Town in Peint State, Bombay; 100 miles north by east from Bombay, and ninety-seven miles south by east from Broach. Lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 15'$.

JAMGARH.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; fifty-nine miles east from Bhopál, and sixty miles south-west by south from Ságár. Lat. $23^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

JAMGAUM.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; 108 miles east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 4'$, long. $74^{\circ} 31'$.

JAMGONG.—Town in Raipur district, Central Provinces; sixteen miles from the left bank of the Mahánadi river, and 184 miles east from Nágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 42'$.

JAMIDPUR (JUMDOA).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Bándá, and thirty-four miles west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 28'$.

JAMIRA.—One of the mouths of the Ganges, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $88^{\circ} 31'$.

JAM-JO-TANDO.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1871), 1897.

JAMJUNGA.—Town in Bhután State; sixty-six miles north-north-west from Goálpára, and 122 miles east from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $90^{\circ} 16'$.

JAMKA.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; twenty-one miles west by south of Tatta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $67^{\circ} 40'$.

JAMKHAIR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; forty-eight miles south-east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

JAMKHANDI.—State in Kolhápúr Agency, Bombay. Between lat. $16^{\circ} 26'$ — $16^{\circ} 47'$, long. $75^{\circ} 7'$ — $75^{\circ} 37'$. Area, 492 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 86,008. The Chief, who ranks as a first-class chief of the Southern Marhattá country, and maintains a military force of 57 horse and 852 foot soldiers, pays a yearly tribute of £2084 to the British Government.

JAMKHANDI.—Town in Jámkhándi State, Bombay; seventy miles

north-east of Belgaum, sixty-eight miles east of Kolhápur, and 162 miles south-east of Poona. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1881), 10,409.

JAMKHEd.—Subdivision of Ahmednagar district, Bombay. Area, 482 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 60,960.

JAMKI.—Town and municipality in Siálkot district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 26' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 4157.

JAMLA.—Town in Baroda State; eighty miles from Rájkot. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $70^{\circ} 1'$.

JAMLA.—Town in Nepál State; situate on the right bank of the Karnáli river, and 123 miles east by south from Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $81^{\circ} 41'$.

JAMLI.—Chiefship in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 15 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 571.

JAMMALAMADUGU.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 4846.

JAMMU.—Town (in province of same name) in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on a tributary of the Chenáb; gives one of his titles to H.H. the Mahárájá of Kashmír and Jammu. Lat. $32^{\circ} 43' 52''$, long. $74^{\circ} 54' 14''$.

JAMNA.—See JUMNA.

JAMNAGAR.—See NAWÁNAGAR.

JAMNAWALA.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.

JAMNER.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 48'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 5705. Area of subdivision, 525 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 83,535.

JAMNI.—River of Ságar district, Central Provinces and Gwalior State, Central Indian Agency; falls into the Betwá, on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$; its total length of course being about ninety miles.

JAMNIA (DABIR).—State in the Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 3205.

JAMNOTRI.—A collection of hot springs in Garhwál State, Punjab; near the source of the Jumna. Lat. $30^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$. The water rushes from a rock 20,758 feet above the level of the sea.

JAMOD.—Town in Akola district, Berar. Pop. (1881), 5258.

JAMPOR.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 213.

JAMPUI (JAMPUI KANG).—Range of hills (varying from 2000 to 3000 feet high) in Hill Tipperah State, Bengal; running from lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$ to lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$.

JAMPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 38' 34''$, long. $70^{\circ} 38' 16''$. Pop. (1868), 7796. Area of tahsíl, 912 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 69,159.

JAMRI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 9811 acres. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 5' 30''$.

JAMRUD.—Fort at the entrance of the Khaibar Pass, in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Lat. 34° , long. $71^{\circ} 24'$.

JAMTARA.—Subdivision of Santál Parganas district, Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 48' 15''$ — $24^{\circ} 10' 30''$, and long. $86^{\circ} 41'$ — $87^{\circ} 20' 30''$. Area, 696 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 146,263.

JAMTHAR.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route, by the course of the Rámangá, from Pithoragarh to the Antá Dhára Pass, ten miles north of Pithoragarh. Lat. $29^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

JAMU.—See JAMMU.

JAMU.—Peak in Sírmúr State, Punjab; about four miles from the bank of the Giri. Elevation above the sea, 6852 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$.

JAMUI.—Town on left bank of the Keul (in subdivision of same name) in Monghyr district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $86^{\circ} 15' 50''$. Pop. (1872), 5197. Area of subdivision, 1593 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 551,972. Also tháná. Area, 533 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 120,563.

JAMUI.—Tháná in Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 18,823.

JAMUNA.—See JUMNA.

JAMUNA.—River of Maimansinh, Farídpur, Rangpur, Bogra, and Pabná districts, Bengal. The chief water-course by which the Brahmaputra river now finds its way to the sea.

JAMUNA.—River of Nadiyá and Twenty-four Parganas districts, Bengal; part of the Ichámátí, one of the offshoots of the Ganges, and emptying into the Ráimangal in lat. $21^{\circ} 47'$, long. $89^{\circ} 13'$.

JAMUNA.—River of the Nágá Hills and Nowgong districts, Assam; falls into the Kapili, a feeder of the Brahmaputra, in lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $92^{\circ} 47'$.

JAMUNA.—River of Dinájpur, Bogra and Rájsháhí districts, Bengal; falls into the Atrái, a feeder of the Ganges.

JAMWARI.—River of Kheri and Sultánpur districts, Oudh; falls into the Saráyan, in lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$. Length, 41 miles.

JANAKIPUR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bánda, and twenty-one miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 38'$.

JANARDHANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 127.

JANAURA.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2131.

JANDIALA.—Town, municipality, and station on the Lahore and Delhi Railway, in Amritsar district, Punjab; eleven miles south-east of Amritsar. Lat. $31^{\circ} 33' 40''$, long. $75^{\circ} 4' 7''$.

JANDIALA.—Town in Jalandhar district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 9' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 39' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6316.

JANGALI.—Village in Gujránwála district, Punjab; on the route from Lahore to Rámngar, and fifty miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $32^{\circ} 6'$, long. $73^{\circ} 55'$.

JANGAMKOTTA.—Town in Mysore State; ninety-eight miles north-east by east from Seringapatam, and 164 miles west from Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

JANGI.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situate on the right bank of the Sutlej, at an elevation of 8905 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

JANGIPUR (JAHANGIRPUR).—Capital (in subdivision of same name) in Murshidábád district, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Bhágirathi. Lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$, long. $88^{\circ} 6' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 10,187. It is a toll station for river traffic. Area of subdivision, 508 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 304,080.

JANGRAULI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and thirty-eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.

JANI.—Tháná in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 62,865.

JANIDIRA (JANIDRA).—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Shikárpur to Bágh, and eighteen miles north-west of the former town. It is situate near the border of the desert of Shikárpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 16'$, long. $68^{\circ} 28'$.

JANIVANCAR.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 381.

JANJIRA (HABSAN).—State of the Konkán, Bombay. Between lat. 18° — $18^{\circ} 31'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 53'$ — $73^{\circ} 17'$. Bounded north and east by the Kolába district; south by the Ratnágiri district; and west by the Arabian Sea. Area, 324 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,361. It is noteworthy that alone of all the States of Western India, Janjirá resisted the attacks of the Marhattás. The chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

JANJIRA.—Town in Janjirá State, Bombay; forty-four miles south of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 18'$, long. 73° . Pop. (1872), 1740.

JANJMIR.—Town in Káthiáwar, Bombay; situate on the west coast of the Gulf of Cambay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$, long. $72^{\circ} 4'$.

JANJPAT.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; 105 miles north-east of Dinápur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $86^{\circ} 31'$.

JANSATH.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 53' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 6284. Area of tahsíl, 453 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 183,854.

JAOLA.—Town in Haidarábád State; ninety-four miles east of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

JAOLI.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

JAOLI.—Village in Ulwar State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Ulwar to Muttra, and fifty-one miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

JAORA.—State in Central India Agency. Between lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$ — $23^{\circ} 55'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 52'$ — $75^{\circ} 38'$. Area, 872 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 108,434. The Náwab, who maintains a military force of 150 horse and 600 foot, is entitled to a salute of thirteen guns.

JAQESWAR.—Tháná in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 599 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 53,593.

JAQUI-NUNDEM.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 249.

JARAILAH.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; twenty-nine miles south-west from Jáisalmír, and 156 miles west by north from Jodhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

JARA SINGHA.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 24,861.

JARAULI.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Jumna, fourteen miles south of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 55'$.

JARAULI.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, and twenty-eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

JARCHA.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3776. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 20,451.

JARESANG.—Town in Nepál State; on the left bank of the Aran river, and 80 miles south-east by east of Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $86^{\circ} 57'$.

JARI.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 99.

JARIA.—Tháná in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 28,378.

JAR KHAAS.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehpur to Hamírpur, twenty miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $80^{\circ} 34'$.

JARODE.—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda division, Baroda State. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 22'$. Area, 375 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 65,522.

JARPURRAH.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; fourteen miles south-east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$, long. $86^{\circ} 4'$.

JARRAH.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; 140 miles south-east from Nágpur, and ninety miles east from Chánda. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

JARUNG.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5273.

JARWAL.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10' 9''$, long. $81^{\circ} 35' 33''$. Pop. (1869), 3328.

JASDAN.—Third-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 283 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,037. The Chief maintains a military force of 341 men. The capital is situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$, long. $71^{\circ} 20'$.

JASHPUR.—State of Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 17' 5''$ — $23^{\circ} 15' 30''$, and long. $83^{\circ} 32' 50''$ — $84^{\circ} 26' 15''$. Area, 1963 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 90,240. Bounded on the north and west by Sargujá State; on the south by Gángpur and Udáipur States; and on the east by Lohárdaga district. The chief mountain peaks are Báníjúlá, Kohiar, and Bharamurio. The chief rivers are the Ib and the tributaries of the Kanhar. Chief town Jashpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 43'$, long. $83^{\circ} 56'$.

JASHPUR.—Town in Cuttack Tributary Mahals; sixty-seven miles north-west from Balasor. Lat. 22° , long. $86^{\circ} 8'$.

JASHPUR.—Range of mountains (varying from 3200 to 3500 feet in height) in Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal.

JASO.—State in the Central India Agency; between lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$ — $24^{\circ} 34'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 28'$ — $80^{\circ} 40' 30''$. Area, 74 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 8050. The town of Jaso is in lat. $24^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

JASOL.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; sixty miles south-west of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $72^{\circ} 21'$.

JASPUR.—Town in the Taráí district, Oudh, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 16' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 52' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7055. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,288.

JASPURA.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; seventeen miles north of Bándá. Pop. (1872), 2319. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 22,204.

JASRANA.—Tháná in Máinपुरi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 72,142.

JASROTA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; among the mountains of the southern range of the Himálaya. Lat. $32^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 27'$.

JASUL.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; on the route from Múltán to Leiah, and ten miles south of the latter place. It is situate near the left bank of the Indus; in lat. $30^{\circ} 49'$, long. $71^{\circ} 2'$.

JASWAN DUN.—Valley in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab.

JASWANTNAGAR.—Town and station on the East Indian Railway, in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; ten miles north-west of Etáwah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 56' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 4950. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 48,664.

JAT.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Rewári, and forty-eight miles south-west of the former. It is situate near the left bank of the Sabi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$.

JATH.—State in the Deccan, Bombay. Between lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$ — $17^{\circ} 18'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 1'$ — $75^{\circ} 31'$. Area, 885 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 49,486. The Chief ranks as a first-class Sardár in the Deccan.

JATH.—Town in Jath State, Bombay; eighty-eight miles south-east of Sátára, ninety-five miles north-east of Belgaum. Capital of the State. Lat. $17^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 5036.

JATHPHUL.—Town in Haidarábád State; ninety-four miles south by west from Haidarábád, and eighteen miles north-east from Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

JATHPURA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Moradábád, and six miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.

JATI.—Taluk of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Between lat. $23^{\circ} 33' 30''$ — $24^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $68^{\circ} 0' 30''$ — $68^{\circ} 48' 15''$. Area, 2053 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 22,725.

JATIA DIBI.—Temple in Patiála State, Punjab; on a ridge between Subáthu and Simla, and five miles south-west of the latter post. Elevation above the sea, 5031 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

JATIARA (JULIARA).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jodhpur to Ajmere, and thirty-five miles east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $73^{\circ} 44'$.

JATIL MOUNTAINS.—Hills of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; they form a portion of that mountain system which, stretching eastward from the great Hala range, terminates abruptly on the right bank of the Indus, near Sehván. The Jatíl Mountains run south-west from Sehván to Dubá, a distance of between sixty and seventy miles. They are steep and of considerable height, probably in few places less than 2000 feet. The direct route from Sehván to Karáchi lies between them and the Kirthar range, which is equally high, and holds a parallel course, but more to the west. The Jatíl range extends between lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$ — $26^{\circ} 20'$, and long. $67^{\circ} 48'$ — $68^{\circ} 8'$.

JATINGA.—River of Cáchár district, Assam; falls into the Barák.

JATOI.—Town and municipality in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab; eleven miles north-west from Alípur. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30' 45''$, long. $70^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. (1881), 2035.

JATOI.—Village in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 892.

JATRAPUR.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, long. $89^{\circ} 47' 15''$.

JATTA.—Government salt-mine on the north side of the Teri Toi river, in Kohát district, Punjab.

JATTARI.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1715.

JATWALA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jodhpur to Ajmere, and forty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

JAULDO (JALDO).—Town in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; on the route from Bardwán to Dorandá, 125 miles west of former, forty-five east of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 22'$, long. 86° .

JAULI JANSATH.—Pargana in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 42,590.

JAULNA.—See JÁLNA.

JAUMGONG.—See JANGÁON.

JAUM (JAM).—Village and fort in Indore State, Central India Agency; on the route from Mhow to Asírganh, fourteen miles south of the former, 100 north-west of the latter. It is situate on the crest of a pass through a ravine of the Vindhya range, descending from Málwá to the valley of the Narbada. The pass is a mile and a half in length, and is steep, narrow, and zigzag; notwithstanding its great difficulty, it is much frequented by foot-travellers, being the most direct route from Málwá southwards. Elevation above the sea, 2328 feet. Lat. $22^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$.

JAUNJMIR.—See JÁNJMIR.

JAUNPUR.—District in Allahábád division, N.W.P.; between lat. $25^{\circ} 23' 45''$ — $26^{\circ} 12'$, and long. $82^{\circ} 10'$ — $83^{\circ} 7' 45''$. Area, 1554 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,209,663. Bounded on the north and north-west by Faizábád, Partabgarh, and Sultánpur districts; on the east and north-east by Gházípur and Azamgarh districts, N.W.P.; on the south by Benares and Mírzápur districts; and on the west by Allahábád district. The chief rivers are the Gumti, the Sáí, the Barna, the Pili, and the Basohi. The chief towns are Jaunpur (the capital), and Machhlishahr. The district is traversed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and there are several good roads. It is administered by a Collector-Magistrate and a Joint-Magistrate, and staff.

JAUNPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Situated on the banks of the Gumti, fifteen miles above its confluence with the Sáí river; thirty-five miles north-west from Benares; fifty-five miles north-east from Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41' 31''$, long. $82^{\circ} 43' 38''$. Pop. (1881), 42,845. Jaunpur, which was formerly the capital of a Muhammadan dynasty, abounds in architectural remains. Area of tahsíl, 334 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 322,315. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 156,590.

JAUNSAR.—Subdivision of Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; lying between Garhwál and Sírmúr States. It is bounded on the west by Sírmúr, from which it is separated by the river Tons; on the north and east by Garhwál, from which it is for a considerable distance separated by the river Jumna, which river also, on the south, divides it from the rest of Dehra Dún district. Jaunsar is about thirty-three miles long in a direction from north to south; its breadth from east to west is twenty-three. It lies between lat. $30^{\circ} 31'$ — $31^{\circ} 1'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 45'$ — $78^{\circ} 7'$. Area, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 45,117.

JAUN SAR BAWAR.—See JAUN SAR.

JAUNT GARHI.—Fort in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on a summit three miles east of the river Jumna. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

JAURA.—See JAORA.

JAURASI.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 49'$, long. 78° .

JAUT.—See JÁT.

JAVANAGOONDENHULLI.—Town in Mysore State; on the left bank of the Hari river, and ninety-nine miles north from Seringapatam. Lat. $13^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

JAVLI.—Subdivision of Sátára district, Bombay. Area, 419 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,729.

JAWAD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. about 30,000. Elevation above the sea, 1400 feet.

JAWADI.—Hill range in Salem district, Madras; between lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$ — $12^{\circ} 40'$ and long. $78^{\circ} 40'$ — $79^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1871), 9296.

JAWAHIR.—See JUHÁR.

JAWAHIRGARH.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Alígarh, and twenty miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

JAWALAMUKHI.—Town, and place of pilgrimage, in Kángra district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 52' 34''$, long. $76^{\circ} 21' 59''$. Pop. (1881), 2424. Noted for its temple, which is held in great veneration; indeed, as many as 50,000 pilgrims repair to worship in its precincts every autumn, and witness the holy fire which bursts forth from the ground at its base.

JAWALAPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) on the north bank of the Ganges Canal, in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 55' 35''$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1881), 15,196. Pop. of pargana (1881), 67,413.

JAWALDINI.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; 117 miles north by west of Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

JAWAN.—Tháná in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 31,752.

JAWHAR.—State in Tanna district, Bombay; between lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$ — $20^{\circ} 4'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 2'$ — $73^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 534 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 48,556.

JAWHAR.—Capital of Jawhár State, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56'$, long. $73^{\circ} 16'$.

JAWUD.—See JÁWAD.

JAYAMANGALI.—River of Túm kúr district, Mysore, and Bellary district, Madras; falling into the North Pinákini.

JAYATAPUR.—See JÁITAPUR.

JAYBHUM.—See JÁIBHUM.

JAYES.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; thirty-five miles west of Sultánpur, fifty-five south-east of Lucknow. It is situate on the left bank of the Naia Nadi, a tributary to the river Sái. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $81^{\circ} 37'$.

JAYGARH.—See JÁIGARH.

JEDDYA GOWDEN.—Hill in South Arcot district, Madras. Between lat. $11^{\circ} 40'$ — $11^{\circ} 51'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 42'$ — $78^{\circ} 53'$.

JEHULI.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 8480.

JEJURI.—Town and municipality in Poona district, Bombay; distant from Poona, south-east, twenty-eight miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 16'$, long. $74^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1872), 3102.

JELGUN.—Town in Barwáni State, Central India Agency; on the right bank of one of the branches of the Tápti river, and 111 miles east-south-east from Baroda. Lat. $21^{\circ} 43'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

JELLASORE.—See **JALESWAR.**

JELLINGHI.—See **JALANGÍ.**

JELLI PUTTI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; thirty-eight miles east by north of Darapuram. Lat. $10^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$

JEMDAH.—See **JHANIDAH.**

JENJAPUR.—See **JHANJHÁRPUR.**

JENKAL-BETTA.—Hill in Mysore State; a peak of the Western Gháts.

JERIGURKHADI.—See **DANG STATES.**

JERIMALA.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 18' 40''$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$. Formerly a place of importance.

JERRAMULLA.—See **JERIMÁLA.**

JERRODE.—Town in Baroda State; fourteen miles north-east from Baroda, and forty-nine miles west by south from Cambay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 22'$.

JERRUK (JHIRAK).—Subdivision of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Between lat. $24^{\circ} 4'$ — $25^{\circ} 26' 30''$, and long. $67^{\circ} 6' 15''$ — $68^{\circ} 22' 30''$. Area, 2271 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 92,902. The Sind Railway passes through the subdivision, which is administered by a Deputy-Collector and staff.

JERRUK (JHIRAK).—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 3' 6''$, long. $68^{\circ} 17' 44''$. Pop. (1872), 1666.

JESAR.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £15 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. mile.

JESARA.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the route from Hardwár to south-west Thibet, seventy-one miles east by north of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

JESSOR.—District in Presidency division, Bengal. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 25' 50''$ — $23^{\circ} 47'$, and long. $88^{\circ} 57' 33''$ — $90^{\circ} 0' 13''$. Area, 2276 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,577,249. Bounded on the north and west by Nadiyá district; on the south by the Sundarbans; and on the east by Farídpur district. The chief rivers are the Madhumatí with its tributaries; the Kumár, the Kabadak, the Katkí, the Haríhar, the Bhadrá, and the Athárabanká. The only town of importance is Jessor (the capital).

JESSOR.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Jessor district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10' 5''$, long. $89^{\circ} 15' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 8495. Area of subdivision, 889 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 628,939.

JESSOR.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 231 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 167,354.

JESSULMERE.—See **JÁISALMÍR.**

JETPUR BHILKA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £5026 to the British Government, £516 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £411 to the Nawáb of Junágarh. Area, 733 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 92,617.

JETPUR.—Town and fortification in Káthiáwár, Bombay; forty miles south-west of Rájkot, and sixty-three miles north-east of Porbandar. Pop. (1872), 9599. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 48' 30''$.

JETPUR KALA DEVDAN.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 9618.

JETPUR SURAG GANGA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 6026.

JETPUR WALA MERAM HARSUR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 9625.

JETTOI.—See JATOI.

JEWAR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 36' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 6219. A Hindu fair is held in this town every year. Pop. of pargana (1881), 53,554. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 37,355

JEYPORE.—See JAIPUR.

JEYSULMERE—See JAISALMÍR.

JHABUA (JHABUAH).—State in Central India Agency. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 32'—23^{\circ} 18'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 17'—75^{\circ} 6'$. Area, 1500 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 92,938. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, maintains a military force of 50 cavalry and 200 infantry. The capital of the State is Jhábuá. Lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$, long. $74^{\circ} 38'$.

JHAGGI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; fifty-eight miles south-east of Tatta. Lat. 24° , long. $68^{\circ} 25'$.

JHAJHAR.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 4151. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 50,185.

JHAJHAR.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; seventeen miles south of the city of Agra, on the north or left bank of the Bánganga or Utangan river. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

JHAJHARKOT.—Town in Nepál State; 148 miles north by east from Lucknow, and 105 miles east by north from Pilibhít. Lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, long. $81^{\circ} 33'$.

JHAJJAR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36' 33''$, long. $76^{\circ} 41' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 11,650. The Nawáb of Jhajjar was executed and his estates confiscated for rebellion during the Mutiny of 1857. Area of tahsíl, 469 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 112,485.

JHAJPUR.—See JAIPUR.

JHALAKARI.—See JHÁLÁWÁR.

JHALAKATI (MAHARAJGANJ).—Village and municipality in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 38' 30''$, long. $90^{\circ} 15'$. At the confluence of the Jhálakáti and Nálchiti rivers. Centre of timber trade in Eastern Bengal. A fair attended by upwards of 8000 persons is held annually. Also tháná. Area, 146 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 143,416.

JHALAWAR.—State in Rájputána, consisting of several isolated tracts. The total area is 2694 sq. miles, and pop. (1881) 340,488. The limiting latitudes are $23^{\circ} 48'—25^{\circ} 25'$, and longitudes $75^{\circ} 55'—77^{\circ} 25'$. Much of the State is hilly. The chief rivers are, the Parwán (with its tributary, the Newáj), the Káli Sind, the An, and the Chhotá Káli Sind. The towns are Jhalra Pátan (the capital), and Sháhábád. The Chief of Jhálawár, who pays an annual tribute of £8000 to the British Government,

and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, maintains a force of 20 field and 75 other guns, 150 artillerymen, 425 cavalry and 4400 infantry.

JHALAWAR.—Tract of country in Káthiáwár, Bombay; a district named from the Jhalá tribe of Rájputs, who are the principal part of the population. It extends over the north-eastern part of the peninsula, and is bounded on the north by the Rann or Salt-marsh, connected with the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Cutch; on the east by the Ahmedábád district; on the south by the Ahmedábád district and the tract called Káthiáwár; on the south-west by the tract called Hallar; on the west by the tract called Muchokanta; and lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 18'$ — $23^{\circ} 8'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 50'$ — $72^{\circ} 10'$. The area may be stated at 3000 sq. miles.

JHALDA.—Tháná in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 221 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,133.

JHALERA.—State, Central India Agency. Subordinate to the Political Agent, Bhopál.

JHALLOWA.—See JHÁLÁWÁR.

JHALOD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Nímach to Baroda, 131 miles south-west of former, 108 north-east of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 9'$.

JHALOTAR-AJGAIN.—Pargana in Unao district, Oudh. Area, 62,657 acres. Pop. (1881), 58,185. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses the Pargana.

JHALRA PATAN.—Capital of Jháláwár State, Rájputána; on the route from Nímach to Ságár, ninety miles east of the former, 216 north-west of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$. Situate at the foot of a range of hills, the drainage of which forms a large lake.

JHALU.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; six miles east of Bijnaur. Lat. $29^{\circ} 20' 10''$, long. $78^{\circ} 15' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5547.

JHAMKA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £18 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

JHAMMA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £46 to the British Government.

JHAMPODAR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £13 to the British Government.

JHANDINUR (JANDIPUR).—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Mútra, and twenty-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

JHANG.—District in Múltán division, Punjab. Between lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$ — $32^{\circ} 4'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 39'$ — $73^{\circ} 38'$. Area, 5702 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 395,296. Bounded on the north by Sháhpur and Gujránwála districts; on the west by Derá Ismáíl Khán district; and on the south-east by Montgomery district. The chief towns are Jhang, Maghiána (the capital, and a suburb of Jhang), and Chiníot. The chief rivers are the Chenáb, the Jhelum, and the Rávi. The district, which is a great centre of cloth-weaving, and contains upwards of 6000 looms, is administered by a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and staff.

JHANG.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Jhang district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 16' 16''$, long. $72^{\circ} 21' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 9055. Jhang, with its suburb Maghiána (which is the capital of the district), forms one municipal town. Pop. (1881), 21,629. Area of tahsil, 2347 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 171,713.

JHANGAR.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1643.

JHANIDAH.—Town and station on Eastern Bengal Railway (in subdivision of same name) in Jessor district, Bengal; on the Nabagangá, twenty-eight miles north of Jessor. Lat. $23^{\circ} 32' 50''$, long. $89^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. about 2000. Area of subdivision, 475 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 326,835. Also tháná. Area, 165 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 102,627.

JHANJHANA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30' 55''$, long. $77^{\circ} 15' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 5655. Pop. of pargana (1881), 37,661.

JHANJHARPUR.—Village in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15' 50''$, long. $86^{\circ} 19' 11''$. Pop. (1872), 3940. Famous for its brass work.

JHANSI.—Division in the N.W.P.; containing Jhánsi, Jaláun, and Lálitpur districts. Situated between lat. $24^{\circ} 11'$ — $26^{\circ} 26'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 14'$ — $79^{\circ} 55'$. Area, 4983 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,000,457.

JHANSI.—District in Jhánsi division, N.W.P. Between lat. $25^{\circ} 3' 45''$ — $25^{\circ} 48' 45''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 21' 15''$ — $79^{\circ} 27' 30''$. Area, 1567 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 333,227. Bounded on the north by the Gwalior and Samthar States; on the east by the Dhasán; on the south by Lálitpur district and Orchha State; and on the west by the Datiyá, Gwalior, and Khaniya Dáná States. The chief mountains are the Vindhyan range. The chief river is the Jumna with its tributaries. The chief towns are Mhow, Ránipur, Gursarái, Barwa Ságar, and Bhánder. During the Mutiny of 1857 the garrison was massacred by the insurgents, under the leadership of the Ráni of Jhánsi, who eventually fell in battle, in the year 1858. The district, which is but poorly supplied with roads, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, and staff.

JHANSI.—Fortified town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. (1881), 26,772, irrespective of the cantonment, which numbers 3732 persons. It was formerly the capital of Jhánsi State, and of Jhánsi district up to the time of the Mutiny; it was subsequently granted to the Gwalior State.

JHANSI NAOABAD.—Village and municipality on the Betwa (in tahsil of same name), in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. (1881), 2473. Is now the capital of Jhánsi district, being adjacent to the former capital (Jhánsi) granted to Gwalior State. Area of tahsil, 379 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,971.

JHARAHI.—River of Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., and Sáran district, Bengal; rises in Gorakhpur, in about lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$; and falls into the Gogra on the left side, in lat. 26° , long. $84^{\circ} 11'$, having a total course of 130 miles.

JHARAPAPRA.—Chiefship in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 109 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2069.

JHARALI.—Town in Sirohi State, Rájputána; fifty-one miles west-north-west from Udáipur, and ten miles east-south-east from Sirohi. Lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, long. $73^{\circ} 4'$.

JHARGAON.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 169 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,782.

JHARI.—Town in Nepál State; situate on the right bank of the San Kusí river, and twenty miles north-east from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $85^{\circ} 34'$.

JHARIA.—Coal-field in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; near the Páras-náth Hill.

JHARIA.—Tháná in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 200 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 39,854.

JHARIA GARKHARI.—See DANG STATES.

JHARSAINFULI (JHARSAUTLI).—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and twenty-nine miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

JHARSUH.—Town in Gurgáon district, Punjab; on the route from Rewári to Delhi, twenty miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

JHAULAI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the left bank of the Bángangá river, and twenty miles east by north from Jáipur. Lat. 27° , long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

JHELUM (JHILAM).—District in the Ráwal Pindi division, Punjab; between lat. $32^{\circ} 26'$ — $33^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 51'$ — $73^{\circ} 50'$. Area, 3910 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 589,373. Bounded on the north by Ráwal Pindi district; on the east by the Gujrát district, across the river Jhelum; on the south by Sháhpur district; and on the west by Bannu district. The chief mountains are spurs of the Himálayas. The Jhelum is the principal river. The chief towns are Pind Dádan Khán, Chakwál, and Jhelum (the capital). The Northern State Railway traverses the district, which is intersected with roads in various directions. The salt mines are capable of turning out a quarter of a million tons per annum. The district is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and staff.

JHELUM (JHILAM).—Town and municipality on the Jhelum river (in tahsíl of same name) in Jhelum district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 55' 26''$, long. $73^{\circ} 46' 36''$. Pop. (1881), 21,107. Area of tahsíl, 885 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 174,169.

JHELUM (JHILAM, BIHAT).—River of Kashmír State, and of Hazára, Ráwal Pindi, Jhelum, Gujrát, Sháhpur, and Jhang districts, Punjab; the most western of the five great rivers which intersect that region east of the Indus. It rises in Kashmír, the whole valley of which it drains; passing through the Walar and other lakes, it makes its way to the Punjab, through the Pass of Baramula, in the lofty range of Pír Panjál. Its tributaries in Kashmír are the Sind and the Kishngangá. In the Punjab, it passes between the Jech (Jhelum and Chenáb) Doáb and the Sind Ságar (Indus and Jhelum) Doáb. It separates Kashmír State from Hazára and Ráwal Pindi districts, passes through Jhelum district, separating that district from those of Gujrát and Sháhpur, then traverses Sháhpur district, and in Jhang district joins the Chenáb in lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12'$. Its length is about 450 miles—250 miles in Kashmír, and 200 miles in the Punjab.

JHER NIRMALI.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5622. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £112 10s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

JHIND.—See JIND.

JHINJANUH.—See JHANJHÁNA.

JHINJHANA.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5655. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 32,455.

JHINJHUNI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situate on the right bank of the Kuwári river, and twenty-four miles north by west from Gwalior. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

JHINJHUWARA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £1100 to the British Government. Area, 164 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 15,776.

JHIRAK.—See JERRUK.

JHIRI.—River of Assam, falling into the Barak, in lat. $24^{\circ} 43'$, long. $93^{\circ} 7'$.

JHIRI.—Town in Gwalior state, Central India Agency; on the route from Kálpí to Kotah, 187 miles south-west of former, 134 east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

JHOK.—Village in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Haidarábád to Mírpur, and thirty-five miles south of the former town. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $68^{\circ} 25'$.

JHOREGA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; twelve miles north-east of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$.

JHOTANA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 3686. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £305 16s. to the Gáákwár of Baroda.

JHOWANU.—Village in Ulwar State, Rájputána; forty miles south-west of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$.

JHOWLAI.—See JHAULAI.

JHUGERPUR.—Town in Ráigarh State, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; sixty-two miles north-west from Sambalpur, and 124 miles south-west from Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $83^{\circ} 25'$.

JHULKAPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; fifty-eight miles west-south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $87^{\circ} 39'$.

JHULLAI (JELLAH).—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasírábád to Gwalior, eighty-two miles east of former, 160 west of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

JHUNAGATCH CHAPIRI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5454.

JHUNI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route, up the course of the river Sarju, from Almora to the Anta Dhára Pass, forty miles north-east of Almora fort. It is situate on the right bank of the Sarju, five miles below its source. Lat. $30^{\circ} 7'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

JHUNJHNU.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Delhi to Bikaner, 120 miles south-west of former, 130 east of latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 9538.

JHUNJHUWARA.—Town in Baroda State, situate on the Rann of Cutch, and seventy-three miles south-west by south from Dísá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $71^{\circ} 32'$.

JHUPUHAO.—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; forty-seven miles north-north-east of Dinápur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $85^{\circ} 29'$.

JHURH.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rajputána; eighteen miles north-north-east from Jodhpur, and 103 miles south from Bikaner. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 13'$.

JHURRAI.—See JHARÁHI.

JHUSDUM.—Town in Baroda State; situate on the right bank of the Bhaider river, and thirty miles east-south-east from Rájkot. Lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$, long. $71^{\circ} 15'$.

JHUSHARA JHOL.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Bhágirathi. Lat. $30^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

JHUSI.—Village (in pargana of same name) on the left bank of the Ganges, in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2267. Pop. of pargana, (1881), 68,532. Also tháná. Pop. 32,275.

JIA DHANESWARI.—River in Darrang district, Assam; falling into the Brahmaputra.

JIAGANJ.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; situated near Murshidábád, on the left bank of the Bhágirathi. Lat. $24^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 18' 31''$.

JIAGAON.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Hoshangábád to Mhow, fifty-four miles west of former, ninety east of latter. It is situate on the small river Jamner, a tributary of the Narbada. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $76^{\circ} 59'$.

JIGAT.—See DWARKÁ.

JIGNA.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 292.

JIGNI.—State in the Central India Agency; situated at the confluence of the Betwa and Dhasán. Area, 21 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3427. Its capital (of same name) is in lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 27'$.

JIKA MOUNTAIN.—Hill in Rámri Island, off the coast of Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; elevation about 3000 feet above the sea.

JILAIKI.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; on the left bank of the Sutlej river, and 103 miles north-east by east from Baháwalpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, long. $73^{\circ} 15'$.

JILLBIRAH.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; on the route from Karnál to Patiála, and forty-five miles north-west of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1010 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

JILLING SIRRING.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; seventy-one miles east by south of Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $85^{\circ} 51'$.

JILO.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situate sixty-three miles north from Jáipur, and 100 miles south-west by west from Delhi. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. 76° . Pop. (1881), 5941.

JIMPUR.—Village in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; near the route from Karáchi to Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 57'$, long. $68^{\circ} 4'$.

JIMRU.—River of Nepál State, falling into the Rápti in lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $81^{\circ} 54'$.

JIND.—State in the Punjab. The territories of this State are in detached pieces, scattered among the districts of Rohtak, Hissár, and Karnúl, and the lands of Patiála State. Area of State, 1232 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 249,862. The Rájá, who is a G.C.S.I. (1881), is entitled to a salute of 13 guns, as a personal distinction, or two more guns than the salute of the State. The military force consists of 4 field and 6 other guns, 79 artillerymen, 200 cavalry, and 1600 infantry. The capital (of same name) is in lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. (1881), 7136.

JINDALA.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab; twenty-two miles from the right bank of the Rávi, and twenty-six miles north-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $73^{\circ} 46'$.

JINGERGATCHIA.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; fifty-four miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $89^{\circ} 6'$.

JINGIRAM.—River in Assam, emptying itself into the Brahmaputra a few miles above the town of Goálpára.

JINJIALLA.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; forty-eight miles south by west from Jáisalmír, and 148 miles west from Jodhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $70^{\circ} 48'$.

JINJIRA.—See JANJIRÁ.

JINJUNI.—See JHÍNJHUNÍ.

JINKIPUDDA.—Town in Morbhanj State, Orissa, Bengal; eighty-four miles north-east by north from Cuttack, and thirty miles west from Balasor. Lat. $21^{\circ} 32'$, long. $86^{\circ} 33'$.

JINSI.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Gwalior to Ságár. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

JINTIA.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; seventeen miles north by east of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $88^{\circ} 42'$.

JINTUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; 135 miles east by north from Ahmednagar, and 121 miles south-west by south from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 39'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$.

JIORUHA.—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situate on the route from Kálpi to Ajaigarh, seventy miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

JIOTI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to Máinpuri, and ten miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. 79° .

JIRA.—Town in Baroda State; seventy-one miles south by east from Rájkot, and 132 miles west by south from Broach. Lat. $21^{\circ} 16'$, long. $71^{\circ} 4'$.

JIRA.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; 129 miles south-west from Sasserám, and 101 miles west from Palámau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 27'$.

JIRA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, north-west of Calcutta, by the river route, 769 miles; thirty-nine south-east of the city of Allahábád, by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

JIRA.—Village on the Krishnáí river, in Goálpára district, Assam.

JIRAL.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £7 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 3 sq. miles.

JIRAMEYI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Máinpuri, and seven miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

JIRAN.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Nímach to Baroda, twelve miles south of the former, 227 north-east of the latter. Elevation above the sea, 1590 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 18'$, long. $74^{\circ} 58'$.

JIRANG.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 581.

JIRDIKER.—River of Bhután State, and of Kuch Behar State, Bengal; rising in lat. 27° , long. $88^{\circ} 53'$, on the southern slope of the Sub-Himálaya Mountains; falls into the Torshá river, a feeder of the Brahmaputra, in lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $89^{\circ} 26'$.

JIRI.—See JHÍRÍ.

JITHARI.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; eighty-two miles east from Bhopál, and eighty-seven miles west from Jabalpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

JITI.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; fifty-four miles south by east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 56'$.

JIWANPUR.—Village in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; on the eastern route from the town of Azamgarh to that of Gorakhpur, and twelve miles north-east of the former, sixty miles north-east of Benares. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $83^{\circ} 24'$.

JOA (CHOYA).—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated in the Salt range, about fifty miles east of the Indus. Lat. $32^{\circ} 50'$, long. $72^{\circ} 30'$.

JOAGARH.—Town in Haidarábád State; eighty-one miles west from Haidarábád, and 111 miles east-north-east from Bijápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

JOAR (JUWAR).—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Muttra, and twenty-four miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

JOBAT.—State in the Central India Agency. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$ — $22^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 37'$ — $74^{\circ} 51'$. Area, 132 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9387. Capital of same name. Lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$.

JOBNIR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Delhi to Nasirábád, 177 miles south-west of former, sixty-six north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$.

JODHIA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 6842.

JODHPUR.—State in Rájputána. Bounded on the north by Bikaner and Jáipur States; on the east by Jáipur and Kishangarh States; on the south-east by Ajmere-Mhairwára district; on the south by Sirohi and Pálanpur States; on the west by the Rann of Cutch and the Thar and Párkar district, Sind; on the north-west by Jáisalmír State. Its limits are included between lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$ — $27^{\circ} 42'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 6'$ — $75^{\circ} 24'$. Area, 37,000 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,750,403. The chief river is the Lúni with its many tributaries. The mountains are the Aravallis, and there are several high hills, such as the Nádolai Hill, and others. The chief towns are Jodhpur (the capital), Páli, and Merta. The Western Rájputána Railway and the Rájputána State Railway both skirt the State. The Mahárájá, whose father did good service during the Mutiny of 1857, is a G.C.S.I. (1881), and receives a personal salute of 21 guns, the salute of the State being 17 guns. He pays a tribute of £9800 per annum to the British Government. The military force consists of 20 field guns and 250 other guns, 240 gunners, 3545 cavalry and 5020 infantry, in addition to the European Irregular Force.

JODHPUR.—Capital of Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $73^{\circ} 4'$. The town is surrounded by a wall, in which there are 70 gates, each named according to the place whither it leads; whilst the fort which commands the city is built on an adjoining rock, which rises 800 feet above the level of the court at its base.

JODHPUR.—Town in the Panna State, Bundelkhand; fifty miles south-south-west from Panna, and sixty-four miles north from Jabalpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$.

JODKA.—Town in Sirsa district, Punjab; on the route from Háni to Bhatnair, and fifty-seven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$.

JOGIGARH (JUGA).—Fort in Gwalior State, Central India Agency;

on an island in the Narbada river, in lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$. Here is a rapid, precluding navigation during the season of low water.

JOGI-GOPHA.—Village on the Brahmaputra, in Goálpára district, Assam; six miles north-west of Goálpára. Containing a temple dedicated to Siva, which is much frequented by devotees.

JOGI-MARADI.—Peak in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore State; 3803 feet high.

JOGI RIDAN.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; thirty-three miles from the right bank of the Indus, 110 miles north-west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $13^{\circ} 19'$, long. $70^{\circ} 14'$.

JOGLIO.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; seventy-two miles east from Bikaner, and 100 miles north from Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $74^{\circ} 32'$.

JOGODUSIDDAPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

JOHAR.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9424.

JOHILA.—River of Rewah State, Central India Agency; in the plateau of Amarkantak, in about lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$; falls into the Son on the left side, in lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $81^{\circ} 19'$.

JOLAKAB MALLAI.—Mountain in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 14' 20''$, long. $76^{\circ} 29' 50''$.

JOLLARPET (JOLARAMPATTI, JALARAPET, JOLARAM-PETTI).—Town and railway station in Salem district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1871), 1024.

JOMA-MALE.—Mountain in Coorg. One of the highest peaks in the main range of the Western Gháts.

JOMBI.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; twenty-four miles east-north-east from Jáipur, and eighty-six miles north-west by north from Vizianagram. Lat. $19^{\circ} 9'$, long. $82^{\circ} 47'$.

JONGAR.—Town in Bhután State; seventy miles north from Goálpára, and ninety-one miles north-west from Gauháti. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $90^{\circ} 50'$.

JONKUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Guná to Mhow, 129 miles south-west of former, fifty-six north-east of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

JORABAGAN.—Section of Calcutta. Area, 245 acres. Pop. (1881), 36,318.

JORAI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Balmer to Jodhpur, and twelve miles north-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $71^{\circ} 39'$.

JORASANKO.—Section of Calcutta. Area, 251 acres. Pop. (1881), 32,824.

JORHAT.—Village (in subdivision of same name) in Sibságar district, Assam; on the Disái river; twelve miles south of Kokilámukh on the Brahmaputra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $94^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1872), 1310. A centre of trade, especially as regards tea. Pop. of subdivision (1872), 116,856.

JORYA.—Town and fort in Káthiáwár, Bombay; 145 miles west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $70^{\circ} 26' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 6592.

JOSHIMATH.—Village in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; a mile below the confluence of the Alaknanda and the Dhaulí; situate on the left bank of the former river. The town contains the residence of the ráwal or high-priest of Bhadrínáth, who lives here for the six months during

which the approaches to the elevated temple that he serves are buried under snow. Joshimath is situate on the route from India to Chinese Tartary, through the Niti Pass, and also on that of the Mana Pass. Elevation above the sea, 6185 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 33' 25''$, long. $79^{\circ} 36' 35''$.

JOTDAR.—Part of the estuary of the Mahánadi, in Cuttack district, Bengal, flowing into the sea in lat. $20^{\circ} 11'$, long. $86^{\circ} 34'$.

JOTPUR.—Town in Keunjhar State, Bengal; situate on the left bank of the Baitaraní river, and ninety-five miles north from Cuttack. Lat. $21^{\circ} 49'$, long. $85^{\circ} 43'$.

JOUDPUR.—See JODHPUR.

JOUNPUR.—See JAUNPUR.

JOURA.—See JÁORA.

JOWAH.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

JOWAI.—Capital of Khási Hills district, Assam. Pop. (1872), 4502. A place of considerable trade. Elevation above the level of the sea, 4422 feet.

JOWALAPUR.—Tháná in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 64,967.

JOWAUR.—See JAWHÁR.

JOWLA.—See JAOLÁ.

JOWNSAR.—See JAUN SAR.

JOWRA.—See JÁORA.

JUALAPUR.—See JAWÁLÁPUR.

JUALDINI.—See JAWALDÍNÍ.

JUBA.—Fortress in Sargujá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; about two miles south-east of Mánpura village.

JUBBAL (JUBAL).—State in the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$ — $31^{\circ} 4'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 27'$ — $77^{\circ} 50'$. Area, 288 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 19,196.

JUBBUGAUM.—See JABBUGÁON.

JUBBULPORE.—See JABALPUR.

JUBLING.—Town in Nepál State; situate three miles from the left bank of the Dadkusi river, and seventy-two miles east from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $86^{\circ} 28'$.

JUDDENGI.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; thirty-two miles north of Samulkottah. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

JUGA.—See JOGIGARH.

JUGDESPOR.—See JUSHPOR.

JUGDISPUR.—See ISLAMNAGAR.

JUGGAUR.—Town and railway station in Lucknow district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2398.

JUGGU.—See AMHERST ISLAND.

JUGGURNAUTH.—See PURÍ.

JUGUL.—Town in Sherbal State, Bombay; fifty-eight miles north by east from Belgaum, and eighty-four miles south-east by south from Sátára. Lat. $16^{\circ} 39'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

JUGUR.—Town in Bhután State; ninety-six miles north from Goálpára, and 138 miles east by north from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $90^{\circ} 28'$.

JUGURNATHPUR.—See JAGANNÁTHPUR.

JUHAR (JAWAHIR).—Valley in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Between lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$ — $30^{\circ} 35'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 49'$ — $80^{\circ} 19'$.

JU-I-SHARKI.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; nine miles from Bareli. Pop. (1869), 3496.

JUJJA (CHACHAR).—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; on the route from Khánpur to Mithankot, and ten miles north-west of the former place. It is situate about ten miles from the left bank of the Indus, in the alluvial tract extensively laid under water during the inundation of that river. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $70^{\circ} 39'$.

JUJURI (JUGROG).—Fort in Hindur State, Punjab; on the lofty and steep ridge bearing in a south-easterly direction from the left bank of the Sutlej to the base of the Himálaya. Lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

JUKTIAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate 108 miles north by east from Haidarábád, and 160 miles south by west from Nágpur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

JULAGURI.—Village in Nowgong district, Assam. A religious fair is annually held in this locality, when upwards of 5000 persons assemble together.

JULDRUG.—See JALDURGA.

JULEYSUR.—See JALESAR.

JULGAUM.—See JALGÁON.

JULINDER.—See JALANDHAR.

JULKAPUR.—See JHULKAPUR.

JULKAR.—River in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; falling into the Bhágirathi, in lat. $30^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

JULLAH.—Town in Sháhpur district, Punjab; situated nine miles from the right bank of the Chenáb river, eighty-one north-west by west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 12'$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$.

JULLAUGOT.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sehván to Lárkhána, and fourteen miles north of the former town. It is situate on the right bank of a great watercourse filled by the inundation of the Indus, and a mile and a quarter from the main channel. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $67^{\circ} 55'$.

JUMARRA.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; twenty-seven miles south-west by west of Rájmahál. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $87^{\circ} 28'$.

JUMBUSIR.—See JÁMBUSAR.

JUMLAH.—Town in Baroda State; situate on the left bank of the Bhader river, and eighty miles south-west from Rájkot. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $70^{\circ} 1'$.

JUMMU.—See JAMMU and also KASHMÍR.

JUMMULMUDGO.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; 177 miles north-west of Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

JUMNA (JAMUNA).—River of Garhwál State, Dehra Dún, Saháranpur, and Muzaffarnagar districts, N.W.P.; Umballa, Karnál, Delhi, and Gurgáon districts, Punjab; and Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Etáwah, Cawnpore, Jaláun, Hamírpur, Fatehpur, Bánda, and Allahábád districts, N.W.P. It is the most important feeder of the Ganges, which river it joins at Allahábád. It rises at the south-western base of the group called the Jamnotri Peaks, at an elevation of 10,849 feet, and in lat. 31° , long. $78^{\circ} 32'$. The stream holds a course generally

south-westerly for about eight miles, when the Barai-Ganga, a stream which down to this point surpasses the Jumna in length and volume of water, joins it on the left side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$. The declivity of the bed of the stream in this part of its course is enormous, as in a distance of sixteen miles, between its source and Kotnur, the fall is 5036 feet, being at the rate of 314 feet to the mile. About five miles below this, and in lat. $30^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$, it receives on the right the Badiar, a great torrent, descending from the mountain Kedár-Kánta. On the same side, about three miles farther, the Banál joins it, and, eight miles beyond, it is increased by the accession (also on the right side) of the Kamaláda, the largest of its tributaries above the Tons. About four miles lower down, it receives the Rikná, and ten miles farther, the Khutni, both on the right side. About fifteen miles below this, it is joined on the left side by the Aglar or Agilwar, a considerable torrent. In addition to those above enumerated, numerous streams of less importance flow into the Jumna on both sides, between the source and this confluence. At the latter point, in lat. $30^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$, the course of the river, previously for the most part south-westerly, turns due west, which direction it keeps for thirteen miles, to the confluence of the Tons, in lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$, and at an elevation of 1686 feet above the sea. About ten miles farther down, on the same side, the Jumna receives the Giri, a small river; and a mile below this place, it receives on the left side, and at an elevation of 1470 feet, the Asan, flowing from the south-east, and draining or irrigating the western part of the Dehra Dún. Taking from this point a direction first westerly, then southerly, it flows through a ravine in the Siwálik Mountains; and enters the plains near Faizábád in Saháranpur district, where it gives off the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals. From Delhi, the course turns a little to the east; but though in many places extraordinarily circuitous, it holds generally a south-easterly direction to its confluence with the Ganges at Allahábád, a distance from Delhi, by the river's course, of 619 miles. Between Delhi and Allahábád, the Jumna receives on the right side the following rivers: the Utangan, in lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$; the Chambal, in lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$; the Sind, eight miles below; the Betwa, in lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$; the Ken, in lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$, all considerable streams; besides some others of less importance. The chief streams which fall in on the left side are, the Hindan, in lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$; and the Sengur, in lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$. The total length of the river, from its source to its confluence with the Ganges at Allahábád, is 860 miles. On the rocky point where the waters meet, stands the fort of Allahábád. The streams at the junction are nearly equal in volume; the Ganges, the deeper, with yellow water; the Jumna, the more rapid, with water as clear as crystal.

JUMNA CANAL, EASTERN—Canal in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut districts, N.W.P.; it is drawn from the Jumna, and joins that river again in lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$ — $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$ — $77^{\circ} 38'$.

JUMNA CANAL, WESTERN.—Canal in Umballa, Karnál, Delhi, and Rohtak districts, Punjab; it is taken out of the Jumna just below the head of the Eastern Jumna Canal, one branch going to Delhi, others to Rohtak, Butána, and Hissár. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$ — $30^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$ — $77^{\circ} 26'$.

JUMPRIM.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1741.

JUNAGARH.—First-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Between lat. $20^{\circ} 48'$ — $21^{\circ} 40'$, and long. $69^{\circ} 55'$ — $71^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 3283 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 387,499. The only mountains, the Girnár Hills (highest summit, 3500 feet), are chiefly known for the Jains' sacred hill of Girnár. The Nawáb, who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, maintains a military force of 2682 men.

JUNAGARH.—Capital of Junágarh State, Káthiáwár. Lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$. long. $70^{\circ} 36' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 24,679.

JUNAGUDDA.—Town in Káláhandi State, Central Provinces; 125 miles north by west from Vizianagram, and 144 miles west by north from Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 51'$, long. 83° . Pop. (1881), 2553.

JUNANABAD (JEHANABAD).—See JAHÁNÁBÁD.

JUNANAGAR.—Name sometimes given to Sargujá.

JUNAPADAR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying an annual tribute of £4 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and 16s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

JUNGAR.—Town in Nowagudda State, Central Provinces; 143 miles south-west from Sambalpur, and seventy-seven miles north from Jáipur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 9'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

JUNGIRA.—See JANJIRÁ.

JUNGLEG.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; last and highest village in the valley of the river Pábar; on the route from Sírmúr to Kunáwar, by the Barendra Pass. It is situate on the right bank of the Pábar, which holds its course down a valley formed by two spurs of mountain running south-westward from the Himálaya. Elevation above the sea, 9257 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

JUNGLE MAHALS.—Name (now obsolete) formerly given to a tract of country, comprising parts of Mánbhúm, Bírnhúm, the Santál Parganas, Bánkurá, and Midnapur districts, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51' 30''$ — $22^{\circ} 48' 30''$, long. $86^{\circ} 36'$ — $87^{\circ} 16'$.

JUNIR.—See JUNNAR.

JUNJUWARRA.—See JHUNJHUWÁRÁ.

JUNNAR.—Capital (of subdivision of same name) in Poona district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 58' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 10,373. Formerly noted for its paper factories. Area of subdivision, 611 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 102,273.

JUNOH.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; 191 miles west-north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$, long. $85^{\circ} 38'$.

JUNONA.—Village in Chánda State, Central Provinces; six miles north of Ballápur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$. Contains the remains of a palace.

JUNUNGHI.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situate fifteen miles south from the Great Western Rann of Cutch, and fifty-nine miles west-north-west from Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 33'$, long. $68^{\circ} 51'$.

JUPHA.—Town in Nepál State; on the left bank of the Aran river, and ninety-nine miles east from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $86^{\circ} 52'$.

JUPLA.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; fifty-one miles west of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 33'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$.

JURA.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Fatehgarh, and thirty-eight miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 7'$.

JURAJPUR.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; on the right bank of the Gumti river, and fifty miles north-west from Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$.

JURAUNDA.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situate 138 miles south-east from Jabalpur, and 187 miles east-north-east from Nágpur. $22^{\circ} 6'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$.

JURIA.—Seaport in Káthiáwár, Bombay; on the south-eastern coast of the Gulf of Cutch. Opposite are several sandbanks. Distance from Ahmedábád, west, 145 miles; Baroda, west, 180; Surat, north-west, 190; Bombay, north-west, 300. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $70^{\circ} 22'$.

JURRAH.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, 874 miles from Calcutta by way of the river, sixty-six miles above Allahábád, and twenty-eight miles by land south-east of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 19'$.

JURRAU (JHURAU).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jodhpur to Ajmere, and thirty-two miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 18'$.

JURRUK.—See JERRUK.

JUTA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasirábád to Dísa, and sixty miles south-west of the former. Lat. 26° , long. $74^{\circ} 8'$.

JUTA.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to the town of Fatehpur, and thirty-five miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

JUTIPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and twenty-six miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

JUTOGH.—Military Station in Simla district, Punjab; a few miles from Simla.

JUTPUL.—See JATHPHUL.

JUTPURA.—See JATHPURA.

JUTT.—See JATH.

JUTTA KA KOTE.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Tatta to Haidarábád, by way of Kotri, and seventeen miles north-east of Tatta. It is situate a mile and a half from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$, long. $68^{\circ} 12'$.

JUTTU.—Village in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab; on the route from Múltán to Derá Ismáil Khán, and eighteen miles north-west of the former town. It is situate ten miles from the right bank of the Chenáb river. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $71^{\circ} 17'$.

JUWAHIR (JUWAR).—See JUHAR.

JWITI.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; four miles east-north-east from Jáipur, and ninety-one miles north-west from Vizianagram. Lat. $19^{\circ} 3'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$.

K

KABADAK (KAPOTAKSHA).—River of Nadiyá, Jessor, and the Twenty-four Parganas districts, Bengal; one of the deltaic branches of the Ganges, leaving the Mátábhángá in Nadiyá district and falling into the Bay of Bengal under the name of the Malanchá.

KA-BAING.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Nga-won river, in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5340.

KABAR.—Lake in Monghyr district, Bengal; between lat. $25^{\circ} 35' 30''$ — $25^{\circ} 39' 30''$, and long. $86^{\circ} 9'$ — $86^{\circ} 13'$.

KABAR.—Pargana in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 39,409.

KABBAL-DURGA.—Hill in Mysore district, Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$. Formerly known as Jaffarábád.

KABBANI.—See KÁPINI.

KABEGHERRI.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; fifty miles south-west from Ongole, thirty-five miles north-west of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

KA-BENG.—Revenue circle in Mergu district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3277.

KABILPUR.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, and thirty-five miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

KABO.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; 186 miles west by north of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 58'$, long. $85^{\circ} 35'$.

KABRAI.—Town (on the banks of the Brahm Tál) in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 2641. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 19,802.

KABRAI.—Town in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; twenty-four miles from Ságár. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

KABUL (JIN SHIR).—River of Afghánistán, and of Pesháwar district, Punjab; the only great tributary of the Indus from the west. It is generally supposed to rise at Sar-i Chasmah, in lat. $34^{\circ} 17'$, long. $68^{\circ} 14'$, where at a height of 8400 feet above the sea, a very copious spring bursts from the ground, and forms the chief source of the principal stream. But the extreme head is about twelve miles farther west, on the eastern declivity of the Unái ridge. It is at first an inconsiderable stream, everywhere fordable for sixty miles, as far as Kábul; at a short distance beyond which place it receives the river of Logar, and thenceforward is a rapid river. About forty miles below Kábul it receives the Panjshír river, which has a course of 120 miles. About fifteen miles below this, it receives the Tagao river, having a course of about eighty miles. The united streams of the Alishang and Alingar join the Kábul river about twenty miles farther down, after a course each of about 120 miles. At the distance of about twenty miles more, the Surkh-áb, or Red River, so called from the colour which its water derives from the earth suspended in it, falls into the Kábul river after a course of seventy miles. Twenty miles further east, the Kábul river receives the river Kámá, called also the river of Kunar, which, rising in Chitral, flows through Káfiristán. Eastward of the Khaibar Mountains, and in lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 27'$,

it enters the British territory, and divides into three branches, which, at Duobandi, twelve miles lower down, reunite, and thence the river is navigable for boats of forty or fifty tons to Attock, near which it joins the Indus. Just below Duobandi, it is joined from the north by the river of Swát. After this confluence, the Kábul river continues to flow eastward for forty miles, and falls into the Indus on the western side, nearly opposite Attock, in lat. $33^{\circ} 54'$, long. $72^{\circ} 16'$, having a total course of about 320 miles.

KABUL.—A division of Afghánistán. Bounded on the north-west by the Koh-í-Bába mountains; on the north by the Hindu Kush mountains; on the north-east by the Panjshír river; on the east by the Suláimán mountains; on the south by the Safed Koh mountains and Ghazni territory; and on the west by the Hazára country.

KABUL.—Capital of the Kábul division of Afghánistán; on the Kábul river near its confluence with the river of Logar; eighty-eight miles from Ghazní, 229 miles from Khilát-í-Ghilzai, 318 miles from Kandahár, 103 miles from Jalalábád, and 190 miles from Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$, long. $69^{\circ} 5'$. The treaty of Gandamak (May, 1879) provided that a British Resident should be stationed at Kábul, but on the 3rd September in the same year Sir Louis Cavagnari, who had been appointed to the post, was massacred. For a considerable period the appointment was not refilled, but eventually a native gentleman was sent to the capital to represent the British Government. The ruler of Afghánistán is frequently known as the Amír of Kábul.

KABUR SHAKWALA.—Town in Sírsa district, Punjab; on the route from Mundate to Bikaner, seventy-one miles south by west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 8'$.

KACHAUDA.—Town in Amjhera State, Central India Agency; situate ten miles south from Amjhera, and 126 miles east from Baroda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

KACHAUNA.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; forty miles west-north-west from Lucknow, and forty-seven miles north by east from Cawnpore. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

KACHAURA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situate on the right bank of the Jumna, fifty-five miles south-east of the city of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 48'$.

KACHAURA.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3018.

KACHCHH.—See CUTCH.

KACHCHH, RUNN OF.—See CUTCH.

KACHHAUDAN.—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh. Bounded on the north and east by Mallánwán pargana; on the south by Bángarmau pargana of Unao district; and on the west by district of Farrukhábád, N.W.P., the Ganges forming the boundary-line. Area, 47 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 20,137.

KACHHI (KACH-GANDAVA).—The lowland province of Baluchistán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$ — $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$ — $71^{\circ} 10'$.

KACHHWA.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3424. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,752.

KACHNAR-SARAI.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situate eighty-three miles west-north-west from Ságár, and eighty-three miles south by west from Bhopál. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

KACHRAULI.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; on the route from the city of Delhi to Karnál, and eighteen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$.

KACHUA.—Village on the Bhairáb river, in Jessor district, Bengal.

KACHUA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, and distant north-west from Calcutta by the river route 756 miles, south-east from the city of Allahábád fifty-two by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

KACHUA.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, 705 miles by water north-west of Calcutta; thirty-five south-west of the city of Benares. It is on the direct route by land from Benares cantonment to that of Mírzápur, nineteen miles south-west of the former, eight north-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 46'$.

KADABA.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Túm-kúr district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 14' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 53' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 1778. Area of taluk, 508 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 97,963.

KADAGADÁLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1323.

KA-DAING-TI.—Revenue circle in the Salwín Hill Tracts district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5576.

KADALUR.—See CUDDALORE.

KADAN.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; seventy-three miles south-east by south of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 29'$, long. $69^{\circ} 3'$.

KADANA.—State in Rewá Kanthá district, Bombay. Area, 130 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,220.

KADANDÁLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 145.

KADANGAMARURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 864.

KADANURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 637.

KADAPA.—See CUDDAPAH.

KADASUR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gházípur to Hazáribágh, twenty-one miles south of the former, 171 north-east of the latter; situate on the river Karamnása. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $83^{\circ} 32'$.

KADAYANALLUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. (1881), 7467.

KADI.—Village in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situate in lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

KADI.—Division in Baroda State. Area, 3158 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 988,487.

KADI.—District in Kadi division, Baroda State. Area, 280 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,733.

KADI.—Town in Baroda State. Lat. $23^{\circ} 17'$, long. $72^{\circ} 21' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 16,689.

KADIHATI.—Town and municipality in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 39' 10''$, long. $88^{\circ} 29' 48''$. Pop. (1872), 5680.

KADIPUR (KADIRPUR).—Village (in tahsil of same name) in Sultánpur district, Oudh; two miles from the left bank of the river Tons (eastern), forty-two miles south-east of Faizábád, and 108 east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$. Area of tahsil, 440 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 246,182. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 102,426.

KADIRGANJ.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehgarh to Budáun, sixteen miles south-south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 9'$.

KADIRGANJ.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2710.

KADIRGANJ.—Tháná in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 27,887.

KADIRI.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5004.

KADIRPUR.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; between Sabzalkot and Shikárpur, and twenty-four miles west of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the Indus. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $69^{\circ} 20'$.

KADIRPUR.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; 111 miles south by west from Ahmedábád. Lat. $21^{\circ} 29'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12'$.

KADIYATTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 403.

KADLUR (KADALUR).—Town in Haidarábád State; sixty miles north-west of Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$.

KADMUH (KADMA).—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$.

KA DO.—Revenue circle, at the junction of the Gyaing, Attaran, and Salwin rivers, in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3672.

KA DO.—Town on the Gyaing in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2232.

KADUR.—District of Mysore State; between lat. $13^{\circ} 12'$ — $13^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 8'$ — $76^{\circ} 25'$. Bounded on the west by the Western Gháts, separating it from Madras. Area, 2984 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 328,327. The chief mountains are the Gháts and the Baba Budan range. The chief rivers are the Tunga and the Bhadrá, forming the Tungabhadra, which is itself a tributary of the Kistna. The chief towns are Táríkere, Chikmagalúr (the capital), and Kádúr. The district, which was formed into a separate administration in 1863, is fairly well supplied with roads.

KADUR.—Village and municipality in Kádúr district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 33'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2' 45''$. Pop. (1871), 2733.

KADWA.—Subdivision of Purniah district, Bengal. Area, 928 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 303,762. Also tháná. Area, 365 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 134,275.

KAENG.—Village in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; in the island of Rámri. Lat. $19^{\circ} 5'$, long. $93^{\circ} 45'$.

KAFARA.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh. Pop. (1868), 2467.

KAFIRKOT.—See KHISOR HILLS.

KAFIRKOT.—A huge, lofty, and massive ruin, in Bannu district, Punjab, near the west bank of the Indus, in lat. $32^{\circ} 30' 15''$, long. $71^{\circ} 22' 45''$.

KAGAKAT.—Town in Nepál State; on the left bank of the Gandak river, and 163 miles north-west by west from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $83^{\circ} 3'$.

KAGAL.—State in Kolhápur Agency, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £200 to Kolhápur. The present chief (1881) is Regent of the latter State during the minority of the young chief, and in that capacity is entitled to a salute of nine guns. Area, 129 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 42,045.

KAGAL.—Capital of Kágál State, Bombay; ten miles south-east of Kolhápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 20' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6371.

KAGAROL.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 24,001.

KAGATNAD.—Town in Coorg, Madras, twenty-five miles south-south-east of Merkara. Lat. $12^{\circ} 7'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

KAGGODLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 524.

KA-GNYENG-DAING.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3238.

KAHA (KAHER).—A mouth of the Indus, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; by which the Mutni, formerly a large offset of the Sáta, or great eastern branch of that river, discharged its water into the sea. In consequence of the channel of the Mutni having been almost entirely deserted by the stream, the Kaha mouth has become little more than a salt-water creek. Lat. $23^{\circ} 56'$, long. $67^{\circ} 35'$.

KAHAN (GAHAN).—River in Jhelum district, Punjab; falling into the Jhelum about two miles above the town of same name.

KAHGUDIPUR.—Village in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gházipur to Gorakhpur, fifteen miles north of the former, seventy-six south of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $83^{\circ} 45'$.

KAHIRI.—Village of Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situate on the right bank of the Indus. It is on the route from India to Afghánistán, by Derá Ismáil Khán and the Gomal Pass. Lat. $31^{\circ} 25'$, long. $70^{\circ} 47'$.

KAHLGAON.—See COLGONG.

KAHLUR (BILASPUR).—State of the Punjab; between lat. $31^{\circ} 12' 30''$ — $31^{\circ} 35' 45''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 26'$ — $76^{\circ} 58''$. Area, 448 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 86,546. The Rájá is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The capital, of same name, is situate in lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

KAHNUWAN.—Lake (nine miles in length) in Gurdáspur district, Punjab.

KAHROR.—Town and municipality in Múltán district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 37'$, long. $71^{\circ} 57' 41''$. Pop. (1868), 5069.

KAHSEHS.—Town in Nepál State; three miles from the right bank of the Karnáli river, and ninety miles east-south-east from Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $81^{\circ} 8'$.

KAHUTA.—Tahsíl in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; between lat. $33^{\circ} 19'$ — $33^{\circ} 47'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 18'$ — $73^{\circ} 41'$. Area, 434 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,210.

KAIDALA.—Village (containing ruins of temples) in Túm-kúr district, Mysore; three miles south of Túm-kúr. Lat. $13^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$. Pop. (1871), 534.

KAIKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 834.

KAIL.—Village in Kángra district, Punjab; situate in the Thibetan subdivision of Spiti; 107 miles east by north of Kángra. Lat. $32^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

KAILAS.—See KUNLUS.

KAILASHAHR.—Village (in subdivision of same name) in Hill Tipperah State, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19' 10''$, long. $92^{\circ} 2' 15''$. Pop. of subdivision, (1881), 22,238.

KAILASKOTTA.—Town in Jáipur State, Madras; situate seventy-nine miles east by north from Jáipur, and 100 miles west by south from Ganjá. Lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $83^{\circ} 36'$.

KAILAWAN (KAILAUN).—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Khásganj to Meerut, and fifty-three miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

KAI-LENG.—Revenue circle (on the right bank of the Tsittoung) in Toung-gnú district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2683.

KAILI.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the route from Chanár to Dinápur, situate twenty-one miles north-east of the former, 125 south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 13'$.

KAILIA.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 12,042.

KAILWARA.—Tháná in Lalitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9025.

KAIM.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; 171 miles east-south-east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 11'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

KAIMAHERA.—Village in Kheri district, Oudh, on the road from Lakhimpur to Sháhjahánpur.

KAIMGANJ.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Farrukhábad district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 23' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 10,443. Area of tahsil, 373 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 167,156. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 64,306.

KAIMUR.—A mountain range in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; Rewah State, Central India Agency; and Sháhábád district, Bengal. It extends south-west from about lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. 82° , for about seventy or eighty miles, and divides the valley of the Tons from that of the Son. It has in one part an elevation probably exceeding 2000 feet above the sea. This range is a section of the Vindhya Mountains.

KAINITA.—Village in Mánpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Etáwah, and forty-two miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

KAIPU.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; over a lofty range of mountains dividing the valley of the Taglakhar river from that of the Hocho. Elevation above the sea, 13,456 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$.

KAIRA (KHEDA).—District in Guzerat, Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 26'$ — $23^{\circ} 6'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 33'$ — $73^{\circ} 21'$. Area, 1608 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 804,800. Bounded on the north by Ahmedábád district, and Baroda and Bálásinor States; on the west by Ahmedábád district and Cambay State; and on the south and east by the river Mahi. The chief rivers are the Mahi, the Sábarmati, and the Khári. The chief town is Kaira (the capital). The district, which is traversed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, is administered by a Collector and staff.

KAIRA (KHEDA).—Capital of Kaira district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 44' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 12,640.

KAIRALU.—Town in Baroda State; on the route from Nímach to Dísa; 219 miles west of former, forty-one south-east of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $72^{\circ} 39'$.

KAIRANA.—Town and municipality (in pargana of same name) in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 23' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 18,374. Pop. of pargana (1881), 40,262.

KAIRAUTI.—Tháná in Jalpaiguri district, Bengal. Area, 259 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 32,453.

KAIRIM.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam; it extends from lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$ — $25^{\circ} 58'$, and from long. $91^{\circ} 48'$ — $92^{\circ} 11'$; it is fifty-eight miles in length from north to south, and thirteen in breadth.

KAIRNAH.—Town in Morbhanj State, Orissa; Bengal; 153 miles west by south from Calcutta, and 117 miles north from Cuttack. Lat. $22^{\circ} 9'$, long. $86^{\circ} 5'$.

KAISAPUR.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Etáwah, and twenty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

KAISARAVALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 104.

KAISARGANJ.—Tahsíl in Bahraich district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 295,975. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 104,800.

KAISAR-JO-TANDO.—Village in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; nine miles south-west of Haidarábád. Pop. (1872), 1815.

KAISLA (KESLA).—Town in Betúl district, Central Provinces; on the route from Hoshangábád to Betúl, forty-two miles north of the latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

KAISUMPETT.—Town in Haidarábád State; thirty-two miles south-south-west from Haidarábád, and eighty miles north-north-east from Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

KAITANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 58.

KAITHA (KITHA).—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Jabalpur, fifty-two miles south of the former, 217 north of the latter. It is situate on the small river Bearma. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1872), 1348.

KAITHAL.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) on the bank of a lake in Karnál district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 48' 7''$, long. $76^{\circ} 26' 26''$. Pop. (1881), 14,754. Area of tahsíl, 1106 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 204,734.

KAITHAN.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5031.

KAITHAULA.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; seventy miles south-east of Lucknow, forty south-west of Sultánpur cantonment. It is situate on the right bank of the river Sáí, which nearly surrounds the town by its windings. Lat. 26° , long. $81^{\circ} 37'$.

KAITI.—Village in the Nilgiri Hills, Madras; three miles from Utákamand. Lat. $11^{\circ} 22' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 46' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 960.

KAITI.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, just above the confluence of the Gumtí, 645 miles north-west of Calcutta by water, twenty-four north-east of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 13'$.

KAITI.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, 662 miles north-west of Calcutta by water, seven miles north-east of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 12'$.

KAITRI.—Village and fort in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Agra to Gwalior fort, thirty-eight miles south of former, thirty-one north-west of latter. It is situate on the south or right side of the river Chambal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

KAIUNGIAM.—Town in Kashmir State, Punjab; situate 190 miles east by south from Srínagar, and 159 miles north-east from Kángra. Lat. $33^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

KAJINAD.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situate fifty-three miles south from Coimbatore, and sixty-three miles east-north-east from Cochin. Lat. $10^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

KAJUA.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to the town of Fatehpur, and twenty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

KAJUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 81.

KAJURI.—State in the Central India Agency.

KAKA.—Town in Nepál State; situate under the mountain Dhaulágiri, and 169 miles north-west by west from Khatmandu. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8'$, long. $83^{\circ} 4'$.

KAKADU.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Cawnpore, and five miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

KAKAIR (KORKAIR).—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; on the Mahánadi, in lat. $20^{\circ} 15'$, long. $81^{\circ} 33'$; 170 miles south-east of Nágpur.

KAKAJA.—Town in Udáipur State, Bengal; distant north-east from Udáipur thirty-five miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 58'$, long. $83^{\circ} 49'$.

KAKAR.—Town on the right bank of the Western Nára (in taluk of same name), in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $67^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1872), 702. Area of taluk, 602 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 46,443.

KAKARA.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, fourteen miles above the city of Allahábád by the course of the river. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 49'$.

KAKARBAI.—Village in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 1709. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 14,347.

KAKHUNDKI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; eighty-nine miles north-east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 37'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37'$.

KAKINADA.—See COCANADA.

KAKITA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; forty-eight miles west-south-west of Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 44'$.

KAKORH.—See KUKKOR.

KAKORI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Lucknow district, Oudh; nine miles due west of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51' 55''$, long. $80^{\circ} 49' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 7462. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes within a mile of the town. Area of pargana, 60 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 30,535.

KAKRAJIT.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; seventy-eight miles south-west by west of Calcutta. Lat. $21^{\circ} 58'$, long. $87^{\circ} 22'$.

KAKRALA.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situate on the route from the cantonment of Algarh to that of Etáwah, and thirty-eight miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

KAKRALA.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Budáun to Farrukhábád, eleven miles south-south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 5810. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 31,566.

KAKRAUL.—Village in Darbhanga district, Bengal; twelve miles north of Darbhanga. Pop. (1872), 2440.

KAKRUMPILLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate twenty miles south-east from the right bank of the Godávári river, and ninety-six miles north from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

KAKRUTI (KURITI).—Village in Panna State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; on the route from Bánda to Jabalpur, sixty-four miles south of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

KAKSA.—Village and station on branch line of East Indian Railway, Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 27' 10''$, long. $87^{\circ} 30' 12''$. Also tháná. Area, 181 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 38,989.

KAKTI.—Town in Sánгли State, Bombay; nine miles north from Belgaum, and fifty-six miles south-south-east from Kolhápúr. Lat. $15^{\circ} 57'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$.

KAKUBA (KAKUA).—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Gwalior, seven miles south of former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 24,258.

KAKURH.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2997.

KAKWAGIRI.—Village in the Gáro Hills, Assam.

KAKWAN.—Tháná in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 28,855.

KALABAGH.—Town and municipality on the right bank of the Indus, in Bannu district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 57' 57''$, long. $71^{\circ} 35' 37''$. Pop. (1881), 6056. The town derives its importance from the salt mines in its proximity.

KA-LA-BE.—Revenue circle, Amherst district, British Burma. Area, 4674 acres. Pop. (1876), 2890.

KALADEVARAHOSUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

KALADGI.—District in Bombay; between lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$ — $17^{\circ} 27'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 31'$ — $76^{\circ} 31'$. Area, 5757 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 638,493. Bounded on the north by the river Bhima, separating it from Sholápúr district and Akalkot State; on the east and south-east by Haidarábád State; on the south by Málprabha river, dividing it from Dhárwár district, and Rámdrug State; and on the west by Mudhol, Jámkhánda, and Jath States. The chief rivers are the Kistna, the Bhima, the Sena, and the Don. The chief town is Kaládgi (the capital). The district, which is traversed by the Western Deccan Railway, is administered by a Collector and five assistants.

KALADGI.—Town and municipality in Kaládgi district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 7024. It is the capital of the district.

KALAHANDI.—See KAROND.

KALAHASTI (KALASTRI).—State in North Arcot and Nellore district, Madras; paying a rent of £19,000 a year to the British Government. Area, 1127 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 231,527.

KALAHASTI (KALASTRI).—Town (in State of same name) on the Swarnamukki, in North Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 45' 2''$, long. $79^{\circ} 44' 29''$. Pop. (1881), 9935.

KALAI.—Port in Tanna district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 6'$.

KALAISUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the right bank of the Godávári, 139 miles north-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.

KALAKAD.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 7281.

KALA KANDUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 227.

KALAKERI NIDAGANE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 258.

KALA KUSI.—River of Purniah district, Bengal; flowing into the Ganges in lat. $25^{\circ} 16' 45''$, long. $87^{\circ} 43' 30''$.

KALALPUR.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Rávi, forty-three miles north-east by north of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $71^{\circ} 58'$.

KALALPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradábád, and six miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

KALAMB.—Town in Wún district, Berar; containing an underground temple. Lat. $20^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22' 30''$.

KALAN.—Tháná in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,032.

KALANAUR.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 25' 15'$. Pop. (1881), 4692.

KALANAUR.—Town and municipality, on the Kírrán, in Gurdáspur district, Punjab; seventeen miles west of Gurdáspur. Lat. $32^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7371.

KALANG.—Branch of the Brahmaputra river, in Nowgong district, Assam; rising in lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $93^{\circ} 5'$.

KALAN KOT (KALIA KOT, KALA KOT).—Fortress in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; three miles south of Tatta.

KALAPYNDONG KEON.—River of Akyab district, British Burma; taking its rise about lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $92^{\circ} 51'$, and joining the Mayú river about lat. $20^{\circ} 43'$, long. $92^{\circ} 42'$.

KALARUA.—Tháná in Khulná district, Bengal. Area, 89 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,398.

KALARUA.—Town and municipality (on the Betná) in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 42' 35''$, long. $89^{\circ} 7' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 5995.

KALASA.—Village (with temple) in Kádúr district, Mysore; thirty miles west-south-west from Chikmagalúr. Lat. $13^{\circ} 14' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 24' 11''$.

KALASTRI.—See KÁLAHASTI.

KALBHAIRON.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 30,793.

KALEGOUK.—Island off the coast of Amherst district, British Burma. Its length from north to south is six miles, and its breadth one mile. Lat. $15^{\circ} 32'$, long. $97^{\circ} 43'$.

KALE MYO.—Town of Independent Burma; situate on the left bank of the Myithia Khyoung, and 135 miles north-west from Amarapura. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $94^{\circ} 28'$.

KALESAR.—Forest (on the banks of the Jumna) in Umballa district, Punjab. Area, 13,917 acres.

KALGHATGI.—Subdivision of Dhárwár district, Bombay. Area, 279 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 50,769.

KALHARI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Máinpuri, and fourteen miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

KALHATTI.—Village (6700 feet above the level of the sea) in Nilgiri district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 27' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$.

KALI.—See GOGRA.

KALIA.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal. Also tháná. Area, 101 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,947.

KALIABAR.—Village in Nowgong district, Assam.

KALIA-CHAK.—Village (on the Ganges) in Maldah district, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 3' 1''$. Contains a large indigo factory. Also tháná. Area, 197 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 115,692.

KALIAGANJ.—Tháná in Purniah district, Bengal. Area, 626 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 277,059.

KALIAGANJ.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; twenty-seven miles west by south of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $88^{\circ} 13'$.

KALIANA.—Town in Jind State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 3238.

KALIANGANJ.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 122 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 37,206.

KALIANI.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Ságar, twenty-one miles south of former, 181 north-west of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, $78^{\circ} 15'$.

KALIANI.—Town in Haidarábád State; with a fort, formerly of considerable strength, but now ruinous. Distant from the city of Haidarábád, north-west, 106 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 59'$.

KALIANPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Fatehgarh, and seven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 18'$.

KALIANPUR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Allahábád to Fatehpur, and thirty-two miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

KALIANPUR.—Tahsil in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Area, 276 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 119,182. Traversed throughout by the East Indian Railway. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 23,942.

KALIANPUR.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; forty-seven miles north by east of Chaprá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. 85° .

KALIANPUR.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpur, and twenty-eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $72^{\circ} 44'$.

KALIANPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and forty-six miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

KALIANPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; forty miles south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. 88° .

KALIAPUR.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; sixty-six miles north-west by north of Chaprá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $24^{\circ} 10'$.

KALIARI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to the Nepál territory, twenty-six miles east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 39'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

KALI BAORI.—State in the Central India Agency.

KALIBHANJ.—Island in Dhámrá river, Cuttack district, Orissa. Lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$, long. $86^{\circ} 56'$.

KALI BHIL.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; on the route from Betúl to Barwáni, fifty-seven miles west of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$.

KALIDANGA.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on a mountain of the same name, rising from the right bank of the river Gogra, twenty miles south-east of Champáwat. Elevation above the sea, 1115 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$.

KALIGANG.—Village in Maimansinh district, Bengal; 189 miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$, long. $90^{\circ} 29'$.

KALIGANJ.—Town in Khulná district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5554. Also tháná. Area, 259 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 146,130.

KALIGANJ.—Tháná in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Area, 300 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,882.

KALIGANJ.—Municipality, composed of several villages, at the junction of the Jamuná and Kánksiálí, in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 27' 15''$, long. $89^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1872), 3485.

KALIGANJ.—Village, on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, in Rangpur district, Bengal. Also tháná. Area, 264 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 155,607.

KALIGANJ.—Thánás in Nadiyá district, Bengal; having an area respectively of 109 and 141 sq. miles, and a population (1881) of 54,192 and 89,202.

KALIGAON.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated near the left bank of the river Jhelum. Lat. $33^{\circ} 37'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$.

KALIGAON.—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab; at the head of the Lolab valley, and near the source of the river of that name, a small tributary of the Jhelum. It is situate at the southern base of the Green Mountains, bounding the valley of Kashmír on the north-west. Lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 41'$.

KALIGHAT.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; a few miles south of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$. Contains a temple sacred to Kálí, wife of Siva, which is annually visited by devotees from all parts of the district.

KALI KAHAR.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated twenty-three miles from the right bank of the Jhelum, 131 miles north-west by west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 49'$, long. $72^{\circ} 28'$.

KALIKOT.—See CALICUT.

KALI KUMAUN.—See CHAMPÁWAT.

KALI MATH.—Temple in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on a summit sloping westward to the left bank of the river Kosila, and four miles north of Almora. Elevation above the sea, 6301 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

KALIMERE POINT.—A headland, forming the south-eastern extremity of Tanjore district, Madras. Distant fifty miles south of Tranquebar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

KALIMPONG.—Tháná in Dárjiling district, Bengal. Area, 486 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 12,683.

KALI NADI (EAST).—River of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, and Farrukhábád districts, N.W.P.; falling into the Ganges in lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. 80° , after a course of 310 miles.

KALI NADI (WEST).—River of Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar districts, N.W.P.; falls into the Hindan in lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$, after a course of about 70 miles.

KALINDI.—Branch of the Jamuná river, in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; falling into the Ráimangal in lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $89^{\circ} 5' 30''$.

KALINDRI (KALINDI).—Branch of the Kusí river, in Purniah and Maldah districts, Bengal; falls into the Mahánandá at Maldah, in lat. $25^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 10' 15''$.

KALINGA.—An ancient division of India, on the shores of the Bay of Bengal, south of Orissa.

KALINGA.—Town and municipality in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 46' 56''$, long. $88^{\circ} 50' 5''$. Pop. (1872), 15,687.

KALINGAPATAM.—Town at the mouth of the Vamsadhára river, in Ganjám district, Madras; sixteen miles north of Chicacole. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 20''$, long. $84^{\circ} 9' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 4675. Historically the capital of Kalinga.

KALINGIA.—Pass, 2396 feet above the level of the sea, in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6'$, long. $84^{\circ} 30'$.

KALINJAR.—Hill fort in Bándá district, N.W.P.; thirty-three miles south of Bándá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 31' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 3706. A town of vast antiquity and importance, and abounding in antiquarian remains. During the Mutiny of 1857, the fort, though isolated from assistance, was defended throughout all the disturbances. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 32,729.

KALINJERA (KANJRA).—Town in Bánswára State, Rájputána; on the route from Nímach to Baroda, ninety-nine miles south-west of the former, and 139 north-east of the latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 5'$, long. $74^{\circ} 7'$. There are some fine ruins testifying to the former importance of the locality.

KALI OUNG.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; 134 miles south-south-east of Maulmain. Lat. $14^{\circ} 39'$, long. $98^{\circ} 22'$.

KALIPANI.—Spring in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situate on the north-eastern declivity of the great mountain Biáns Rikhi, and on the route from Biáns Pass to Askot, five miles south-west of the pass, forty-five north-east of Askot, and in lat. $30^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$. The spring is resorted to for ritual ablutions and other religious practices, by pilgrims on their route to Mánásarovára.

KALIRAWUN.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Bhatnair, and twenty-eight miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 35'$.

KALISARAI.—Village in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; on the route from Attock to Ráwal Pindi, and thirty-nine miles south-east of the former place. It is situate on the river Káli, a tributary of the Haro. Lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$.

KALI SIND.—River of Jhaláwár and Kotah States, Rájputána, and Gwalior State, Central India Agency; rising in lat. $22^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 19'$, it passes through the Mokundarra range, and falls into the Chambal. The Ludkunda, Parwan, Ahu, and Amjar are its chief tributaries. Length, 225 miles.

KALJANI.—River of Bhután State, and Jalpáiguri district, Kuch Behar State, and Rangpur district, Bengal; it falls into the Ráidhak.

KALKA.—Village in Simla district, Punjab; thirty-seven miles from Umballa, and forty-one from Simla. Lat. $30^{\circ} 50' 21''$, long. $76^{\circ} 58' 57''$.

KALKAPOR.—Town in Bír bhúm district, Bengal; 148 miles north by west of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$, long. $87^{\circ} 50'$.

KALKAUD.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; sixteen miles south-west from Tinneveli, forty miles east of Trivandrum. Lat. $8^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

KALLACH.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 163 miles north by east from Kángra, and 116 miles east by north from Srinagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 57'$.

KALLADAKURCHI.—Town on a branch of the Támrapúrni, in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 40' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 30' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 10,936.

KALLA KALLE.—Village in Bákarganj district, Bengal; 100 miles east by north of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $89^{\circ} 59'$.

KALLALE.—Village in Mysore district, Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1871), 2306.

KALLALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 270.

KALLAR.—Town in Jind State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2155.

KALLAR.—Village in Níl gíri district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$, long. $70^{\circ} 56'$.

KALLATTUMADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 218.

KALLIAUD.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; on the route from Cannanore to Seringapatam, twenty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $12^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

KALLIGAL.—See COLLEGAL.

KALLUKKAMURI.—Town in Travancore State; 120 miles west by north from Madura, and 131 miles south-east by south from Cannanore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$.

KALLWA.—Town in Karnúl district, Madras; nineteen miles south-east of Karnúl, ninety north-west of Cuddapah. Lat. $51^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

KALMESHWAR.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 5318.

KALNA.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 13' 20''$, long. $88^{\circ} 24' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 10,463. An important river-mart on the right bank of the Bhá gí rathí. There are some temples and fine buildings, including the Mahárájá of Bardwán's palace. Area of subdivision, 432 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 237,607. Also tháná. Area, 144 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 92,484.

KALNA.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; thirty-two miles east of Jessor. Lat. $23^{\circ} 13'$, long. $89^{\circ} 42'$.

KALNI.—River in Sylhet district, Assam; a branch of the Surmá, falling into the Meghná.

KALOL.—Subdivision of Panch Mahál district, Bombay. Area, 415 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,522.

KALOL.—District in Kadi division, Baroda State. Area, 288 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 89,079.

KALOLA.—Town in Baroda State. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. (1881), 5859.

KALORI.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. 28° , long. $76^{\circ} 7'$.

KALPAHAR.—Tahsíl in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 125,578.

KALPANI.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces; on the route from Jabalpur to Nágpur, forty-one miles south-east by south of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 23'$.

KALPANI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Ghághát river, thirty miles north-west of Rangpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. 89° .

KALPATI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; thirty-eight miles south of Coimbatore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$.

KALPI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 47' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 14,306. Formerly a place of very great importance, as indicated by the tombs and ruins with which the city and its outskirts abound; the most interesting of them is the Tomb of the Eighty-four Domes. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 82,003. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 23,977.

KALPI.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situate on the Húglí river, forty-eight miles below Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 4'$, long. $88^{\circ} 18'$. Also tháná. Area, 110 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 90,319.

KALRAYAN.—Hills in Salem district, Madras; between lat. $11^{\circ} 38'$ — $11^{\circ} 52'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 31' 30''$ — $78^{\circ} 46'$, from 3000 to 4000 feet high. Pop. (1871), 5992.

KALRI.—A canal, or watercourse, connected with the Indus, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; it parts from the right side of the Indus three miles due east of Tatta, and in lat. $24^{\circ} 46'$, long. $68^{\circ} 2'$. It holds a course almost due west, and, under the name of the Gháro Creek, falls into the Arabian Sea.

KALSAKARRI.—Town in Bákarganj district, Bengal; 137 miles east by south of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 17'$, long. $90^{\circ} 30'$.

KALSAMRI.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; 241 miles west by north of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 50'$.

KALSI.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; near the confluence of the Tons and Jumna rivers. A place of considerable antiquity. Lat. $30^{\circ} 32' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 53' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 854. Area of tahsíl, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 45,117. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 43,790.

KALSIA.—Cis-Sutlej State in the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$ — $30^{\circ} 25'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 21'$ — $77^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 178 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,708. The chief maintains a force of fifty cavalry, 260 infantry, three guns, and eight artillerymen.

KALU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the left bank of the river Luni, and sixty-two miles east from Jodhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 7'$.

KALU.—River in Gáro Hills district, Assam; rising in lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $90^{\circ} 22'$, and falling into the Brahmaputra.

KALUMBE (KALUMAR).—Mountain peak in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; 2544 feet high. Lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

KALUNGA.—See NALÁPÁNÍ.

KALUNJAR.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; fifty-four miles north-east by east of Dinápur. Lat. 26° , long. $85^{\circ} 51'$.

KALUPÓL.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 79 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 39,396.

KALUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 127.

KALUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate 139 miles east from Haidarábád, and fifty-two miles north-west from Ellore. Lat. $17^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$.

KALUR.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated three miles from the left bank of the Indus, 131 miles south by west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 17'$.

KALUR.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus, ninety-two miles south by west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 44'$, long. $71^{\circ} 20'$.

KALVENTURA ISLANDS.—Islands off the coast of Arakán, British Burma, consisting of two divisions. The centre of these groups is about lat. $16^{\circ} 53'$, long. $94^{\circ} 20'$.

KALWAN.—Subdivision of Násik district, Bombay. Area, 554 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 58,486.

KA-LWI.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Area, 2675 acres. Pop. (1876), 3255.

KALYAN.—Town, municipality, and port (in subdivision of same name), in Tanna district, Bombay; at the junction of the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; thirty-three miles north-east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1872), 12,804. Area of subdivision, 278 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 77,988.

KALYAN-DRUG.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; six miles west of the route from Madras to Bellary, forty-one miles south of the latter. Lat. $14^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

KALYANMAL.—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Aurangábád pargana in Sítápur, from which it is separated by the Gumti river, on the east by Gundwá pargana, and on the south and west by Sandilá pargana. Area, 63 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 28,572.

KALZUR.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; twenty-six miles north-west from Nágpur, and eighty-six miles east by south from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$.

KAMA (KAMAN).—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Muttra to Firozpur, thirty-nine miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$.

KA-MA.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 36 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2581.

KA-MA.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3319.

KA-MA.—Town (in township of same name) in Thayet district, in British Burma; on the right bank of the Irawadi. Lat. $19^{\circ} 1'$, long. $95^{\circ} 10'$. Area of township, 575 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 30,363.

KAMADHIA.—State of Káthiáwár, Bombay.

KA-MA-KE.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2112.

KAMAKHYA.—Hill in Kámráp district, Assam. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $91^{\circ} 45'$. On the summit there is a temple to a Goddess of Love which is much frequented by devotees.

KAMAKHYA.—Range of mountains in Nowgong district, Assam, containing a temple to the goddess Durgá.

KAMALAPURAM.—Town, with ruins of temples, in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 5145.

KAMALAPURI.—Village in Karnúl district, Madras. There is a tradition that snake bites in this region are harmless.

KAMALGANJ.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Fatehgarh, and seven miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1881), 2898. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 58,273.

KAMALGARH.—Forts in Mandi State, Punjab; near the left or south bank of the Beas. They are constructed partly out of the natural rock and partly of masonry. The principal stronghold among them is an isolated rock, with precipitous sides, rising about 150 feet above the other peaks, about 1500 feet above the Beas, and having an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea. This range of forts is situated on the summit of a mountain about eight miles long and five broad, surrounded by deep ravines, with precipitous sides, 80, 100, or 150 feet high. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$.

KAMALIA.—See KOT KAMALIA.

KAMALPUR.—State in Central India Agency. The chief is one of the guaranteed Girásíás.

KAMALPUR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Paying a yearly tribute of £77 to the British Government. The capital of the same name is in lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. 72° .

KAMALPUR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Chanár to Dinápur, thirty-six miles north-east of the former, 110 south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $83^{\circ} 27'$.

KAMALPUR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the road from Allahábád to Fatehpur, thirty-eight miles south-east of the latter town. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.

KAMAN.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 13,199.

KAMAPURAM.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; distant from Quilon thirty miles. Lat. $9^{\circ} 18'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

KAMAR.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3771.

KAMAR.—Village in Bannu district, Punjab; situated seventeen miles from the right bank of the Indus, eighty-seven miles south-south-west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 53'$, long. $71^{\circ} 3'$.

KAMARGANJ.—Village in Bhágalpúr district, Bengal; on the route from Bhágalpur to Monghyr, twenty miles west of former, fifteen south-east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $86^{\circ} 40'$.

KAMARJANI.—Village on the right bank of the Manás river, in Rangpur district, Bengal.

KAMARUDDINNAGAR.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; in the marsh of the Ganges, and on the left bank of its channel. It is a remarkable and important locality, being one of the very few points at which the Ganges is fordable after leaving the mountains. Kamaruddinnagar is twenty-four miles east of Meerut, fifty-five miles north-west of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 4850.

KAMASAN.—Tahsíl on the south bank of the Jumna, in Bándá district, N.W.P. Area, 348 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,238. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 34,649.

KAMATAPUR.—Ancient city, near the right bank of the Dharlá river, in Kuch Behar State, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 22' 15''$. A town of considerable antiquity and former importance.

KAMBACHO.—Town in Nepál State; near the left bank of the Kumbachen river, and fifty-one miles north-west by north from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $87^{\circ} 52'$.

KAM-BAI.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Bassein river, in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 29 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2353.

KAMBAM.—See CUMBUM.

KAMBAR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $68^{\circ} 2' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 6133. Area of taluk, 943 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 73,329.

KAMBHAM.—See CUMBUM.

KAMBUA.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Shikárpur to Lárkhána, and eight miles south-west of the former place. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $68^{\circ} 34'$.

KAMGAUM.—See KHÁMGÁON.

KAMLA.—River of Nepál State, and Darbhanga district, Bengal; falling into the Chhota Bágmatí.

KAMNA.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; eighty-eight miles north-east of Dinápur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $86^{\circ} 16'$.

KAMONA.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; near the right bank of the East Káli Nadi, sixty-four miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

KAMPIL.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2531. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 69,255. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,435.

KAMPLI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situate on the Tunga-bhadra river. Lat. $15^{\circ} 24' 40''$, long. $76^{\circ} 38' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 9610.

KAMPTA RAJAULA.—See KÁMPTA RAJAULA.

KAMPTHA.—Chiefship in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 271 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,816.

KAMPTÍ.—See KÁMTHI.

KAMRA.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; 134 miles north of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $88^{\circ} 10'$.

KAMREJ.—District in Nausári division, Baroda State. Area, 107 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 25,967.

KAMROIJ.—Town in Wasrávi State, Bombay; on the left bank of the Tápti, and thirteen miles north-east from Surat. Lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $73^{\circ} 2'$.

KAMRUP.—District in Assam; between lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$ — $26^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $90^{\circ} 40'$ — $92^{\circ} 2'$. Bounded by the Bhután Mountains on the north, and the Khási Hills on the south. Area, 3631 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 644,960. The chief river is the Brahmaputra, with several feeders. The chief hills are the Bhután Mountains. The chief town is Gauhátí (the capital). The district is traversed for a distance of 96 miles by the Assam Trunk Road.

KAMSOLI MOTI.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £13 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

KAMSOLI NANI.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £12 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

KAMTAOL.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; thirty miles north-east by north of Dinápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $85^{\circ} 23'$.

KAMTA RAJAULA.—State of Bundelkhand, in the Central India Agency. Area, 4 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1543. The town is considered sacred by the Hindus, who frequent it as a place of pilgrimage.

KAMTARANALA.—Forest along an affluent of the Jonk river in Raipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 25 sq. miles.

KAMTHA.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 503 sq. miles.

KAMTHA.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1878), 2661.

KAMTHI.—Town and military station in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 13' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 50,987. Situated on the Kanhán river.

KAMTHI (KAMPTI).—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 9828.

KAMURI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; forty miles south-south-east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

KA-MYAW-KENG—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Area, 12 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2280.

KA-MYIT.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3488.

KAN (KAND).—River of Indore State, Central India Agency; rises on the north side of the Vindhyan range, eight miles east of the British cantonment of Mhow, about lat. $22^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 51'$. It takes a northerly course, and, flowing through a very fertile country by the city of Indore, is joined by the Saraswatí; it then takes a north-easterly direction for about nineteen miles, and falls into the river Ghatti, its total length being forty-five miles.

KANA DAMODAR.—Branch of the Dámodar river, in Húglí district, Bengal.

KANADKHAID.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the left bank of the Dudna river, 158 miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$.

KANAGALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 92.

KANAHPARA.—Town in Tributary States of Orissa. Pop. (1881), 5543.

KANAIGIRI.—See KANYAGIRI.

KAN-AING.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 18 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4068.

KANAKPUR.—Town in Sylhet district, Assam; thirty-six miles east-south-east of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $92^{\circ} 22'$.

KANAMAU.—Town in Raí Bareli district, Oudh; forty-eight miles south from Lucknow, and thirty-nine miles south-east from Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.

KANA-NADI.—Branch of the Dámodar river in Húglí district, Bengal, from which it branches off near Bardwán.

KANANDAGUDI.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1871), 2840. Mission Station for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

KANANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 725.

KANANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 20.

KANAR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situate on the left bank of the Āsan river, and thirty-six miles west-south-west from Gwalior. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

KANARA (NORTH).—District of Bombay; between lat. $13^{\circ} 52'$ — $15^{\circ} 31'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 10'$ — $75^{\circ} 7'$. Area, 3910 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 421,840. Bounded on the north by Belgaum district; on the east by Dhárwār district and Mysore State; on the south by South Kánara district, Madras; on the west by the Arabian Sea; and on the north-west by Goa, Portuguese settlement. The chief mountains are the Sahyadri range. The chief rivers are the Wardhá, a tributary of the Tungabhadra, the Káli, the Gangáwali, the Tadri, and the Shiráwati. The chief towns are Kárwār (the capital), Kumpta, and Ankola; these towns are also sea-ports. Until 1861 North Kánara was included within the Madras Presidency. It is traversed by the Southern Marhattá Railway. The administration is in the hands of a Collector and four Assistants.

KANARA (SOUTH).—District in Madras; between lat. $14^{\circ} 31'$ — $15^{\circ} 31'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 1'$ — $75^{\circ} 2'$. Bounded on the north by North Kánara district; on the south by Malabar; on the east by Mysore State and Coorg; and on the west by the Indian Ocean. Area, 3902 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 959,514. The Western Gháts are the chief mountain range. The chief rivers are the Vetráwati, the Gulpúr, the Gongoli, and the Chendragiri. The chief towns are Mangalore (the capital), Mulki, Udipi, Kárkal and Bantwál. The administration is in the hands of a Collector and staff.

KANARAK.—Town in Purí district, Bengal. Distance from Purí north-west nineteen miles; Cuttack, south, forty-three; Calcutta, south-west, 235. Lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$, long. $86^{\circ} 10'$. Five or six miles south from Kanarak are the remains of the celebrated temple of the sun, popularly denominated by the British the Black Pagoda.

KANARAK.—Temple in ruins in Purí district, Orissa; nineteen miles north-west of Purí. Lat. $19^{\circ} 53' 25''$, long. $86^{\circ} 8' 16''$. The temple, which is upwards of 600 years old, is one of the finest relics of Sun worship in India.

KANARALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 45.

KANASIR.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Balmer, and sixty miles north of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $71^{\circ} 45'$.

KANAUHI.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Delhi, and thirteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

KANAUHI.—Village in Patíála State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and fifty-six miles south of the latter town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1056 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 11'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

KANAUJ.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situate on the Káli Nadi, near its confluence with the Ganges. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 16,646. One of the most ancient cities in India, formerly a place of great splendour, having been a capital during several centuries of Aryan civilization. Area of tahsíl, 209 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 114,912.

KAN-BAING.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2433.

KANCHANJANGA.—Mountain peak, between Nepál and Sikkim States, in the Eastern Himálayas. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42' 5''$, long. $88^{\circ} 11' 26''$. 28,176, feet high.

KANCHANJHAU.—Mountain range of the Himálayas, in Sikkim State, Bengal.

KANCHANPUR (CHANDPUR).—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Kálpi, and twenty-nine miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

KANCHANPUR.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; on the route from Sohágpur to Nágpur, thirty miles south of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26'$.

KANCHARAPARA.—Village and station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; twenty-eight miles from Calcutta.

KANCHIVARAM.—See CONJEVERAM.

KANDA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situate on the right bank of the Jhelum river, and 130 miles east from Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 44'$.

KANDA.—Village in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. $30^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

KANDA.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; thirty-eight miles east by north of Srínagar. Lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 27'$.

KANDAHAR.—City in Afghánistán, and capital of Kandahár province; between the Argandáb and Tarnak rivers, eighty-nine miles south-west of Khelát-i-Ghilzái, 233 miles south-west of Ghazní, 318 south-west of Kábul, and 380 south-east of Herát. Pop. from 50,000 to 80,000. Lat. $31^{\circ} 37'$, long. $65^{\circ} 30'$. During the Afghan war (1878–9) Kandahár was occupied by the British, but it has since been evacuated. It is a place of considerable strength, surrounded by a wall of dried mud, and has played an important part in the history of the East.

KANDAL GHATI.—Pass in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; over a ridge rising above the right bank of the Bhágirathi. Elevation above the sea, 11,893 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

KANDANAKOLLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 163.

KANDANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 361.

KANDAPUR.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; fifty-five miles west of Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 38'$, long. $74^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1871), 2545. Formerly of considerable importance.

KANDEYAN.—Town in Mysore State; distant north-west from Seringapatam 101 miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$.

KANDHLA.—Town and municipality (in pargana of same name) in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 18' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 19' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 11,109. Pop. of pargana, 66,869.

KANDH-MALS.—Part of Bod State, Orissa, Bengal. The people are a wild primitive race, and British rule is confined to little more than an attempt to keep order and prevent oppression.

KANDI (JAMU KANDI).—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 58'$, long. $88^{\circ} 5' 1''$. Pop. (1881), 10,661. Noteworthy as having been founded by

Gangá Govind Sinh, the *bania* of Warren Hastings. Area of subdivision, 389 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 223,958. Also tháná. Area, 137 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 90,320.

KANDI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Cawnpore, and forty-three miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

KANDIARO.—Village on the Nasrát Canal (in taluk of same name) in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$, long. $68^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1872), 2558. Area of taluk, 315 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 47,768.

KANDIAWAN.—Town on the left bank of the Ganges, in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; twenty-two miles from Rái Bareli, and six from Mánikpur. Pop. (1869), 3632.

KANDILI.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Pop. (1870), about 5000.

KANDKUT.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; 246 miles north-west by west of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. $85^{\circ} 7'$.

KANDRAPUR.—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 58,327.

KANDUKUR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 12' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 6601.

KANER.—State of South Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £19 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

KANGAL.—A petty fort in Theog State, Punjab; on a small feeder of the Sutlej, situate two miles from the left bank of that river. Elevation above the sea, 6311 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

KANGAN.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 161 miles east from Attock, and 106 miles north from Jammu. Lat. $34^{\circ} 17'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$.

KANGAON.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situate five miles from the left bank of the Wardhá river, and fifty-four miles south-west from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

KAN-GAW.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 11 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2728.

KANGAYAM (KONGIUM, KONGU).—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1871), 6553.

KANGCHANG.—See KÁNCHANJANGÁ.

KANGLA.—Town in Nepál State; situate on the left bank of the Dud Kusi river, and seventy-six miles east by south from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $86^{\circ} 30'$.

KANGRA.—District in Jalandhar division, Punjab; between lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$ — 33° , and long. $75^{\circ} 39'$ — $78^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 9069 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 730,845. Bounded on the south-west by Hoshiárpur district; on the north-west by Gurdáspur district and Chamba State; on the north-east by the Himálayan chain, separating it from Thibet and the Chinese Empire; and on the south-east by Bashahr, Mandi, and Biláspur States. The chief rivers are the Beas, the Spiti, the Chenáb and Rávi. The mountains are the Himálayas. The chief towns are Kángra, Sujanpur Tira, Haripur and Núrpur. The district, which has several lines of communication, is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and Staff.

KANGRA.—Town, municipality in, and capital of, Kángra district, Punjab (situated in tahsil of same name). Lat. $32^{\circ} 5' 14''$, long. $76^{\circ} 17' 46''$. Pop. (1881), 5387. In former times considered impregnable.

It contains the famous temple of Devi, one of the richest shrines in the kingdom. Area of tahsil, 1065 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 218,588.

KANGRA.—Peak in Sírmúr State, Punjab; a summit of the mountains between the Giri and Tons, and nearly equidistant, or about three miles from each river. Elevation above the sea, 6600 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

KANGRA PROPER.—Subdivision of Kángra district, Punjab, with administrative headquarters at Dharmsála.

KANGRAULI.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; distance south-east from Gorakhpur, fifty-five miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $84^{\circ} 2'$.

KANGUNDI.—State in North Arcot district, Madras; between lat. $13^{\circ} 35'$ — $13^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 16'$ — $78^{\circ} 35'$. Area, about 333 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 51,916. Pays a revenue of £2300 a year to the British Government.

KANGYAM.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; 158 miles east-south-east of Cannanore. Lat. 11° , long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

KAN-GYI-DOUNG.—Town on the right bank of the Dága river in Bassein district, British Burma. Lat. $16^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $64^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1876), 2351.

KANHAN.—River of Chhindwára, Nágpur, and Bhandára districts, Central Provinces; rising in the Sátpura Mountains, about lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$. Holding a tortuous course, but generally south-easterly, for about 130 miles, it receives on its left side, in lat. $21^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$, the Panch, flowing from the north. The joint stream, from the confluence, continues to hold a south-easterly course of about forty-five miles, passing by the cantonment at Kámthí, and falls into the Wain-gangá on the right side, in lat. $21^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

KANHARGAON.—Chiefship in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 2 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 22.

KANHAUR.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5251.

KANHERI.—Hill in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; eighteen miles south-east of Bhandára.

KANHOLI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2155.

KANHUR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; twenty-four miles west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$.

KANIKA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 104 miles north-north-east from Kángra, and 113 miles east-south-east from Srinagar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

KANIMYO.—Town of Independent Burma; situate on the right bank of the Khyendwen river, and eighty miles west-north-west from Ava. Lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $94^{\circ} 59'$.

KANINA.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Long. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22'$.

KANIRI.—Town in Akola district, Berar; situate fifty-eight miles south-west of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 39'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$.

KANIWARA.—Town in Seoní district, Central Provinces; on the route from Jabalpur to Seoní, eighteen miles east-north-east of the latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 9'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

KANJAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 78.

KANJARAPALLI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 4' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 35' 20''$. Pop. (1871), about 2000.

KANJARDA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £13 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

KANJIA.—Town in Ságar district, Central Provinces. Lat. $24^{\circ} 23' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$. A town of considerable antiquity.

KANJIKOVIL.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 5300.

KANJOLE.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; 161 miles north by west of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$, long. $87^{\circ} 50'$.

KANKA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Muttra, and fourteen miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

KANKANHALLI.—Town and municipality on the right bank of the Arkavati river (in taluk of same name), in Bangalore district, Mysore State; thirty-six miles south of Bangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 32' 50''$, long. $77^{\circ} 27' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 4671. Area of taluk, 401 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 73,515.

KANKAR.—Town in Bhután State; situate on the left bank of the Manás river, and sixty-five miles north-north-east from Goálpára. Lat. 27° , long. $91^{\circ} 9'$.

KANKAR KHERA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2491. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 20,861.

KANKER.—State in Raipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 639 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,610. The Chief maintains a force of 4 elephants, 12 horses, 1 camel, and 105 foot soldiers. The capital (Kánker) has a pop. (1881) of 2021.

KANKHAL.—Town on the west bank of the Ganges, in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; distant from Saháranpur thirty-eight miles east, from Rúrki sixteen miles north-east, from Hárdwár one mile south. Lat. $29^{\circ} 55' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. (1881), 5838. The temple of Daksheswara is near this town.

KANKINA.—Village on the Tístá river, in Rangpur district, Bengal.

KANKJARA.—Town in Goálpára district, Assam; fifteen miles from the right or northern bank of the river Bráhmaputra, twenty-nine miles north-west of Goálpára. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $90^{\circ} 17'$.

KANKRAULI.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nímach to Dísa, seventy-nine miles north-west of former, 171 north-east of latter. It is situate at the south extremity of a considerable lake. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 56'$.

KANKREJ (TARA).—State in Guzerat, Bombay; bounded on the north by Pálanpur State, south by Rádhanpur State, east by Baroda State, and west by Terwára and Diodár States. Pays a yearly tribute of £513 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 507 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 37,771.

KANKSIALI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £8 to the British Government, and £3 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KANKSIALI.—Branch of Jumna river, in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal.

KANKUPPA.—Taluk in Chitaldrug district, Mysore. Area, 365 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 40,311.

KANLAI.—Town of Independent Burma; forty-eight miles south-east by east from Ava, and 212 miles north-north-east from Prome. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $96^{\circ} 39'$.

KANNEH.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the left bank of the Jhelum river, and 110 miles east from Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 8'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

KAN-NI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 237 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2620.

KAN-NI.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Tsittoung, in Toung-gnú district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4684.

KANNUR.—See CANNANORE.

KANOD.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; north-east of the city of Jáisalmír. It is situate at the southern border of an extensive lake of salt water, stretching in the rains to the north about fifteen miles, with a breadth of about eight, but nearly dry in the hot weather. The lake, when full, is discharged on its eastern side by a stream, which, flowing about thirty miles in an easterly direction, is lost in the sands of Jodhpur State. Kanod is in lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $71^{\circ} 5'$.

KANODA.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay. Area, $3\frac{3}{4}$ sq. miles. Pays a yearly tribute of £160 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

KANOJE.—See KANAUI.

KAN-OUNG.—Revenue circle on the bank of the Irawadi, in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 10,542.

KAN-OUNG.—Township in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 36,336.

KAN-OUNG.—Town on the right bank of the Irawadi, in Henzada district, British Burma. Lat. $18^{\circ} 11' 50''$, long. $85^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1877), 3315.

KANPUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; thirty-one miles south-east of Alígarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

KANPUR (KANHPUR).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasirábád to Dísa, and 159 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

KANPUR ISWARIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £23 to the British Government, and £11 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KAN-RWA.—Revenue circle, Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 41 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3657.

KANSAT.—Village on the Ganges in Maldah district, Bengal. A fair is held every spring for two days, when upwards of 10,000 Hindus bathe in the sacred stream.

KANSBANS.—River in Balasor district, Orissa; entering the sea in lat. $21^{\circ} 12' 25''$, and long. $86^{\circ} 52' 10''$.

KANT.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehgarh to Sháhjahánpur, and ten miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 49' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 5006. Pop. of pargana (1881), 62,068. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 50,743.

KANTAI.—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; eight miles from Muzaffarpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $85^{\circ} 20' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5627.

KANTAL.—See BUL TUL.

KANTAL.—Mountain in Kashmír State, Punjab; south of the Bultul Pass. Through this pass lies one of the principal routes from Kashmír to Ladakh and Baltistán. Its crest forms a division between the basin of the Indus and that of the Jhelum; the Dras river, which rises here, flows northwards to the former river, and the Sind, in a south-west direction, to the Jhelum. The elevation of this pass is 10,500 feet. Lat. $34^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

KANTALBARI.—Town in Bhután State; distant north from Rangpur sixty-three miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $89^{\circ} 9'$.

KANTANAGAR.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; on the left bank of an offset from the Ganges, thirty miles south from the town of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $87^{\circ} 28'$.

KANTEBASAVANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 20.

KANTELI.—See MADANPUR.

KANTH.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6936.

KANTHA.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; eighteen miles east of Unao. Pop. (1869), 3734. This ancient town is the scene of two annual fairs, attended by from 2000 to 5000 persons.

KAN-THA.—See TOUNG-GNYO.

KANTHALPARA.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. A fair is held annually at this spot, which is noted as a place of Sanskrit learning.

KANTHI.—See CONTAI.

KANTHUA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, 865 miles by way of the river from Calcutta, thirty-four miles south-east by land from the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.

KANTI (KANTHI).—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Narnúl, and fourteen miles east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23'$.

KANTI (KANTHI).—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Rewah, and sixteen miles south of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $81^{\circ} 51'$.

KANTILO.—Town on the right bank of the Mahánadi in Khanapára State, Orissa. Lat. $20^{\circ} 21' 46''$, long. $85^{\circ} 14' 20''$. Pop. (1872), 5534.

KANTUR.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh; twenty miles north-east of Bara Banki. Pop. (1869), 3450.

KANTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 913.

KANU.—Village and railway station in Bardwán district, Bengal; fifteen miles from Calcutta.

KANUM.—Town in Bashahr State, Punjab; the principal place of the Kunáwár subdivision; situate on the declivity of a recess embosomed in lofty mountains, and near a feeder of the Sutlej, which flows past at the distance of about a mile. Elevation above the sea, about 9296 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

KANUNA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situate on the right bank of the Luni river, and fifty-three miles south-west from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $72^{\circ} 30'$.

KANUND.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab; on the route from Háni to Nímach, and 70 miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

KANUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 441.

KANUWA.—Town in Amritsar district, Punjab; eighty-three miles east by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.

KANWARA.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána; situate on the right bank of the Ahu river, and 178 miles west by north from Ságar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$.

KANYAGIRI.—Hill-fort in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 2869. It is upwards of 1500 feet above sea-level, with a tableland of about 600 acres on its summit.

KANYAGIRI.—Town in Haidarábád State, 140 miles east from Haidarábád, and fifty-seven miles north-west from Ellore. Lat. $17^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 39'$.

KANZAM.—Pass in Kángra district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 23' 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40' 45''$. Elevation, about 15,000 feet.

KAORAPUKUR.—Canal, twenty-three miles in length, in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 17'$ — $22^{\circ} 28' 45''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 23'$ — $88^{\circ} 23' 30''$.

KAPADWANJ.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Kaira district, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 1'$, long. $73^{\circ} 7' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 13,982. Area of subdivision, 280 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 93,024.

KAPALDRUG (KABBALDURGA).—Hill-fort in Mysore district, Mysore State; situate in the rough mountainous tract north-east of Seringapatam, from which it is distant thirty miles. Lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$. Noteworthy as being the spot used by Tipú Sultán for the incarceration of those who incurred his displeasure.

KAPARGADI.—Mountain range in Singbhúm district, Bengal; culminating in the Tuiligár Hill, 2492 feet high. Lat. $22^{\circ} 42' 30''$, long. $86^{\circ} 11' 30''$.

KAPARWANJ.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; situate on a tributary of the river Sábarmati. Distance from the city of Ahmedábád, east, thirty miles; Kaira, north-east, thirty-two. Lat. $23^{\circ} 2'$, long. $73^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. about 13,000.

KAPASAN.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; forty-five miles north-east by east from Udáipur, and forty-three miles north-west from Nímach. Lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 25'$.

KAPASHI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6556.

KAPASIA.—Tháná in Dacca district, Bengal. Area, 420 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 119,515.

KAPILESWARAPUR (KONLESHWARAM).—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 44'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 5463.

KAPILI.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; forty-nine miles north-east of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 10'$, long. $83^{\circ} 55'$.

KAPILI.—River of the Khási and Jáintia Hills and Nowgong districts, Assam; falls into the Kalang, a branch of the Brahmaputra, in lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $92^{\circ} 35'$.

KAPILI NADI.—River in the Khási and Jáintia Hills district, Assam; a tributary of the Kalang; rises in lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $92^{\circ} 33'$, and, flowing in a northerly direction, during which it forms the boundary between this district and that of Northern Cachar, falls into the Kalang, in lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $92^{\circ} 50'$.

KAPILMUNI.—Village on the Kabadak, in Jessor district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 21''$. Containing the tomb of a Muslim saint, which is an object of veneration amongst the Muhammadans.

KAPINI (KABBANI, KAPILA).—River of Mysore State, falling into the Káveri.

KAPRAIRA (KAPRERA).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasírábád to the town of Jodhpur, and twenty-nine miles east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $73^{\circ} 36'$.

KAPTANGANJ.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 110,408.

KAPURGAON.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situate fifty-nine miles north-north-west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 29'$.

KAPURRA.—Town in Búndi State; five miles from the right bank of the river Chambal, and twenty-nine miles east-south-east from Búndi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

KAPURTHALA.—State in the Punjab; between lat. $31^{\circ} 9'$ — $31^{\circ} 39' 30''$, and long. $75^{\circ} 3' 15''$ — $75^{\circ} 38' 30''$. Area, 620 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 252,617. The Chief, who maintains a force of three fort guns, eleven field guns, 198 cavalry, 1014 infantry, and 200 police, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

KAPURTHALA.—Capital of Kapurthála State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 15,237.

KARA.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5080. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,212.

KARACHI (KURRACHEE).—District in Sind, Bombay; between lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$ — $26^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $66^{\circ} 41' 30''$ — $68^{\circ} 49'$. Area, 14,115 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 478,688. Bounded on the north by Shikárpur district; on the east by the Indus and Haidarábád district; on the south by the sea and the Kori river; and on the west by Baluchistán and the Arabian Sea. The chief rivers are the Indus and the Habb, which divides the district from Baluchistán. The chief towns are Karáchi, Kotri, and Sehván. The district, which is traversed by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, is administered by a Collector-Magistrate and staff.

KARACHI.—Port and capital (in taluk of same name) of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 51' 9''$, long. $67^{\circ} 4' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 68,332, exclusive of the cantonment, which numbers (1881) 5228. It is a noble town, though essentially modern, with a fine harbour. Area of taluk, 1253 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 62,384.

KARAD.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Sátára district, Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 17'$, long. $74^{\circ} 13' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 10,778. Area of subdivision, 395 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 140,920.

KARADA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 520.

KARADIGEDU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 653.

KARAGDIHA.—Tháná in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 613 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 150,545.

KARAGOLA.—Village on the left bank of the Ganges, in Purniah district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 30' 51''$. It is an important ferry on the Ganges, and was formerly the point of crossing for travellers to Dárjiling from Calcutta.

KARAGUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 465.

KARAHIYA.—Village in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Chanár to Dinápur, sixty-one miles north-east of the former, 185 south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $83^{\circ} 50'$.

KARAI.—Town in the Ságar district, Central Provinces; thirty-one miles west-south-west of Ságar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

KARAI.—River of Nepál State, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Monghyr districts, Bengal; receives much of the water of the Bághmatí, and falls into the Tiljugá in lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $86^{\circ} 28'$.

KARAIبارI.—Village in Gáro Hills, Assam; formerly included within Goálpára district. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $89^{\circ} 53'$.

KARAICHUTI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 24' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 7' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 5104.

KARAIMADAI.—Town, and station on the Nílgeri Railway, in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 10' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1871), 2677. Contains a pagoda, held in great veneration.

KARAJGAON.—Town in Ellichpur district, Berar; eight miles north-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 19' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1881), 7330.

KARAJGI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; twenty-four miles north of Bijápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 9'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

KARAJGÍ.—Subdivision of Dhárwár district, Bombay. Area, 442 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 83,216.

KARAK.—Village in Kohát district, Punjab; situated twenty-three miles from the right bank of the Indus, eighty-four miles south-west by south of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 57'$, long. 71° .

KARAKAL.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 12' 40''$, long. $75^{\circ} 1' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 3269. With numerous Buddhist remains.

KARAKAT.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gházipur to Jaunpur, forty miles north-west of the former, eighteen south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $83'$.

KARAKNARIL.—Town in Haidarábád State; sixty miles north-north-east from Ahmednagar, and sixty miles south-east by south from Málegáon. Lat. $19^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 7'$.

KARAKORAM PASS.—Pass in Kashmír State, Punjab; the highest point on the road between Kashmír and Eastern Turkistán, 18,550 feet above the sea. Lat. $35^{\circ} 33'$.

KARAMBI.—Village in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; fifty-eight miles west-south-west of Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $83^{\circ} 55'$.

KARAMNASA.—River of Sháhábád district, Bengal, and Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; falls into the Ganges near Chausá, in lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $83^{\circ} 55'$. Total length, 146 miles. This stream is held in the utmost abhorrence by the Hindus.

KARANAMGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 685.

KARANBAS.—Town on the right bank of the Ganges, in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; thirty miles south-east of Bulandshahr. Pop. (1872), 2057. A religious fair is held annually, attended by upwards of 100,000 persons.

KARANDA.—Pargana in Gházipur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 113,608. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,161.

KARANGULI.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 2978. Formerly a place of considerable importance.

KARANJA.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; five miles south-east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. 73° . A seaport of some importance.

KARANJA.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; forty-one miles north-west of Wardhá. Pop. (1870), 3000.

KARANJA.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1867), 11,750. Contains several temples with beautiful carved woodwork.

KARANO.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; 102 miles south-east by south from Nágpur, and fifty-five miles east by north from Chánda. Lat. $20^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$.

KARANPURA.—Coal-field in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 37'$ — $23^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $84^{\circ} 51'$ — $85^{\circ} 30'$. Area, 472 sq. miles. Greatest length, 42 miles; breadth, 19 miles.

KARARI.—Pargana in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 75,630. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 36,612.

KARATOYA.—River of Jalpaíguri, Rangpur and Bogra districts, Bengal.

KARAUKI.—See GARAUKI.

KARAULI.—Pargana in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 114,678.

KARAULI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, and fifteen miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 114,678.

KARAULI (KEROWLEE).—State in Rájputána; between lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$ — $26^{\circ} 49'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 35'$ — $77^{\circ} 26''$. Area, 1208 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 148,670. Bounded on the south-east by the river Chambal, separating it from Gwalior; on the south and west by Jáipur State; and on the north and north-west by Bhartpur and Dholpur States. Much of this State is mountainous and rugged; but with no distinctive hill ranges. The chief town is Karauli (the capital). The Mahárájá who is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns, maintains a force of 250 cavalry, 1535 infantry, 32 artillerymen and 40 guns.

KARAULI (KEROWLEE).—Capital of Karauli State, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1881), 25,607. The town, which is composed entirely of sandstone, is surrounded by a wall of the same material.

KARAUNTHA.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

KARAVALEBADAGA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 161.

KARCHANA.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 86,172.

KARCHOLI.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, and forty-four miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

KARDI.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2649.

KARDONG.—Village on the left bank of the Bágha, in Kángra district, Punjab.

KARELI.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3371.

KARENG-LE-KHYENG.—Village in Toung-ngú district, British Burma.

KARENLUR.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; fifty-one miles south-east by south of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

KAREPÚTTUN.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; 174 south-south-east of Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 41'$.

KARGOD.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. (1871), 3776. Celebrated for its temples.

KARGUN.—Ruined town in Indore State, Central India Agency. Lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 43' 45''$.

KARGVIL.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; two miles from the right bank of the river Dras, and seventy-nine miles east-north-east from Srinagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$.

KARHAL.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 0' 5''$, long. $78^{\circ} 58' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 7885. Area of tahsil, 221 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 100,031. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 55,478. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 56,090.

KARHARBARI.—Coal-field in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; worked by the East Indian Railway; between lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$ — $24^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $86^{\circ} 16'$ — $86^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 11 sq. miles.

KARHLA (KARBLA).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nímach, *vid* Páli, to the city of Jodhpur, and thirty-three miles south of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $73^{\circ} 23'$.

KARIAN.—See KHÁRIÁN.

KARIANA.—State in North Káthiáwár, Bombay. Paying a yearly tribute of £85 to the British Government, and £20 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KARIANS.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; fifty-eight miles east by south of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, long. $98^{\circ} 34'$.

KARIGATTA.—Hill at the junction of the Lokapávní river with the Káveri in Mysore district, Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 26'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$. An annual festival, held in February and March, is attended by 20,000 people.

KARIHULLI.—Town in Mysore State; distant east from Seringapatam fifty-six miles. Lat. $12^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$.

KARIKAL (KARAIKKAL).—French town and settlement in Tanjore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 55' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 52' 20''$. Pop. 92,516. Area, 52 sq. miles. On a small estuary of the Káveri river; distant from Tanjore, east, forty-seven miles; Madras, south, 150 miles.

KARIKER.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 266.

KARIMGANJ.—Village on the Kusiára in Sylhet district, Assam. Lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $92^{\circ} 24'$.

KARIMGANJ.—Village in Maimansinh district, Bengal.

KARIM KHAN.—Village on the right bank of the Jumna in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

KARIMPUR.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 193 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 102,754.

KARINJA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; forty-six miles west from Nágpur, and fifty-nine miles east from Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

KARINJA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; on the route from Betúl to Ellichpur, forty-four miles south-south-west of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$

KARINJA.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3220.

KARIS.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Muttra, and eighteen miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

KARIYAT MITTU.—Pargana in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 13,075.

KARIYAT SIKHAR.—Pargana in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 24,203.

KARJAT.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ahmednagar district, Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. (1872), 5535. Area of subdivision, 580 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 34,820.

KARKAL.—See KARAKAL.

KARKAM.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; thirteen miles north of Pandharpur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 6421.

KARKAMB.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; forty-one miles west-north-west of Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

KARKANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 47.

KARKANI.—Town in Jodhpur State Rájputána; 110 miles east-north-east from Jodhpur, and twenty miles south by west from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $74^{\circ} 48'$.

KARKAUDA (GHARGHUDA).—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Meerut, and eleven miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

KARKIKOT.—Town in Nepál State; three miles from the left bank of the Gandak river, and 131 miles north-west by west from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $83^{\circ} 21'$.

KARKULL.—See KARAKAL.

KARKUMBAD.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situate 101 miles north-west from Sambalpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, long. $82^{\circ} 48'$.

KARKUR.—Pass in Malabar district, Madras; leading from Malabar into Nílgiiri district. Lat. $11^{\circ} 26' 20''$ — $11^{\circ} 28'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27' 20''$ — $76^{\circ} 28'$.

KARLAPAT.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 6270.

KARLI.—Village, with famous cave, in Poona district, Bombay; situate on the main road from Bombay to Poona, seven miles east of the Bori Ghát. Kárlí is distant east from Bombay forty miles, north-west from Poona thirty-two. Lat. $18^{\circ} 45' 20''$, long. $73^{\circ} 31' 16''$.

KARLUWALÁ.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated twenty-four miles from the right bank of the Jhelum, 142 miles west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 29'$, long. $71^{\circ} 46'$.

KARMADU NERMADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 446.

KARMALA.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Sholápur district, Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5071. Area of subdivision, 766 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 61,548.

KARMAR.—Sixth-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £14 to the British Government, and £3 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KARMAR.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3204.

KARMEL.—Village of Gujrát district, Punjab; on the route from Rámnagar to Pind Dádan Khán, and six miles north-west of the former town. It is situate near the right bank of the Chenáb. Lat. $32^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 46'$.

KARMODA.—Town in Akola district, Berar; situate fifty-two miles west by south of Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

KARNAGARH.—Hill in Bhágalpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14' 45''$, long. $86^{\circ} 58' 30''$. Contains ten temples of note.

KARNAJA.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar. Pop. (1881), 10,923.

KARNAL.—District in the Delhi division of the Punjab; between lat. $29^{\circ} 9'$ — $30^{\circ} 11'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 13'$ — $77^{\circ} 15' 30''$. Area, 2396 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 622,621. Bounded on the north by Umballa district and Patiála State; on the west by Patiála and Jind States, and by Rohtak district; on the south by Delhi district; and on the east by the river Jumna. The chief towns are Karnál (the capital), Pánipat, and Kaithal. The chief river is the Jumna. The district is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and staff.

KARNAL.—Mural town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Karnál district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42' 17''$, long. $77^{\circ} 1' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 23,133. Area of tahsíl, 832 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 231,094.

KARNAPHULI.—River of Chittagong Hill Tracts and Chittagong districts, Bengal; falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $91^{\circ} 49' 30''$.

KARNAPRAYAG.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; at the confluence of the Alaknandá and Pindar rivers. Elevation above the sea, 2560 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

KARNATIC (CARNATIC).—A name given somewhat vaguely to the country on the eastern shore of the Peninsula of India. It extends from Cape Comorin to the Northern Circars, and from the Gháts to the Bay of Bengal; between lat. $8^{\circ} 10'$ — 16° , and long. $77^{\circ} 19'$ — $80^{\circ} 19'$.

KARNOLI.—Village in Bannu district, Punjab; situated seventeen miles from the left bank of the Indus, 118 miles south of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 18'$, long. $71^{\circ} 36'$.

KARNPRAYAG.—See KARNAPRAYÁG.

KARNUL.—District in Madras. Bounded on the north by Haidarábád State (separated from it by the Tungabhadra and Krishna) and Kistna district; on the south by Cuddapah and Bellary districts; on the east by Nellore and Kistna districts; and on the west by Bellary district; between lat. $14^{\circ} 54'$ — $16^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 46'$ — $79^{\circ} 15'$. Area, 7788 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 709,305. The chief mountains are the Nallamalái and Yellamalái ranges. The chief rivers are the Tungabhadra and the Kistna. The chief towns are Karnúl (the capital), Vandíál, Cumbum, and Gúdúr. The district is a great centre of the weaving industry, which gives employment to upwards of 14,000 persons. Karnúl was constituted a separate Collectorate in 1858.

KARNUL.—Capital of Karnúl district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 49' 58''$, long. $78^{\circ} 5' 29''$. Pop. (1881), 20,329.

KARO (NORTH).—River of Lohárdaga and Singhbhúm districts, Bengal; falls into the South Koel.

KARO (SOUTH).—River of Gángpur and Keunjhar States and Singhbhúm district, Bengal; falls into the South Koel.

KAROLE.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £70 to the British Government, and £9 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KAROLI.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1504. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £51 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £9 to the Mahárájá of Edar.

KARON.—Tháná in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 47,918.

KAROND (KALAHANDI).—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; between lat. $19^{\circ} 5'$ — $20^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $82^{\circ} 40'$ — $83^{\circ} 50'$. Bounded on the north by Patná State; on the south and east by Jáipur State and Vizagapatam district, Madras; and on the west by Bindra Nawágarh and Khariar States. Area, 3745 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 224,584. The present chief, who is entitled as a personal distinction to a salute of 9 guns, pays a yearly tribute of £335 to the British Government.

KAROR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 13' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 59' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 2723. An annual festival is held in this city. Area of tahsíl, 312 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 255,731.

KAROW RIVER.—See KÁRO.

KARRA.—Town in ruins on the right bank of the Ganges (in tahsíl of same name), in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1881), 5080. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 123,386.

KARRAK.—Salt-mine in Kohát district, Punjab. Annual average income, £783.

KARRAKPUR.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; on the route from Fatehgarh to Sítápur, eight miles north-east of the former, seventy-four west of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Rámgangá (Western). Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

KARRAN (KARAN).—Town in Bámra State, Central Provinces; situate on the left bank of one of the branches of the Bráhmni river, and sixty-one miles east from Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, long. $84^{\circ} 59'$.

KARRANG.—Town in Nowgong district, Assam; fifteen miles north-north-east of Nowgong. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $92^{\circ} 56'$.

KARRAPUR.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2154.

KARRARI.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; on the route from Darbhanga to Purniah, thirty-two miles east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $86^{\circ} 29'$.

KARRI.—Town in Baroda State; distance from the city of Ahmedábád, north-west, fifty-two miles; Baroda, north-west, eighty-five; Surat, north, 155; Bombay, north, 310. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18'$, long. $72^{\circ} 19'$.

KARSANI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Fatehgarh, and forty-four miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

KARSIANG.—Village in Dárjiling district, Bengal; on the road from the plains to Dárjiling, twenty miles south of that town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52' 40''$, long. $88^{\circ} 19' 30''$. Also tháná. Area, 171 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 26,937.

KARSOD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency ; situate twenty-eight miles west from Ujjain, and ninety miles south-south-east from Nímach. Lat. $23^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

KARTAIRI.—River of the Nílgeri Hills district, Madras ; falls into the Bhaváni in lat. $11^{\circ} 18'$, long. $76^{\circ} 57'$.

KARTAK.—See DANG STATES.

KARTARPUR.—Town and municipality in Jalandhar district, Punjab ; nine miles north of Jalandhar. Lat. $31^{\circ} 26' 39''$, long. $75^{\circ} 32' 28''$. Pop. (1881), 9260. Held in great veneration as the hereditary residence of the Sikh Guru.

KARTINAD.—State in Malabar district, Madras ; between lat. $11^{\circ} 36'$ — $11^{\circ} 48'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 36'$ — $75^{\circ} 52'$. The capital (Kuthipuram) is in lat. $11^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$.

KARUB.—Town in Patná district, Bengal ; fifteen miles south-south-east of Patná. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $85^{\circ} 21'$.

KARUDOGU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 84.

KARUMATTAMPATTI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1871), 3374.

KARUMATTUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1871), 5775.

KARUMBA.—An island situated in the Gulf of Cutch, four miles from the coast of the peninsula of Káthiáwár, Bombay ; one mile and a half long, north to south, and three miles broad, east to west. Lat. $22^{\circ} 27'$, long. $69^{\circ} 47'$.

KARUN.—River of Kánker State and Raipur district, Central Provinces ; falling into the Seo near Simgá, in lat. $21^{\circ} 34'$, long. $81^{\circ} 44'$.

KARUNAPALE.—Town in Travancore State, Madras ; at the northern extremity of an extensive inlet communicating with the Indian Ocean. Distance from Cochin city, south-east, sixty miles. Lat. $9^{\circ} 16'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$.

KA-RUP-PI.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1844.

KA-RUP-PI.—Village (in the revenue circle of the same name) in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1297.

KARUR.—Town, and station on the Madras Railway, in Coimbatore district, Madras ; on the left bank of the Amrávati river, near its confluence with the Káveri. Lat. $10^{\circ} 57' 42''$, long. $78^{\circ} 7' 16''$. Pop. (1881), 9205. The town was ceded to the British Government in 1799.

KARURA.—Town in Raipur district, Central Provinces ; four miles from the right bank of the Śundar river, and 128 miles west by south from Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 1'$, long. $82^{\circ} 7'$.

KARVIR.—Town in Kolhapur State, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 38,599.

KARWAITNAGAR.—State in North Arcot district, Madras ; between lat. $13^{\circ} 4'$ — $13^{\circ} 36' 30''$, and long. $79^{\circ} 17'$ — $79^{\circ} 53'$. Area, about 640 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 252,050.

KARWAITNAGAR.—Town (in State of same name) in North Arcot district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 6894.

KARWAR.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in and capital of North Kánara district, Bombay. Lat. $14^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1881), 13,761. Kárwár is the only safe harbour between

Bombay and Cochin during all seasons of the year. A railway is in course of construction from Húblí to the port. Area of subdivision, 281 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 47,742.

KARWI.—Subdivision of Bándá district, N.W.P.; between lat. 24° 53'—25° 19', and long. 80° 50'—81° 18'. Area, 1292 sq. miles.

KARWI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Bándá district, N.W.P. On the river Páisuni, forty-two miles from Bándá. Lat. 25° 12' 10"; long. 80° 56' 50". Pop. (1881), 4167. The accumulations of the native Potentate resident at Karwí, who rebelled during the Mutiny of 1857, formed the nucleus of the "Bándá and Karwí Prize." The city contains numerous temples, some of great magnificence. Of these the Ganesh Bágh is the most celebrated. Area of tahsíl, 466 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 85,318. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 38,403.

KASAI.—River of Mánbhúm and Midnapur districts, Bengal; rising in lat. 23° 28' 30", long. 85° 58' 15", and falling into the Haldí.

KASALAGODU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 42.

KASALANG.—River of the Chittagong Hill Tracts district, Bengal; falls into the Karnaphulí in lat. 22° 44', long. 92° 19'.

KASALANG.—Village in the Chittagong Hill Tracts district, Bengal; on the river of same name, where it joins the Karnaphulí in lat. 22° 44', long. 92° 19' 30". An annual fair is held in this village, when the district officers hold a public reception.

KASALPURA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 388. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £4 16s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

KASARAGHAT.—See THAL GHÁT.

KASARAGODU.—See CASSERGODE.

KASARI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Allahábád to Lucknow, and ten miles north-west of the former. Lat. 25° 33', long. 81° 50'.

KASARIYA.—Tháná in Champáran district, Bengal. Area, 269 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 177,682.

KASAULI.—Town and cantonment in Simla district, Punjab. Lat. 30° 53' 13", long. 77° 0' 52". Pop. (1881), 2807. Elevation, 6322 feet above the sea. Forty-five miles from Umballa, thirty-two miles from Simla.

KASAULIYA.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Fatehgarh, and forty-two miles north-west of the latter. Lat. 27° 31', long. 79° 4'.

KASBA.—Tháná in Tipperah district, Bengal. Area, 157 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 114,152.

KASBA.—See JESSOR.

KASBA.—Village on the river Dámodar, in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. 23° 21', long. 87° 33' 30".

KASBA.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; four miles from Purniah. Lat. 25° 51', long. 87° 34' 41". Pop. (1881), 5124.

KASBA BOLA.—Village in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Dinápur to Gházípur, eleven miles east by north of the latter. Lat. 25° 34', long. 83° 49'.

KASBA SIKUNDRÁ.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Mírzápur to Lucknow, forty-nine miles north-west of the former. Lat. 25° 35', long. 82° 4'.

KASBA SUCHANDI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Jaláun, ten miles west-south-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

KASGANJ.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Lucknow to Fategarh, and thirty-eight miles south-east of the latter. Lat. 27° , long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

KASGANJ.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Etah district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48' 5''$, long. $78^{\circ} 41' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 16,535. There is a handsome mosque, remarkable for its curious roof and numerous minarets. Area of tahsíl, 490 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 216,906. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 60,576.

KASHIPUR.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 28,083.

KASHIPUR.—Tháná in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 12,778.

KASHIPUR (SITARGANJ).—Tháná in Tarái district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 48,990.

KASHIPUR.—See KÁSIPIR.

KASHMAR.—Tháná in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 321 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 47,094.

KASHMIR AND JAMU.—State on the borders of the Punjab; between lat. $32^{\circ} 17'$ — $36^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 26'$ — $80^{\circ} 30'$. Area, 79,784 sq. miles. Pop. (1873), 1,534,972. Bounded on the north by petty States subordinate to Kashmír, and by the Karakoram Mountains; on the east by Chinese Thibet; on the south and west by the Punjab districts and the Házara country. This State is surrounded and intersected by lofty mountains. The highest peak is believed to be Haramúk, 16,015 feet high. The chief river is the Jhelum, with its various tributaries. The chief towns are Jamú, Srínagar, and Leh. There are many lakes, of which Wulár is the largest. The present Rájá, who is a G.C.S.I., a General in the British Army, and a Counsellor of the Empress, is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, but 21 guns have been assigned permanently to the Ruler of this State when in his own dominions. He pays an annual tribute of one horse, twelve shawl goats, and three pairs of shawls to the British Government. The military force of the State consists of two regiments of cavalry, sixteen batteries of artillery, 5000 irregular troops, and about 19,000 infantry. Jamú is a great centre of trade, as goods from British India pass this way *en route* to Central Asia. An annual fair is held in the city, commencing on the 20th November. A British Officer is attached to the Kashmír Court.

KASHMOR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Upper Sind Frontier district, Sind; eighty-six miles north-north-east from Jacobábád. Lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $69^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1872), 956. Area of taluk, 782 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 25,232.

KASHPUR.—Village in Cáchár district, Assam.

KASHUNG (KOZHANG).—River in Bashahr State, Punjab; falling into the Sutlej, in lat. $31^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

KASIA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Noteworthy as the spot where Buddha died.

KASIARI.—Village in Midnapur district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 7' 25''$, long. $87^{\circ} 16' 20''$.

KASIGAON.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; 154 miles south-east by east of Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 16'$.

KASIGAON.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; eighty-eight miles east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

KASIJORA.—Village in Midnapur district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 17' 20''$, long. $87^{\circ} 22' 45''$. Centre of mat-making industry.

KASIMABAD.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gházípur to Gorakhpur, fifteen miles north of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $83^{\circ} 43'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 101,313.

KASIMBAZAR.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 7' 40''$, long. $88^{\circ} 19'$. Formerly a place of great importance, and one of the earliest settlements of the East India Company; but a change in the course of the Bhágirathi river caused the decay of the town, which is now desolate and deserted. It is the seat of a wealthy Hindu family, the head of which is at present (1885) the well-known Rání Swarnamayi.

KASIMKA.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; four miles from the left bank of the Ghára river, and ninety-one miles north-east by east from Baháwalpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$, long. $73^{\circ} 3'$.

KASIMKOTA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; thirty miles west of Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 39' 50''$, long. $83^{\circ} 0' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 7078.

KASIMPUR (KASIMABAD).—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Fatehgarh to Meerut, by Khásganj, and 101 miles north-west of Fatehgarh. It is situate near the left bank of the Káli Nadi (East). Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

KASIMPUR GARHI.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3824.

KASIN.—Town in Firozpur district, Punjab; situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, and thirty-three miles south-west by west from Firozpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 38'$, long. $74^{\circ} 14'$.

KASINAGAR.—Town in Hill Tipperah State, Bengal; situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Barák, and thirty-two miles south-south-east from Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $92^{\circ} 10'$.

KASIPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in the Tarái district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 14,667. Famous place of Hindu pilgrimage, having several temples and a holy tank, where devotees bathe on their way to Badrináth. Area of tahsíl, 186 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 74,973.

KASIPUR.—See COSSIPUR.

KASIPUR.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; on the right bank of the Jumna. Distance south-east from Delhi, forty-eight miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$.

KASIYA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, and twenty-nine miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $81^{\circ} 32'$.

KASIYA.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 78,608.

KASLA PAGINU MUWADU.—State of Rewá Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £6 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $1\frac{1}{4}$ sq. mile.

KASMANDI KALAN.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; four miles east of Malihábád. Pop. (1869), 1990.

KASNA.—Tháná in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 19,103.

KASNIKOTA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; twenty-two miles west of Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 1'$.

KASNUH (KHASNA).—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to Muttra, by the left bank of the Jumna, and twenty-five miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

KASOHAN.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 709.

KASSAI GOPANG.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Haidarábád to Sehván, by the way of Kotri, and twenty-five miles north of Haidarábád. It is situate on the right bank of the Indus. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $68^{\circ} 22'$.

KASSARGOD.—See CASSERGODE.

KASSAWARUM PETTA.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 10'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

KASSERGURJ.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; on the left bank of the Bráhmaputra, twenty-five miles south-east of Jamálpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $90^{\circ} 16'$.

KASSIAGAU.—Town in Nepál State; distant north from Jemlah twenty-five miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 49'$.

KASTA.—Village (in pargana of same name) in Kheri district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 1165. Area of pargana, 95 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 31,671.

KASUMI.—Town in Jáipur State, Madras; eleven miles north-west from Jáipur, and 104 miles north-west from Vizianagram. Lat. $19^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

KASUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Lahore district, Punjab; thirty-four miles south-east of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6' 46''$, long. $74^{\circ} 30' 31''$. Pop. (1881), 17,336. Area of tahsíl, 794 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 229,798.

KASUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 49.

KASWAR RAJA.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 89,473.

KASWAR SIRKAR.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 30,090.

KATAHRA.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; thirty miles from Jhánsi, and fifteen from Mhow. Pop. (1872), 4437.

KATAK.—See CUTTACK.

KATAKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 458.

KATAKHAL.—Branch of the Dhaleswari river, in Cáchár district, Assam.

KATAKPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Moradábád, and thirty miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

KATAL.—Tract of country in Maldah district, Bengal; containing the ruins of the city of Panduah, formerly a place of great splendour.

KATALGARH.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; four miles north of Champáwat. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

KATAMBO.—Town in Ulwur State, Rájputána; sixty miles west of Agra, and ninety-five south of Delhi. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$.

KATANGA.—Village on the Tápti, in Central Provinces.

KATANGI.—Tahsil in Seoni district, Central Provinces. Area, 839 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 120,754.

KATANGI.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Area, 57 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 15,845. The capital of the same name is situate in lat. $21^{\circ} 46' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$.

KATANGI.—Forest in Betúl district, Central Provinces. Area, 170 sq. miles.

KATANGI.—Village on the river Hiran, in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; twenty-two miles north-west of Jabalpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 3505.

KATANGI.—Town on the right bank of the Wainganga, in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Eighty-eight miles east-north-east from Nágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 43'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

KATANGTOLA.—Town in Seoni district, Central Provinces; situate seventy miles north-east by east from Nágpur, and 101 miles south from Jabalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 41'$, long. $80^{\circ} 4'$.

KATAS.—Sacred spring and place of pilgrimage in Jhelum district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 59' 30''$.

KATAULI.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bándá to the town of Fatehpur, and eleven miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 44'$.

KA-TA-WA.—Revenue circle on the Kú-la-dan river, in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2020.

KATERA.—See KATAHRA.

KATHA MYO.—Town of Independent Burma; situate on the right bank of the Irawadi river, and 161 miles north from Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 11'$, long. $96^{\circ} 14'$.

KATHAURA.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Hánsi, and thirty-seven miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 45'$.

KATHI.—State in Khándesh, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £13 to the British Government. Pop. (1872), 5000.

KATHIRUR (KUTIATUR).—Town in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 58' 40''$, long. $75^{\circ} 31' 54''$. Pop. (1871), 3954.

KATHIWAR.—A great peninsula in Bombay, being that part of Guzerat which lies between lat. $20^{\circ} 41'$ — $23^{\circ} 8'$, and long. $68^{\circ} 56'$ — $72^{\circ} 20'$. Bounded on the south and west by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Gulf and Runn of Cutch; on the east by Ahmedábád district and the Gulf of Cambay. The Káthiáwár Agency comprises no less than 187 States. Area, 20,879 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,343,899. The headquarters of the Political Agent are at Rájkot. The province is traversed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

KATHIWARA.—State in the Central India Agency. Area, 68 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2376.

KATH KI NAO.—Summit in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; in the range dividing the valley of the Western Rámangá river from that of the Kosilá. Elevation above the sea, 5001 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

KATHMANDU.—See KHATMANDU.

KATHNA.—River of Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P., and Kheri and Sitápur districts, Oudh; falls into the Gumti in lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 27'$.

KATHOJIYA.—Town in Nepál State; three miles from the right bank of the Trisul Gangá river, and thirty-five miles west-north-west from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $84^{\circ} 47'$.

KATHOR.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3985.

KATHORI.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from Jáisalmír to Baháwalpur, and sixteen miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $70^{\circ} 59'$.

KATHROTA.—State of South Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £5 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KATI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate 141 miles east by south of Poona. Lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.

KATI (KASTI).—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; among the mountains on the right of the Jumna, and two miles from its bank. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

KATIANA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 8177.

KATIARI.—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Pali pargana; on the east by Barwán and Sandi parganas; on the south and south-west by Bhojpur and Táligrám parganas of Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; and on the west by Khákhhatmau and Paramnagar parganas of Farrukhábád, from which it is separated from the Ganges. Area. 90 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 36,173.

KATIGIRI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; seventy-six miles east by north of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 4'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$.

KATIGORA.—Village on the right bank of the Barák river, in Cáchár district, Assam. Lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $92^{\circ} 38'$.

KATILI.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; seventy-seven miles east of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $89^{\circ} 50'$.

KATIPARA.—Village on the banks of the Kabadák, in Jessor district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 46'$, long. $89^{\circ} 54'$.

KATJURI.—River in Cuttack district, Orissa, Bengal; a branch of the Mahánadi, entering the sea under the name of the Jotdár.

KATKA.—Tháná in Mirzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,611.

KATKARINJEH.—Town in Keunjhar State, Orissa, Bengal; 185 miles west by south from Calcutta, and 110 east-north-east from Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$.

KATKA UMROAHA.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to the city of Benares, fifty-five miles east of the former, nineteen west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 45'$.

KATKOT.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; 103 miles west-south-west from Hoshangábád, and 120 miles north-west from Ellichpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

KATMANDU.—See KHATMANDU.

KATNA.—River in Bhágalpur and Monghyr districts, Bengal; falls into the Tiljugá in lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $86^{\circ} 46' 30''$.

KATNAGAR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; seventy-seven miles south-west by west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 1'$, long. $87^{\circ} 22'$.

KATOH.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; ninety-four miles north-east by east from Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 19'$.

KATOL.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; upon the left bank of the Jám, forty miles from Nágpur.

Lat. $21^{\circ} 16' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1881), 4137. Contains a curious temple built without mortar. Area of tahsil, 797 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 147,336.

KATORIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £19 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £2 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KATOSAN.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £54 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Pop. (1881), 1743.

KATOTIA.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces; situate on the route from Rámgarh to Jabalpur, eighteen miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $80^{\circ} 46'$.

KATPURI.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Etáwah, and eighteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

KATRA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; gives name to a Pass over the Káimur Hills between Allahábád and Rewah, in lat. $24^{\circ} 51'$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$. 1219 feet above sea-level.

KATRA (AKBARPUR).—Town on the west bank of the Lakhandái river, in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 2208. Also tháná. Area, 228 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 187,340.

KATRA.—Pargana in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 8988. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 33,863.

KATRAH.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 2418.

KATRI.—Town in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; twenty miles north-east by east of Bhágálpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $87^{\circ} 17'$.

KATRA MEDNI SÍNH.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2762.

KATSAHI.—Town in Balasor district, Bengal; ninety-nine miles south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $21^{\circ} 39'$, long. $87^{\circ} 16'$.

KA-TSENG.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Area, 20 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 3410.

KATTAJI.—River of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; rises in lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $67^{\circ} 28'$, and after a course of twenty miles, falls into the river Gurban.

KATTANO.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; thirty miles north-west of the town of Máinpuri. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

KATTEMADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 194.

KATTEPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 233.

KATTEREWAH.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces; on the route from Jabalpur to Ratanpur, seventy-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 29'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.

KATTYWAR.—See KÁTHIÁWÁR.

KATUA.—See PARWÁN.

KATU BYENG.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1626.

KATUPADI.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; situate nineteen miles north-west from Jáipur, and 112 miles north-west from Vizianagram. Lat. $19^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 16'$.

KATURIA.—Tháná in Bhágálpur district, Bengal. Area, 645 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 77,644.

KATWÁ.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) at the confluence of the Bhágirathi and Ajái rivers, in Bardwán district,

Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 38' 55'$, long. $88^{\circ} 10' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 6820. Kátwá is considered sacred by certain sects of the Hindus. Area of subdivision, 352 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 230,209. Also tháná. Area, 142 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 82,943.

KATYAR.—Village in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; twenty miles from Haidarábád city. Pop. (1872), 1125.

KAUIWIN.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; distant north-west from Bastar twenty-eight miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 36'$.

KAULAIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; 137 miles north-north-west from Haidarábád, and 137 miles south by east from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78'$.

KAULAPUR.—Town in Ahiri chiefship, Chánda district, Central Provinces; 152 miles south from Nágpur, and 115 miles west from Bastar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

KAULARI (KOELARU).—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; twelve miles south-east of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

KAULAS.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situate ten miles from the right bank of the Narbada river, and eighty-nine miles north-west from Betúl. Lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

KAULAS.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the route from Haidarábád to Nandair, eighty-five miles north-west of former, sixty-five south-east of latter. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

KAULI DRUG.—Town in Mysore State; ten miles south-east from Bednur, and 140 miles north-west from Seringapatam. Lat. $13^{\circ} 43'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

KAULSERA.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Delhi, and eighteen miles south-east of the latter; situate near the left bank of the Hindan. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

KAUMALLA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; 106 miles south-west by south from Jodhpur, and fifty-four miles north by east from Dísa. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $72^{\circ} 21'$.

KAUMURI.—See KÁMURI.

KAUNDAUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; twenty-two miles east from Jáipur, and seventy-six miles north-west from Vizianagram. Lat. $18^{\circ} 59'$, long. $82^{\circ} 46'$.

KAUNDHA.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; five miles north-west of Hardoi. Pop. (1869), 2186.

KAUNKAKOT.—See KHANKAKOT.

KAUNWAN.—See KHÁNWAN.

KAUPUM.—Town in Manípur State, Assam; thirty miles west-south-west from Manípur, and 112 miles east by south from Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $93^{\circ} 36'$.

KAURAH.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situate in the Great Western Rann, and forty-four miles north by east from Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $69^{\circ} 50'$.

KAURAUKIRI.—Halting-place in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; on the Aeng (or An) route, between Natyagain and Aeng. A fine stream issues from the hills close to it. Lat. 20° , long. $94^{\circ} 14'$.

KAURIA.—Tháná in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 850.

KAURIAGANJ.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3281.

KAURIAL.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; on the route from Jabalpur to Panna, twenty-nine miles north-east of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

KAURIALA.—River of Thibet and Nepál States, and Kheri and Bahraich districts, Oudh; it receives as tributaries, the Gírwa, the Chauká, and the Sánda; and falls into the Gogra, which in turn joins the Ganges in lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $84^{\circ} 40'$.

KAURI ALI SINGH KE.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and sixty-five miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1041 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 59'$, long. $75^{\circ} 9'$.

KAURIYA.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situate on the right bank of a branch of the Son, and eighty miles south-west by south from Rewah. Lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 42'$.

KAURIYA.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; eighty miles east of Ráipur. Area, 490 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 11,800.

KAURIYA.—Village in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1881), 3295.

KAURIYA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Azamgarh to Faizábád, seventeen miles north-west by north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $83^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 48,422.

KAURLUALLA.—See KARLUWÁLA.

KAUTA.—Town in Sánгли State, Bombay; situate eighty-four miles north-north-east from Belgaum, and seventy-two miles south-east from Sátára. Lat. 17° , long. $74^{\circ} 55'$.

KAUTALL.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; forty-eight miles north-north-east of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

KAUTKOT.—See KÁTKOT.

KAVADI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 494.

KAVAI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1871), 5882.

KAVALE-DURGA.—Hill, 3058 feet high, in Shimoga district, Mysore; with ruined fortifications. Lat. $13^{\circ} 43' 53''$, long. $75^{\circ} 9' 20''$.

KAVALI.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 4927.

KAVANDAPPADI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1871), 6898.

KAVERI (CAUVERY).—River of Coorg and Mysore States, and Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore districts, Madras. Its chief mouth (a northerly one) is called the Coleroon (or Kolladam). Three famous islands formed by the Káveri are Seringapatam, Sivasamudram, and Srírangam. Its chief tributaries are the Hemavati, Lakshmantirtha, Lokapávani, Kabbani, Suvarnavati, Bhaváni, Noyel, and Amrávati. Its total length is about 475 miles.

KAVERIPAK.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; ten miles east of Arcot. Lat. $12^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1871), 5711. Notable for its irrigation tank, one of the finest in Southern India, and the scene of Clive's victory over the French in 1752.

KAVERIPATAM.—Town on the Pennár river, in Salem district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1871), 4410.

KAVERIPUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$. Pop. (1871), 6532.

KAVITE.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 35' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1871), 4267.

KAVUDAHALLI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; 141 miles east of Cannanore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

KAWARDA.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; between lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$ — $22^{\circ} 29'$, and long. $81^{\circ} 3'$ — $81^{\circ} 40'$. Area, 887 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 86,362.

KAWARDA.—Capital of Kawarda State; sixty miles west of Biláspur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 1'$, long. $81^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1881), 5685.

KAW-BHIEN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2883.

KAW-DWOT.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1600.

KA-WEK.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 15 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2211.

KAW-HMU.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 7012.

KAW-KA-DWOT.—Village in Shwegyeng district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 1333.

KAW-KA-MAY.—Revenue circle in Shwegyeng district, British Burma. Area, 112 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4723.

KAW-KA-RIET.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3240.

KAW-KA-RIET.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; on both banks of the small stream of the same name. Pop. (1876), 2135.

KAW-KA-RIT.—Revenue circle in Salwín Hill Tracts district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3601.

KAW-KHA-NI.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Area, 4260 acres. Pop. (1876), 1406.

KAW-LI-YA.—Revenue circle in Shwegyeng district, British Burma. Area, 192 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3312.

KAW-LU-DO.—Revenue circle in Salwín Hill Tracts district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4074.

KAW-LUN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2215.

KAW-PA-RAN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2844.

KAYALPATAM.—See KOILPATAM.

KAYAN.—See KEN.

KAYBONG.—Town in Bassein district, British Burma; on the right bank of one of the mouths of the Irawadi, and sixty-eight miles west by south from Pegu. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $95^{\circ} 16'$.

KAYENKOLAM.—Port in Travancore State, Madras; on the back-water of the same name. Lat. $8^{\circ} 53' 28''$, long. $76^{\circ} 36' 59''$. Pop. 2379.

KAZA.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; ten miles north-east of Gantur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$.

KAZI.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; on the south or left bank of the Surmá river, ten miles west of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 54'$, long. $91^{\circ} 42'$.

KAZIKHERA —Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Fatchpur, and five miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 27'$.

KAZIPARA.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 43' 45''$, long. $88^{\circ} 33'$. A large annual fair is held here.

KAZIPUR.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 79,242.

KAZURANGA.—Town in Nowgong district, Assam; forty-two miles east-north-east of Nowgong. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $93^{\circ} 24'$.

KEDA.—See **QUEDAH**.

KEDAKAL.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881) 555.

KEDAMULLURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1411.

KEDAR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; sixty miles west-south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 19'$, long. $87^{\circ} 31'$.

KEDAR GANGA.—River in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; falls into the Bhágirathi just below Gangotri, in lat. $30^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

KEDAR KANTA.—Peak in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; in the ridge separating the rivers Jumna and Tons.

KEDARNATH.—Temple in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situate on a lofty ridge, rising on the eastern frontier towards Kumáun. It is frequented by Hindu pilgrims, a previous visit to Kedárnáth being considered a necessary preparation to the pilgrimage of Badrináth. In the vicinity of Kedárnáth is the peak of "Mahá Panth." Elevation of the temple above the sea, 11,755 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 44' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 5' 50''$.

KEDGERI (KHEJIRI).—Village in Midnapur district, Bengal; station on the Húglí, near its mouth, whence movements of ships are telegraphed to Calcutta. Lat. $21^{\circ} 53'$, long. 88° .

KEDIWARI.—Mouth of the Indus, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$, long. $67^{\circ} 21'$.

KEKAPAR.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; on the route from Betúl to Jabalpur, sixty-nine miles north-east of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$.

KEKRI.—Town in Ajmere-Mhairwára district, Rájputána; fifty miles from Ajmere. Pop. (1881), 4885. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

KELADI.—Village in Shimoga district, Mysore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 13' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 3' 41''$. Pop. (1871), 1064. Contains a large temple.

KELAKODDI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 178.

KELAPUR.—Taluk in Wún district, Berar. Area, 1079 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,814.

KE-LA-THA.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1358.

KELJHAR.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; sixteen miles north-east of Wardhá. Lat. $20^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$.

KELOD.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; seven miles north of Sáoner. Lat. $21^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1870), about 4300. Noted for its brass and copper wares.

KELSI.—Port in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; sixty-four miles north by west of Ratnágiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 55'$, long. $73^{\circ} 6'$.

KELVA (KELVEN).—Port in Tanna district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 36'$, long. $72^{\circ} 46'$.

KELWAD.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 4481.

KEN (CANE, KAYAN).—River of Bhopál and Panna States, Central India Agency, and Bánda district, N.W.P.; rises in lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$. The course is generally northerly, inclining to the east; and after running 230 miles, it falls into the Jumna on the right side, at Chilatará (or Chilla), in lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

KENCHENGOD.—Town on the banks of the Tungabhadra, in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 1041.

KENDA.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Area, 298 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 12,252.

KENDRAPARA.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Cuttack district, Orissa, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 29' 55''$, long. $86^{\circ} 27' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 15,696. Area of subdivision, 1424 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 575,112. Also tháná. Area, 294 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 191,019.

KENDRAPARA CANAL.—Canal in Cuttack district, Orissa, Bengal, $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

KENDULI.—Village on the north bank of the Ajai, in Bír bhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 38' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 28' 15''$. An annual fair, attended by upwards of 50,000 persons, is held in the village at the commencement of February.

KENG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 7 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3668.

KENG-DAT.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 30 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4602.

KENGERI (TENGERI).—Village and municipality in Bangalore district, Mysore; nine miles south-west of Bangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1871), 2155.

KENG-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3267.

KENG-RWA.—Revenue circle in Shwegyeng district, British Burma. Area, 220 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 4865.

KENG-RWA.—Village (in revenue circle of same name) in Shwegyeng district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 1349.

KENKERE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 52.

KENNERY.—See SALSETTE.

KEOBRANG.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; over a very lofty ridge, forming on the north-east the boundary between the Kunáwar division of Bashahr and Chinese Tartary. Elevation, 18,313 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

KEONGPULA, KEONGPITA, KHEOUNGKELA.—Military position in Akyab district, British Burma; where there was a stockade in 1825. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $93^{\circ} 8'$.

KEONTHAL.—State in the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 55' 30''$ — $31^{\circ} 6'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 10'$ — $77^{\circ} 25'$. Area, 116 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 31,154. This is the State surrounding Simla. The tributaries of Keonthal are: The Ráná of Kothi; area, 36 sq. miles; estimated pop. (1875), 2500. The Thákur of Theog; area, 10 sq. miles; estimated pop. (1875), 3000. The Thákur of Madhan; area, 13 sq. miles; estimated pop. (1875), 1000. The Thákur of Ghund; area, 3 sq. miles; estimated pop. (1875), 1000. The Thákur of Ratesh; area, 3 sq. miles; estimated pop. (1875), 437.

KEOUN NAGAH.—Town of Independent Burma; situate on the left bank of the Irawadi river, and forty miles north from Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. 95° .

KEOW PEA.—Town in Mergui district, British Burma; thirty-seven miles north-west by north of Tenasserim. Lat. $12^{\circ} 33'$, long. $98^{\circ} 49'$.

KEPU.—Village in Kángra district, Punjab; situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, and at the northern base of the lofty ridge on which stands the fort of Kotgarh. Kepu is 3000 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

KERAGANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 152.

KERAKAT.—Tahsil in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 136,748.

KERALA (CHERA).—Ancient division of Southern India, long ago obsolete. It was specially applied to the country between the Western Gháts and the Arabian Sea, south of the Chendragiri river, to Cape Comorin.

KERA MANGRAUR.—Pargana in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 67,451.

KERAOLI.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 31,931.

KERAON.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; three miles north of the left bank of the Jumna, twenty miles east of Kálpi. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$.

KERATPUR.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; in the alluvial tract on the left bank of the Sutlej. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1090 miles. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

KEREHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 21.

KEREKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 110.

KERIAL (KOREN, BHOKUR).—See KHARIÁR.

KERIM KHAN.—See KARIM KHÁN.

KEROWLI.—See KARAUÍ.

KERPANI.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2084.

KERUR.—Town and municipality in Kaládgi district, Bombay; fourteen miles south by east of Kaládgi. Lat. $16^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1872), 7096.

KERYKAUD.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; on the coast, 122 miles west-south-west from Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$.

KESABPUR.—Town on the Harihár river, in Jessor district, Bengal; eighteen miles south of Jessor. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54' 45''$, long. $89^{\circ} 15' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 6405. Centre of sugar trade.

KESARIYA.—Village in Champáran district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5256. Near this village is an ancient tower, 62 feet high, on the top of a mound 1400 feet in circumference.

KESHPUR.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 229 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 95,609.

KESHUBPORE.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 100 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 85,450.

KESLABORI.—Village in Chánda district, Central Provinces; ten miles north-north-east of Segáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 17' 30''$.

KESRIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £27 to the British Government.

KESSODE.—Town in Baroda State; thirteen miles north-east from the coast, and eighty-one miles south-south-west from Rájkot. Lat. $21^{\circ} 16'$, long. $70^{\circ} 18'$.

KEST.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Etáwah, and eight miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

KETHOR.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muzaffarnagar to Bulandshahr, thirty-three miles north of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 51'$, long. 78° .

KETI.—Port and town on the Hajámro mouth of the Indus, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $67^{\circ} 28' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 3199.

KETUGRAM.—Tháná in Bardwán district, Bengal. Area, 136 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 73,723.

KETWARI.—Village in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Muttra to Firozpur, thirty-five miles north-west of former, seventeen south-east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$.

KEUKUCHI.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$. 12,457 feet above level of sea.

KEUNJHAR.—State of Orissa, Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 1'$ — $22^{\circ} 9' 30''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 14'$ — $86^{\circ} 24' 35''$. Bounded on the north by Singbhúm district; on the east by Morbhanj State and Balasor district; on the south by Cuttack district and Dhenkánal State; and on the west by Dhenkánal, Pal Lahára, and Bonái States. Area, 3096 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 215,612. The Rájá maintains a militia force of 1758 men and 318 village police. This State is very mountainous, the highest peak being Gandhá Madán, 3479 feet high. The chief river is the Baitarani. A Government elephant establishment is maintained at Keunjhar under the superintendence of an English officer.

KEUNJHAR.—Capital of State of same name. Lat. $21^{\circ} 37' 25''$, long. $85^{\circ} 37' 31''$.

KEUNTHAL.—See KEONTHÁL.

KEUTI.—Village in Rewah State, Central India Agency; on the direct route from Mírzápur to the diamond mines of Panna, and seventy-five miles south-west of the former. It is remarkable for a cascade, where the Mohana, a small tributary of the Tons, falls a depth of 272 feet, over a purplish rock overlying a mottled sandstone. Elevation above the sea, 923 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$, long. $81^{\circ} 31'$.

KEWAI (KOT KEWAYI).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; about eight miles from the left bank of the Ganges, twenty-five miles east of the city of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $82^{\circ} 23'$.

KEWANI.—River of Kheri district, Oudh; falling into the Chauká. Length 40 miles.

KEYALL.—Village in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the river Indus, seventy-eight miles south-west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 15'$, long. $70^{\circ} 43'$.

KHAB (CHAP).—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the left bank of the Sutlej, which here flows between stupendous cliffs of mica-slate and granite. Elevation above the sea, 9310 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$.

KHABILI.—River of Nepál State, rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $88^{\circ} 7'$,

on the western side of the spur of the Himálayas, separating Nepál from Sikkim. It flows in a south-westerly direction for fifty miles, falling into the Tambur in lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $87^{\circ} 27'$.

KHA-BOUNG.—River of Toung-gnú district, British Burma; falling into the Tsit-toung. Length, 68 miles.

KHABUL.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; in the valley of the Pábur, and a mile from the right bank of that river; situate on the route from Subáthu to the Barendra Pass, and twenty miles south-west of this last place. Elevation above the sea, 8400 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

KHACHI.—Town in Nepál State; 154 miles west by north from Khatmandu, and ninety-eight miles north-north-west from Gorakhpur. Lat. 28° , long. $82^{\circ} 51'$.

KHACHROD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Betúl to Nímach, 231 miles north-west of the former, eighty-one south-east of the latter. Elevation above the sea, 1638 feet. Lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

KHA-DAING.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Area, 14 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 683.

KHADAL.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 3189. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £175 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

KHA-DAT-NGAY.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Area, 14 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2045.

KHADKI.—See KÍRKI.

KHADRA (KHUDRA).—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situate on the right bank of the Sutlej, and on the low circuitous route from Pangi to Lipi. Elevation above the sea, about 8300 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

KHAGA.—Tahsil in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 136,947. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 53,635.

KHAGAN.—Valley sixty miles long and fifteen miles in average breadth, in Hazára district, Punjab. Area, 800 sq. miles.

KHAGAN.—Village in valley of same name, Hazára district, Punjab. Lat. $34^{\circ} 46' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 34' 15''$.

KHAGAUL.—Town and municipality in Patná district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1881), 14,075.

KHAGHORIA.—Village on the Myání tributary of the Kásálang river, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal.

KHAIBAR (KHYBER).—Pass leading from Pesháwar district, Punjab, into Afghánistán. Centre of pass, lat. $34^{\circ} 6'$, long. $71^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1881), 8173.

KHAIR.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4455. Area of tahsil, 406 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 160,264. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 70,670. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 40,753.

KHAIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate three miles from the left bank of the Penganga river, and 176 miles north by east from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 9'$.

KHAIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the right bank of the Godávári river, and 160 miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

KHAIR.—Town in the Mahi Kántha Agency, Bombay; on the left bank of one of the branches of the Sábarmati, and eighty-seven miles north-north-east from Ahmedábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 9'$.

KHAIR.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; sixty-eight miles east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $73^{\circ} 55'$.

KHAIR.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; seventy-six miles south-east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 23'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53'$.

KHAIR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; 135 miles east-south-east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 22'$, long. $74^{\circ} 51'$.

KHAIRA.—Village in Bhajji State, Punjab; on the declivity of a mountain rising from the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea, 2613 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

KHAIRA.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P., which, with Muqrar, gives name to the pargana of Khaira Muqrar; it is situate twenty-one miles south-east of Benares, forty-three east of the city of Mírzápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $83^{\circ} 19'$.

KHAIRA.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, thirty-one miles north-west of the city of Mírzápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

KHAIRA.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

KHAIRABAD.—Capital (in pargana of same name) of Sítápur district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 47' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 14,217. The town contains forty mosques and thirty Hindu temples, besides a beautiful set of holy Muhammadan buildings. Two large fairs are held in the city, attended respectively by 60,000 and 15,000 persons. Area of pargana, 128 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 57,411.

KHAIRABAD.—River in Bákarganj district, Bengal; part of the Gangetic delta.

KHAIRABAD.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; situate on the route from Nímach to Kotah, seventy-eight miles north-east of former, forty-four south-west of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$, long. 76° .

KHAIRABAD.—Village in Pesháwar district, Punjab; on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Attock, and at the Pesháwar or western extremity of the ferry, or of the bridge of boats which affords the means of communication during the season of low water. Lat. $33^{\circ} 54'$, long. $72^{\circ} 15'$.

KHAIRAGARH.—Pargana in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 192,205.

KHAIRAGARH.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P.; twenty-two miles south-west of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$. Area of tahsíl, 220 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 118,134.

KHAIRAGARH.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 166,138. Khairagarh, the chief town, is at the junction of the Am and the Píparía; forty-five miles west by north from Ráipur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 25' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1881), 2887.

KHAIRASRA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £236 to the British Government, and £35 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KHAIRGAON.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the west bank of the Kudan, a branch of the Western Nára Canal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $67^{\circ} 50'$.

KHAIRI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 8848 acres.

KHAIRI DERA.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Lárkhána to Bágh, and fifteen miles north of the former place. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $68^{\circ} 7'$.

KHAIRI GARI.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Lárkhána to Bágh, and forty-four miles north of the former place. It is situate on the south-eastern border of the desert of Shikárpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $67^{\circ} 57'$.

KHAIRIGARH.—Town on the left bank of the Suheli river (in pargana of same name) in Kheri district, Oudh; 110 miles north of Lucknow. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20' 35''$, long. $80^{\circ} 52' 55''$. Pop. (1869), 1135. Area of pargana, 425 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 39,444.

KHAIRI-MURAT.—Range of mountains in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 28'$, long. $72^{\circ} 49' 30''$.

KHAIRPUR.—State in Sind, Bombay; between lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$ — $27^{\circ} 46'$, and long. $68^{\circ} 14'$ — $70^{\circ} 13'$. Bounded on the north by Shikárpur district; on the east by Jáisalmír State; on the south by Haidarábád district; and on the west by the river Indus. Area, 6109 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 129,153. The chief rivers are the Indus and the Eastern Nára; this State is also watered by five canals drawn from the Indus. The chief town is Khairpur (the capital). The present ruler, His Highness Mír Alí Murád Khán, is entitled to a salute of 17 guns as a personal distinction, or two more than the number allowed to the State. Khairpur is the only State in Sind which was allowed to retain its powers on the annexation of that kingdom.

KHAIRPUR.—Capital of State of same name, Sind, Bombay; situated on the Mírwah canal. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $68^{\circ} 48' 30''$. Pop. (1875), 7275.

KHAIRPUR.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 36'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1881), 4543.

KHAIRPUR.—Town and municipality in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$, long. $70^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1881), 2609.

KHAIRPUR.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, and thirty miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

KHAIRPUR DHARKI.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; sixty-five miles north-east of Rohri. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $69^{\circ} 44' 30''$.

KHAIRPUR JUSO.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; ten miles south-west of Lárkhána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $68^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1872), 955.

KHAIRPUR NATHESHAH.—Village and municipality in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; eight miles south of Mehar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $67^{\circ} 46' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 1430.

KHAIRU.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.

KHAIRWA.—Tháná in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 34,701.

KHAITUPARA.—Town in Pabná district, Bengal; 112 miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50''$, long. $89^{\circ} 32'$.

KHAJAULI.—Village on the Dhaulí, in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 56' 51''$. Also tháná. Area, 243 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 151,540.

KHAJRI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 4359 acres. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

KHAJRI.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 75 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 42,126.

KHAJUHA.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3' 10''$, long. $80^{\circ} 33' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 3492. Contains a fine Hindu temple. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 29,038.

KHAJURA.—Village on the Chitrá river, in Jessor district, Bengal; eight miles north of Jessor. Lat. $23^{\circ} 17'$, long. $89^{\circ} 17'$.

KHAJURA (KHUJURA).—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; four miles south of the right bank of the Rápti, twenty-five miles north-west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $83^{\circ} 7'$.

KHAJURAHRA.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; six miles from Hardoi. Pop. (1869), 3305.

KHAJURAHU.—Town, with extensive ruins, in Chhatarpur State, Central India Agency. Pop. about 900.

KHAJURIYA.—Tháná in Lalitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 8636.

KHAJURIYA (KHUJURIA).—Village in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and thirty-nine miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$.

KHAKERERU.—Tahsil in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; lying along the north bank of the Ganges. Area, 202 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,686. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 38,479.

KHAKHATMAU.—Pargana in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,595.

KHALARI.—Village in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; thirteen miles from Ráipur. A religious fair is held here in March, attended by about 3000 persons.

KHALBOLIYA.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; sixty-six miles north-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $88^{\circ} 43'$.

KHALILABAD.—Tahsil in Basti district, N.W.P.; stretching northward from the bank of the Gogra. Area, 555 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 341,590. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 63,834.

KHALILGANJ.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and thirty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

KHALIYANPUR.—See KALIÁNPUR.

KHALKA DEBI (ATTUK).—Ruined village, with temple, in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Askot to the Biáns Pass, eleven miles north-east of former, half a mile from the right bank of the Káli river. Lat. $29^{\circ} 49'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$.

KHALLIKOT.—State in Ganjám district, Madras; between lat. $19^{\circ} 24'$ — $19^{\circ} 48'$, and long. $85^{\circ} 59'$ — $85^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1871), 42,589. Chief town, Khallikot. Pop. (1871), 2753.

KHALSA (KHULSA).—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and fifty miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

KHALSI.—See KÁLSI.

KHAMAM.—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 9778 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 675,746.

KHAMARIYA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; fifty-five miles west of Gorakhpur; situate on the Rámrekha, a feeder of the river Kuána. Distant north-west of Benares 110 miles, north-east of Allahábád, 100. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 18'$.

KHAMARPANI.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situate forty miles north from Nágpur, and seventy-seven miles east from Betúl. The Khamarpáni jungles are famous as a resort of bison. Lat. $21^{\circ} 43'$, long. $79^{\circ} 9'$.

KHAMBAT.—Town of Independent Burma, nineteen miles from the right bank of the Khyendwen river, and 173 miles north-west from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$, long. $94^{\circ} 25'$.

KHAMBHALIA.—State in North Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £40 to the British Government, and £11 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KHAMBHALIA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $69^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 8576.

KHAMGAON.—Town and station on the State Railway (in taluk of same name) in Akola district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 42' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 37' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 12,390. A great centre of the cotton trade. Area of taluk, 441 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 96,179.

KHA-MOUNG-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 14 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1224.

KHAMPTI HILLS.—Mountainous frontier region, adjoining Lakhimpur district, on the eastern side of Assam. The Khamptis, who are, comparatively speaking, a civilized people, numbered in 1872 about 1562.

KHANAIWALA.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab; it is situate seventeen miles from the left bank of the Chenáb, and twenty-eight miles east-north-east of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 16'$, long. $71^{\circ} 47'$.

KHANAKUL.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 7708. Also tháná. Area, 145 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 133,300.

KHANAPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Sátára district, Bombay; fifty-seven miles south-east by east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$, long. $74^{\circ} 48'$. Area of subdivision, 531 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,327.

KHANAPUR.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; twenty-nine miles south from Kolhápúr, and forty miles north-west by north from Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 19'$, long. $74^{\circ} 13'$.

KHANAPUR.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; fifteen miles south of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 39'$, long. $74^{\circ} 33'$.

KHANBAILA.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; near the left bank of the Panjnad, in lat. $29^{\circ} 4'$, long. $70^{\circ} 52'$.

KHANBARITAPA.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6151.

KHANDA (KHUNDEH).—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bándá to Kálpi, fourteen miles north-west by west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $81^{\circ} 12'$.

KHANDALA (KHUNDALA).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Balotra to Jodhpur, and sixteen miles southwest of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 2'$.

KHANDALA (KHUNDELA).—Town in Jáipur State, Rajputána. Distant north of Jáipur fifty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 7949.

KHANDAULI (KHUNDAULI).—Town in Agra district; on the route from Agra to Alígarh, and thirteen miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

KHANDAULI.—Village in Bhágalpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26' 58''$, long. $86^{\circ} 49' 6''$. Pop. 1396. Centre of trade with Nepál.

KHANDAULI.—Tahsíl on the north bank of the Jumna, in Agra district, N.W.P. Area, 219 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 119,270. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 24,284.

KHANDAUSA.—Pargana on the north bank of the Gumti, in Faizábád district, Oudh. Area, 116 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,712.

KHANDESH.—District in Bombay; between lat. $20^{\circ} 15' - 22^{\circ}$, and long. $73^{\circ} 37' - 76^{\circ} 24'$. Area, 9943 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,237,231. There are also 22 Native States, having an area of 3840 sq. miles, and pop. (1881), 60,270. Bounded on the north by the Sátapura Hills; on the east by Berar; on the south by the Sátmála or Ajanta Hills; on the south-west by Násik district; and on the west by Baroda and Ságbara States. The chief mountains are the Sátapura Hills, the Hati, the Sátmála or Ajanta range, and the Sahyádrí range. The chief rivers are the Tápti and the Girna. The chief town is Dhulián. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses this district, which is administered by a Collector and staff of assistants.

KHANDGIRI.—Hill in Purí district, Orissa, Bengal; famous for its cave-temple, the earliest memorials of Buddhism in India. Lat. $20^{\circ} 16'$, long. $85^{\circ} 50'$.

KHANDGOSH.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 44' 20''$. Also tháná. Area, 115 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 54,981.

KHANDIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £80 to the British Government, and £8 to the Náwab of Junágarh.

KHANDPARA.—State in Orissa, Bengal; between lat. $20^{\circ} 11' 15'' - 20^{\circ} 25'$, and long. $85^{\circ} 1' - 85^{\circ} 24' 40''$. Bounded on the north by the Mahánadi river; on the east by Bánki and Purí districts; on the south by Purí district and Nayágarh State; and on the west by Daspallá State. Area, 244 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,296. Khandpara, the capital of the State, and residence of the Rájá, is in lat. $20^{\circ} 15' 50''$, long. $85^{\circ} 12' 51''$.

KHANDTARN.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40' 15''$, long. $85^{\circ} 5' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 6207.

KHANDWA.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Nimár district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. (1881), 15,142. There is a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, where the Bombay traffic of Central India converges. Area of tahsíl, 2202 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 154,000.

KHANGARH.—Town and municipality in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab; eleven miles south of Muzaffargarh. Lat. $29^{\circ} 55'$, long. $71^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1881), 3417.

KHANGHER.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; twenty-five miles north-north-west of Shikárpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$, long. $68^{\circ} 24'$.

KHANGURH.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; sixty-eight miles south from Baháwalpur, and 103 miles west-north-west from Bikaner. Lat. $28^{\circ} 16'$, long. $71^{\circ} 45'$.

KHANIA DHANA.—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Area, about 84 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 13,494.

KHANJUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and twenty-one miles north of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$.

KHANKAKOT.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Jhelum, 113 miles west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 31'$, long. $72^{\circ} 16'$.

KHANNA.—Town, municipality, and station on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, in Ludhiána district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 3988.

KHANNAN.—Tháná in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 22,701.

KHA-NOUNG-TO.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5728.

KHANPUR (KHUNPUR).—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, and thirty-six miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

KHANPUR.—Town in Gházípur district, north; on the route from Gházípur to Jaunpur, thirty-two miles west of the former, twenty-eight south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $83^{\circ} 11'$. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 22,828.

KHANPUR.—Fort in Hazára district, Punjab; forty-one miles east of Attock, situated at the foot of the low range of mountains forming the first stage of the ascent from the plains to the Himálayas. Lat. $33^{\circ} 52'$, long. 73° .

KHANPUR.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $28^{\circ} 0' 15''$, long. $68^{\circ} 47'$. Pop. (1872), 2807.

KHANPUR.—Town and station on the Indus Valley State Railway, in Baháwalpur State, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 9'$, long. $71^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 7189. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 27,807.

KHANPUR GHAT.—Pass in Gurgáon district, Punjab; through a low range of hills extending from north-east to south-west. The small town or village of Pingawa is situate a mile east of the pass, which is on the route from Muttra to Firozpur, and fifty-two miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

KHANSRU CHOKI (CHAUKI).—Halting-place in Dehra Dún, N.W.P.; on the route from Hardwár to Dehra, and twelve miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta 937 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

KHANUA (KHANWAH).—Town in Bhártpur State, Rájputána; situated on the road from Agra to Ajmere, thirty-seven miles west of the former and 197 miles east of the latter town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$.

KHANWAHAR.—Village in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 1085.

KHANWAH CANAL.—Canal in Lahore and Montgomery districts, Punjab.

KHA-NWAI-KHA-BHO.—Revenue circle, along the left bank of the Irawadi, in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5554.

KHANWAN.—Town in Dhar State, Central India Agency; 137 miles west-south-west from Bhopál, and 174 miles east from Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

KHAPA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; twenty miles north of Nágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1881), 8465.

KHAPA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; on the route from Jabalpur to Nágpur, fourteen miles south by east of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 4'$.

KHAPALU (KHOPALU).—Fort in Kashmír State, Punjab; built on the summit of a rock, nearly isolated, in an expanse on the left bank of the Indus. The eminence on which the fort stands is more than 1000 feet above the Indus, and commands a very grand view. Lat. $35^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24'$.

KHAPURHA.—Village in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Jaunpur to Partabgarh, fourteen miles west of the former, thirty-four miles east of the latter, situate on the right bank of the river Sai, here crossed by a fine bridge of masonry. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $82^{\circ} 33'$.

KHARA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12'$.

KHARA.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $71^{\circ} 39'$.

KHA-RAIK-THIT.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3980.

KHARAILA.—Village in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 7809. There is a handsome temple in this locality.

KHARAK (KHURUK).—Halting-place in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and eighteen miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 976 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$.

KHARAKPUR.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7' 10''$, long. $86^{\circ} 35' 20''$. Also tháná. Area, 360 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 143,079.

KHA-RA-KYWON.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3963.

KHARAL.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £175 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £76 to the British Government. Area, 2100 acres. Pop. (1875), 2814.

KHARAR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Umballa district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 44' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 41' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 4265. Area of tahsíl, 366 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 167,869.

KHARAWAR (KHURAWAR).—Village in Rohtak district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Delhi to Hánsi, and thirty-six miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 45'$.

KHARBA.—Town in Maldah district, Bengal. Also tháná. Area, 294 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 103,051.

KHARDA.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; fifty-six miles south-east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. (1881), 5562.

KHARDAH.—Village and station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, on the left bank of the Húglí river, in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 24' 30''$. A Vishnuvite place of pilgrimage.

KHARELA (KHUREHLA).—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; distant south-west from Hamírpur, thirty-six miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1881), 7633. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 13,264.

KHARGAON.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 122 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 54,018.

KHARGAON (KHURGAON).—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Sítápur, and one mile south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

KHARGHAR.—Tháná in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Area, 266 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 104,647.

KHARGUPUR BAZAAR.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 1672.

KHARI.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Contains a tank considered sacred by the Hindus.

KHARIAN.—Tahsíl in Gujrát district, Punjab. Between lat. $32^{\circ} 21'$ — 33° , and long. $73^{\circ} 37' 30''$ — $74^{\circ} 15'$. Area, 647 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 217,371.

KHARIAR.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 1306 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 58,918. Khariár village is situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 17' 30''$, long. $82^{\circ} 48' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 2170.

KHARID.—Pargana in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 186,467.

KHARKHANDI.—Town and municipality in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 52'$, long. $76^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1868), 4181.

KHARKHARA (KHURKHURRA).—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Hánsi, and twenty-nine miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 25'$.

KHARKHAUDA.—Town in Rohtak district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 4144.

KHARKHAUDA.—Tháua in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 39,502.

KHARKOT.—Town and fort in Nepál State; forty-six miles south from Khatmandu, and 100 miles north from Dinápur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $85^{\circ} 22'$.

KHARMATAR.—Village and station on the East Indian Railway, in Santál Parganas district, Bengal, 168 miles from Calcutta.

KHAROD.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; forty miles east of Biláspur. Pop. about 3000.

KHAROND.—See KAROND.

KHARROH.—See KHÁRÁ.

KHARSAL.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; thirty miles west of Sambalpur. Area, 20 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5135. Kharsál village is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$, long. $83^{\circ} 33'$.

KHARSAWAN.—State in Singbhúm district, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 41'$ — $22^{\circ} 53' 30''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 40' 30''$ — $85^{\circ} 57' 15''$. Area, 145 sq.

miles. Pop. (1881), 31,127. Kharsáwán village is situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 52' 20''$.

KHARSHAN.—See **KARSIANG**.

KHARSIA.—State in Central India Agency.

KHARSI JHALARIA.—State in Central India Agency.

KHARSUA.—River of Cuttack district, Orissa, Bengal; falling into the Bráhmáni.

KHARTAPUR (KHURTAPUR).—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh; situate three miles from the left bank of the Gogra, and 103 miles north from Lucknow. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 9'$.

KHARTURI.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40' 15''$, long. $85^{\circ} 5' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 6207.

KHASAURA.—Town on the left bank of the Rámghanga, in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2648.

KHASGANJ.—See **KÁSGANJ**.

KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS.—District in Assam; between lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$ — $26^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $90^{\circ} 47'$ — $92^{\circ} 52'$. Area, 6157 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 169,360. Bounded on the north by Kámrúp and Nowgong districts; on the east by the Nágá Hills and Northern Cáchár; on the south by Sylhet; and on the west by the Garo Hills. The chief mountains are the Khási and the Jáintia Hills. The chief towns are Shillong, Chára, Púnjí, and Jowái. The lime quarries, which are inexhaustible, supply the whole of Lower Bengal. The administration is in the hands of a Deputy-Commissioner, and is conducted according to a special code.

KHATAH.—Town in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; twenty-five miles north-west from the town of Bareilly, and twenty-six miles east-south-east from Moradábád. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 14'$.

KHATAK HILLS.—Hill-range in Kohát and Pesháwar districts, Punjab. Noted for their salt mines. The highest peak attains an elevation of 5110 feet.

KHATANG.—Town in Nepál State; three miles from the right bank of the Aran river, and ninety-six miles east-south-east from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $86^{\circ} 46'$.

KHATAULI.—Town and station on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway (in pargana of same name), in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 7574. Pop. of pargana, (1881), 56,215. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 64,154.

KHATAV.—Subdivision of Sátára district, Bombay. Area, 497 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 74,027.

KHATIYAR.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; twenty-one miles south by east of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $87^{\circ} 37'$.

KHATMANDU.—Capital of Nepál State. Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, long. $85^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. 50,000. It is on the Vishnumati river, at the point where it is joined by the Bághmatí. A British Resident is located at Khatmandu.

KHATRA.—Tháná in Bankurá district, Bengal. Area, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 99,122.

KHA-YA.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1584.

KHA-ZAING.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1373.

KHED.—Subdivision of Ratnágiri district, Bombay. Area, 400 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,492.

KHED.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) on the left bank of the river Bhima, in Poona district, Bombay; twenty-five miles north of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $73^{\circ} 55' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 6446. Area of subdivision, 888 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 141,890.

KHEDA.—Village in Cutch State, Bombay; thirteen miles south of Bhuj. Contains a temple of great antiquity.

KHEDRA.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

KHEGUMPA.—Town in Bhután State; three miles from the left bank of the Demri river, and sixty-four miles north-north-west from Gauháti. Lat. 27° , long. $91^{\circ} 24'$.

KHEJIRI.—See KEDGERI.

KHEJURWALA.—Village in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Saháranpur, and nine miles south-east of the latter place. Distant north-west from Calcutta, *via* Karnál, 1000 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$.

KHEKERA (KAHKRA).—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; twenty-six miles from Meerut. Pop. (1881), 6972. Contains a fine temple. A large annual fair is held in this town. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 41,754.

KHELAT.—Independent State on the north-west of India, east of Sind, and south of Afghanistán. The State is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, but the present ruler receives 21 guns as a personal distinction.

KHELAT (KALAT).—Capital of State of same name in Baluchistán. Lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$, long. $66^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. about 14,000.

KHEMANDI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nasirábád to Dísá, and 154 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $73^{\circ} 11'$.

KHEM KARAN.—Town and municipality in Lahore district, Punjab; thirty-four miles south of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 9'$, long. $74^{\circ} 36' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5516.

KHEMLA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Nasirábád, eighty-two miles south-west of former, 138 north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 55'$.

KHEMPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Hardwár to Moradábád, and fifteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

KHENGANPUR.—Town in Firozpur district, Punjab; situate nine miles from the right bank of the Beas, sixty-one miles south by west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $74^{\circ} 8'$.

KHER.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; ninety-three miles south-south-east of Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 44'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

KHERA.—Village in Agra district; on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, and nineteen miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

KHERA.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and thirty-seven miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

KHERA.—Village in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Karnál to Saháranpur, and twelve miles south-west of the latter town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 995 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$.

KHERA.—Village in Delhi district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Delhi to Karnál, and eight miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

KHERA BAGSAR.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2599.

KHERA BAJHERA.—Pargana in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 39,959.

KHERAGARH.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 18,947.

KHERALI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £67 to the British Government.

KHERALU.—Town in Baroda State. Lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $72^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 8528.

KHERALU.—District in Kadi division, Baroda State. Area, 218 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 57,544.

KHERAWARA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1355. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £30 4s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and of £9 6s. to Edar.

KHERGAON.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2132.

KHERI.—Chiefship in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 14 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 633.

KHERI.—Village with a ruined brick fort, in Saharánpur district, N.W.P.; situate on the route from the town of that name to Dehra, and twenty-two miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$.

KHERI.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Karnál to the town of Muzaffarnagar, and twenty-five miles west of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

KHERI.—District in Oudh, N.W.P.; between lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$ — $28^{\circ} 42'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 4' 30''$ — $81^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 2992 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 831,922. Bounded on the north by the river Mohán, separating it from Nepál; on the east by the Kauriála river, separating it from Bahráich; on the south by Sítápur district; and on the west by Sháhjahánpur district, in the N.W.P. The chief rivers are the Kauriála, Suheli, Daháwar, and Chauka. The chief towns are Kheri, Huhamdi, Oel, and Lakhimpur (the capital). The administration of the district is in the hands of a Deputy-Commissioner, with the usual staff.

KHERI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Kheri district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1881), 5996. Contains numerous temples and mosques. Area of pargana, 193 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,668.

KHERI GHAT.—Tháná in Bahráich district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 34,519.

KHERIM KHAN.—See KARÍM KHÁN.

KHERKERIA.—Village in Bhután State; near the Lakshmi river. An annual fair is held in this locality.

KHERNA—Port in Tanna district, Bombay.

KHERNI.—Village in Jáipur State; on the route from Búndi to Agra, seventy miles north-east of former, 120 south-west of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23'$.

KHERSIANG.—See **KARSIANG**.

KHETKAL.—Tháná in Bogra district, Bengal. Area, 119 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 40,023.

KHETRI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; distance south-west from Delhi, ninety miles, north from Jáipur, seventy-five. Lat. 28° , long. $75^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. (1881), 5283.

KHEURA.—See **MAYO MINES**.

KHI.—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; seven miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, on the route from Firozpur to Mandot, and five miles south-west of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by way of Delhi and Faridkot, 1111 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

KHIAODA.—State in Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 1184.

KHIJARIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay.

KHIJRIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £38 to the British Government, and £4 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KHIJUDIA NAGANI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £5 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

KHILPATI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Pithoragarh to Champáwat, fifteen miles south of the former, seven north-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

KHILPURI (KILPURI).—Town in Taráí district, N.W.P.; on the route from Pilibhít to Almora, thirty miles north-west of the former, situate on the Baigul river. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

KHIMLASA.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; forty-two miles north-west of Ságár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 24' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 2726.

KHINDOLI.—See **KHANDAULI**.

KHIPRA.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name), on the Eastern Nára, in the Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49' 30''$, long. $69^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1872), 1227. Area of taluk, 3114 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 45,145.

KHIRI.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,046.

KHIRKA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Moradábád, and fourteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

KHIRKA BURNA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and forty-seven miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

KHIRON.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; twenty-five miles south of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1869), 3480. Area of pargana, 102 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,492.

KHIRPAI.—Village in Midnapur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6295.

KHIRWA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; forty-nine miles south-east by south from Jodhpur, and ninety-three miles south-west from Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $73^{\circ} 33'$.

KHISOR HILLS (KAFIR KOT).—Range of hills in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; between lat. $32^{\circ} 13'$ — $32^{\circ} 34'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 56'$ — $71^{\circ} 21'$. Total length, 50 miles. Highest elevation, about 3000 feet.

KHITORA.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; twenty-two miles north-east from the river Wárdhá, and sixty-two miles south-south-east from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$.

KHOJAPHUL.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, and forty-five miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

KHOJRI.—Chiefship in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 7 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1502.

KHOLAKOT.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on a ridge of the Sub-Himálaya, or mountain-system south of the main range, on the route from Champáwat to Askoth, eight miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$.

KHOLAPUR.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar; eighteen miles west of Amráoti. Lat. $20^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 33' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6452.

KHOLPETUA.—River in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; a loop of the Kabadak.

KHOLRO.—Village in Loháru State, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 55'$.

KHONDALI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; on the left bank of one of the branches of the Wárdhá river, and thirty-two miles west from Nágpur. Pop. (1881), 3296. Lat. $21^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

KHONDALI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; 117 miles north from Trivandrum, and sixty miles south by east from Coimbatore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

KHONDIN (KHOADIN).—Village in Bannu district, Punjab; situate eight miles from the left bank of the Indus, 168 miles west-north-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 26'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

KHONGJUIKHULEL.—Village in Manipur State, Assam; ninety-three miles south-east by east from Sylhet, and 140 miles east-north-east from Tipperah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $93^{\circ} 10'$.

KHONGWA ZAKAN.—Village in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; about five miles from Aeng (or An), on the route which bears the name of that town, and close to where it crosses the river. Lat. $19^{\circ} 52'$, long. $94^{\circ} 9'$.

KHOPA.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Bándá, twenty-two miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $81^{\circ} 34'$.

KHOPA.—Village in Panna State, Central India Agency; on the route from Bándá to Jabalpur, ninety-nine miles south of the former, ninety-six north of the latter, situate near the left bank of the river Ken. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

KHOPRA NADI (KOPRA).—River of Damoh district, Central Provinces; falls into the Sonár (a tributary of the Jumna) on the right side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 31'$.

KHORDAGARH.—See KHURDHÁ.

KHORO.—Village in Dujána State, Punjab; on the route from Dádiri

to Rewári, and eight miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23'$.

KHOSHAB.—See KHUSHÁB.

KHOTAR.—Pargana in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 57,092.

KHOUNGTOUNG MYO.—Town of Independent Burma, situate on the left bank of the Irawadi river, and 166 miles north-north-east from Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $96^{\circ} 55'$.

KHUAPUR.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Fatehpur, and ten miles north-west of the latter. Lat. 26° , long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

KHUAPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Fatehgarh, and fourteen miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

KHUDA.—Village in Umballa district, Punjab; on the route from Ludhiána to Saháranpur, and fifty miles north-west of the latter place. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1008 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 58'$.

KHUDABAD.—Ruined town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; thirty miles north of Haidarábád, and ten miles east of the Indus. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $68^{\circ} 32'$.

KHUDAGANJ.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and thirteen miles south of the latter. It is situate on the north bank of the Káli Nadi (East), here crossed by a suspension bridge. Lat. $27^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

KHUDAGANJ.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6925. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 38,817.

KHUDDI.—See KADI.

KHUDIAN.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 59' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 19' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 2917.

KHUJJI.—State in Raipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 71 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 11,309. The chief town, which bears the same name, is in lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57' 30''$.

KHUKHUNDU.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 85,805.

KHULALA.—See KHUNDALU.

KHULNA.—Subdivision of district of same name, Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 41' 45''$ — $23^{\circ} 1'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 12' 30''$ — $89^{\circ} 47' 15''$. Area, 696 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 344,389. Area of district, 2077 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,079,948.

KHULNA—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Khulná district, Bengal; situated on the river Bhairab, where it enters the Sundarbans. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49' 10''$, long. $89^{\circ} 36' 55''$. A great centre of trade. Also tháná. Area, 181 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 127,390.

KHUMARKHALI.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 102 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 98,247.

KHUMBLAO.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £73 to the British Government, and £13 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KHUN.—See DHOLERA.

KHUND (KUND).—Valley in Kashmír State, Punjab; furrowing the northern side of the Panjal. It is three miles long, displays great picturesque beauty, is well cultivated, and contains some villages. Elevation above the level of the sea, 6000 feet. Khund, the principal place, is in lat. $33^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

KHUNDALU (KHANDALA).—Lake in Hindur State, Punjab; situate about 2800 feet above the sea, amidst the hills forming the range extending in a south-westerly direction from the left bank of the Sutlej to the Sub-Himálaya or Siwálik Mountains. It is about a mile and a half in length during the season of low water, but in the rainy season, when fullest, is a mile longer. A village of the same name is situate about a mile from the lake. Lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

KHUNDMAL.—Tributary State, Orissa. Pop. (1881), 58,959.

KHUNNAH.—See KHANNA.

KHUR.—See KHARAR.

KHURDHA.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name), in Purí district, Orissa, Bengal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10' 49''$, long. $85^{\circ} 40' 12''$. Area of subdivision, 943 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 323,405. Also tháná. Area, 583 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 269,478.

KHURENCHA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jodhpur to Ajmere, and thirty-eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 43'$.

KHURHAND.—Tháná in Bándá district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 14,129.

KHURIAL.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and seventy-four miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1050 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.

KHURJA.—Town, municipality, and station on the East Indian Railway (in tahsil of same name) in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Distant from Bulandshahr ten miles south, from Alígarh thirty miles north, from Meerut and Delhi fifty miles south and south-east respectively. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15' 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 27,190. Area of tahsil, 460 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 212,561. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 105,185. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 75,707.

KHURKHAUDA.—See KHARKHANDI.

KHURUM.—See KURAM.

KHUSA.—Town in Nepál State; situate two miles from the right bank of the Bhotiyá Kusí river, and fifty-three miles north-east from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. 86° .

KHUSALGARH.—Town and fort in Bándwára State, Rájputána; 119 miles east by north from Ahmedábád, and twenty-two miles south from Bándwára. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $74^{\circ} 27'$.

KHUSAWARA (KURSARVA).—See KHARSAWÁN.

KHUSHAB.—Town and municipality on the right bank of the river Jhelum (in tahsil of same name) in Sháhpur district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 17' 40''$, long. $72^{\circ} 23' 51''$. Pop. (1881), 8989. Area of tahsil, 2478 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 131,615.

KHUSHALPUR (KUSALPUR).—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and fifty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

KHUSHAIN.—Fort in Bashahr State, Punjab; near the right bank of a considerable feeder of the river Pabur. Elevation above the sea, 6875 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

KHUSHBIR.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; with a small fort, situate on a declivity, sloping gradually eastward to the right bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea, 9284 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

KHUSHI SONDA.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces; situate on the route from Rámgarh to Rewah, twenty-one miles north of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$.

KHUTA.—Village in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Almora, and forty-five miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 52'$, long. $79^{\circ} 27'$.

KHUTAHAN.—Tahsil in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Area, 367 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 237,536.

KHUTAR.—Tháná in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 31,620.

KHUTARO.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; 137 miles south-east of Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 39'$, long. $74^{\circ} 28'$.

KHUTGAON.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 157 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3614. The capital, which bears the same name, is in lat. $20^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$.

KHUTHAN.—Tháná in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 58,908.

KHUTHAR (KUTHAR).—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Pilibhít to Lucknow, forty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

KHUTKURRI.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; on the route by the Katra Pass, from Allahábád to Jabalpur, and eighty-three miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, about 1200 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $82^{\circ} 3'$.

KHUTNI.—River in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; a stream rising in the mountains in the middle of Jaunsar Báwar subdivision, and in lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$. It has a south-easterly course of about fifteen miles, and falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

KHUTTIAR.—See KHATYÁR.

KHUTUWAS.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Balotri to the city of Jodhpur, and eighteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. 73° .

KHWA.—Small river of British Burma, being part of the boundary between the Arakan and Pegu divisions.

KHWA.—Town on the right bank of the Khwa river, in Sandoway district, British Burma. Lat. $17^{\circ} 34'$, long. $94^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1875), 1088.

KHWAJAH-SARAI.—Village in Delhi district, N.W.P.; caravanseraï on the route from the city of Delhi to Muttra, and fourteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

KHWAJA KALAN.—Tháná in Patná district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 42,622.

KHWA-LEK-WAI.—Revenue circle along the right bank of the Khwa, in Sandoway district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2339.

KHWA-LEK-YA.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Khwa river, in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2460.

KHYA-RA-GUN.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 1661.

KHYBER.—See **KHAIBAR.**

KHYR.—See **KHAIR.**

KHYRA.—See **KHAIRA.**

KHYRABAD.—See **KHAIRÁBÁD.**

KHYRGAON.—See **KHAIRGÁON.**

KHYRIGARH.—See **KHAIRIGARH.**

KHYRIM (NONGKREM).—State in Khási Hills district, Assam. Pop. (1872), 20,504.

KHYRPUR.—See **KHAIRPUR.**

KHYRU.—See **KHAIRU.**

KHYTUPARA.—See **KHAITUPÁRÁ.**

KIAMARI.—Island in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49' 15''$, long. $67^{\circ} 2'$. Station on the Sind Railway.

KIANTHENGSAH.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; 158 miles south by east of Maulmain. Lat. $14^{\circ} 17'$, long. $98^{\circ} 18'$.

KIBBETTA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 167.

KICHAULI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Máinpuri, and thirteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 57'$.

KICHING.—Village in Singbhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 52' 30''$. There are two temples which are visited by pilgrims.

KICHIWARA.—Tract of country in Málwá, Central India Agency; named from the Kichi Rájputs. Nearly coincident with the State of Rájgarh.

KIDDERPUR.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32' 25''$, long. $88^{\circ} 22' 18''$. A suburb of Calcutta to the south, situate on the Húglí river. Contains the Government dockyard.

KIDWARRA (KULWARI).—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Alígarh, and thirty miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

KIGGALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 330.

KIGGAT-NAD.—Taluk in Coorg. Area, 504 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 27,738.

KIKAIRI (KIKKERI).—Town in Hasan district, Mysore State; twenty-nine miles north-north-west from Seringapatam, and ninety-six miles north-east by east from Cannanore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

KIKKARAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 51.

KILA DAULA.—Town in Sháhpur district, Punjab; forty-three miles east from the left bank of the Indus, 142 miles west by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 54'$, long. $71^{\circ} 49'$.

KILADI.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; nine miles from the left bank of the Waingangá river, and forty-six miles east-south-east from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

KILA DIDAR SINGH.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2822.

KILANG.—Village in Kángra district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 34' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$.

KILA SOBHA SINH.—Town and municipality in Siálkot district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 14'$, long. $74^{\circ} 48' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 4521.

KILCHIPUR.—Capital of Kilchipur State, Central India Agency; a town on the route from Nímach to Ságara, 138 miles east of former, 168 west of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 34'$.

KILCHIPUR.—State in Central India Agency. Between lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$ — $24^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 28'$ — $76^{\circ} 45'$. Area, 273 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 36,125. The chief, who pays a yearly tribute of £1313 to Sindhia, maintains a force of 40 horse and 200 foot. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

KILING (UM IAM).—River of the Khási and Jáintia Hills and Nowgong districts, Assam; falls into the Kalang, a loop of the Brahma-putra.

KILIPALLI.—Town in Sonpur State, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; it is situated on the left bank of the Mahánadi river, and is twenty-two miles south from Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$.

KILIYAR.—River in Travancore State, Madras.

KILKARAI.—Port at the mouth of the Vigái, in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 14' 20''$, long. $78^{\circ} 50' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 11,887.

KIL KUNDA.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; 100 miles south-east by east of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 45'$.

KILLIANWALA.—See CHILLIANWÁLA.

KILNER GHAT.—Pass in Indore State, Central India Agency; on the Bombay and Agra road across the Vindhya range, south of Mhow. Lat. $22^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 35'$.

KILPURI.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in the Tarái district, N.W.P.; on the route from Philibhit to Almora, twenty-seven miles north by west of the former. Lat. 29° , long. $79^{\circ} 47'$. Area of tahsil, 400 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 48,990. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 11,765.

KIMIDI.—Part of Ganjám district, Madras; comprising the Parla Kimidi, Pedda or Boda Kimidi (otherwise Vizianágaram) and Chinna Kimidi (or Pratápgiri) States.

KIMIRIA.—Branch of the Bráhmañi river, Cuttack district, Orissa, Bengal.

KIMLASA.—Town in Ságara district, Central Provinces; on the route from Tehri to Ujjain, fifty miles south-west of former, 170 north-east of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

KIMLIA.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; over the range of the outer Himálaya, bounding Kunáwar to the south. Its elevation above the sea is probably about 17,000 feet. A peak two or three miles south-west of the pass has an elevation of 19,481 feet above the sea. The pass is in lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

KIMSUR.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jáisalmir to Nagaur, and 123 miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 27'$.

KINAIRI.—See KINHERI.

KINCHINGUNGA.—See KÁNCHANJANGÁ.

KING.—Island situate ten miles west of the coast of Mergui district, British Burma. Length, north to south, twenty-six miles; breadth, east to west, ten miles. Lat. $12^{\circ} 31'$, long. $98^{\circ} 28'$.

KINGRI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; ninety-one miles north-east by north from Kángra, and 147 miles south-east by east from Srínagar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$.

KINHERI.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Chenáb, forty-one miles south-south-west of Lahore. Lat. $29^{\circ} 36'$, long. $71^{\circ} 12'$.

KINHI.—State in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Area, 159 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5419. Capital Kinhi. Lat. $21^{\circ} 37'$, long. $80^{\circ} 39'$.

KINHI (KINI).—Town in Haidarábád State; situate sixty-five miles south-south-west of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

KINHIKOT.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; seven miles south-east from the great Western Rann, and forty-eight miles east-north-east from Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $70^{\circ} 26'$.

KINJAR.—Town in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Indus, thirty-two miles south-west by west of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 55'$, long. $71^{\circ} 3'$.

KINTALI.—See KYÍEN-TA-LI.

KIOWUNG.—Town in Bírbbúm district, Bengal; eighty-three miles north-north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. $88^{\circ} 31'$.

KIRAGANDUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 472.

KIRAKUT.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3251. Area of tahsíl, 171 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 114,167. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 87,191.

KIRAMDADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 474.

KIRATPUR.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Máinpuri, and six miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$.

KIRATPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30' 5''$, long. $78^{\circ} 15' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 12,728. Pop. of pargana (1881), 47,416. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 55,563.

KIRBASSA.—Town in Nepál State; three miles from the right bank of the Jimru river, and 198 miles west by north from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$.

KIRI.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Karnál to Ludhiána, and thirty-six miles north-west of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1001 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 46'$.

KIRIBILAHA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 43.

KIRI KODLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 77.

KIRIYANAGAR.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; fourteen miles south-east from the great Western Rann, and sixty-two miles east-north-east from Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

KIRKI.—Town, station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and cantonment, in Poona district, Bombay; 115 miles south-east of Bombay, and four north-west of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 33'$, long. $73^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 7252.

KIRNAPUR.—State in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Area, 40 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 12,667. The capital, which bears the same name, is in lat. $21^{\circ} 39'$, long. $80^{\circ} 22'$.

KIRPOL.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal; on the route from Bardwán to Midnapur, forty miles south of the former, thirty north-east of the latter, and forty-eight miles west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $87^{\circ} 41'$.

KIRРАН (SAHI).—River in Gurdáspur and Amritsar districts, Punjab; falls into the Rávi in lat. $31^{\circ} 45'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$.

KIRTAR (KIRTHAR).—A range of mountains in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; an offset of the great Hala range farther west. They lie between lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$ — $26^{\circ} 40'$, and about the meridian line of long. $67^{\circ} 40'$.

KIRTHAL.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 17' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5516.

KIRTI.—See DANG STATES.

KIRTINASA.—River in Dacca district, Bengal; falling into the Meghná, in lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $90^{\circ} 37'$.

KIRUDALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 243.

KIRUGUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 721.

KIRWA.—Village in Sirong, an outlying district of the Tonk State, Rájputána; on the route from Tehri to Ujjain, eighty-one miles south-west of the former, and 185 miles north-east of the latter. Lat. 24° , long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

KISHANGANJ.—See KRISHNAGANJ.

KISHANGARH.—See KRISHNAGAR.

KISHANNAGAR.—See KRISHNAGAR.

KISHANPUR.—See KRISHNAPUR.

KISHIN AND SOCOTRA.—State on the African Coast, having relations with the Resident at Aden. The Sultán is entitled to a salute of nine guns as a personal distinction.

KISHNAGAR.—See KRISHNAGAR.

KISHNI.—Town on the right bank of the river Gumti, in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $81^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1869), 2297.

KISHNI NABIGANJ.—Pargana in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 52,949.

KISHNI.—Tháná in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 60,090.

KISHTAWAR.—See KISTAWAR.

KISING.—Town in Nepál State; situate three miles from the left bank of the Gandak river, and eighty-three miles west from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $83^{\circ} 56'$.

KISORIGANJ.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Maimansinh district, Bengal; thirteen miles east of the Brahmaputra. Lat. $24^{\circ} 26' 20''$, long. $90^{\circ} 48' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 12,898. A fair is held annually in this town. Area of subdivision, 744 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 467,320. Also tháná. Area, 151 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 135,603.

KISORIGANJ.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal.

KISRI.—Town in Baroda State; eighty-two miles south by east from Rájkot, and 163 miles south-west from Ahmedábád. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$, long. $71^{\circ} 9'$.

KISSEN DASKA TALAO.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; halting-place on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and eleven miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

KISSENGARH.—See KRISHNAGARH.

KISSERAING.—Island of the Mergui Archipelago, situate off the coast of Mergui district, British Burma; length north to south twenty miles, breadth ten miles. Lat. $11^{\circ} 34'$, long. $98^{\circ} 36'$.

KISSUNPUR.—See KRISHNAPUR.

KISTAWAR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; elevation above sea-level, about 5000 feet. Lat. $33^{\circ} 18' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 48'$.

KISTNA.—See KRISHNA.

KISTNAGHERRI.—See KRISHNAGIRI.

KISTNAPATAM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; eighty-two miles north of Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 17'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$.

KISTNAPUR.—See KRISHNAPUR.

KISTNARAJPUR.—See KRISHNARÁJPUR.

KISUNI (KISHNI).—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Fatehgarh, and twenty-five miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$.

KITHOR.—Pargana in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 77,562. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 27,800.

KITTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 346.

KITTUR.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; twenty-six miles south-east of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 35' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1872), 7166.

KIU.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situate 149 miles north-north-east from Kángra, and 135 miles east from Srínagar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

KIUKUCHI.—Halting-place in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the north-eastern declivity of the elevated Charung Pass, which traverses the huge mountain dividing the valley of the Buspa from that of the Tidung. The halting-place is on the right bank of the Nungulti, a rapid unfordable torrent, falling into the river Tidung a few miles farther down. Elevation above the sea, 12,457 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

KIVALUR.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; 166 miles south by west of Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

KIVENTHA.—Village in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; on the route from Membu to Aeng (or An), and situate on the Mine (or Ma-i) river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $94^{\circ} 22'$.

KIWAI.—Pargana in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 85,768.

KIYARDA.—Village in Náhan State, Punjab; in the valley of the same name, and on the route from Dehra to Náhan, twenty-one miles south-east of the latter place. Elevation above the sea, 1844 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

KOAHDA (CHUTENEA).—River of Rewah State, Central India Agency; formed by the junction of the Odda and the Silar. Twenty miles from its course, and at an elevation of 1000 feet above the sea, is the cascade of Bauti, where the river is precipitated a depth of 400 feet over the brow of the Katra ridge, and continuing a northerly

course of about fifteen miles, during which it is joined by the Gurma, is discharged, on the left side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 57'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57'$, into the Biland, a tributary of the Son.

KOANG.—River of Rewah State, Central India Agency; falling into the Son in lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 31'$.

KOARA FORT.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from Kohri to Jáisalmír, and distant from the latter thirty-eight miles west. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $70^{\circ} 26'$.

KOATPALLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate nine miles north from the right bank of the Tandur river, and fifty-three miles west from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

KOBILASPUR.—See KOVILÁSPUR.

KOCHANG.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; sixty miles south-east by east of Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $85^{\circ} 30'$.

KOCHERLAKOTAH.—Town in Nellore district, fifty miles west-north-west of Ongole. Lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$.

KOCHI BANDAK.—See COCHIN.

KOCHICHU.—Village in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bándá to Gwalior, sixty-seven miles west of the former. It is situate on the river Dhasán. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

KOCHILA BURIA.—Town in Darrang district, Assam; fifty-seven miles north-east by east of Darrang. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $92^{\circ} 47'$.

KOCHUS.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; seventy-six miles west-south-west of Dinápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. 84° .

KOD.—Subdivision of Dhárwár district, Bombay. Area, 400 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,345.

KODABAGA.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 20 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4154.

KODACHADRI.—Mountain in Shimoga district, Mysore; 4446 feet high. Lat. $13^{\circ} 51' 40''$, long. $74^{\circ} 54' 40''$. There is a temple on one of the slopes.

KODAGARAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 186.

KODAGU SRIRANGAPATNA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 47.

KODAIKANAL.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 13' 21''$, long. $77^{\circ} 31' 38''$. Pop. (1871), 757. A hill-station on the Panil Hills, 7209 feet above the sea.

KODAMANGALAM (KODAMUNGLUM).—Town in Travancore State, Madras; 112 miles north by west from Trivandrum, and sixty-eight miles south-south-west from Coimbatore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 4'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

KODAMBURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 344.

KODAMENDHI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2171.

KODARINA.—Tháná in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 442 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 73,802.

KODA SHASTRI PARVAT.—Mountain of the Western Gháts, in South Kánara district, Madras; 4300 feet high. Lat. $13^{\circ} 52'$, long. $74^{\circ} 55'$.

KODASHIRI.—Mountain in Cochin State, Madras. Between lat. $10^{\circ} 21'$ — $10^{\circ} 21' 45''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 23' 20''$ — $76^{\circ} 28'$.

KODINAR.—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda State. Lat. $20^{\circ} 46' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1881), 6542. Area of district, 252 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 31,189.

KODLIPET.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 48'$, long. $75^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 856.

KO-DOUNG.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5389.

KODUMUDI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; sixty-four miles east of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

KODUMUR.—Town in Karnúl district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 50' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 6064. Noted for blankets.

KODUNDUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; forty-five miles south-south-east of Coimbatore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$.

KODUNGALUR (CRANGANORE, KODUNGALUR SINGULYI).—Town in Cochin State, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 13' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 14' 50''$. Pop. (1876), 9475. A port of great historical importance, placed at the chief outlet of the Cochin backwater; still held in great veneration by the Hindus.

KODUNGUL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate seven miles from the left bank of the Tandur river, and sixty miles west-south-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$.

KODUTANNI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras.

KOEL (KOYLE).—See KOIL.

KOEL (NORTH).—River of Lohárdaga district, Bengal; rising in lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $84^{\circ} 30'$, and falling into the Son in lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $83^{\circ} 56'$.

KOEL (SOUTH).—River of Lohárdaga district and Gángpur State, Bengal; rising in lat. $23^{\circ} 18' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 6' 15''$; uniting with the Sankh, it forms the Bráhmáni, which falls into the Bay of Bengal.

KOENT.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Etáwah to Cawnpore, and thirty-four miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

KOGOON.—Town in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma; situate ninety miles east from Rangoon, and fifty-one miles north from Amherst. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $97^{\circ} 39'$.

KOH.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,367.

KOH (CHOIA).—River of Kumáun and Bijnaur districts, N.W.P.; rises in the most southern range of the Himálaya mountain-system, near Sangur fort, at an elevation of about 6400 feet, and in lat. $29^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$. It falls into the Western Rámghanga in lat. $29^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

KOHARI.—See KUÁRI.

KOHAT.—District in the Pesháwar division of the Punjab; between lat. $32^{\circ} 47'$ — $33^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 34'$ — $72^{\circ} 17'$. Area, 2838 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 181,540. Bounded on the north by Pesháwar district and the Afrídi Hills, on the north-west by the Orakzáis, on the south by Bannu district, on the east by the river Indus, and on the west by the Zámukht Hills, the river Kuram, and the Wazírí Hills. This is a very hilly district, the mountains being the continuations of the Safedkoh range, the Wazírí Hills, and others. The chief towns are the Kohát (the capital), Hangu and Seri. The chief rivers are the Teri Toi and the

Indus. The district, which is noted for its Salt Mines, is traversed by the Punjab Northern Railway; it is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and Staff.

KOHAT.—Town, municipality and cantonment (in tahsíl of same name) in Kohát district, Punjab. Distant from Pesháwar thirty-seven miles south, from Bannu eighty-four miles north-east, from Ráwal Pindi 105 miles west. Lat. $33^{\circ} 35' 35''$, long. $71^{\circ} 28' 43''$. Pop. (1881), 18,179. Area of tahsíl, 803 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 65,245.

KOHAT TOI.—River in Kohát district, Punjab; falling into the Indus, in lat. $33^{\circ} 24'$, long. $71^{\circ} 51'$.

KOHISTAN.—Taluk in Karáchí district, Sind, Bombay. Area, 4058 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 5681.

KOHNGAM.—An island twenty miles east from the coast of Siam, two miles long by one and a half broad. It is situate 258 miles south-south-west of Siam. Lat. $11^{\circ} 21'$, long. $100^{\circ} 5'$.

KOHRAR KHAS.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Mirzápur to Bánda, thirty-six miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $82^{\circ} 4'$.

KOI (KHOI).—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and forty-eight miles south of the latter town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1064 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

KOIL.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 61,730. Area of tahsíl, 356 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 227,654. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 193,118. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 139,689.

KOILA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, and fifteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $81^{\circ} 43'$.

KOILA.—Village in Jind State, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$, long. $76^{\circ} 19'$.

KOILAOR.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh; situate on the right bank of the Gogra, and fifty-two miles east from Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$.

KOILATH.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, and twenty-nine miles south-west of the former. Here is a very large and well-filled tank, where a fair is held every October, at the full moon. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 1'$.

KOILKONDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; sixty-five miles south-west from Haidarábád, and sixty-two miles north by west from Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 41'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

KOILKUNTLA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; sixty-one miles north-west of Cuddapah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

KOIRIPUR.—Village in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; twenty-five miles north of Allahábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $12^{\circ} 24'$.

KOKATNUR.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; thirty-two miles east of Bijápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 49'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$.

KOKATNUR.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; seventy-three miles north-east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 41'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$.

KOKE.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2367.

KOKKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 489.

KOKRA MAILANI.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 14,671.

KOKRI.—River of Poona and Ahmednagar districts, Bombay; falling into the Gor river, in lat. $18^{\circ} 52'$, long. $74^{\circ} 20'$.

KOKRIT.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situate sixty miles north of Maulmain. Lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$, long. $97^{\circ} 42'$.

KOKSAL.—Town in Pabná district, Bengal; ninety-eight miles north-east by north of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$, long. $89^{\circ} 16'$.

KOKUR.—Celebrated spring at the northern base of the Pír Panjal, in Kashmír State, Punjab; bounding the valley on the south. It gushes with a copious volume of water out of six orifices at the bottom of a limestone cliff. A considerable stream is thus formed, which flows into the Bareng river. Lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 19'$.

KOLA.—Small fort in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situate on a hill on the right bank of the river Dubha, on the route from Almora to Kosipur, twenty-five north-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

KOLABA.—District in Bombay; between lat. $17^{\circ} 52'$ — $18^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 7'$ — $73^{\circ} 42'$. Area 1496 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 381,649. Bounded on the north by Bombay harbour, Tanna district, and the Amba river; on the east by the territory of Pant Sachiv and by Poona and Sátára districts; on the south by Ratnágiri district and Janjirá State; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The chief mountains are the spurs of the Sahyádri range. The chief town is Alidach. Kolába Island, in the days before the British rule, used to be the principal station of the pirates of the western coast of India. The district, which is skirted by the Western Deccan Railway, is administered by a Collector and two Assistants.

KOLABA.—Southern extremity of Bombay Island, Bombay; forming one portion of the City of Bombay. It contains the terminus of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway; the quarters of the European troops; and many important commercial and other buildings. Kolába is built on the promontory between Bombay Harbour and Bach Bay.

KOLABIRA.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 231 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 31,246. The town of Kolábirá is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 48'$, long. $84^{\circ} 12' 30''$.

KOLACHEL.—Town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1875), 4768. A place of considerable importance as a port for coasting steamers.

KOLACHI (KOLANCHI).—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated forty miles west from the right bank of the Indus, and 140 miles north-west by north of the town of Múltán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 51'$, long. $70^{\circ} 53'$.

KOLAD.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; forty-six miles south-east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

KOLADYNE RIVER.—See KÚ-LA-DAN.

KOLAGADALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 601.

KOLAHNELLI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; sixty-one miles east of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

KOLAIR.—See KOLAR.

KOLAK.—Port in Surat district, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 57'$.

KOLAKAMBAL.—River in Nilgiri Hills district, Madras. Between lat. $11^{\circ} 13'$ — $11^{\circ} 22'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 46'$ — $76^{\circ} 48' 45''$.

KOLAKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 772.

KOLANG.—Village on the right bank of the Bágha river in Kángra district, Punjab; ten miles above Kielang.

KOLANGODU.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; distance direct from Calicut, south-east, seventy-five miles; Cannanore, south-east, 125; Coimbatore, south-west, 32; Madras, south-west, 300. Lat. $10^{\circ} 37'$, long. $76^{\circ} 45'$.

KOLAPUR.—See KOLHÁPUR.

KOLAR.—District in Mysore State; between lat. $12^{\circ} 46'$ — $13^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 5'$ — $78^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 1891 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 461,129. The chief rivers are the Pálár, the South Pinákiní or Pennár, the North Pinákiní, and the Pápaghni. The chief towns are Kolár (the capital), Chikballapur, Sidlaghátá, Hosur, and the famous hill-fort of Nandidrúg, which was stormed by Lord Combermere in 1791. The district is traversed by a branch of the Madras Railway.

KOLAR.—Capital of Kolár district, Mysore; forty-three miles east-north-east of Bangalore. There is a station on the Madras Railway, called Kolár Road. Lat. $13^{\circ} 8' 5''$, long. $78^{\circ} 10' 18''$. Pop. (1871), 9924.

KOLAR.—Lake in Kistna and Godávári districts, Madras; between lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$ — $16^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $81^{\circ} 5'$ — $81^{\circ} 27'$.

KOLAR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situate twenty-seven miles south of Bijápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$.

KOLARAGALLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 57.

KOLARAS.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; seventy-nine miles south-west of Gwalior fort. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$.

KOLASHAGARAPURAM.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; it is situate fifty-one miles north-west by north from Trivandrum, and eighty-three miles west-north-west from Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

KOLASLAH.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 70,062.

KOLBARIA.—Town in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; 131 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$, long. $86^{\circ} 54'$.

KOLE.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; fifty-four miles south by east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 14'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1881), 5169.

KOLEAPOL.—Town in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; fifty-six miles north-west of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$, long. $86^{\circ} 40'$.

KOLGONG.—Tháná in Bhágalpur district, Bengal. Area, 415 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 192,237.

KOLHAN.—Part of Singbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 1905 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 150,904.

KOLHAPUR.—State in the Agency of same name, Bombay; between lat. $15^{\circ} 58'$ — $17^{\circ} 11'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 45'$ — $74^{\circ} 24'$. Bounded on the north by the river Warna and Sátára district; on the north-east by the river Kistna; on the east and south by Belgaum district; and on the west by the Sahyádrí Mountains. Area, 2816 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 800,189. The chief mountains are the Sahyádrí range. There are many streams

of considerable size during the rains; but in the hot weather they can all be forded. The chief town is Kolhápúr, the capital. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns. At the present time (1885) the state is being administered, during the minority of the Ruler, by a Regency, with the Chief of Kágál at its head; this latter receiving a salute of nine guns so long as he holds this position. The Western Deccan Railway skirts this State.

KOLHAPUR.—Capital of Kolhápúr State, Bombay; 128 miles south by east of Poona, and sixty-four of Sátára. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42'$, long. $73^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 38,599. The city contains numerous fine buildings.

KOLHUAGAR.—Village in Unao district, Oudh; on the left bank of the Ganges, ten miles south-east of Cawnpore, thirty south-west of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 31'$.

KOLI.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,367.

KOLIKODU.—See CALICUT.

KOLIPATAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1881), 11,806.

KOLKOI.—Village in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1871), 4683. In olden times this was a seaport, but it is now three miles from the coast.

KOLLA.—See KOLE.

KOLLADAM.—See COLEROON.

KOLLAMALLAI.—Hills in Salem district, Madras. Between lat. $11^{\circ} 10' 30''$ — $11^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 20' 30''$ — $78^{\circ} 31' 30''$. The highest peak is 4663 feet above the level of the sea.

KOLLATADA BAIGODU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 497.

KOLLATHUR (KOLATUR).—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; forty-one miles north-east by east of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

KOLLEGAL.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 8462.

KOLLUR.—See BARKALUR.

KOLRON.—Village and halting-place in Sírmúr State, Punjab; on the route from Dehra to Náhan, and fifty-four miles west of the former town. The hills inclosing the Kíárda Dún are here so close that they are separated merely by the channel of the Batta. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1086 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

KOLWAR.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; seventy miles south-east of Lucknow, ten miles west of Sultánpur cantonment, and half a mile from the right bank of the river Gumti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. 82° .

KOMADPUR.—Town in Pabná district, Bengal; 110 miles north-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$, long. $89^{\circ} 9'$.

KOMALDA.—River in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; rising in the mountains inclosing the Ráma Sarái valley on the north, and in lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$. It has a course of about seventeen miles, generally in a south-easterly direction, to its confluence with the Jumna, on the right side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$. It is one of the largest streams which the Jumna receives above the confluence of the Tons.

KOMAREALWA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; twenty-nine miles south-west of Cuddapah. Lat. $14^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

KOMBAL.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1871), 8708.

KOMHARSIN.—See KUMHÁRSAIN.

KOMORIN.—See COMORIN.

KOMTA.—See KÁMTHÁ.

KOMULMAIR (KUMULMAIR).—Pass, defended by a fortress, in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situate on the route from Udáipur to Jodhpur, fifty miles north of the former, and ninety miles south-east of the latter. Elevation above the sea, 8353 feet. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

KON.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1122. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 7313.

KONADA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; thirty miles north-east by north of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 1'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$.

KONADÜN.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate thirty miles south-west from Haidarábád, and eighty-nine miles north from Karnúl. Lat. $17^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

KONAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 511.

KONAI.—Branch of the Brahmaputra river, in Maimansinh district, Bengal; separating from the Brahmaputra in lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $89^{\circ} 43'$, and, taking the name of the Dhaleswari, in lat. $23^{\circ} 13'$, long. $90^{\circ} 33'$, it reunites with the parent stream, there denominated the Meghna.

KONAJAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 398.

KONAKAGIRI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; 190 miles south-west by west of Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

KONALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

KONCH.—See KUNCH.

KONCHPARA.—Town in Kámrúp district, Assam; nineteen miles west of Gauháti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $91^{\circ} 26'$.

KONDA.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; situate on the right bank of the Ganges, 666 miles north-west of Calcutta by water. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 9'$.

KONDAHIT KORAIYA.—Tháná in Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 84,579.

KONDAPALLI.—Town in Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 37' 59''$, long. $80^{\circ} 34' 17''$. Pop. (1881), 4289. Formerly a place of importance.

KONDAVIR.—Town in Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 15' 15''$, long. $80^{\circ} 17' 25''$. Pop. (1871), 2090.

KONDAYAPOLLAM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 3885.

KONDELWADI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate four miles from the right bank of the Godáviri river, and 112 miles north-north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

KONDERPI DRUG.—Fort in Bellary district, Madras; fifty-two miles south of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

KONDKA.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; paying a yearly tribute of £1100 to the British Government. Area, 174 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 32,979.

KONDRAPILLI.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; sixty-seven miles south-west from Bastar, and ninety-one miles north from Rajamahendri. Lat. $18^{\circ} 19'$, long. $81^{\circ} 39'$.

KONDURH.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situate fourteen miles south-east of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.

KONGANA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 381.

KONGNOLI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 32' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. (1872), 5143. This town is noted for its paper factories.

KONGUDY DRUG (KANGUNDI DRUG).—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; 128 miles west by south of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

KONIGANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 91.

KONKAIR (KAKAIR).—See KÁNKER.

KONKALNAGAR.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; fifty-five miles south-west of Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $84^{\circ} 10'$.

KONKAN.—A division of Bombay; comprising the five districts of North Kánara, Ratnágiri, Kolába, Bombay, and Tanna; with an area of 13,580 sq. miles. The Konkan is often used as a geographical term to indicate the strip of land in Bombay that lies between the Western Gháts and the Arabian Sea.

KONKI.—River of Nepál State and Purniah district, Bengal; rising in lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, long. $87^{\circ} 51'$, on the southern slope of the Sub-Himálaya range of mountains; falls into the Mahánandá in lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $87^{\circ} 48'$.

KONKLI.—Town in Tálcher State, Orissa, Bengal; on the right bank of the Bráhmáni river, and 112 miles north from Ganjám. Lat. 21° , long. $85^{\circ} 10'$.

KONNAGAR.—Village and station of the Eastern Bengal Railway, on the left bank of the Húglí river. Lat. $22^{\circ} 42'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$.

KONNAVERUM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the left bank of the Godávari, and 187 miles east by north from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 36'$, long. $81^{\circ} 21'$.

KONUKEPUR.—See KANAKEPUR.

KOPACHIT.—Pargana in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 99,388.

KOPAGANJ.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. $83^{\circ} 36' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6301.

KOPARI.—Town in Balasor district, Bengal; 156 miles south-west by west of Calcutta. Lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $86^{\circ} 29'$.

KOPATTI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 359.

KOPILAS.—Hill (2098 feet high) in Dhenkánal State, Orissa, Bengal; Lat. $20^{\circ} 40' 40''$, long. $85^{\circ} 48' 53''$. On the summit there is a temple, which is visited by pilgrims in considerable numbers.

KOPPA.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Kádúr district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 32' 4''$, long. $75^{\circ} 21' 51''$. Area of taluk, 503 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 35,779.

KOPPACHUR.—The name of a tribe inhabiting a valley between the snowy range of the Himálaya and that known as the Sub-Himálayas. The centre of the territory inhabited by this tribe is about lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $93^{\circ} 20'$.

KOPPA DRUG.—Town in Mysore State; 120 miles north-west from Seringapatam, 29 south-east from Bednur. Lat. $13^{\circ} 31'$, long. $75^{\circ} 23'$.

KOPPATUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 236.

KOPUL.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; fifty-one miles west from Bellary, seventy-eight east from Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

KOPURGAUM.—See KAPURGÁON.

KOR.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 19'$.

KOR (KOD).—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; seventy-two miles south-west by south of Dhárwár. Lat. $14^{\circ} 31'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.

KORA.—Town (in tashíl of same name) in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6' 25''$, long. $80^{\circ} 24' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 2650. Area of tahsíl, 230 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,164.

KORA.—Village on the Abulwáro Canal, in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; about twenty miles from Khairpur town. Pop. (1872), 3675.

KORA (KARO).—Hill in Bánkurá district, Bengal; from 350 to 400 feet high.

KORABAGA.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1866), 2336. Area, 12 sq. miles. The capital of the same name is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $83^{\circ} 42' 30''$.

KORACHA.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 204 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2916. The capital of the same name is in lat. $20^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

KORADA.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; sixty-five miles north-west of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56'$, long. $84^{\circ} 20'$.

KORAI.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kálpi to Fatehpur, and four miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

KORAIJI NA GOTE.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Haidarábád to Sehván, by the way of Kotri, and twenty-two miles north of Haidarábád. It is situated about one mile from the right bank of the Indus, in lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $68^{\circ} 25'$.

KORAIN.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sabzalkot to Shikárpur, and twenty-three miles west of the former town. It is situated in a low, level country, overflowed extensively, in time of inundation, by the Indus, from the left bank of which the village is three miles distant. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $69^{\circ} 30'$.

KORALALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 50.

KORALLEA.—Town in Tipperah district, Bengal; thirty-one miles north-east of Dacca. Lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$, long. $90^{\circ} 53'$.

KORAM.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; twenty-seven miles south-west by south of Umballa. Lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

KORAMBA.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; ten miles south of Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18'$, long. $84^{\circ} 43'$. Also tháná. Area, 473 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 89,078.

KORANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 243.

KORANGI.—See CORINGA.

KORANTADIH.—Tahsíl in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 286,022. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 67,954.

KORAR.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; situate twenty miles east from Jhánsi, and eighty-six miles west-south-west from Hamírpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

KORARI KALAN.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1869), 2198. Contains a temple to Mahádeo.

KORATAGIRI.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) on the left bank of the Suvarnamukhi river. Lat. $13^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 16' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 2414. Area of taluk, 292 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 73,933.

KORAUND.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; situate on the right bank of the Gumti, and twenty-eight miles north-north-west from Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $80^{\circ} 49'$.

KORAWALI.—Town in Máinपुरi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6776.

KORBA.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Area, 823 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 42,172. The capital, of the same name, is situated on the river Hasdú, forty miles east of Biláspur, in lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, and long. $82^{\circ} 45'$.

KORD.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situate 105 miles south-west by west from Ajmere, and fifty-three miles south-south-east from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $73^{\circ} 24'$.

KOREA.—Town in Koreá State, Bengal; 153 miles north-west from Sambalpur, and 135 miles south-west by west from Shergháti. Lat. $23^{\circ} 6'$, long. $82^{\circ} 26'$.

KOREA.—State in Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 55' 50''$ — $23^{\circ} 49' 15''$, and long. $81^{\circ} 58' 15''$ — $82^{\circ} 48' 15''$. Bounded on the north by Rewah State; on the east by Sargujá State; on the south by Biláspur district; and on the west by Cháng Bhukár and Rewah States. The chief hills are the Koreá range. The chief river is the Heshto, which falls into the Mahánadi. Area, 1625 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,846.

KOREA.—Range of mountains in Koreá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal. Some of the principal peaks are Deogarh, 3370 feet high; Jutársuka, 3238 feet high; and Khoro, 3219 feet high.

KOREGANJ.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Alígarh, and sixteen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

KOREGAON.—Village in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situate twenty miles north-west from Jáipur, and 113 miles north-west from Vizianagram. Lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 13'$.

KOREGAON.—Village in Poona district, Bombay; on the route from Poona to Ahmednagar, sixteen miles north-east from the former. The place is unimportant, except as the scene of a battle on 1st January, 1818. Lat. $18^{\circ} 39'$, long. $74^{\circ} 8'$.

KOREGAON.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Sátára district, Bombay; twelve miles east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 41'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$. Area of subdivision, 349 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,187.

KORH.—Pargana in Mirzápур district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,749.

KORHALEH.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; fifty miles north-north-west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 44'$, long. $74^{\circ} 26'$.

KORI.—River in Udáipur State, Rájputána; rises in lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 57'$, at the town of Deogarh, and flows in an easterly direction for 115 miles, forming for a portion of that distance the boundary

between Ajmere and Udáipur; subsequently traversing a detached portion of Ajmere, it falls into the Banás river, in lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.

KORI.—Estuary of the Indus, in Sind, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $68^{\circ} 25'$.

KORI (LAKHPAT).—Port in Cutch State, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 49'$, long. $68^{\circ} 48' 30''$.

KORICH.—See KHURENCHA.

KORIKOLA.—Town in Bonái State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situate five miles from the left bank of the Bráhmáni river, and seventy miles east-north-east from Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $85^{\circ} 1'$.

KORINAUR.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; on the estuary of the Singora, which, about two miles lower down, or farther south, falls into the Arabian Sea. Here is a fort; and also a temple of Krishna, worshipped under the singular title of Rinchor, or the Recreant; and at certain times great multitudes of pilgrims resort to it. Distant from Ahmedábád, south-west, 200 miles; Baroda, south-west, 190. Lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

KORINI.—Village in Delhi district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Delhi to Karnál, and fifteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

KORLAM.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; eleven miles north-east of Chicacole. Lat. $18^{\circ} 24'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$.

KORNRA.—Town in Jodpur State, Rájputána; twenty-three miles west-south-west from Jodhpur, and 122 miles west by south from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $72^{\circ} 48'$.

KORONGE.—Island off Bassein district, British Burma; about two miles in length from north to south. Distant from Cape Negrais, north, thirty-three miles. Lat. $16^{\circ} 32'$, long. $94^{\circ} 20'$.

KORTAGIRI.—Town in Mysore State; forty-seven miles north-west from Bangalore, and eighty-four miles north-east from Seringapatam. Lat. $13^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$.

KORTALAIYARU.—See CORTELLIAR.

KORTAPALEYAN.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; fifty-five miles north-east of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 35'$.

KORULL.—Town in Baroda State; situate on the right bank of the Narbada river, and thirty miles south from Baroda. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 12'$.

KORUNGALAIKUDI.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 54' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 33' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 9199.

KORZOK.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situate 134 miles north-east by east from Kángará, and 194 miles east by north from Jammu. Lat. $32^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

KOSALA.—The name of an ancient kingdom of India; now obsolete.

KOSA NAG.—Mountain-lake in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the north side of the Fateh Panjal, one of the mountains bounding the valley on the south. It is three-quarters of a mile long and 500 yards broad, and is replenished from the melted snows of the neighbouring summit, the supply from which is sometimes so abundant as to raise the surface of the water forty feet above its level in the lowest state. It gives rise to the Veshau, one of the principal feeders of the Jhelum, which last river is

also known in some parts of its course by the former name. The lake is held in great veneration by the Hindus, who call it Vishnu Pádth (the foot of the Vishnu), in consequence of a legend that the deity produced it by stamping the ground with his foot. It is, in consequence, visited in pilgrimage by devotees, for the purpose of performing ceremonial ablutions. The elevation above the level of the sea is estimated at 12,000 ft. Lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

KOSI.—Town, municipality, and station on the Madras Railway (in tahsil of same name), in Muttra district, N.W.P.; ten miles west of the Jumna, and twenty-nine miles north-west of Muttra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 28' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 11,231. Area of tahsil, 152 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 65,293. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 49,290.

KOSIGI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; eighteen miles north of Adóni. Lat. $15^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1871), 6760.

KOSILLA (KOSI).—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$. The elevation of its source is in the Central Himálaya, near Pin Nath, a summit 7111 feet above the sea. Receiving numerous small feeders right and left, it holds a southerly course for about thirty miles, as far as lat. $29^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$, where it receives, on the left side, the Suál, a stream of nearly equal size. It passes from the mountains by a gorge of extraordinarily picturesque beauty and grandeur. After a total course of between 140 and 150 miles, it falls into the Western Rám-ganga in lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

KOSIMURA.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Fatehgarh to that of Etáwah, and twenty-eight miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

KOSLI.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab; fifty miles west-south-west from Delhi, and fifty-seven miles south-east by south from Háni. Lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

KOT.—Village and fort in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; ten miles east of the Indus. Lat. $33^{\circ} 59'$, long. $72^{\circ} 48'$.

KOT.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; on the route from the city of Ahmedábád to Rájkot, thirty-two miles south-west of former, ninety east of latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 38'$, long. $72^{\circ} 16'$.

KOT.—Town in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Chenáb, thirteen miles north of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $71^{\circ} 31'$.

KOT.—Pargana in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 96,417.

KOTA.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1871), 5493. A large fair is held annually in this town.

KOTA.—Town in Wún district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$. The largest weekly market in the district is held in this town.

KOTA.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; near the right bank of the Jumna, and about 3000 feet above its bed. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

KOTA.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 66,003.

KOT ADU.—Town in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 28' 14''$, long. $71^{\circ} 0' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 2574.

KOTAGHIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate five miles east from the right bank of the Manjera river, and ninety-six miles north-north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$.

KOTAGIRI.—Town in Nilgiri district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$ — $11^{\circ} 20' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$ — $76^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. 220.

KOTAGUDEM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the right bank of the Godávári, and 160 miles east-north-east from Haidarábád. Lat. 18° , long. $80^{\circ} 52'$.

KOTAH.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situate fifty-one miles south-south-east from Rewah, and forty-four miles north-north-east from Sohágpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 51'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

KOTAH.—State in Rájputána; between lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$ — $25^{\circ} 51'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 40'$ — $76^{\circ} 59'$. Bounded on the north and north-west by the river Chambal; on the east by Gwalior, Tonk, and Jháláwár States; on the south by the Mokandarra Hills and Jháláwár State; and on the west by Udáipur State. Area, 3797 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 517,275. The chief river is the Chambal, with its tributaries. The chief mountains are the Mokandarra range. The chief town is Kotah (the capital). The Maháráo is entitled to a salute of 17 guns, and is allowed to maintain 15,000 troops of all descriptions, with 70 field and about 30 other guns. The Kotah Contingent, a body of soldiers maintained by the Kotah State, under treaty with the British Government, is now known as the Deoli Irregular Force.

KOTAH.—Capital of Kotah State, Rájputána. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$. On the right bank of the river Chambal (here crossed by a ferry), and on the route from Nasírábád to Ságár. Pop. (1881), 40,270. The town, which is of considerable size, contains numerous temples and mosques.

KOTAHA.—Pargana in Umballa district, Punjab. Between lat. $30^{\circ} 32' 30''$ — $30^{\circ} 45' 30''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 51'$ — $77^{\circ} 13'$. Area, 97 sq. miles. Pop. (1868), 5660. Bounded on the west by the Pinjaur valley, and on the north and east by the Náhan or Sír múr Mountains. The town of Kotaha itself stands in the plains.

KOTAI.—Ruined city on the shores of the Rann of Cutch, Bombay. Contains the remains of several temples.

KOTAI PEAK.—Mountain in the Western Gháts, at the junction of the boundaries of the Madura and Tinneveli districts, and the Travancore State. Lat. $9^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

KOTAKA-SERAI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Ságár, ten miles south-east of the former, 191 north-west of the latter. It is situate on the small river Umrar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

KOTALIPARA.—Thána in Farídpur district, Bengal. Area, 139 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,153.

KOTALPUR.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 1' 15''$, long. $87^{\circ} 38' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 6163. Also tháná. Area, 133 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,964.

KOTANA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Meerut to Jind, thirty-three miles west by north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1881), 3350. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 47,550.

KOTAPALLI.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 48' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 6' 45''$.

KOTAPALLI.—Subdivision in Bastar State, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 1123. There is a village of the same name in lat. $18^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 49' 30''$.

KOTA POLUR.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; forty-nine miles north-west of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 4'$.

KOTAPPAKONDA (YELLAMUNDA).—Village in Kistna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1871), 1902. Contains a celebrated shrine.

KOTAR.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; forty miles south-east by east from Trivandrum, and forty-four miles south-south-west from Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 9' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 28' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 7338.

KOTARAIKARRAI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 0' 15''$, long. $76^{\circ} 49' 15''$.

KOTARGO.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Haidarábád to Sehván, by the way of Kotri, and eight miles south-east of Sehván. It is situate near the right bank of the Indus, and close to the southern extremity of the pass formed by the approach of the Lakí mountains to the river. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $67^{\circ} 57'$.

KOTARI.—Town in Haidarábád State; 170 miles north by west from Haidarábád, and 106 miles south from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

KOTAULI.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. 1516.

KOTAUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; 54 miles north-north-east of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

KOTAYAM.—Town on the bank of a small river running into the great Cochin backwater, in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1871), 6333. The centre of the Syrian Christian community, who form the majority of the population.

KOTAYAM.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; a town situate five miles from the sea-coast. Distance from Calicut, north-west, forty-two miles; Cannanore, south-east, twelve. Lat. $11^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$.

KOTBETTA.—Mountain in Coorg; it is 5375 feet high. The summit divides into two peaks, on one of which stands a small stone temple dedicated to Siva. There are also two reservoirs of water, one for the use of the Bráhmans, the other for the Coorgs. The view is reckoned the finest in all the magnificent highlands of Coorg.

KOTBUND (KOTWUN).—Village and fort in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Delhi, and thirty-two miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

KOTCHANDPUR.—Village on the left bank of the Kabadak river, in Jessor district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 24' 45''$, long. $89^{\circ} 3' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 9231. Noted for its sugar refineries. Also tháná. Area, 64 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 44,038.

KOTDWAR.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; at the southern entrance of the gorge in the Siwálik range, where the small river Koh flows southwards from the mountains to the plain of Hindustán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

KOTGAL.—Chiefship in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 45 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1634.

KOTHAR.—See KUTHÁR.

KOTHARIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £94 to the British Government, and £29 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KOTHI.—State in the Punjab; situate in about lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$. Area, 36 sq. miles. Pop. 2500. It is tributary to Keunthál State.

KOTHI.—State in Baghelkhand, Central Indian Agency. Between lat. $24^{\circ} 4'$ — $24^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 39'$ — $80^{\circ} 54'$. Area, 903 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 18,386. The capital of the same name is in lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

KOTHI.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; on a feeder of the Pábar, and about six miles from the left bank of that river. The bridge over the torrent flowing by the village has an elevation of 5910 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

KOTHIBAR.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 87,816.

KOTHIDE.—State in Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 494. The chief is known as the Bhúmia.

KOTI.—See KOTHI.

KOTILA.—Pargana in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,067.

KOTIOTE.—See MALABAR.

KOTIPALLI.—Village on the left bank of the Gautama Godávári, in Godávári district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1871), 1844. There is a pagoda in the village, which latter, as well as the river on which it stands, is considered sacred by the Hindus.

KOTIUM.—See KOTÁYAM.

KOTKACHWAHA.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Karnál to Ludhiána, and forty-five miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1010 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 53'$.

KOT KAMALIA.—Town and municipality in Montgomery district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 7594. Lat. $30^{\circ} 43' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 42'$. The town was plundered by the rebels in the Mutiny of 1857.

KOT KANGRA.—See KÁNGRA.

KOTKAPURA.—Town in Ferozpur district, Punjab; situate forty-two miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It lies on the route from Delhi to Ferozpur, and forty miles south-east of the last-mentioned place. There is a small fort at the north of the town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by Delhi and Manak, 1130 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 51'$.

KOT KAPURA.—Town in Farídkot State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 6196.

KOT KASSIM.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situate on the route, by Rewári, from Ulwar to Delhi, and sixty-nine miles south-west of the latter. Lat. 28° , long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

KOTKHAI-KOTGARH.—Tahsil in Simla district, Punjab; composed of two divisions. Joint area, 14 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9847.

KOTKIPAR.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situate 141 miles east-north-east from Nágpur, and 118 south-east from Jabalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$, long. $81^{\circ} 12'$.

KOTLA.—Village in Kángra district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of one of the branches of the Beas, 124 miles east-north-east of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$.

KOTLA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Farrukhábád, twenty-eight miles east by north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

KOTLI.—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab; among the mountains south of Srinagar, and on the route from Lahore to Srinagar, by the town of Punch. Lat. $33^{\circ} 28'$, long. $73^{\circ} 59'$.

KOTLI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situate on the right bank of the Jhelum, and 140 miles east from Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$.

KOTNUR.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Jumna, at the confluence of a torrent with that river, and about 150 feet above the water. Lat. $30^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

KOTOLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 412.

KOT-PUTLI.—Part of Jáipur State, Rájputána. The chief village, with the fort, is on the route from Delhi to Mhow cantonment, and ninety-nine miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 8084.

KOTRA.—Town in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3519.

KOTRA NAYANI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £54 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £14 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KOTRANG.—Town and municipality on the right bank of the Húglí, in Húglí district, Bengal; seven miles above Howrah. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41' 20''$, long. $88^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. (1881), 5747. Noted for its brickfields.

KOTRA PITHA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £485 to the British Government, and £72 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

KOTRA SANGANI.—Fourth-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £907 to the British Government, and £108 to the Nawáb of Junágarh. Area, 74 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 8642.

KOTRI.—Large and important town on the right bank of the Indus (in taluk of same name), in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21' 41''$, long. $68^{\circ} 21' 37''$. Pop. (1881), 8922. The town is the northern terminus of the Sind Railway, and the Indus Valley State Railway runs from Kotri to Sukkur. Area of taluk, 684 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 23,643.

KOTRI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $68^{\circ} 46'$.

KOT-SALIVAHANA.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Budáun to Moradábad, twenty-one miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

KOT SULTAN.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situate on the left bank of the Indus, fifty-five miles north-west by north of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 47'$, long. $70^{\circ} 58'$.

KOTTAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 725.

KOTTANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 215.

KOTTAPATAM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 7'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 6991.

KOTTAUM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; thirty-six miles north-east by north of Samulkottah. Lat. $17^{\circ} 29'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$.

KOTTOROH.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Balmer, and twenty-eight miles north of the latter place. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $71^{\circ} 11'$.

KOTTUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; 132 miles south-west from Jáipur, and ninety-four miles north by east from Masulipatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 29'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

KOTTUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1871), 6972.

KOTTUR.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively of 785, 280, and 216.

KOTTUR.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5156.

KOTTUR.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; thirty-one miles east of Cuddapah. Lat. $14^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

KOTUH.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situate five miles from the right bank of the East Káli Nadi, and thirty-four miles east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

KOTULUH.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; on the western shore of an extensive fresh-water lake. Distance south-west from Delhi forty-eight miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. 77° .

KOTWA.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; fifty-two miles north of Chaprá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $84^{\circ} 55'$.

KOTWALI.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 28,539.

KOTWALI.—See DINÁJPUR.

KOTYANA.—Town in Baroda State; situate on the right of the Bhader river, and sixty-seven miles south-west from Rájkot. Lat. $21^{\circ} 39'$, long. $70^{\circ} 8'$.

KOUNG-GUAH.—Town in Prome district, British Burma; situate on the left bank of the Irawadi river, and nine miles north from Prome. Lat. $18^{\circ} 52'$, long. 95° .

KOUNG-TSI.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1280.

KOURTALAM.—See COURTALLUM.

KOVILAM.—See COVELONG.

KOVILASPUR (KOBILASPUR).—Town in Sylhet district, Assam; fifty-five miles south by west of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 9'$, long. $91^{\circ} 37'$.

KOVILPATTI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; thirty-six miles north-east of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

KOVUR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1871), 5062.

KOWAUN.—Town in Jhang district, situated on the left bank of the Chenáb, 76 miles north-east by north of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 59'$, long. $72^{\circ} 14'$.

KOYAKHAI.—River in Cuttack district, Orissa, Bengal; being a branch of the Mahánadi.

KOYAMBATUR.—See COIMBATORE.

KOYANDOWNG.—Hill in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; situated in the island of Rámri, and in the neighbourhood of the town of Rámri. It has two temples on its summit. It is sometimes called St. George's Hill.

KOYELBUDA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; 151 miles south-east from Nágpur, and seventy-three miles north-west from Bastar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 5'$.

KOYER.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the left bank of the

Naringa river, and fifty-five miles west-north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

KOYIKADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 322.

KOYUL.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 186 miles east-north-east from Kánga, and 173 miles north-east from Simla. Lat. $32^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 17'$.

KRANGANUR.—See **KODUNGALUR.**

KRISHNA (KISTNA).—District in Madras; between lat. $15^{\circ} 35'$ — $17^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 14'$ — $81^{\circ} 34'$. Area, 8471 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,548,480. Bounded on the north by Godávári district; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by Nellore district; and on the west by the Nizam's Dominions and Karnúl district. The hills of the district are unimportant. The chief rivers are the Krishna and its tributaries. The chief towns are Masulipatam, Gantúr, and Bezwára. The district is administered by a Collector and staff.

KRISHNA (KISTNA).—River of Sátára and Belgaum districts; the Southern Marhattá Agency, and Kaládgi district, Bombay; Haidarábád State; and Krishna district, Madras. The two great tributaries are the Bhima and the Tungabhadra; besides which, it is joined by the Yerla, Warna, Idgangá, Ghátprabha, and Malprabha. The Krishna is 800 miles in length, and its drainage-area is about 94,500 sq. miles.

KRISHNAGANGA (KISHANGANGA, SINDH).—River of Kashmír State, Punjab; rising in lat. $34^{\circ} 48'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$, in the mountains forming the north-eastern boundary of that State; it sweeps round the north of that valley, and, after a course of about 120 miles, falls into the Jhelum at Muzaffarábád, on the frontier of the Hazára district, Punjab, in lat. $34^{\circ} 23'$, long. $73^{\circ} 22'$, being little inferior there to the principal stream.

KRISHNAGANJ.—Town on the left bank of the Mátábhángá, in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$ long. $88^{\circ} 45' 50''$. A centre of trade. Also tháná. Area, 57 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 32,701.

KRISHNAGANJ.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Purniah district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6' 28''$, long. $87^{\circ} 59' 13''$. Pop. (1881), 6000. Area of subdivision, 1340 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 631,301. Also tháná. Area, 321 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 158,100.

KRISHNAGANJ (KISANGHANJ).—Village in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; thirty-three miles north of Bhágalpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41' 10'$, long. $86^{\circ} 59' 20''$. Pop. (1872), 2280. Also tháná. Area, 369 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 135,328.

KRISHNAGARH.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Jalangí river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23' 31''$, long. $88^{\circ} 32' 31''$. Pop. (1881), 27,477. The capital of the district, and seat of an important Government College. It is also a centre of trade and noted for its manufacture of coloured clay figures. Area of subdivision, 698 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 334,076. Also tháná. Area, 166 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 119,469.

KRISHNAGARH (KISHANGARH).—Fort and village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; in the desert close to the frontier towards Baháwalpur, and eighty miles north-west of Jáisalmír. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $70^{\circ} 26'$.

KRISHNAGARH (KISHANGARH).—Fort in Hazára district, Punjab; about ten miles east of the Indus, and on the route to Kashmir through the Dub Pass. Lat. $34^{\circ} 4'$, long. $72^{\circ} 53'$.

KRISHNAGARH (KISHANGARH).—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; thirty-six miles west-north-west from Jáipur, and sixty-four miles north-east from Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$.

KRISHNAGARH (KISHANGARH).—Town in Chhatarpur State, Central India Agency; situate seventy-eight miles north-east by east from Ságur, and ninety-four miles north by west from Jabalpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 29'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

KRISHNAGARH (KISHANGARH).—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; on the route from Delhi, by Rewári, to the town of Ulwar, and twenty-three miles north-east of the latter. It is situate near the Kishangarh pass, which lies through a range of low rocky mountains. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

KRISHNAGARH (KISHANGARH).—State in Rájputána; between lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$ — $26^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 43'$ — $75^{\circ} 13'$. Area, 724 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 112,633. The chief town is Kishangarh, situated on the road from Nasírábád to Hánsi, twenty-one miles north-east of the former, and 222 miles south-west of the latter; in lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $74^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 14,824. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, maintains a force of 550 cavalry, 3500 infantry, 36 guns, and 100 artillerymen.

KRISHNAGIRI.—Town in Salem district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 8856. It consists of two portions, Old and New Krishnagiri, the latter also known as Daulatábád. There is also a fort situate on a rock, 700 feet in perpendicular height, and remarkably bare and steep.

KRISHNAGIRI (KISTNAGHARI).—Town in Karnúl district, Madras; twenty-three miles south-west of Karnúl. Lat. $15^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

KRISHNAI.—River of the Garó Hills and Goálpára district, Assam; falls into the Brahmaputra near Goálpára.

KRISHNANAGAR (KISHANNAGAR).—Town in Bírghúm district, Bengal; 104 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$, long. $87^{\circ} 29'$.

KRISHNAPUR (KISHANPUR).—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Jumna, twenty-five miles south-east of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $81^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1881), 2115. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 24,847.

KRISHNAPUR (KISHANPUR).—Village in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; forming part of Ránchi, the capital of the district. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $85^{\circ} 20'$.

KRISHNAPUR (KISHANPUR).—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; on the route from Ludhiána to Firozpur, and thirty-two miles west of the former town. It is situate close to the left bank of a large offset of the Sutlej. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1134 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

KRISHNAPUR (KISTNAPUR).—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; 130 miles west by south of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

KRISHNAPUR (KISTNAPUR).—Town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. 3731.

KRISHNARAJPUR (KISTNARAJPUR).—Town in Hasan district, Mysore State; on the left bank of a branch of the Káveri river, and eighteen miles west-north-west from Seringapatam. Lat. $12^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

KRISTONAGAR.—Tháná in Húglí district, Bengal. Area, 63 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 55,107.

KROL.—Peak in Keunthál State, Punjab; in the lower and more southerly part of the Himálaya, twelve miles east of Subáthu. Elevation above the sea, 7612 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

KUANA.—River of Gonda district, Oudh, and Basti and Gorakhpur districts, N.W.P.; rising in about lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$, and falling into the Gogra, on the left side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 28'$, after a total course of about 155 miles.

KUARA (PUJALI).—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the route from Masúrí to the Gunas Pass, and fifteen miles south of the latter place. It is situate amongst mountains of great height, near the left bank of the Rupin. The elevation is 8790 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

KUARI.—River of Gwalior State, Central India Agency, and Etáwah district, N.W.P. It rises in the territory of Gwalior, about sixty miles south-west of the fort of Gwalior, and in lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$. It flows first north-west, then north-east, subsequently east, and finally south-east, having a course semicircular in its general outline, and of 185 miles in length, and falls into the Sind on the left side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 14'$. The route from Agra to Gwalior crosses it at Hingona, lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$. It is crossed, forty-five miles above its mouth, by the route from Etáwah to Gwalior.

KUATHARI.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to the Nepál territory, thirty-eight miles east by north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$.

KUBA.—Sixth-class State, South Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 2.5 sq. miles.

KUBARA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, eleven miles below the city of Allahábád by way of the river. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 2'$.

KUBATTUR.—Village in Shimoga district, Mysore, containing ruins of temples.

KU-BHYU.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 8740.

KU-BHYU.—Revenue circle in Thayet-myo district, British Burma. Area, 35 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3345.

KUCHAN.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; 128 miles east-north-east from Jodhpur, and fifty miles north by east from Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $74^{\circ} 53'$.

KUCHARIHAT.—Town in Sibságár district, Assam; fifty miles south-west of Sibpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $94^{\circ} 3'$.

KUCHAT.—Town in Bardwán district, Bengal; fifty miles north-north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $88^{\circ} 9'$.

KUCHAUNA.—See KACHAUNA.

KUCH BEHAR.—State in Bengal; between lat. $25^{\circ} 57' 40''$ — $26^{\circ} 32' 20''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 47' 40''$ — $89^{\circ} 54' 35''$. Area, 1307 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 602,604. Bounded by the Western Dwárs of Jalpaiguri on the north, and on the south by Rangpur district. The chief rivers are the Tístá, Singímári, Torshá or Dharlá, Kálgáni, Ráidhak, and Gadádhar. The chief town is Kuch Behar. The Rájá, who is entitled to a salute of 13 guns, is one of the few native chiefs who have visited England. There is a High School in Kuch Behar, and a State Printing Press.

KUCH BEHAR.—Capital of State of same name, Bengal; situated on the Torshá river. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19' 36''$, long. $89^{\circ} 28' 53''$. Pop. (1881), 9535. There is also a tháná of the same name. Area, 309 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 139,294.

KUCHI.—See KACHHI.

KUCHLA BIJNA.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the Rámanga, and near its junction with the Ganges. Pop. (1869), 2104.

KUCHLA GHAT.—Ferry in Budáun district, N.W.P.; over the Ganges, on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and eighty-three miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

KUCHMALAI.—Hill in Malabar district, Madras; about 4000 feet high. Lat. $10^{\circ} 33'$, long. $76^{\circ} 55'$.

KUCHNAR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Moradábád to that of Almora, and fifteen miles north of the former. Elevation above the sea, 741 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

KUCHRAWUD.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; 148 miles west by north of Betúl. Lat. $22^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$.

KUCHRI.—Halting-place in Jáisalmir State, Rájputána; on the route from Rohri to Jáisalmir, from which it is distant thirty miles in a north-west direction. Lat. 27° , long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

KUCHWA.—See KACHHWA.

KUDAL.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; thirteen miles north-west by north of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 59'$.

KUDALIGHI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; thirty-eight miles west-south-west of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 53'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$.

KUDALUR.—See CUDDALORE.

KUDALUR.—See GUDALÚR.

KUDAM.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; seventy-three miles south from Jáipur, and eighty-three miles west from Vizianagram. Lat. 18° , long. $82^{\circ} 14'$.

KUDAMPILLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; fifty-nine miles south-west from Haidarábád, and eighty miles north from Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

KUDARIMUKH.—See KUDUREMUKHA.

KUDARKOT.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; twenty-four miles north-east of Etáwah. Is famous for its ruins. Pop. (1872), 2567. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 26,405.

KUDDABA.—Town in Mysore State; sixty miles north from Seringapatam, and fifty-two miles north-west from Bangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 55'$.

KUDDABAL.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; forty-six miles west of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

KUDDANA.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay. Area, 130 sq. miles. The State pays no tribute.

KUDDI.—See KADI.

KUDDUN.—See KADAN.

KUDI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 336.

KUDIGE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 686.

KUDJUA.—See KAJUA.

KUDKA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Manjera river, and 106 miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

KUDLUR.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881), respectively of 321 and 52.

KUDLURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 191.

KUDSEH.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; thirty-seven miles north-north-west from Manipur, and 104 miles south-east from Nowgong. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $93^{\circ} 52'$.

KUDSU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; eighty-nine miles north by east from Jodhpur, and 112 miles north-west from Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

KUDUREMUKHA.—Hill of the Western Gháts, between Kádúr district, Mysore State, and South Kánara district, Madras; 6215 feet high. Lat. $13^{\circ} 8'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$. Its name (lit. horse-mouth) is derived from its appearance as a conspicuous landmark to sailors.

KUDWAL.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; forty-nine miles west-south-west from Agra, and eighteen miles south from Bhartpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

KUDYA.—Village in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Azamgarh to Sultánpur cantonment, in Oudh, twelve miles west of the former, fifty-six north of Benares. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $82^{\circ} 58'$.

KUGDARRA.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; fifty-two miles north-east of Pabna. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. 90° .

KUGEKODI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 106.

KUGNALI (SACRIFICE ROCK).—A small steep rocky island lying six miles off the coast of Malabar district. It had been called Sacrifice Rock, "from the crew of an English ship having been massacred there by pirates, at the beginning of the seventeenth century: it is famous for birds' nests, found in the clefts in the rocks." Lat. $11^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 35'$.

KUGUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 173.

KUHAN.—See KAHAN.

KUHI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Waingangá, and twenty-two miles south-east of Nágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 3254.

KUHLUR.—See KAHLÚR.

KUHMUR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Benares to Dinápur, fifty miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $83^{\circ} 50'$.

KUJUDU.—Town in Lakhimpur district, Assam; twenty-four miles south of Sadiyá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $95^{\circ} 45'$.

KUKAI-URNI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; fifty-one miles east-south-east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

KUKANUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate 100 miles east by south of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$.

KUKARMUNDA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; near the right bank of the Táptí, seventy-three miles north-north-west of Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$, long. $74^{\circ} 7'$.

KUKDEL.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay. Inclusive of the town of Sháháda, Kukdel contains a population (1872) of 5212 persons.

KUKI.—See LUSHÁI HILLS.

KUKIWARI.—A mouth of the Indus river, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 5'$, long. $67^{\circ} 33'$.

KUK-KO.—Revenue circle on the shores of Combermere Bay, in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 21 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2006.

KUKKOLUM.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; thirty miles south-east from Trivandrum, and twenty miles north-west from Cape Comorin. Lat. $8^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

KUKKOR (KAKORH).—Town and fort in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Close to it is an extensive lake, which, however, becomes dry in prolonged droughts. Distant direct from Búndi, north-east, forty miles; from Kotah, north, sixty; Jáipur, south, sixty-five. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$.

KUKLUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 632.

KUKRA MAILANI.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 12,236.

KUKRESAR.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; on the route from Nímach to Kotah, twenty-six miles east of former, ninety-six south-west of latter. Elevation above the sea, 1412 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

KUKSI.—Town in Dhar State, Central India Agency; situate forty-one miles south-west by west from Dhar, and 150 miles north-east by east from Surat. Lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

KUKULUBA.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; fifty-six miles north-north-west of Ganjám. Lat. $20^{\circ} 8'$, long. $84^{\circ} 46'$.

KUKURA.—See KAKÁRA.

KUKURRAMUTTA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situate 146 miles east from Nágpur, and 134 miles south by east from Rámgarh. Lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $81^{\circ} 23'$.

KULACHI.—Town and municipality on the left bank of the Luní (in tahsíl of same name) in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; thirty-seven miles north-west of Derá Ismáil Khán, and twenty-four miles south of Tank. Lat. $31^{\circ} 55' 38''$, long. $70^{\circ} 30' 19''$. Pop. (1881), 7834. Area of tahsíl, 1513 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 70,950.

KU-LA-DAN.—River of Akyab district, Arakan, British Burma; falling into the Bay of Bengal at Akyab town.

KU-LA-DAN.—Township in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 15,406.

KULADGI.—See KALÁDGI.

KULAGHAT.—Village on the right bank of the Dharla river, in Rangpur district, Bengal. A centre of trade.

KULAGPISI.—Village in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; thirty-eight miles west-south-west from Ráyagudda, and seventy-five miles north-west by north from Vizianagram. Lat. $19^{\circ} 4'$, long. $82^{\circ} 56'$.

KULAIRI.—See **KALRI**.

KULALPUR.—See **KALÁLPUR**.

KU-LA-PAN-ZENG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 12,648.

KULAR.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and fifty-six miles south of the last-mentioned town. Distance north-west from Calcutta, 1054 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

KULASE KHARAPATAM.—Town and seaport in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 4' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 31' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 14,972. A centre of trade.

KULBARGAH.—Town and station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in Haidarábád State; on the route from Haidarábád through Sholápur to Poona, 110 miles west of former, 210 south-east of latter. Distance from Madras, north-west, 380 miles; Bombay, south-east, 285. Lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

KULDINDI.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; twenty-eight miles north-east of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 21'$.

KULGAUM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the left bank of one of the branches of the Penganga river, and ninety-eight miles south from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

KULGHARA.—See **KUNGHÁRÁ**.

KULIAVA KURTI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate fifty miles south from Haidarábád, and sixty-four miles north-east by north from Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

KULIGAM.—See **KALIGÁON**.

KULIK.—River in Dinájpur district, Bengal; a tributary of the Nágár, into which it falls in lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $88^{\circ} 5'$.

KULILLI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; fifty-two miles north from Trevandrum, and sixty-three miles north-west by west from Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 57'$.

KULINJERA (KANJRA).—See **KALINJERÁ**.

KULITALAI.—Town on the Káveri river, in Trichinopoli district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1871), 1398.

KULITULLAI.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras; twenty-one miles west-north-west of Trichinopoli. Lat. $10^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

KULKERI.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; seventy-two miles south-south-east of Sholápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.

KULLANUR.—See **KALÁNAUR**.

KULLIKOTA.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; twenty miles north of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 38'$, long. $85^{\circ} 9'$.

KULLI KUJAR.—See **KALI KAHÁR**.

KULLU.—Tahsíl in Kángra district, Punjab; comprises the three subdivisions of Kullu, Lahúl, and Spiti. Between lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$ — 33° , and long. $76^{\circ} 49'$ — $78^{\circ} 35'$. Area, 6344 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 108,981.

KULLU.—Subdivision in Kángra district, Punjab; between lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$ — $32^{\circ} 26'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 58' 30''$ — $77^{\circ} 49' 45''$. Area, 1926 sq. miles.

Pop. (1868), 90,313. Bounded on the north-east and east by the Central Himálayan range, which separates it from Lahúl and Spiti; on the south by the Sutlej river; on the south-west by the Dháoladhar range, the Beas river, and Suket and Mandi States; and on the west by the Bára Bangahál Hills, which separate the Bangahál valley from Kullu. The chief rivers are the Sainj, the Beas, and the Sutlej. The chief mountains are the Bará Bangahál and Mid-Himálayan ranges. The chief town is Sultánpur. Kullu was formerly a Rájput principality.

KULLU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; ninety-one miles west by south from Jodhpur, and seventy-five miles south-east of Jáisalmír. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $71^{\circ} 43'$.

KULLUNG.—See KALANG.

KULLUR.—Pass in South Kánara district, Madras, from the plains of Kánara to the highlands of Mysore and Coorg. Between lat. $13^{\circ} 52'$ — $13^{\circ} 53' 20''$, and long. $74^{\circ} 53'$ — $74^{\circ} 54'$.

KULLUR.—See KALUR.

KULLUR.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; eighty-nine miles north from Rájámahendri, and eighty-one miles south-west from Bastar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 10'$, long. $81^{\circ} 22'$.

KULLUS.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; sixty-five miles east-south-east of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 13'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

KULNA.—See KHULNÁ.

KULORA.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the western route from Rohri to Haidarábád, and sixty miles south-west of the former town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 11'$, long. $68^{\circ} 13'$.

KULORA.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the western route from Sehván to Lárkhána, by way of the Arul river, and seven miles south-west of Lárkhána. It is situate on the Chilá, a water-course from the Western Nára river. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $68^{\circ} 9'$.

KULPAHAR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 39' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 6066. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 125,578. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 42,838.

KULPAK.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Kistna river, and forty-three miles north-east by east from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6'$.

KULPETTA.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; thirty-four miles north-east of Calicut. Lat. $11^{\circ} 39'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

KULPI.—See KÁLPI.

KULSAPAWA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; forty-seven miles north by east of Cuddapah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 8'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

KULSI.—River of Kámrup district, Assam; flowing into the Brahmaputra, in lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $91^{\circ} 22'$.

KULSI.—Forest reserve on the right or west bank of the Kulsi river, in Kámrup district, Assam. Area, 3520 acres or 5.5 sq. miles.

KULSIA.—See KALSIA.

KULU.—See KULLU.

KULUGA.—Village in Garái district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Garái. Lat. $29^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

KULUHA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route by the Rájápur ferry from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bánda, and forty-two miles west of former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 19'$.

KULU SAIYID'S TOMB.—Tomb in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. It is situate on the crest of that part of the Siwálik range bounding the Pátli Dún on the south, and marks the burial-place of a Sayyid by the name of Kulu. Lat. $29^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

KULUTZAI.—Village on the right bank of the Indus, in Ladákh division, Kashmír State, Punjab. Lat. $34^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 58'$.

KULWA.—Town in Jind State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Karnál, and forty-one miles south-west of the latter place. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by Delhi and Hánsi, 1015 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

KUMALPUR.—See KAMÁLPUR.

KUMANDA.—Town in Khariár State, Ráipur district, Central Provinces; twelve miles north from Khariár, and 108 miles south-west from Sambalpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $82^{\circ} 44'$.

KUMANPILLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate six miles from the right bank of the Godávári river, and 120 miles north-east by north from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

KUMAON.—See KUMÁUN.

KUMAR.—River of Farídpur district, Bengal. It leaves the Chandná near Kanáipur, and falls into the Ariál Khán in lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $90^{\circ} 15' 45''$.

KUMAR.—River of Nadiyá and Jessor districts, Bengal. It leaves the Mátábhángá near Alamdángá, and flows into the Garái. Another name for this river is the Pangásí.

KUMARADHARI.—River of Coorg; it rises in lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$, and joining the Netravati, falls into the sea near Mangalore.

KUMARAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 326.

KUMARARA.—Town in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; forty-six miles west by south of Midnápur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 17'$, long. $86^{\circ} 41'$.

KUMARGANJ.—Village on the river Atrái, in Dinájpur district, Bengal. A centre of trade.

KUMARGANJ.—Village on the river Karátoyá, in Rangpur district, Bengal. Also tháná. Area, 177 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,955.

KUMARI.—See COMORIN.

KUMARI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situate forty-seven miles north of Ságár, and sixty-four miles north-west of Damoh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

KUMARKHAL.—Town in Bod State, Orissa, Bengal; situate five miles from the right bank of the Bang Nadi, and sixty-four miles south from Sambalpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$, long. $84^{\circ} 7'$.

KUMARKHALI (COMERCOLLY).—Town on the river Garái, in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 17' 14''$. Pop. (1881), 6041. There is here a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

KUMARPUR.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; twenty-nine miles south by east of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $87^{\circ} 41'$.

KUMARTOLLY.—Section of Calcutta. Area, 199 acres. Pop. (1881), 25,682.

KUMAUN.—District in Kumáun division, N.W.P.; between lat. $28^{\circ} 55'$ — $30^{\circ} 50' 30''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 52'$ — $80^{\circ} 56' 15''$. Area, 6000 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 493,641. The capital is Almora; and there are the two

large hill-stations of Nainí-Tál and Ránikhet, the former being the summer capital of the North-Western Provinces. The district is exceedingly mountainous, containing many important peaks of the Sub-Himálayan ranges, with a strip of the "bhábhar" or dry forest-region that separates the mountain-region from the Taráí. The rivers are numerous, all of them ultimately flowing into the Ganges; they are, the Káli (or Sárda, and lower down called the Gogra), with its tributaries, the Dhauli, Dunka, Gorigangá, East Rám-ganga, and Sarju; also the Kosi, and the West Rám-ganga. The district, which came into the possession of the British Government at the close of the Gúrkha war of 1815, is sometimes called Almora, from the capital which bears that name. It is traversed by a branch of the Rohilkhand Railway.

KUMAUN.—Division of the North-Western Provinces; containing the Kumáun and Garhwál districts, *q.v.* Area, 12,438 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,046,263.

KUMB.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; ninety-two miles south-west of Shikárpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $67^{\circ} 41'$.

KUMBA.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and twenty-four miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1000 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

KUMBACHEN.—River in Nepál State; rising on the south-western face of the great peak of the Himálayas known by the name of Kang-chang, in lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $87^{\circ} 55'$. It flows along the north-western side of a spur of the above-named peak for thirty miles, to lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $87^{\circ} 32'$, the point of its junction with the Tambur river.

KUMBAKOTTA.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; ten miles south-west from Raiagudda, and sixty-nine miles north from Vizianagram. Lat. $19^{\circ} 6'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$.

KUMBALADALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 536.

KUMBARAGADIGE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 162.

KUMBERI NERIYERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 306.

KUMBHAKAMDRUG.—Mountain in North Arcot district, Madras; 2598 feet above the sea. Lat. $13^{\circ} 34' 35''$, long. $79^{\circ} 55' 22''$.

KUMBHAKONAM.—See COMBAKONUM.

KUMBHAR.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; eleven miles north-west of Bhartpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

KUMBHARI.—Town in Haidarábád State; ninety-three miles south-east from Ellichpur, and ninety-three miles north-east from Nándair. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

KUMBHARI.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2178.

KUMBHARLIGHAT.—Pass over the Western Gháts, connecting the districts of Ratnágiri and Sátára, Bombay; 123 miles from Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 45'$.

KUMBLA.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situate on a high peninsula, projecting into a salt-water lake, separated from the sea by a spit of sand, and receiving the water of two rivers, one flowing from the Gháts, the other, of less size, flowing from some hills a few miles east of the town. Distant from Mangalore, south, nineteen miles; Madras, west, 360. Lat. $12^{\circ} 36'$, long. 75° .

KUMBUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 347.

KUMDONG.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; nineteen miles north-west from Manipur, and 120 miles south-east by south from Nowgong. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$, long. $93^{\circ} 47'$.

KUMERI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route up the course of the river Sarju, from the Almora to the Antá Dhára Pass. It is situate on the right bank of the Sarju, thirty-five miles north-west of Almora. Lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$.

KUMHARPANI.—See KHAMÁRPÁNÍ.

KUMHARSAIN.—A Hill State in the Punjab. Between lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$ — $31^{\circ} 20' 30''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 22'$ — $77^{\circ} 35'$. The area is 90 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9515. The capital of the State is a village of the same name, forty miles east of Simla.

KUMHER.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 7306.

KUMHRAWAN.—A pargana in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Area, 70 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 35,259.

KUMILLA.—See COMILLAH.

KUMIRIA.—Village in Chittagong district, Bengal; in lat. $20^{\circ} 30' 15''$, long. $91^{\circ} 45' 40''$. Also tháná. Area, 106 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 58,611.

KUMLAGARH.—Fortress in Mandi State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$.

KUMLANUL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate sixty-two miles south by west from Haidarábád, and fifty miles north-north-east from Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

KUMLA RIVER.—See GOGARI.

KUMMADA.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; eighty miles north-west from Rájámahendri, and ninety-five miles south-west from Bastar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 1'$, long. $81^{\circ} 14'$.

KUMMERGANJ.—See KAMARGANJ.

KUMMUMMET.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the left bank of the Munyeru river, a considerable tributary of the Krishna. Distance from Haidarábád, east, 110 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$, long. $18^{\circ} 13'$.

KUMMUR.—See KAMAR.

KUMORA DUMORA.—Pair of villages in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to the city of Rámpur, and six miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 11'$.

KUMPIN.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; twenty-eight miles north-west of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

KUMPTA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Kánara district, Bombay; situated on a creek on the east coast of the Indian Ocean, about 113 miles north of Mangalore, 328 south-east of Bombay, and 410 north-west of Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 26'$, long. $74^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1881), 10,629. There is a lighthouse on a hill at the mouth of the creek. Kúmpta is a centre of trade. Area of subdivision, 230 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 58,758.

KUMPUR.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Saháranpur, sixteen miles west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 28'$.

KUMBU.—See МОНИ.

KUMSI.—Town in Mysore State; twenty-nine miles north-east from Bednaur, and 141 miles north-west from Seringapatam. Lat. $14^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$.

KUMTI.—Town in Raipur district, Central Provinces, 145 miles east from Nagpur, and twenty-two miles south-west from Raipur. Lat. 21° , long. $81^{\circ} 22'$.

KUMTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 338.

KUMURDA.—Town in Balasore district, Bengal; eighty-six miles south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$, long. $87^{\circ} 25'$.

KUNADIA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situate eighty miles west from Bhopal, and 110 miles west-north-west from Hoshangabad. Lat. $23^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

KUNAPUR.—Village in Betul district, Central Provinces; on the route from Betul to Amraoti, forty miles south of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 17'$, long. 78° .

KUNARI.—Thaná in Saharanpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,501.

KUNAWAR.—Subdivision of Bashahr State, Punjab. Between lat. $31^{\circ} 16'$ — $32^{\circ} 3'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 33'$ — $79^{\circ} 2'$. Bounded on the north by Spiti, on the east by Chinese territory, on the south by Bashahr and Garhwál, and on the west by Kullu. Area, about 2100 sq. miles. Pop. about 10,000.

KUNCH.—Municipal town (in tahsil of same name) in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 11' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 13,739. Distant from Urái nineteen miles west, from Kálpi forty-two miles south-west. There is a large tank, known as Govind Rao's Tál, built about 1750; adorned with steps on all sides, and a cupola at each corner. Area of tahsil, 209 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,429. Also thaná. Pop. (1881), 43,979.

KUNCHABARI.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; sixty-five miles north-east by east of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $88^{\circ} 21'$.

KUNCHAKACHERLA.—Town in Krishna district, Madras, forty-nine miles west of Ellore. Lat. $16^{\circ} 41'$, long. $80^{\circ} 27'$.

KUNCHIGANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

KUNCHINKULL DRUG.—Town in Mysore State; eighty-three miles north-west from Seringapatam, and fifty-nine miles north-east from Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 17'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

KUND.—See KHUND.

KUNDA.—Range of mountains in Nilgiri district, Madras. Between lat. $11^{\circ} 9'$ — $11^{\circ} 21' 40''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 27' 50''$ — $76^{\circ} 46'$. The two highest points are Avalanche Peak, 8502 feet, and Makúrti, 8402 feet.

KUNDA.—Thaná in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 123,300.

KUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 306.

KUNDA.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; forty-five miles west-north-west of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, long. $84^{\circ} 44'$.

KUNDA.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to Meerut, and seven miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

KUNDA.—See KANDA.

KUNDACHERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 573.

KUNDADUM.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; thirty-three miles south-east of Coimbatore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

KUNDAHAR.—Town in Haidarábád State; 135 miles north-west of the city of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$.

KUNDAI.—Village in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situate 152 miles east by north from Nágpur, and eighty-six miles south-south-east from Rámgarh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 39'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26'$.

KUNDAL.—Town in Noákháli district, Bengal; forty miles north-east of Bhulua. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $91^{\circ} 27'$.

KUNDALA (KHANDALA).—Town in Poona district, Bombay; thirty-seven miles east-south-east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 26'$.

KUNDALA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; thirteen miles north-north-west from Ajmere, and ninety-eight miles east-north-east from Jodhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 39'$.

KUNDALI.—See KHONDALI.

KUNDALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 363.

KUN-DAN.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 8253.

KUNDAPUR.—See KANDAPUR.

KUNDARI.—Town in Sargujá State, Bengal; situate forty-one miles north-east from Sargujá, and seventy-one miles west from Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$.

KUNDARIA.—Tháná in Sháhjhánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,587.

KUNDARKI.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Budáun, eleven miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1881), 4218. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 43,391.

KUNDAVELLI.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; twenty miles south of Rájámahendri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$.

KUN-DAW.—Revenue circle in Thayet-myo district, British Burma. Area, 48 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2174.

KUNDGAL.—Town in Jámkhánda State, Bombay; sixty-three miles south-east from Belgaum, and 112 miles west from Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 19'$.

KUNDHMAN KHURD.—Town on the river Madha, in Faizábád district, Oudh; fourteen miles from Faizábád town. Pop. (1869), 2455.

KUNDIAPURRA.—See KANDH-MÁLS.

KUNDIKAIRA.—Town in Mysore State; seventy-six miles north from Seringapatam, and 128 miles north-east from Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 39'$.

KUNDLA.—Town in Bhaunagar State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 21'$, long. $71^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 6135.

KUNDRAUNI.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; twenty-two miles west by north from Jhánsi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

KUNDRI (NORTH).—Pargana of Sitápur district, Oudh. Area, 165 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,161.

KUNDRI (SOUTH).—Pargana of Sitápur district, Oudh. Area, 66 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 26,516.

KUNDUR.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; fifty-nine miles south of Cuddapah. Lat. $13^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

KUNGA.—Town in Patná State, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; seventy-four miles south-west of Sambalpur, and 126 miles north-north-east of Jáipur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 16'$.

KUNGAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Krishna, and fifty-eight miles south-east by east from Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.

KUNGARH.—Town in Panna State, Central India Agency; situate twenty-seven miles east from Panna, and forty-seven miles north-west by west from Rewah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 41'$.

KUNGHARA.—Town in Chándá district, Central Provinces; near the left bank of the Waingangá river, and ninety-six miles south-east by south from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 3259.

KUNGMA (LAKONGMA).—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; over a lofty mountain-ridge running from north to south, and forming the boundary between the British and Chinese empires. Elevation of the crest of the pass above the sea, 16,007 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

KUNGRA.—Lake in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; half a mile in length and 200 yards wide, with high banks, and water free from weeds. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $83^{\circ} 22'$.

KUNHAR.—River in Hazára district, Punjab. Rises in lat. $34^{\circ} 51'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$, and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Jhelum at Patan, in lat. $34^{\circ} 17'$, long. $73^{\circ} 31'$. One of the main roads to Kashmír crosses the Kunhár by a suspension bridge, with a span of 108 feet. Below this bridge, rough suspension bridges of rope, manufactured from twisted twigs, cross the river at long intervals.

KUNHIAR.—Hill State in the Punjab; paying a tribute of £18 to the British Government. Between lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$ — $31^{\circ} 7'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 59'$ — $77^{\circ} 3'$. Area, 8 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1923.

KUNHIR.—River of Sargujá State and Lohárdaga district, Bengal; falling into the river Son on the south or right side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 29'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$, after a total length of course of about 130 miles.

KUNI.—River of Wún district, Berar; falls into the Pengangá, in lat. $19^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 41' 30''$, after a course of forty-six miles.

KUNIA-DHANA.—See KHANIÁ-DHÁNA.

KUNIGAL.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Túm-kúr district, Mysore; twenty-two miles south by road from Túm-kúr. Lat. $13^{\circ} 1' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 4' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 3355. Area of taluk, 261 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 85,661.

KUNIGAL.—Town in Mysore State; forty-seven miles north-east from Seringapatam, and thirty-six miles west from Bangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$.

KUNI KAIRI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate six miles from the left bank of the Bhima river, and ninety-nine miles south-west by west from Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

KUNIMUNDA.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; twenty-seven miles north-east by north from Jáipur, and 162 miles west of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 40'$.

KUNIRA.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and twenty-one miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

KUNJA.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situate on the left bank of the Asan, near its confluence with the Jumna. Elevation above the sea, 1618 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.

KUNJA.—Town and municipality in Gujrát district, Punjab; distant from Gujrát seven miles. Lat. $32^{\circ} 31' 45''$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 5799.

KUNJALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 961.

KUNJALAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 717.

KUNJARI.—See KEUNJHAR.

KUNJBANGAR (KUNGBANA).—Town in Daspallá State, Orissa, Bengal; situate eight miles from the right bank of the Mahánadi, and sixty-eight miles south by east from Ganjám. Lat. $20^{\circ} 21'$, long. $84^{\circ} 57'$.

KUNJPURA.—Town and municipality in Karnál district, Punjab; situate ten miles north-east from Karnál. Lat. $29^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 4725.

KUNJUR (KINJOR).—Lake in Sind, Bombay; an extensive and permanent piece of stagnant water, left by the Indus after it has retired to the channel to which it is confined in the season when it is lowest. The lake is about three miles westward of the channel, and is a beautiful expanse of water. It is one of three, which extend north and south about twenty miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, long. $68^{\circ} 8'$.

KUNKAS.—River of the Gáro Hills and Maimansinh district, Bengal; rises in lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $89^{\circ} 58'$, and flowing in a south-easterly direction for 130 miles, falls into the Barák river in lat. $24^{\circ} 16'$, long. $90^{\circ} 56'$.

KUNKHUL.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Saháranpur to Hardwár, and three miles south-west of the latter place. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, and is a place of pilgrimage. Elevation above the sea, 1032 feet. The head of the Ganges Canal is situate a little to the north of the town. Lat. $29^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

KUNKIPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Máinpuri, and fifteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

KUNKUNWARI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; forty-four miles north-east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 21'$, long. $74^{\circ} 58'$.

KUNLAS.—Himálayan range bounding Kumáun district, N.W.P., on the side of Thibet; called also Kailás. There are two peaks on the ridge, both rising far above the lower limit of perpetual snow, the higher having an elevation above the sea of 22,513 feet, the other, a short distance to the south-east, an elevation of 21,669. The former is in lat. $30^{\circ} 14'$, long. $80^{\circ} 54'$; the latter, in lat. $30^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 58'$.

KUNNAGUDI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; forty-two miles east of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.

KUNNAGUDI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; fifty-eight miles east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 56'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

KUNNAIJRA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situate ten miles north from Bhuj, and four miles south of the Great Western Rann. Lat. $23^{\circ} 21'$, long. $69^{\circ} 46'$.

KUNNAUTA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situate eleven miles east-south-east from Jáipur, and eighty-nine miles east-north-east from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.

KUNNIGARI.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; thirty-seven miles west by south of Ongole. Lat. $15^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$.

KUNNIGARI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate 140 miles east from Haidarábád, and fifty-seven miles north-west from Ellore. Lat. $17^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 39'$.

KUNNOJ (KUNNAUJ).—See KANAUIJ.

KUNNUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate fifty-one miles west-north-west from Jálná, and fifty-three miles south-east by east from Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$.

KUNPUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Etáwah, and thirty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

KUN-PYENG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 101 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 6513.

KUNRAJA.—Town in Udáipur State, Bengal; twelve miles north-east from Udáipur, and 96 miles north-north-west from Sambalpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. $83^{\circ} 31'$.

KUNRI.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situate five miles west of the right bank of the Gogra, and 52 miles north by east from Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $81^{\circ} 17'$.

KUN-RWA-LENG.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1875), 1858.

KUNSA.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situate six miles north-east of the left bank of the Ganges, thirty miles south-west from Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20' 15''$, long. $81^{\circ} 3' 55''$. Pop. (1869), 5481.

KUNSALA.—Village in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Jumna. Elevation above the sea, 7084 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

KUNTHARIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £149 to the British Government, and £20 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

KUNTIL.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Mírzápur to Allahábád, three miles west by north of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $82^{\circ} 35'$.

KUNTIYANA.—Town in Junágarh State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $70^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1872), 9878.

KUNTUL.—Town in Athgarh State, Orissa, Bengal; situate sixteen miles west-north-west from Cuttack, and eighty-eight miles north-north-east from Ganjám. Lat. $20^{\circ} 32'$, long. $85^{\circ} 41'$.

KUNU.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; near the right bank of the river Tidung. Elevation above the sea, 11,727 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

KUNUR.—Town and municipality in the Nílgiiri Hills district, Madras; situate on the road from Madras to Utákamand, at the top of the Kúnúr Ghát, 6000 feet above the sea. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), about 4788. One of the sanitaría of Madras.

KUNUR.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; thirty-six miles south-east of Bijápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

KUNWAI LARKANI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; 124 miles north-east from Jodhpur, and sixty-eight miles north from Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $74^{\circ} 39'$.

KUNWARA.—Town in Jaipur State, Rájputána; situate eighty-one miles south from Jáipur, and eighty-six miles south-east by east from Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

KUPALVAI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the right bank of the Munyair river, and eighty-seven miles east by north from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

KUPASDI.—Village in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; on the route from Hoshangábád to Burhánpur, forty-six miles south-west by south of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

KUPILA SUNGUM.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; 105 miles east by north of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

KUPPASUN.—See KAPASAN.

KUPSA.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bándá to Kálpi, eleven miles N.W. of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

KUPUNG.—Town in Sandoway district, British Burma. Lat. $18^{\circ} 41'$, long. $94^{\circ} 32'$.

KUPURWAR.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Rápti, four miles above its confluence with the Gogra. Distant south-east from Gorakhpur thirty-two miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 43'$.

KURA.—Town in Buldána district, Berar; eighty miles west-south-west of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 59'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22'$.

KURABAR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nímach to Baroda, sixty-eight miles west of former, 202 north-east of latter. Elevation above the sea, 1272 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 6'$.

KURAHARI.—Village in the Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and twenty miles north of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

KURAI.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Ságá district, Central Provinces; thirty-two miles north-west of Ságá. Lat. $24^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 22' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5370. Area of tahsil, 936 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 116,767.

KURAI BHAR.—Tháná in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 98,840.

KURAITA.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Máinpuri, and thirty miles east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

KURALA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradábád, and thirty-eight miles south-east of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the Ganges, distant north-west from Calcutta 884 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

KURALA.—Village in Siálkot district, Punjab, situate sixteen miles from the right bank of the Rávi, forty-five miles north-north-east of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$, long. $74^{\circ} 29'$.

KURALI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Bándá, and thirty-one miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

KURAM.—Valley in Afghánistán, adjoining Bannu district, Punjab; being the valley of the upper part of the Kuram river; it is about sixty

miles long, and from three to ten wide. The pop. is about 80,000. Here was fought the battle of the Paiwar Kotál in December, 1878.

KURAM.—River of Afghánistán and Bannu district, Punjab; rises in the Safed Koh Mountains, and falls into the Indus about four miles south of Isákhel, in lat. $32^{\circ} 37'$, long. $71^{\circ} 22'$.

KURAMBALOR.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras; thirty-one miles north by east of Trichinopoli. Lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$, long. $71^{\circ} 51'$.

KURANDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate 167 miles north-west by north from Haidarábád, and 122 miles south by west from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 18'$.

KURANGHA.—Town in Jashpur State, Bengal; situate eighty miles north-north-west from Sambalpur, and ninety-two miles south by west from Palámau. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $83^{\circ} 38'$.

KURANIA.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sehván to Lárkhána, and sixteen miles north of the former place. It is situate a mile and a half from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $67^{\circ} 55'$.

KURANTADI.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges. Distant 566 miles north-west of Calcutta by water. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $84^{\circ} 2'$.

KURAON.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 45,097.

KURAR.—Town in Nayágarh State, Orissa, Bengal; situate forty-five miles north by west from Ganjám, and sixty-eight miles south-west by west from Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$, long. 85° .

KURARA.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; situate on the right bank of the Mohwar river, and twenty-eight miles west from Jhánsi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

KURARA.—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3612. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 12,173.

KURATTIA.—See KARATOYÁ.

KURAU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; sixty-eight miles west-north-west from Jodhpur, and seventy-four miles east by south from Jáisalmír. Lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $72^{\circ} 6'$.

KURAU LI.—Town (in pargana of the same name) in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situate fourteen miles north from Máinpuri, on the road to Etah. Pop. (1872), 4071. There are four mosques and nine Hindu temples. Pop. of pargana (1881), 34,344. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 45,991.

KURAU NA.—Pargana of Sítápur district, Oudh. Area, 46 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 16,283.

KURAWA.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Karnál to Meerut, and thirty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

KURAYA.—Town on the Nún, a small feeder of the river Sindh, in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; on the route from Gwalior fort to Narwár, twenty-four miles south of the former, eighteen north of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. 78° .

KURCHI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 368.

KURDA.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gorakhpur to Khatmandu, forty-five miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $83^{\circ} 55'$.

KURDA.—See **KURDLA** and **KHURDHÁ**.

KURDAWAD.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situate 144 miles east from Ahmedábád, and 101 miles south from Nímach. Lat. 23° , long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

KURDI.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay; fifty-seven miles north-east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 36'$, long. $73^{\circ} 26'$.

KURDLA.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situate sixty-one miles south-east by east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.

KURG.—See **COORG**.

KURGUN.—Decayed town in Indore State, Central India Agency; distant south from Indore, sixty miles; south from Mhow, forty-nine. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

KURHA KESHUPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; four miles from Faizábád town. Pop. (1869), 2730.

KURHUL.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Etáwah to Máinpuri, seventeen miles south by west of the latter. Lat. 27° , long. $79'$.

KURHURBARI.—See **KARHARBARÍ**.

KURHUS.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Karnál, and thirty-one miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$.

KURI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Balotra to Jodhpur, and twelve miles north-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 30'$.

KURIA.—Town in Nepál State; forty-six miles south from Khatmandu, and forty-three miles east-north-east from Bettia. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $85^{\circ} 10'$.

KURIGONG.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; twenty-three miles north-east of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $89^{\circ} 38'$.

KURIGRAM.—Subdivision of Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 937 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 534,954.

KURIJAMPA.—Town in Bhután State; sixty-eight miles north by east from Goálpára, and eighty-three miles north-west of Gauháti. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $90^{\circ} 57'$.

KURILALESAN.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated eleven miles from the left bank of the Indus, eighty-eight miles north-north-west of Múltán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$, long. $71^{\circ} 3'$.

KURINGA.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; twenty-five miles east of Bándá, seventy-two west of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 46'$.

KURIPUR.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; fifty-three miles west of Azamgarh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $82^{\circ} 23'$.

KURITI.—See **KAKRUTI**.

KURIVIKULAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 10' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1871), 6267.

KURKALLO.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the right bank of the Godávári, and 142 miles north-east by east from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 23'$.

KURLA.—Town in Tanna district, Bombay.

KURMAIL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate two miles from the right bank of one of the branches of the Godávári, and ninety-six miles north by east from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

KURMATUR.—Town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 4'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43' 30''$.

KURMPUR.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sehván to Lárkhána, three miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $72^{\circ} 56'$.

KURMULLA.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; sixty-nine miles north-west of Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 25'$, long. $67^{\circ} 56'$.

KURNAL.—See KARNÁL.

KURNALLI RIVER.—River of Thibet, Nepál, and Oudh. It rises in Thibet in lat. $30^{\circ} 43'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$, and flows for seventy-five miles in a south-east direction, to the town of Anghara, on the borders of Nepál, ten miles beyond which it first turns south-west for seventy miles, subsequently south-east for forty miles, to its junction with the Bhairábi, on the borders of Oudh, through which province it flows for thirty miles in a south-westerly direction, to its junction with the Gogra, in lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $81^{\circ} 5'$.

KURNUL.—See KARNÚL.

KUROD.—Town in Surat district, Bombay; on the left or south bank of the river Tápti, twenty-five miles east of Surat. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 16'$.

KUROND.—See KAROND.

KURORA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, and thirty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $81^{\circ} 31'$.

KURPA.—See CUDDAPAH.

KURR.—Village in Tavoy district, British Burma; 110 miles north-north-west of Tenasserim. Lat. $13^{\circ} 37'$, long. $98^{\circ} 31'$.

KURRA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate twenty-nine miles east-south-east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 54'$, long. $75^{\circ} 9'$.

KURRA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2164.

KURRA.—Tháná in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 31,160.

KURRA (KARHA).—See KARRA.

KURRABAGADI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; eighty-one miles south-west of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 43'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

KURRACHEE.—See KARÁCHI.

KURRADIKUL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate fifty-seven miles west of Ráichur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

KURRAR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; thirty-one miles south-south-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 17'$, long. $74^{\circ} 16'$.

KURRI.—See KARRÍ.

KURRUKPUR.—See KARRAKPÚR.

KURRUMBILA.—Town in Morbhanj State, Orissa, Bengal; situate sixty miles west by south from Midnápur, and sixty miles north-west by north from Balasor. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $86^{\circ} 30'$.

KURRUMFULI.—See KARNAPHULÍ.

KURSALI.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; the last and highest to be met with in ascending the valley of the Jumna towards Jumnotri, from which it is distant three miles south-west. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

KURSANDA.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; eight miles

north of the Jumna. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 3' 51''$. Pop. (1881), 6018.

KURSAT.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; ten miles north of Safipur, and four miles north of Asiawán town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52' 10''$, long. $80^{\circ} 27' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 5755.

KURSAT AALAN.—Town near the right bank of the river Sai, in Hardoi district, Oudh; nine miles north-east from Mallánwán. Pop. (1869), 2688.

KURSAVA.—See KHUSAWÁRA.

KURSELI.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; distant eleven miles north from Hardoi. Pop. (1869), 2898.

KURSEONG.—See KARSIÁNG.

KURSI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situate eleven miles east of the left bank of the Waingangá, and ninety-two miles south-east from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 17'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$.

KURSI.—Town (and capital of pargana of same name) in Bara Banki district, Oudh; distant eighteen miles from Bara Banki. Pop. (1869), 3650. Area of pargana, 89 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 35,814. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 85,998.

KURSOD.—See KARSOD.

KURTHAL.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; it contains a population of 7972 inhabitants. Distant north-west from Meerut thirty-one miles, north from Delhi forty miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

KURTHAL.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Karnál to Meerut, and forty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$.

KURTI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the left bank of the Penganga river, and 180 miles north from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

KURTKOTI.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; distant twenty-five miles from Habli. Lat. $15^{\circ} 45'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1872), 5901.

KURTUL.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; on the route from the town of Bándá to Ajaigarh, twelve miles north of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 24'$.

KURTUR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; ninety-five miles north of Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

KURUDA.—Village in Akyab district, British Burma; situate on the left side of the Ma-yú river, about ten miles from its mouth. Lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$, long. $92^{\circ} 52'$.

KURUDA-MALE (KUDU MALE).—Mountain of Kolár district, Mysore, 3312 feet high. Lat. $13^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$. At its base there are several ruined temples.

KURUDAVALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 42.

KURUKDIA.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; sixty miles north-east by east of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 27'$, long. $86^{\circ} 11'$.

KURUKPUR.—Town in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; thirty miles west of Bhágálpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $86^{\circ} 32'$.

KURUKSHETRA.—Historical district in Umballa district, Punjab; being the scene of the chief events of the *Mahábhárata*. The town of Thanéswar is situated in the midst of this tract, which embraces many places of pilgrimage.

KURUL.—Town in Ellichpur district, Berar; situate thirteen miles east of Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$.

KURULPETTA.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; situate 205 miles south-east from Nágpur, and twenty-five miles north-west from Jagdalpur or Bastar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 43'$.

KURUMNASA.—See KARAMNÁSA.

KURUNBAS.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, seventy-two miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

KURUNDWAD.—State in the Southern Marhattá Agency, Bombay. The State is at present divided into two portions, ruled respectively by the Senior and Junior branches of the Patwardhan family. The State of the Senior branch has an area of 182 sq. miles, and a population (1881) of 33,988; that of the Junior, an area of 114 sq. miles, and a population (1881) of 26,207. The common capital, Kurundwád, is in lat. $16^{\circ} 41'$, long. $74^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1881), 7138. The military forces of the States are: Senior branch, 268 men; Junior branch, 304 men. The tribute payable jointly to the British Government is £961 per annum.

KURUNIGADDER.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

KURUNRUMMA.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situate thirty-eight miles north-north-east of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$.

KURUPAM.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; situate 107 miles west-south-west of Ganjám. Lat. $18^{\circ} 52'$, long. $83^{\circ} 37'$.

KURUTHANI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate two miles from the left bank of the Penganga river, and ninety miles south by east from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 57'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

KURVULLA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate 137 miles east-south-east from Ahmednagar, and 105 miles south-east by south from Jálna. Lat. $18^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$.

KURWA.—Town in Ajmere district, Rájputána; on the route from Nasírábád to Beáwar, twenty miles west-south-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $74^{\circ} 32'$.

KURWAI.—State on the river Betwá, between Ságár and Sironcha, in the Bhopál division of the Central India Agency. The area is 139 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 24,631. The chief river is the Betwa. The capital, which bears the same name, is in lat. $24^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$. The Nawáb maintains a force of 40 horse and 150 infantry.

KURWAKHERA.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Etáwah to Kálpi, and ten miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$.

KUSBA.—See KÁSBÁ.

KUSBHADRA.—River of Purí district, Bengal; one of the mouths of the Koyákhái branch of the Mahánadí, falling into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $19^{\circ} 51'$, long. $86^{\circ} 4'$.

KUSHALGARH.—Town and fort in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situate on the route from Agra to Mhow, ninety-eight miles south-west of former, 317 north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

KUSHALNAGAR.—See FRASERPET.

KUSHALPUR.—Village in Tarái district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kásipur to Almora, thirteen miles north-east of the former. It is situate

on the left bank of the river Kosila, in the Taráí or marshy forest extending along the southern base of the Sub-Himálaya. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 11'$.

KUSHTAGI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate 112 miles east of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$.

KUSHTIA.—Town (and capital of subdivision of same name) in Nadiyá district, Bengal; located on the right bank of the Padmá or Ganges, in lat. $23^{\circ} 54' 55''$, long. $89^{\circ} 10' 5''$. It is an important river-mart, and a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, with a population of (1881) 9717. Area of subdivision, 558 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 446,694. Also tháná. Area, 22 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 27,443.

KUSI.—River of Nepál State, and Bhágálpur and Purniah districts, Bengal. It rises in the Himálayas in lat. $28^{\circ} 35'$, long. $86^{\circ} 11'$; receives the Aran, Tambar, and Ghugri as tributaries; and falls into the Ganges in lat. $25^{\circ} 22' 15''$, long. $87^{\circ} 19'$. Its total length is about 325 miles.

KUSI.—River in Bengal, discharging itself into the Húglí in lat. 22° , long. $88^{\circ} 4'$.

KUSIA.—See KASIA.

KUSIARA.—River of Sylhet district, Assam; a branch of the Surmá or Barák, falling into the Meghná.

KUSIL.—Town in Báma State, Central Provinces; situate on the right bank of the Málti Nadi, and twelve miles east from Sambálpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, long. $84^{\circ} 11'$.

KUSIR.—Town in Akola district, Berar; situate forty-two miles south-west of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

KUSMIR.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; six miles north-north-east of Dinápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $85^{\circ} 11'$.

KUSMOR.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; seventy-one miles east-north-east of Shikárpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $69^{\circ} 41'$.

KUSRAON.—Village in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; situated twenty-six miles from the left bank of the Indus, fifty-eight miles south-east by east of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 27'$, long. $72^{\circ} 29'$.

KUSSAUN.—Village in Jind State, Punjab; on the route from Kaithal to Jind, and twenty-eight miles north of the latter place. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1003 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 39'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

KUSSOWLI.—See KASAULI.

KUSSUR.—See KASUR.

KUSUBUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 642.

KUTABDIA.—Island of Chittagong district, Bengal. It has a lighthouse on its west side, in lat. $21^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $91^{\circ} 53'$.

KUTABNAGAR.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; distant eighteen miles west from Sítápur. Pop. (1869), 2256.

KUTABPUR.—Village in Midnapur district, Bengal. A fair is held annually about April, in honour of the goddess Bráhmañí.

KUTABPUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Etáwah, and forty-two miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

KUTABPUR.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route, by Khásanj, from Bareilly to Aligarh, and twenty miles south-east of the latter, fifty-two miles north-east of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

KUTAHAN.—Tahsil in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 268,901.

KUTCH.—See Cutch.

KUTCHAR.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 73,975.

KUTCHIGAD.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situate on the north-west point of the Peninsula of Káthiáwár, ten miles south from Gulf of Cutch, and 118 west of Rájkot. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $69^{\circ} 1'$.

KUTHAR.—Hill State in the Punjab. Its area is 7 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3648. Situate between lat. $30^{\circ} 55' 30''$ — $31^{\circ} 1' 30''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 57'$ — $77^{\circ} 1'$. The Chief pays an annual tribute of £100 to the British Government.

KUTHAUND.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,181.

KUTHOTIA.—See KATOTIA.

KUTI.—Town in Nepál State; situate six miles south-east from the left bank of the Bhotiya Kusí river, and sixty-three miles east-north-east from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $86^{\circ} 11'$.

KUTIADI.—Pass from Malabar district, Madras, to the Wynád, across the Western Gháts.

KUTIA GUNIR.—Pargana in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 37,489.

KUTKIBARI.—Town in Goálpára district, Assam; thirty-one miles west-north-west of Goálpára. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $90^{\circ} 11'$.

KUTKOTTA.—Town in Haidarábád State; eighty-two miles south-west from Haidarábád, and thirty-five miles north from Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

KUTLA.—Village and fort in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, eighteen miles east of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 9'$.

KUTLUNGI.—See KATANGI.

KUTOLA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jáisalmír to Nasrábád, and 142 miles north-west of the latter. Lat. 27° , long. $73^{\circ} 16'$.

KUTOLLI.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; on the left bank of the river Párvatí. Distant direct north-east of Kotah fifty miles, south-west of Gwalior 110. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

KUTOSAN.—See KATOSÁN.

KUTRA.—See KATRA.

KUTRA.—See MIRANPUR KUTRA.

KUTRI.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situate thirty miles west-south-west from Bhuj, and seventeen miles north-north-west from Mándvi. Lat. $23^{\circ} 5'$, long. $69^{\circ} 19'$.

KUTRU.—State in Bastar State, Central Provinces. Area, 1000 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9065.

KUTTA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 286.

KUTTALAM.—See COURTALLAM.

KUTTANDI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 313.

KUTTIRIA.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; thirty-eight miles south-west of Bhágalpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 46'$, long. $86^{\circ} 39'$.

KUTTOSUN.—See KATOSÁN.

KUTTUB MINAR.—See DELHI.

KUTTUNGI.—See KATANGI.

KUTUBUGGA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situate nineteen miles north-east by north of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 41'$, long. $84^{\circ} 10'$.

KUTUL.—Town in Haidarábád State; sixty miles south from Ellichpur, and 148 miles east from Aurangábád. Lat. $20^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$.

KUTULGARH.—See KATALGARH.

KUTULPOR.—Town in Bardwán district, Bengal; twenty-two miles south-west of Bardwán. Lat. 23° , long. $87^{\circ} 40'$.

KUTUMBA.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; thirty-seven miles west of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 38'$, long. $84^{\circ} 17'$.

KUTUMBO.—See KATAMBO.

KUTUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate on the left bank of the Godávári, and 122 miles north-north-east from Haidarábád. Lat. 19° , long. $79^{\circ} 14'$.

KUVAM (COOUM).—River of Chengalpat district, Madras; on which is situate the city of Madras. Between lat. $13^{\circ} 1' 30''$ — $13^{\circ} 4' 10''$, and long. $79^{\circ} 48'$ — $80^{\circ} 20'$.

KUVOY.—See KAVÁL.

KUWA.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the river Jumna, seventeen miles south of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $80^{\circ} 52'$.

KUWANJI.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; situate three miles from the left bank of the Ahu river, and forty miles south-south-east from Kotah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $86^{\circ} 29'$.

KWENG-BOUK-GYI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 350 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2432.

KWENG-DA-LA.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 80 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 7793.

KWENG-GOUK.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 13,731.

KWENG-HLA.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. (Pop. 1876), 4564.

KWON-DAW.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3851.

KWON-KHYAN-GUN.—Village in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), with the adjacent hamlet of Taw-pa-lwai, 1233.

KWON-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2049.

KWON-RAIK.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Area, 10 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1116.

KWON-UN.—Revenue circle in Toung-gnú district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3711.

KWON-UN.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 8 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 5727.

KYA-ENG.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Area, 24 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2703.

KYA-GAN.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 111 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4833.

KYAIK-HTI-YO.—Hill in Toung-ngú district, British Burma. Its summit is 3650 feet above the level of the sea; and it has some famous Buddhist pagodas, one of which projects over a rock, being supported, so runs the legend, by the hair of Buddha, which it contains.

KYAIK-HTO.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 70 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 7329.

KYAIK-HTO.—See **BHILENG KYAIK-HTO.**

KYAIK-HTO.—Town in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. It is the capital of the Tsit-toung subdivision; and is situate in lat. 18° , long. $96^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1876), 2040.

KYAIK-KAW.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 3336.

KYAIK-KHA-MI.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3436.

KYAIK-KOUK.—Famous pagoda in British Burma, said to contain several relics of Buddha.

KYAIK-MA-RAW.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Area, 45 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2043.

KYAIK-PA-RAN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2057.

KYAIK-THAN-LAN.—Famous pagoda in Maulmain, Amherst district, British Burma, supposed to contain one of Buddha's hairs.

KYAIK-TOUNG-HPO.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2349.

KYAL-PYEN.—Town of Upper Burma; situate fifty-three miles from the left bank of the Irawadi, and ninety-six miles north-east by east from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $96^{\circ} 50'$.

KYAN.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 91 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2284.

KYAN-KHENG.—Township in Henzada district, British Burma. Between lat. $18^{\circ} 11'$ — $18^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $94^{\circ} 56'$ — $95^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1876), 31,903.

KYAN-KHENG.—Town on the Irawadi, in Henzada district, British Burma. Lat. $18^{\circ} 19'$, long. $95^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1881), 7367.

KYAN-KHENG-MYOMA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4972.

KYAN-NAYAT-MYO.—Town of Upper Burma; situate on the left bank of the Irawadi river, ninety-six miles north from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, long. 96° .

KYAR (KYE RIVER).—River of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; one of the deltaic distributaries of the Indus. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $67^{\circ} 13'$.

KYARDA.—See **KIYARDA.**

KYAT.—See **TOUNG-GNYO.**

KYAT.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 21 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1319.

KYAT-TSENG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 20 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2319.

KYB-YOUN.—Town of Upper Burma; situate on the right bank of the Irawadi river, and sixty miles north from Ava. Lat. $22^{\circ} 42'$, long. $95^{\circ} 56'$.

KYЕК-MA-YA.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1572.

KYЕК-RO.—Revenue circle in the island of Cheduba, in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 26 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3233.

KYЕК-TAIK.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 7925.

KYЕК-TAW-PYUN.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 13 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1543.

KYENDWEN.—River of Independent Burma, the principal feeder of the Irawadi; rises in lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $96^{\circ} 54'$, in the northern part of the Burmese territory, through which it flows, generally in a southerly direction, for 470 miles, and falls into the Irawadi, on the right side, a few miles below the town of Amyenmyo, in lat. $21^{\circ} 48'$, long. $95^{\circ} 3'$.

KYE-NI.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5725.

KYE-REK-DWENG.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Area, 40 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1218.

KYIEN-TA-LI.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Area, 390 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2082.

KYIEN-TA-LI.—Town in Sandoway district, British Burma. Lat. $17^{\circ} 57'$, long. $94^{\circ} 35'$.

KYIEN-TA-LI.—Pass in Sandoway district, British Burma; connecting Khwa with Le-myet-hna in Bassein. Lat. $17^{\circ} 59'$, long. $95^{\circ} 5'$.

KYIEN-TA-LI-RE-GYAW.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Area, 196 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1014.

KYI-THAI.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Irawadi, in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3324.

KYLASA.—Hill, and proposed sanitarium, in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Its summit is 1758 feet above the sea, and is situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 47'$, long. $83^{\circ} 22'$.

KYM-PRU.—Village in Akyab district, British Burma; on the right bank of the Lemro river, near the confluence of one of the feeders of that river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$, long. $93^{\circ} 33'$.

KYNCHIONG.—River of the Khási Hills and Sylhet districts, Assam, flows into the Surmá or Barák.

KYO-KU.—Town of Upper Burma; situate twenty miles west from the right bank of the Irawadi river, and 145 miles south-west from Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $94^{\circ} 23'$.

KYOUK-BHU.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1826.

KYOUK-DWAIN.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; 142 miles north by west of Tenasserim. Lat. $14^{\circ} 7'$, long. $98^{\circ} 38'$.

KYOUK-GYI.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 215 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4125.

KYOUK-GYI.—Township in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 29,519.

KYOUK-GYI.—Village in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma; situate in lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $96^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1877), 1643.

KYOUK-HPYU.—District in Arakan division, British Burma. It is situate between lat. $18^{\circ} 55'$ — $19^{\circ} 22'$, and long. $93^{\circ} 25'$ — 94° . Area, 4309

sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 149,303. It is bounded on the north by Akyab district and Upper Burma; on the south by Sandoway district; and on the west and south-west by the Bay of Bengal. The chief rivers are the Dha-let and the An; the mountains are the Arakan Yoma, crossed by the Dha-let and An Passes. The chief towns are Kyouk-hpyú (the capital, on the island of Ramri), and Cheduba or Man-oung (on the island of the same name). The district is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner.

KYOUK-HPYU.—Township in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 383 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 39,881.

KYOUK-HPYU.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area 26 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1620.

KYOUK-HPYU.—Capital of Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; situate in Ramri island. Lat. $19^{\circ} 22'$, long. $93^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1876), 2620.

KYOUK-HTA-RAN.—Village in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 1032.

KYOUKKALOUNG.—Town of Independent Burma; situate on the left bank of the Irawadi river, and twenty-four miles west from Ava. Lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, long. $95^{\circ} 40'$.

KYOUK-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 3121.

KYOUK-KHYOUNG-GA-LE.—Village in Bassein district, British Burma; on a river of the same name flowing into the Bassein. Pop. (1876), 1780.

KYOUK-KHYOUNG-GYI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 49 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 5992.

KYOUK-KHYOUNG-MYOUK.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 10 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 2332.

KYOUK-KHYOUNG-TOUNG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 42 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3066.

KYOUK-KYAH.—Town of Upper Burma; situate on the right bank of the Irawadi, and 173 miles north by east from Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $96^{\circ} 30'$.

KYOUK-MAW.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Area, 12 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 1690.

KYOUK-NE-MO.—Village in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; situate on Rámri island.

KYOUK-NI-MAW.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma, Area, 56 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 1870.

KYOUK-PHYU.—See KYOUK-HPYÚ.

KYOUK-PYOUK.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 25 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 2506.

KYOUK-RWA.—Revenue circle on the right bank of the Bassein river, in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 7776.

KYOUK-TAING-PYENG.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 4664.

KYOUK-TAN.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 12 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 2188.

KYOUK-TAN.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 6124.

KYOUK-TAN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Area, 7 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1842.

KYOUK-TE-GA-DE-YOUNG.—Village in Akyab district, British Burma; situate on the left bank of the Kú-la-dan river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $93^{\circ} 9'$.

KYOUK-TSHAY.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, thirty sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2485.

KYOUK-TSOUNG.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 16 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2831.

KYOUNG-BYA.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 265 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2062.

KYOUNG-GUN.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 32 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 5872.

KYOUNG-GUN.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 3593.

KYOUNG-GYI.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1072.

KYOUNG-KWI.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5309.

KYOUNG-THA.—Pass in Bassein district, British Burma; on the route over the Yoma-doung Mountains, connecting the sea-coast of the Bay of Bengal with the interior of Pegu. The crest of the pass is twenty miles north-north-west of Bassein, in lat. $17^{\circ} 2'$, long. $94^{\circ} 45'$.

KYOUNG-TSHUN.—Village in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1958.

KYOUNGZAH ROUTE.—Route in Bassein district, British Burma; commences at a large village of the name, whence it takes its designation, and leads by a good road, in one march, to Kioungyi, in lat. $16^{\circ} 49'$, long. $94^{\circ} 48'$, a short distance north of Bassein.

KYRAGURH.—See **KHAIKARAGH.**

KYRE.—Town in Upper Burma; situate on the left bank of the Khyen-dwen river, and 118 miles north-west from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 2'$, long. $94^{\circ} 45'$.

KYTHUL.—See **KAITHAL.**

KYUAI-THE-TSAKHAN.—Town in Upper Burma; situate thirty-three miles east of the left bank of the Irawadi, and 126 miles north by east from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $96^{\circ} 32'$.

KYUN-BOUK.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Area, 112 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4797.

KYUN-HPA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2821.

KYUN-KA-NI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5954.

KYUN-KA-ZENG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3293.

KYUN-PA-DAW.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Area, 78 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 7463.

KYUN-PA-DUP.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Area, 65 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 9669.

KYUN-PA-GU.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 120 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3774.

KYUN-PYAW.—Town in Bassein district, British Burma. Lat. $17^{\circ} 17'$, long. $95^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1877), 2835.

KYUN-TA-NI.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3972.

KYUN-THUL—See **KEONTHAL**.

KYUN-TUN.—A mouth of the Irawadi river, British Burma. Another name for it is the Dala; while in its upper portion it is called the Eng-tai, and in its lower part the Maran or Kyaik-pí.

KYWAI-LU.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2333.

KYWON-DAING.—Revenue circle on the right bank of the Irawadi, in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3168.

KYWON-DAW-HLA.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 6382.

KYWON-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 38 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4561.

KYWON-PYA-THAT.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4077.

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LABADOR.—One of the islands situated at the mouth of the Meghna river, Bengal. Its length from north to south is eleven miles, and its breadth five; its centre being in lat. $22^{\circ} 22'$, long. $90^{\circ} 48'$.

LABAIRA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pilibhit, and thirteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

LABANAKHYA.—Spring and place of pilgrimage in Chittagong district, Bengal.

LABDARYA.—Taluk in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; between lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$ — $27^{\circ} 31'$, and long. $68^{\circ} 2'$ — $68^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 207 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 31,201.

LABRANG.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situate in the Kunáwár subdivision, near the right bank of the Zong, a feeder of the Sutlej, and divided by it from the town of Kanum. Here is a small fort, belonging to the Rájá of Bashahr. Elevation above the sea, 9296 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

LA-BWOT-KHYAN-MYOUK.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4221.

LA-BWOT-KHYAN-TOUNG.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4488.

LA-BWOT-KU-LA.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5390.

LA-BWOT-KU-LA.—Village in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 1800.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.—A cluster off the Malabar coast of India. They extend from lat. 10° to 14° , and from long. $71^{\circ} 40'$ to 74° , and contain a population (1871) of 13,495. The name means '100,000 islands'; but there are in reality fourteen islands, including three reefs. Of these, the

five northern islands (of which Aminí, or Aminidiví, is the most populous) belong to the South Kánara district, Madras; the six southern islands (of which Minikoi is the largest and most important) belong to Ali Rájá of Cannanore, and are attached to the Malabar district, Madras. They are coral islands, only slightly raised above the ocean, but protected from the sea by coral-reefs. They produce coir in great quantities. The language is Malayalam, except in Minikoi, where another dialect is spoken.

LACHAN.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Etáwah, and eighteen miles south of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

LACHHMANGARH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 8713.

LACHMANGARH.—Town and fort in Ulwar State, Rájputána; formerly an important and strong place. Distance south-west from Delhi seventy miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

LACHMANGARH.—Town and fort in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Distance from Delhi, south-west, 154 miles; from Jáipur, north-west, seventy-four. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11'$.

LACHMANPUR.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; on the route from Azamgarh to Sultánpur cantonment, fifty-six miles west of the former, twenty-two south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

LACHUNG.—Town in Sikkim State, Bengal; situate on the right bank of the Tistá river, and fifty-two miles north-east by north from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $88^{\circ} 47'$.

LACHUWALA.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; on the route from Hardwár to Dehra, and twenty miles north-west of the former town. It is situate a mile from the right bank of the Soang. Distant north-west from Calcutta 945 miles. Lat. 11° , long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

LADAKH (MIDDLE THIBET).—A very elevated and rugged country north of the Punjab, and included within the Kashmír State, Punjab. Excluding the British districts of Spiti and Lahúl, Ladákh is distributed into five subdivisions, named Nabra, Ladákh, Zanskar, Rukchu, and Purik-Sura-Dras. It is bounded on the north by the unexplored region south of Chinese Turkistan, and the Chinese territory of Khotan; on the north-east by the Chinese territory of Khotan, and Chan-than and Rodokh, districts of Great Thibet; on the south by the Chinese territory and Spiti; on the south-west by Lahúl, Chamba, and Kishtiwár; and on the west by Kashmír and Baltistán. The position of Ladákh is between lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$ — 35° , and long. $75^{\circ} 30'$ — $79^{\circ} 30'$. Area, about 26,036 sq. miles. The most important feature in the physical aspect of Ladákh is the great valley of the Indus, which traverses the country through its whole length, from south-east to north-west, and divides the great northern range called variously Kuenlun, Muz Tágh, or Karakorum, from the stupendous mountains of Rúpshu, Spiti, and Zanskar. The most elevated mountains rise to heights little inferior to those of any summits on the face of the globe. The climate is characterized by cold and excessive aridity. The population is Thibetan, and estimated by Moorcroft at between 150,000 and 180,000. Under a treaty concluded in 1870 with the Máharájá of Kashmír, two joint Commissioners (one British and one Native) have been appointed to supervise the trade.

LADGAON.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. ; on the route from Bándá to the town of Fatehpur, and twelve miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$.

LADIYA.—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P. It rises amidst the mountains, in lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$, and, holding a course generally in a south-westerly direction for about forty-five miles, falls into the Káli or Sarju on the right side, in lat. $29^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$.

LADNO.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; 126 miles north-east from Jodhpur, and eighty-one miles north by west from Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $74^{\circ} 28'$.

LADOLE.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 5761.

LADUWARI.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; eighty-two miles north-east by north of Dinápur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $85^{\circ} 43'$.

LADWA.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab. The surrounding territory was formerly the *jágir* of a Sikh chieftain. Pop. (1881), 4061. Lat. $29^{\circ} 59' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$.

LAGWAN.—Town in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; fifty-eight miles south-west of Rájmahál. Lat. $24^{\circ} 22'$, long. $87^{\circ} 14'$.

LA-GWON-BÉNG.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3074.

LAHAR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated six miles east of the right or east bank of the river Sind. Lahár is fifty miles west of Kálpi, the same distance east of Gwalior fort, and eighty-five south-east of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 59' 5''$.

LAHARAPALLA.—Town in Pal Lahára State, Orissa, Bengal; situate seventy miles east-south-east from Sambálpur, and seventy-six miles north-west from Cuttack. Lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$, long. $85^{\circ} 3'$.

LAHARPUR.—Town (and capital of pargana of same name) in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated in lat. $27^{\circ} 42' 45''$, long. $80^{\circ} 56' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 10,437. It contains thirteen mosques, four Musulmán tombs, four Hindu and two Sikh temples. A large fair is held annually in this town, while the Muharram festival is celebrated with great splendour. Area of pargana, 181 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,418. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 123,783.

LAHAUL.—See LAHÚL.

LAHEJ.—State on Aden coast in treaty relations with the British Government. The Sultan has a salute of nine guns.

LAHINI.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 917 miles from Calcutta by the river, 107 miles above Allahábád, north-west from the town of Fatehpur by land fifteen miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 41'$.

LAHORE.—Division of the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$ — $32^{\circ} 33'$ and long. $73^{\circ} 11' 30''$ — $75^{\circ} 27'$. It contains three districts, Lahore, Firozpur, and Gujránwála. Area, 8987 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,191,517.

LAHORE.—District in Lahore Division, Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 37'$ — $31^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 40' 15''$ — $75^{\circ} 1'$. Area, 3648 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 924,106. It comprises parts of the Bári and Rechna Doábs. It is for the most part level; its rivers are the Sutlej, the Rávi, and the Degh, and there is a great system of irrigation works known as the Bári Doáb Canal. Its chief towns are Lahore (the capital of the District and Division, as well as of the Province of the Punjab), Meean Meer (or

Miánmír), the cantonment of Lahore, and Kasur. The district, which is traversed by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, the Indus Valley Railway, and the Northern Punjab State Railway, is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and the usual staff.

LAHORE.—Tahsíl in Lahore district, Punjab; between lat. $31^{\circ} 13' 30''$ — $31^{\circ} 44'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 2' 45''$ — $74^{\circ} 42'$. Area, 740 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 370,796.

LAHORE.—City and municipality in Lahore district, Punjab; situated about a mile south of the Rávi river, in lat. $31^{\circ} 34' 5''$, long. $74^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1881), 149,369. It is surrounded by a brick wall, formerly twenty-five feet high. Ranjít Sinh ran a good trench around the wall, beyond this constructed a line of works round the entire circumference, mounted them with heavy artillery, and gave orders for clearing away such ruins and other objects as might yield shelter to assailants. The circuit of this line of fortifications exceeds seven miles. The fort or citadel occupies the north-west angle of the city. There are several large and handsome mosques; including the "Moti Masjid," built by the Emperor Jahángír, and the "Jamá Masjid," built by Aurangzeb. There are besides many handsome Hindu and Muhammadan buildings of antiquity. One of the greatest ornaments in the neighbourhood is the tomb or mausoleum of Jahángír at Sháhdra. This beautiful monument is about three miles west of Lahore. It is separated from the town by the river Rávi. Another of these huge ornamental tombs is styled that of Anarkalli. Three miles north-east of Lahore is the garden of Sháh Jahán, called Shalimár, or "House of Joy." Ranjít Sinh removed a large portion of the marble embellishments to his new capital, Amritsar. Lahore is connected by rail with most other parts of the Province.

LAHORI BANDAR.—Village in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the south or left bank of the Baghiar, or western branch of the Indus, twenty miles from the Piti mouth. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $67^{\circ} 28'$.

LAHUL.—Subdivision in Kángra district, Punjab. It is bounded on the north-east by Ladákh; on the east by Spiti; on the south-west by Kullu and Kángra; and on the west by Chamba and Kishtiwár. It is about sixty-eight miles in length, and thirty-four in breadth, and contains an area of 2199 sq. miles. It is situate between lat. $32^{\circ} 8'$ — $32^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 49'$ — $77^{\circ} 46' 30''$. This territory is surrounded by lofty mountains; the Ritanka Pass, on the south, having an elevation of 13,000 feet, and the Bára Lácha Pass, on the north-west, 16,221; some peaks in the vicinity rising considerably over 20,000 feet, and being covered with perpetual snow. Lahúl is traversed by innumerable torrents, the feeders of the Surájbhága and the Chandrabhága, the junction of which forms the river Chenáb. The elevation of the whole territory must be very great, as Kishtiwár, above 100 miles lower down the course of the rapid Chenáb, is more than 5000 feet above the level of the sea. There are no towns in this secluded tract, the only collections of habitations being the villages of Kielang, Kardong, and Kólang.

LAI-BYOUK.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 77 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2546.

LAICHANPUR.—Village and rice-port in Balasor district, Bengal; situated at the mouth of the Kánsbáns river.

LAIDA.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; fifty-two miles east-north-east of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, long. $86^{\circ} 11'$.

LAI-DAW.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 6104.

LAINADON.—See LAKHNÁDON.

LAI-PANGA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated twenty miles north of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. 84° .

LAIRA.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and sixteen miles south of the latter town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 993 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 53'$.

LAIRA.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 46 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5932. Its chief village is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $84^{\circ} 17'$; seventeen miles distant from Sambalpur. Pop. (1881), 2354.

LAIRAGARH.—Town in Keunjhar State, Bengal; thirty-one miles west-south-west from Keunjhar, and eighty-one miles east from Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$, long. $85^{\circ} 16'$.

LAI-T-MAO-DOH.—Range of hills in the Khási Hills, Assam; its highest summit is about 5377 feet.

LA-KA-DONG.—Village, with an important coal-mine, in the Jáintia Hills, Assam; situated six miles from a tributary of the Surmá river, and at an elevation of 2200 feet.

LAKAHARA.—Village in Múltán district, Punjab; on the route from Lahore to Múltán, fifty miles north-east of the latter city. It is situate on the left bank of the Rávi, about thirty miles above its confluence with the Chenáb. Lat. $30^{\circ} 33'$, long. $72^{\circ} 13'$.

LAKAPADAR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying an annual tribute of £15 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £2 8s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh. Area, 137 sq. miles.

LAKAPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; twenty miles north of the town of Máinpuri. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 57'$.

LAKARAKUNDA.—Town in Bír bhúm district, Bengal; situate 111 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$, long. $87^{\circ} 20'$.

LAKHAJUMOGARI.—Town in Nepál State; situate on the right bank of a branch of the Marachangdi river, and sixty-seven miles north-west by west from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 14'$, long. $84^{\circ} 26'$.

LAKHA MANDAL.—Ruined town in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Jumna, and 300 feet above it. Some celebrity attaches to it in Hindu legends. Lat. $30^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

LAKHANDAI.—River of Nepál State, and Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; receives the Sauran and Básiád as tributaries, and flowing by Sitámarhi, falls into the Bághmati river.

LAKHAT.—Village in Sylhet district, Assam; situated close to the Khási Hills.

LAKHI.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Bannu district, Punjab; situated on the Gambíla river, thirty-two miles from Edwardesábád, in lat. $32^{\circ} 36' 45''$, long. $70^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 4068. Area of tahsíl, 1165 sq. miles. Pop. (1868), 62,900.

LAKHI (LAKI).—Hills in Karáchi and Shikárpur districts, Sind, Bombay. The range is about fifty miles in length, and rises to an elevation of about 2000 feet. Lat. (centre) 26° , long. $67^{\circ} 50'$.

LAKHI (LAKI).—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated near the Indus, on the route from Kotri to Sehván, and close to the Lakhi Pass. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $62^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1872), 1018.

LAKHI (LAKI).—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Sukkur to Shikárpur, eight miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $68^{\circ} 44'$. Elevation above sea, 234 feet. Pop. (1872), 1414.

LAKHIDWAR.—Village in Bhután State; on the left bank of the Torshá river, and sixty-four miles east by south from Dárjiling. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $89^{\circ} 19'$.

LAKHIMPUR.—District of Assam; situated at the eastern extremity of the province, on each side of the Brahmaputra; between lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$ — $27^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $93^{\circ} 49'$ — $96^{\circ} 4'$. Its area is 3723 sq. miles; but the greater portion is a mountainous country, occupied by wild tribes. The population (1881) is 179,893. On the north are the Daphla, Míri, Abar, and Mishmí Hills; on the east the Míshmí and Singpho Hills; on the southern boundary are the Pátkai Hills, and the river Lohit, a tributary of the Brahmaputra; on the west are the Darrang and Sibságar districts. Within this district the Brahmaputra becomes a great river, by its junction with its tributaries, the Dibang, Dihang, Subansiri, Dibru, and Buri Dihing. The chief towns are Dibrugarh (the capital, on the Dibru, not far above its confluence with the Brahmaputra), Lakhimpur, and Sadiyá (now a frontier military fort). The district is skirted by the Assam Railway.

LAKHIMPUR.—Village (and capital of subdivision of same name) in Lakhimpur district, Assam; situated on the Gariáján, which falls into the Subansiri river. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14' 5''$, long. $94^{\circ} 7' 10''$. Pop. (1869), 577. Area of subdivision, 1107 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 39,158.

LAKHIMPUR.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Kheri district, Oudh; near the river Ul, in lat. $27^{\circ} 56' 45''$, long. $80^{\circ} 49' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 7526. Area of tahsíl, 1078 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 330,707. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 215,740.

LAKHIPUR.—See LAKSHMIPUR.

LAKHI-SARAI.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal; famous as the station on the East India Railway, where the chord line and the loop line of that railway meet; 262 miles from Calcutta by the chord line.

LAKHMIA.—River in Maimansinh district, Bengal; flows out of the Brahmaputra, and falls into the Dhaleswari, four miles above its confluence with the Meghna, in lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$, long. $90^{\circ} 34'$.

LAKHNA.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situated fourteen miles south-east of Kálpi, in lat. $26^{\circ} 38' 55''$, long. $79^{\circ} 11' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 3531.

LAKHNADON.—Town (and capital of tahsíl of same name) in Seoni district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Nágpur to Jabalpur, forty-five miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$. Area of tahsíl, 1583 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 138,716.

LAKHNAU.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situate three miles from the left bank of the Jumna, eleven miles south-east of the town of Etáwah, and seventy-three miles north-west of the cantonment of Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

LAKHNAUTI.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the road from Saháranpur to Karnál, twenty-six miles south-west of the former, in lat. $29^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 4312.

LAKHNESAR.—Pargana in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 55,162.

LAKHNI.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2642.

LAKHPAT.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situate on the left bank of the Kori mouth of the Great Western Rann. Lakhpat is seventy-one miles north-west by west from Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $68^{\circ} 48'$.

LAKHTAR.—See THAN LAKHTÁR.

LAKHWARI.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; built near the summit of a hill on the right bank of the Jumna, and about 1000 ft. above it. Lat. $30^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

LAKI.—See LAKHI.

LAKNAOTI.—See LAKHNAUTI.

LAKNI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 131.

LAKRIGAON.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route, by Rájápur ferry, from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bándá, and sixteen miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 46'$.

LAKSA.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situate on the Golgosi, an offset of the Ganges, which, some miles lower down, or farther south, is lost in the Sundarbans. Laksa is distant from Calcutta, east, forty miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $89^{\circ} 4'$.

LAKSHAM.—Tháná in Tipperah district, Bengal. Area, 197 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 86,872.

LAKSHAM.—Village in Noákháli district, Bengal; 180 miles east by north of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $91^{\circ} 10'$.

LAKSHMANPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Káshipur to Chilkia, four miles north-east of the former. It is situate at the southern edge of the tárái or marshy forest extending along the southern base of the Sub-Himálayan range. Lat. $29^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

LAKSHMANTIRTHA.—River of Coorg, and of Mysore State; rises in the Western Gháts, and flows into the Káveri at Sagarkatte.

LAKSHMESWAR.—Town in Miráj State, Bombay; situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 7' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 30' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 10,274.

LAKSHMIPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Fatehgarh, and forty-seven miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.

LAKSHMIPUR.—Mountain-pass in Vizagapatam district, Madras; on the road to Jáipur State, in lat. $19^{\circ} 6'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$. Height about 3000 feet above sea-level.

LAKSHMIPUR (LAKHIPUR).—Village in Goálpára district, Assam; situated near the Gáro Hills, in lat. $26^{\circ} 2' 5''$, long. $90^{\circ} 20' 50''$.

LAKSHMIPUR (LAKHIPUR).—Village in Cáchár district, Assam; situated at the junction of the Barák and Chirí rivers.

LAKSHMIPUR (LAKHIPUR).—Village in Cáchár district, Assam; situate eighteen miles east of Silchár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 46'$, long. $93^{\circ} 6'$.

LAKSHMIPUR (LAKHIPUR).—Town in Bhután State; situate on the left bank of the Jardikar river, and forty miles east by south from Dárjiling. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $88^{\circ} 55'$.

LAKSHMIPUR (LAKHIPUR).—Town in Noákháli district, Bengal, 156 miles east by north of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 57'$, long. $90^{\circ} 50'$. Also tháná. Area, 212 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 113,323.

LAKVALLI.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Kádúr district, Mysore State; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 42' 40''$, long. $75^{\circ} 41' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 1128. Area of taluk, 540 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 29,959.

LAKWADWA—Town in Akyab district, British Burma; situated ninety-three miles south-south-east of Mro-houng or Arakan town. Lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, long. $93^{\circ} 58'$.

LALATPUR.—See LÁLITPUR.

LALAU LI.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Bándá to the town of Fatehpur, and twenty-two miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,644.

LALBAGH.—Subdivision of Murshidábád district, between lat. $24^{\circ} 6' 45''$ — $24^{\circ} 23'$, and long. $88^{\circ} 3' 15''$ — $88^{\circ} 32' 45''$. Area, 250 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 147,007.

LALBAGH.—Tháná in Dacca district, Bengal. Area, 316 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 244,448.

LAL BAKYA.—River of Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; falls into the Bágmati.

LALBAZAR.—Village in Kuch Behar State, Bengal; on the route from Rangpur to Kuch Behar, twenty-six miles north of former, and twenty south-west of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $89^{\circ} 18'$.

LALBAZAR.—Village in Bogra district, Bengal; distance from the town of Bogra, north-west, thirty miles; from Calcutta, north-east, 180; from Barhampur, north-east, 90. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $89^{\circ} 4'$.

LAL-DARWAZA.—Pass across the Siwálik range, in the Dehra Dún and Saháranpur districts, N.W.P.; on the road from Kheri to Dehra, in lat. $30^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$. Elevation above sea, 2935 feet.

LALDHANG (LALL DONG).—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; distant 925 miles north-west from Calcutta. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

LALER FORT (LALNAIR).—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; on the route from Khásganj to Meerut, and sixty-one miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

LALGANJ.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated on the Gandak, twelve miles north-west of Hájípur, in lat. $25^{\circ} 51' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 12' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 16,431. Also tháná. Area, 171 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 143,862.

LALGANJ.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 9' 50''$, long. $81^{\circ} 0' 49''$. Pop. (1869), 2602. Area of tahsil, 469 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 268,601.

LALGANJ.—Town on the Kuana, in Gorakpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Gorakpur to that of Sultánpur, Oudh, forty-three miles south-west of the former, sixty-seven north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, long. $82^{\circ} 56'$.

LALGANJ.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Mírzápur to Ságá, and twenty miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, 504 feet. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$, long. $82^{\circ} 25'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 39,752.

LALGANJ.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $82^{\circ} 28'$.

LALGARH.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 7011.

LALGLA.—River of Jáipur State, and Vizagapatam district, Madras; rising in lat. $19^{\circ} 35'$, long. $83^{\circ} 18'$, it flows through Jáipur State for fifty-three miles, and subsequently traversing the British district of Vizagapatam in a south-easterly direction for eighty miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $18^{\circ} 12'$, long. 84° .

LALGUDI.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras; ten miles north-east of Trichinopoli. Lat. $10^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

LALI.—Village in Jhang district, Punjab; in the Jetch Doáb, and nearly equidistant from the Chenáb and Jhelum. It is situate in a level desert tract, and at the base of an inconsiderable eminence, the summit of which is occupied by a station of fakirs, and is also a much-frequented place of pilgrimage. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $72^{\circ} 30'$.

LALI.—River in the Abar Hills, Assam; a small tributary of the Dihong, rising in lat. 28° , long. $95^{\circ} 1'$. Flowing in an easterly direction, it falls into the Dihong river, in lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $95^{\circ} 23'$.

LALIAD.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying an annual tribute of £36 to the British Government.

LALIANA.—Village in Lahore district, Punjab; twenty-six miles south of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $74^{\circ} 28'$.

LALING.—See DHULIÁ.

LALITA PATUN.—Town in Nepál State; six miles south from Khatmandu, and seventy-eight miles north-east by north from Bettiá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $85^{\circ} 17'$.

LALITPUR.—District in the Jhánsi division of the North-Western Provinces; between lat. $24^{\circ} 9' 30''$ — $25^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 12' 20''$ — $79^{\circ} 2' 15''$. Its area is 1947 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 249,088. Bounded on the north and west by the Betwa river; on the south-west by the Naráyan; on the south by the Vindhyáchal Mountains and Ságar district, Central Provinces; on the south-east and east by Orchha State; and on the east and north-east by the river Jamuni. The district is a hilly one, gradually sloping from the Vindhyan Mountains in the south towards the north; and its rivers run northward towards the Jumna. Its chief towns are Lálitpur (the capital) and Tálbahat; the latter being on the banks of a considerable lake. The district, which is traversed by a branch line connecting the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and staff.

LALITPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Lálitpur district, N.W.P.; and capital of the district, situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 27' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 10,684, exclusive of the cantonment, which contains 70 persons. Area of tahsil, 1059 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 138,516. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 61,181. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,211.

LAL KANYO.—Village in Jhang district, Punjab; situate in the Doáb of the two rivers Chenáb and Jhelum (the Jetch Doáb), and very near their junction. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $72^{\circ} 13'$.

LAL KURTI.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6751.

LALLA.—Tháná in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 41,920.

LALLU.—See LÁLU.

LALMAI HILLS.—Hills in Hill Tipperah State, Bengal; five miles west from Comillah.

LALPUR.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; twenty-one miles north-west of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $87^{\circ} 20'$.

LALPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Almora, and nineteen miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

LALPUR.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situate 170 miles south-west of Ahmedábád, 200 miles west of Baroda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $70^{\circ} 6'$.

LALPUR.—Tháná in Rájsháhí district, Bengal. Area, 111 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 82,689.

LALPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Fatehgarh to that of Cawnpore, and twenty-nine miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

LALPURA.—Tháná in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 14,295.

LALSOT.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situate forty-three miles south-east from Jáipur, and 110 miles east from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1881), 8743.

LALU.—Village in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; on the road from Bakkar to Haidarábád, sixty miles south of the former town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $68^{\circ} 57'$.

LAMAGAO.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 355.

LAMBA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situate on the right bank of a branch of the Luni river, and fifty miles east-north-east from Jodhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $73^{\circ} 52'$.

LAMBA (CHOTA LAMBA).—Town in Krishnagarh State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Nasirábád, 203 miles south-west of the former, twenty north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$.

LAMBIA.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; over the Himálayan range bounding Kunáwar on the south. Lat. $31^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$. Elevation above the sea, about 17,000 feet.

LAMBRI.—Town in the Khási Hills, Assam; situate forty-six miles south from Gauháti, and seventy-nine miles south-east by east from Goálpára. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $91^{\circ} 39'$.

LAMIYA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situate thirty-five miles north-west from Jáipur, and seventy-five miles north-east from Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

LAMJAN.—Town in Nepál State; situate on the right bank of the Marachandi river, and eighty miles west-north-west from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $84^{\circ} 8'$.

LANDAUR.—Hill-station and cantonment and sanitarium in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; is included within the municipality of Mussooree, in lat. $30^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 8' 30''$; 7459 feet above the sea. Pop. of cantonment (1881), 1746.

LANDAURA.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5764. Five miles south-east of Roorkee, and twenty-eight miles east of Saháranpur.

LANDÍ.—River of Afghánistán; the name given to the Swát river previous to its junction with the Kábul river.

LANDI KHANA.—A difficult part of the Khaibar Pass, Afghánistán; lying about twenty-three miles from Kadam, the eastern entrance, and seven from the western entrance. The pass is with difficulty practicable for wheel-carriages. Lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 10'$.

LANDI KHANA.—Village in Pass of same name. The elevation above the sea is 2488 feet. Lat. $34^{\circ} 3'$, long. $71^{\circ} 3'$.

LANDI KOTAL.—The highest point of the Landí Khána Pass, 3373 feet above the level of the sea.

LANGAI.—River of Hill Tipperah State, and Sylhet district, Assam; falls into the Kusiára, a branch of the Surmá or Barák.

LANGCHEN KHABAB.—The name given to the Sutlej river near its source.

LANGKONG.—Village in Manipur State, Bengal; twenty-four miles west from Manipur, and 116 miles east from Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $93^{\circ} 40'$.

LANGLO (NANGLOI).—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; on the route from Rohtak to Delhi, and ten miles west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

LANGLUNG.—Town in Bhután State; 118 miles north-north-west from Gauháti, and 106 miles north by east from Goálpára. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $90^{\circ} 58'$.

LANGRASU.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the left side of the torrent Aglar, and 450 feet above the stream. Elevation above the sea, 4393 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

LANGRIN (LYNG-KIN).—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 1867.

LANGULIYA.—River of Kaláhandi State, Central Provinces, and Jáipur State, and Vizagapatam and Ganjám districts, Madras; after a course of 140 miles, it falls into the sea near Chicacole in Ganjám district.

LANGUR.—Fort in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $29^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$. Elevation above the sea, 6401 feet.

LANJ.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; twenty-three miles south-east of Ratnágiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

LANJI.—Town in Bálághát district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1881), 2240.

LANJIGARH.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 6270.

LANKTHARAI.—Hills in Hill Tipperah State and Sylhet district, Bengal.

LANMI.—Village in Mandla district, Central Provinces; on the route from Ráingarh to Ratanpur, fifty-five miles east-south-east of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$, long. $81^{\circ} 49'$.

LAO-BER-SAT.—Hills in the Khási and Jáintia Hills district, Assam; they rise to the height of 5400 feet.

LAO-BOH.—Hills in the Khási and Jáintia Hills district, Assam; they rise to the height of 4464 feet.

LAO-SYN-NIA.—Hills in the Khási and Jáintia Hills district, Assam; they rise to the height of 5775 feet.

LAPHA.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Area, 272 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 7044.

LAPHAGARH.—Fort in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, long. $91^{\circ} 9'$, about twenty-five miles north from Biláspur, and on a hill 3500 feet high.

LAR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. It is situate five miles from the left bank of the Gogra, two miles from the left of the Chota Gandak, fifty miles south-east of Gorakhpur cantonment. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $84^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1881), 7408.

LARAWAD.—State in the Bhopál division of the Central India Agency. It has an area of thirty square miles, and contains a population of about 2900.

LARGI.—Valley on the borders of Afghánistán. It is about forty miles in length and eight or ten in breadth, arid, barren, and desert. The middle part is in lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$, long. $71^{\circ} 5'$.

LARKHANA.—Frontier Deputy-Collectorate (or subdivision) of Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Area, 2241 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 234,575. Bounded on the north by the Frontier District and the territory of the Khán of Khelát; east by the Indus and the Sukkur and Shikárpur sub-district; south and west by Mehar, Khelát, and the Khirthar range.

LARKHANA.—Capital (in taluk of same name) of the Lárkhána Deputy-Collectorate, Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the Ghár Canal, forty miles south-west from Shikárpur, in lat. $27^{\circ} 33'$, long. $68^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1881), 13,188. Area of taluk, 290 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 79,042.

LARSAULI.—Tahsil in Delhi district, Punjab.

LARU.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the route from the Banihal Pass to Islámábád, and about eight miles south of the latter place. Lat. $33^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$.

LAS BEYLA.—State in Balúchistán. The Mír has a personal salute of nine guns.

LASHKAR.—Town in Gwalior State. Pop. (1881), 88,066.

LASHKARI KHAN KE SERAI.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; on the route from Karnál to Ludhiána, and nineteen miles south-east of the latter place. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1069 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

LASHKARPUR.—Village in Sylhet district, Assam; situated on the Kwahi river, in lat. $24^{\circ} 16' 25''$, long. $91^{\circ} 30' 30''$.

LASUR.—See LOSAR.

LASWARI.—Village in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated on the banks of a stream that rises near the Jáipur frontier; famous as the scene of Lord Lake's victory over the Marhattás in 1803. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 54' 45''$.

LAT.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated ten miles south from the right bank of the Godávári river, 137 miles north-west by north from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

LATAMBARCEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1840.

LATAULA.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Firozpur to Sírsa, and eighty-four miles south-east of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1069 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 53'$.

LATHI.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran in Jodhpur, to the town of Jáisalmír, and twenty-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $71^{\circ} 39'$.

LATHI.—Fourth-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; between lat. $21^{\circ} 41'$ — $21^{\circ} 45' 30''$, and long. $71^{\circ} 23'$ — $71^{\circ} 32'$. Area, 41 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 6804. The Chief, who pays a tribute of £200 jointly to the Gáekwár of Baroda and the Nawáb of Junágarh, maintains a military force of 117 men.

LATHI.—Capital of Láthi State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $71^{\circ} 28' 30''$.

LATHIA.—Village in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Containing a very ancient monolith column, 26 feet in height.

LATHUDI.—Village in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Gházípur to Chaprá, twenty-four miles east of the former, fifty-eight west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 58'$.

LATIPUR.—Town and fort in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; thirteen miles south-east of the fort of Chanár. Distant south-east from Mírzápur thirty-one miles, north-west from Calcutta 390. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $83^{\circ} 7'$.

LATIPUR.—Town in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; seven miles north of Bhágálpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $86^{\circ} 59'$.

LATUMMUR.—Village in Bannu district, Punjab; situated twenty-eight miles from the right bank of the Indus, ninety-two miles south-west by south of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 53'$, long. $70^{\circ} 51'$.

LAUJA.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Benares to Allahábád, forty-nine miles east of the latter, twenty-five west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 39'$.

LAUKNANG.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; 164 miles south-south-east of Maulmain. Lat. $14^{\circ} 11'$, long. $98^{\circ} 23'$.

LAUN.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Nandijá, a feeder of the Gorigangá. Elevation above the sea, 12,228 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

LAUN (LOAN).—A part of Ráípur district, Central Provinces; containing about 800 sq. miles.

LAUNAR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate forty-two miles east by north from Jálná, and 109 miles south-west from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

LAUR.—Ancient name of one of the subdivisions of Sylhet district, Assam.

LAUR.—See LAWAR.

LAURI.—Town in Chhatarpur State, Central India Agency; situate 119 miles west-south-west from Allahábád, and sixty miles south by west from Hamírpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

LAURIA.—Tháná in Champáran district, Bengal. Area, 766 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 191,917.

LAURTA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; forty-six miles north-west from Jodhpur, and 136 miles west from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, long. $72^{\circ} 33'$.

LAVARA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate thirty-eight miles north-east of Sholápur. Lat. 18° , long. $76^{\circ} 23'$.

LAWA.—State in Rájputáná. Area, 18 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2682.

LAWA.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána; twenty-one miles north-west by north from Tonk, and sixty-three miles east from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 43'$.

LAWA.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 41' 45''$, long. $71^{\circ} 58' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6245.

LAWA.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Nímach to Jodhpur, eighty-five miles north-west of former, 107 south-east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $74^{\circ} 2'$.

LA-WA-DI.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Area, 105 sq. miles. Pop. (1877-78), 7829.

LAWAEN.—See LOHAIN.

LAWAR.—Town in Baroda State; situate ninety-six miles south-south-east from Rájkot, and 170 miles south-west by south from Ahmedábád. Lat. $20^{\circ} 58'$, long. $71^{\circ} 17'$.

LAWAR.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5258.

LAWAR.—Village in Rewah State, Central India Agency; on the route, by the Katra Pass, from Allahábád to Jabalpur, and 102 miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, about 1200 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

LAWAR.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; on the eastern frontier, where it adjoins the territory of Jodhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $70^{\circ} 8'$.

LA-YA.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3856.

LAYADA.—Hills in Singbhúm district, Bengal.

LAY-DI-KAN-HLA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 8101.

LAYGEAH.—Town in Upper Burma, 102 miles east-south-east from Ava, and 233 miles north-east from Prome. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $97^{\circ} 29'$.

LAYHLA.—Revenue circle in Toung-gnú district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3991.

LAYMYETHNA.—Town in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1881), 5355.

LEBONG.—Mountain in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; a lofty ridge of the main range of the Himálaya. It runs in a direction from south-east to north-west, and is crossed by an excessively difficult and dangerous pass over perpetual snow, from the valley of Biáns on the east, to that of Dharma on the west. The crest of the pass is 18,942 feet above the sea. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 39'$.

LE-GNYA.—Township in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3117.

LEH.—Chief town in Ladákh, Kashmír State, Punjab; situated about three miles from the northern bank of the Indus, at an elevation of 11,538 feet above the sea. Lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$. Estimated pop. 4000. Entrepôt for the trade between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary.

LEHRA.—Village in Darbhanga district, Bengal; on the road from Madhuban to Baherá.

LEIAH.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated near the Indus, in lat. $30^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 58' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 5899. Area of tahsíl, 2428 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 102,612.

LEK-HTEK.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3166.

LEK-PA-DAN.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1867.

LEK-PA-DAN.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 10,374.

LEK-PAN-DAING.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1888.

LEK-RAI-DEK.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1877.

LEK-WAI-ANOUC.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Area, 30 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 1937.

LEK-WAI-ASHE.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Area, 155 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2110.

LEK-WAI-KYWON.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3199.

LE-MRO.—River of Akyab district, British Burma. It flows into Hunter's Bay.

LE-MYET-HNA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 7328.

LE-MYET-HNA.—Town (in township of same name) in Bassein district, British Burma; situated on the Bassein river, in lat. $17^{\circ} 34' 50''$, long. $95^{\circ} 13' 40''$. Pop. (1877), 3674. Pop. of township (1876), 40,065.

LE-MYET-HNA (NORTH).—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 19 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 5990.

LE-MYET-HNA (SOUTH).—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 42 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 6064.

LEMYO RIVER.—See LEMRO.

LENGJUT.—Village in Sylhet district, Assam, close to the Khási Hills.

LETKHOK.—Pass in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; from the coast of the Bay of Bengal over the Yoma Mountains, to the Bassein branch of the Irawadi river. The crest of the pass is about lat. $17^{\circ} 28'$, long. $94^{\circ} 55'$.

LE-TOUNG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 22 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 5344.

LE-TSHU.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 32 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 5287.

LI (SPITI RIVER).—River of Thibet; and of Kashmír State and Kángra district, Punjab; the principal tributary of the Sutlej, and at some seasons not inferior to it in magnitude. It rises on the northern slope of the Paralasa range, which divides its feeders from those of the Chenáb, on the south-western side, in about lat. $32^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$. Flowing circuitously, but generally in a south-east direction for a distance of fifty-six miles, it receives, in lat. $32^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$, the Pínu, a considerable feeder, having a course of about thirty-eight miles; and twenty-eight miles lower down, at the distance of ninety-four miles from their remotest source, the collected waters are joined by the Para or Parati, flowing from the wilds of Rupshu. The confluence is in lat. $32^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$. From the confluence of the Para, the Spiti or Li flows about twenty miles in a direction nearly due south, to its confluence

with the Sutlej, which is in lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$, and at an elevation of 8494 feet above the sea.

LIBARHERI.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3581.

LIDAR.—River of Kashmír State, Punjab; one of the feeders of the Jhelum. It rises on the southern slope of the mountains bounding Kashmír on the north-east, in lat. $34^{\circ} 8'$, long. $75^{\circ} 48'$, and at an elevation of probably not less than 14,000 feet. After a course of about forty-five miles in a south-westerly direction, it falls into the Jhelum, about five miles below Islamábád, in lat. $33^{\circ} 45'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$.

LIEN-GUN.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Hlaing, in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 4493.

LIEN-GUN.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 28 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2756.

LIKHI.—State in Mahi Kántha Agency, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1307.

LILAJAN.—River of Hazáribágh and Gayá districts, Bengal; unites with the Mohani, six miles south of Gayá, to form the Phálgu.

LILHA.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situate on the left bank of the Gumti, forty miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

LILIP.—Town in Nepál State; situate on the right bank of the Tambur river, and 140 miles east by south from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $87^{\circ} 30'$.

LILMA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated 178 miles west by south from Jodhpur, and eighty-eight miles south-south-west from Jáisalmír. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $70^{\circ} 24'$.

LILOKHERI.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; on the route from Karnál to Ludhiána, and twelve miles north-west of the former town. It is situate near the right bank of the Chitang river or torrent; distant north-west from Calcutta 975 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 59'$.

LIMRA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £93 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £28 to the Nawáb of Junágarh. The capital of the same name is in lat. $21^{\circ} 47'$, long. $71^{\circ} 37'$.

LIMRI (LIMBADI).—Second-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 30' 15''$ — $22^{\circ} 37' 15''$, and long. $71^{\circ} 44' 30''$ — $71^{\circ} 52' 15''$. Area, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 43,063. The chief river is the Bhogáwo, and the capital is Limri. The chief, who is entitled to a salute of nine guns, maintains a military force of 133 men.

LIMRI.—Capital of Limri State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situate in lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $71^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. (1881), 12,873.

LINGAGIRI.—Chiefship in Chánda district, Central Provinces.

LINGAGIRI.—Town in Kistna district, Madras; 102 miles west-north-west of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.

LINGARA.—Town in Berár; situate fifty-four miles west by south of Ellichpur. Lat. 21° , long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

LINGARU.—Town in Nepál State; eight miles from the left bank of the Káli river, and seventy-seven miles east-north-east from Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 55'$.

LINGASAGUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate nine miles north-east of Mudgal. Lat. $16^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 34'$.

LINGO.—Town in Sikkim State, Bengal; situate on the right bank of the Tistá river, and thirty-four miles north by east from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $88^{\circ} 30'$.

LINGRA.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; forty-seven miles south-east by east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 41'$.

LINGUMPURRO.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; eighteen miles north by west of Samulkota. Lat. $17^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$.

LINGWAR.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; close to the right bank of the Pabur, and a little below the confluence of the Sipun. Elevation above the sea, 8759 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

LINHARES.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 429.

LINSUGUR.—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 3371 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 330,199.

LINYA.—River of Mergui district, British Burma; rises in lat. $11^{\circ} 17'$, long. $99^{\circ} 13'$, and flowing first in a northern direction for twenty-five miles, and subsequently north-west for thirty-eight miles, falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. $11^{\circ} 44'$, long. $98^{\circ} 56'$.

LINYA.—Town in Mergui district, British Burma; forty-eight miles south by east of Tenasserim. Lat. $11^{\circ} 27'$, long. $99^{\circ} 13'$.

LIO.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situate on a small rocky eminence, on the right bank of the Li, or river of Spiti. The bed of the Li is here 9000 feet, that of the village 9362 feet above the sea, from which this spot is, by the continuous course of the Sutlej and Indus, distant above 1100 miles. Lat. $31^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

LIPI.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situate near the left bank of the Titi, which, about four miles below, falls into the Sutlej. Elevation, 8700 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

LIPU KETHAN.—Pass in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Elevation above the sea, 9127 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

LIRORI.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and thirty-seven miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

LITAR GOTRA.—State in Rewá Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £20 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area $1\frac{1}{4}$ sq. mile.

LITI.—River or torrent in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the southern declivity of the Barendá Pass. Elevation above the sea, 11,692 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

LITTLE BAGHMATI.—See BÁGHMÁTI, LITTLE.

LITTLE GANDAK.—See GANDAK, LITTLE.

LITTLE RANJIT.—See RANJÍT, LITTLE.

LOAN.—See LAUN.

LOAWUN.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; seventy-one miles north-east by east of Dinápur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $86^{\circ} 5'$.

LODEL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate ninety-three miles north-east by east from Haidarábád, and 138 miles north-north-west from Gantur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 7'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

LODHKA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Paying a yearly tribute of £128 to the British Government, and £40 to the Nawáb of Junágarh. Area, 265 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 23,042.

LODHIKHERA.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces;

situated on the route from Chhindwára to Nágpur, thirty-eight miles from the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 4602.

LODHMA.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 380 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,988.

LODHO.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situate on the cross route from Koel to Khair, and eight miles south-east of the latter, fifty-five miles north of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

LODHRAN.—Tahsíl in Múltán district, Punjab; between lat. $29^{\circ} 21' 45''$ — $29^{\circ} 48'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 4'$ — $71^{\circ} 51'$. Area, 781 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 98,203.

LODIKAU.—Town in Baroda State; situate seventeen miles south-west by south from Rájkot, and 140 miles south-west by west from Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 8'$, long. $70^{\circ} 41'$.

LOGAON.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate nine miles south-west from the right bank of the Godávari, and 117 miles north-west by north from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

LOGHASSI.—See LUGHÁSI.

LOGHUR.—Hill-fort in Poona district, Bombay; distant north-west from Poona, twenty-six miles; south-east from Bombay, forty-three miles. Lat. $18^{\circ} 42'$, long. $73^{\circ} 31'$.

LOHADUGGA.—See LOHÁRDAGA.

LOHAGARA.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 11' 45''$, long. $89^{\circ} 41' 40''$. Centre of sugar trade. Also tháná. Area, 154 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 103,863.

LOHAGHAT (RIKHESWAR).—Village and cantonment in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the Lohá river, at an elevation of 5562 ft. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24' 15''$, long. $80^{\circ} 7' 10''$.

LOHAIN (LOWAN).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, six miles below the city of Allahábád. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by the river, 802 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $81^{\circ} 58'$.

LOHA MANDI.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 32,084.

LOHANI.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

LOHARA.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Area, about 375 sq. miles.

LOHARA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; seventy miles east-north-east of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$.

LOHARAPALLI.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situate forty-five miles west by south of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$.

LOHARA SAHASPUR.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces.

LOHARDAGA.—District in Chutiá Nágpur division, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$ — $24^{\circ} 39'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 22'$ — $85^{\circ} 55' 30''$. The area of the district is 12,045 sq. miles. Its pop. (1881), 1,609,244. Bounded, north, by Hazáribágh and Gayá districts; north-west and west, by Mírzápur district, N.W.P., and by Sargújá and Jashpur States; and, south-east and east, by Singbhúm and Mánbhúm districts. A large part of the district is an elevated plateau, more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea; whilst some of the hills are more than 3000 feet high. The

chief rivers are the Subarnarekhá (with its feeders, the Káncí and Karkari), the North Koel (with its tributaries, the Amánat and Aurangá), and the South Koel (with its tributaries, Káru and Deo). The chief towns are Ráncí (the capital), Doranda (a military cantonment), Daltonganj, and Lohárdaga. A branch of the East Indian Railway traverses this district.

LOHARDAGA.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated forty-five miles west of Ráncí, on the road from Hazáribágh to Nágpur, eighty-two miles south-west of the former, 492 north-east of the latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25' 48''$, long. $84^{\circ} 43' 16''$. Area of subdivision, 7804 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,124,422. Also tháná. Area, 729 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 122,023.

LOHARGAON.—Village in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; on the route from Allahábád to Ságar, 198 miles south-west of Allahábád. Elevation above the sea, 1260 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 29' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 22' 25''$.

LOHARI.—Town in Bírghúm district, Bengal; 171 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 13'$, long. $86^{\circ} 29'$.

LOHARI.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

LOHARI NAIG.—Rapid, or succession of waterfalls, on the river Bhágirathí, in Garhwál State, N.W.P. Above the fall, the river is crossed by a wooden bridge, twenty-five feet above the stream. Elevation of the bridge above the sea, 7389 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

LOHARKOT.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Almora to Bareilly, eleven miles south-south-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

LOHARSING.—Town in Dárjiling district, Bengal; thirty-eight miles south-west by south of Dárjiling. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $88^{\circ} 6'$.

LOHARU.—State in the Punjab; between lat. $28^{\circ} 21' 30''$ — $28^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 40'$ — $75^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 2038. The area is 285 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 13,754. Bounded on the north by Hissár district, Punjab; on the east and south-east by Jind and Pátíála States, Punjab; and on the west by Rájputána. The Nawáb maintains a force of 11 field guns, 55 cavalry, and 180 infantry. The capital of the same name is situated in lat. $28^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

LOHATEH.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situate 130 miles east-south-east from Nágpur, and 170 miles south from Rámgarh. Lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 59'$.

LOHAWAT.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Jáisalmír to Nasírábád, and 178 miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $72^{\circ} 42'$.

LOHGARH.—Village in Ferozpur district, Punjab; situated on the route from Ludhiána to Ferozpur, and thirty-eight miles west of the former town. It is situate five miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. Distance north-west from Calcutta, 1127 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 59'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

LOHI.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and twenty-three miles north of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$.

LOHIA.—Village in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Moradábád, and twenty-nine miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$.

LOHIT.—River of Sibságar and Lakhimpur districts, Assam; flows out of, and again falls into, the Brahmaputra. It has one tributary, the Subansirí.

LOHSUL.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; sixty-seven miles north by east from Ajmere, and sixty-two miles north-west by west from Jáipur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 2'$.

LOISINGHA.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 15,225.

LOISINH.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 60 sq. miles; with a population (chiefly Gonds and Kandhs) of (1881) 2412. Its chief village is on the route from Sambalpur to Cuttack, twenty miles south-west of the former.

LOJAI.—Village in Koreá State, Bengal; among the mountains of Gondwána, fifty miles west of the town of Sargujá, 120 south of Mírzápur, 430 west of Calcutta by Hazáribágh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

LOKAPILLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situate twenty-two miles east-north-east from the left bank of the Bhima river, and seventy-nine miles south-west by west from Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

LOKAPUR.—Town in Mudhol State, Bombay; situate sixty-one miles east-north-east from Belgaum, and fifty-six miles north-east by north from Dhárwár. Lat. $16^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$.

LOKMANPOR.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; twenty-two miles north-east by north of Bhágalpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $86^{\circ} 57'$.

LOLIEM.—Village in Canacona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3321.

LOLL BAZAR.—See LALBÁZÁR.

LOMYN.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; seventy-one miles south-south-east of Maulmain. Lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$, long. $98^{\circ} 2'$.

LONAI.—Town in Berar, thirty-three miles south by east of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

LONAR.—Town in Buldána district, Berar; with a famous sacred lake, about five miles in circumference. Situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 58' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1867), 1865.

LONARA.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated ten miles north-west from Sandilá. Pop. (1869), 2947.

LONAWLA.—Town in Poona district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 3334.

LONI.—Town in Nimár district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2016.

LONI.—Pargana in Gházíábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 65,073.

LONI.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-nine miles south-west from Meerut. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1881), 2529. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 22,203.

LONI (LUNI).—River of Ajmere district, and Jodhpur State, Rájputána; it has its source in a marshy tract immediately west of Pokar, close to Ajmere, about lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $74^{\circ} 46'$. It takes a south-westerly course nearly parallel to the base of the Aravalli range, Continuing to flow in a south-westerly direction, after a course of about 300 miles, it passes into the Rann by two mouths, one in lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $71^{\circ} 11'$, the other about ten miles more to the south-east. It is the chief river of Rájputána, its total length of course being about 320 miles.

LONIR.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; twenty-three miles east-north-east of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 29'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

LONGJIGURA.—Town in Káláhandi State, Central Provinces; eighty-one miles west by south from Gumsur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 41'$, long. $83^{\circ} 27'$.

LOPO.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Firozpur to Sírsa, and fifty-eight miles south-east of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1087 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$.

LOGURKARA.—Village in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; on the route from Khánpur to Sabzalkot, and twenty-six miles north-east of the latter place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $70^{\circ} 16'$.

LORMI.—Taluk in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Area, 92 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 20,320.

LORU.—Town in Jashpur State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; eighty-three miles north from Sambalpur, and eighty miles south-west from Lohárdagá. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 51'$.

LOSAR.—Village in Spiti, Kángra district, Punjab; one of the highest inhabited spots in the world (13,400 feet above sea-level), situated near the confluence of the Losar river with the river of Pino. Lat. $32^{\circ} 28'$, long. $83^{\circ} 51'$.

LOTAN.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 38,419.

LOTAUTI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situate on the left bank of the Loni river, and fifty-one miles east from Jodhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $73^{\circ} 57'$.

LOTHAN.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; distance north from Gorakhpur thirty-six miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 12'$.

LOTUL.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; sixty-seven miles west of Rámgarh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $84^{\circ} 29'$.

LOTUN.—See **LOTHAN**.

LOUNG-GYI.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2279.

LOUNG-KYEK.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 8552.

LOUNG-LUN.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3868.

LOUNG-TSHAING.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2625.

LOUTOLIM.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 4634.

LOVEDALE.—See **UTAKAMAND**.

LOWA.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1869), 3318. It is on the river Sai, thirty-six miles from Unao.

LOWAGHAR.—See **MAIDANI**.

LOWAIN.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Nasrábád, situate 121 miles south-west of former, 102 north-east of latter. It has a large bazaar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$.

LOWUN.—See **LAUN**.

LOWUN (LOWA).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Pokaran to Jodhpur, and eight miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $72^{\circ} 8'$.

LUARI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 409.

LUBAU (LABAWA).—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to Etáwah, and thirty-six miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

LUBSA.—See LAKSA.

LUCHAGIR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situate on the left bank of the Ganges, 776 miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, thirty-two south-east of the city of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

LUCHMINPUR.—See LAKSHMANPUR.

LUCKISERAI.—See LAKHÍ-SARÁI.

LUCKIMPUR.—See LAKHIMPUR.

LUCKNAUTI.—See LAKHNAUTI.

LUCKNOW.—Division of Oudh; containing the three districts of Lucknow, Unao, and Bara Banki. Area, 4480 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 2,838,106.

LUCKNOW.—District in the Lucknow division, Oudh; between lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$ — $27^{\circ} 9' 30''$, and long. $80^{\circ} 36'$ — $81^{\circ} 15' 30''$. The area of the district is 989 sq. miles; and its population (1881), 696,824. Bounded by Hardoi and Sítápur districts on the north; by Bara Banki district on the east; by Rái Bareli district on the south; and by Unao district on the west. There are no mountains, the district being an almost level plain. The chief rivers are the Gumti (with its tributaries, the Baita and Loni), and the Sáí (with its tributaries, the Nagwa and Bánk). The chief towns are Lucknow (the capital), Amethi, Kákori, and Malihábád. The district, which is traversed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and is intersected by several roads, is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and Staff.

LUCKNOW.—Tahsíl in Lucknow district, Oudh; between lat. $26^{\circ} 38' 30''$ — $27^{\circ} 0' 15''$, and long. $80^{\circ} 42'$ — $81^{\circ} 8' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 414,570.

LUCKNOW.—Pargana in Lucknow district, Oudh. Area, 165 sq. miles. Pop. (1881) 323,970. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 92,511.

LUCKNOW.—City in Lucknow district, Oudh; the capital of the province of Oudh, and the fourth city in India in point of population, which in (1881) was 261,303, exclusive of the cantonment, containing 21,530 souls. It is situated on the Gumti, in lat. $26^{\circ} 51' 40''$, long. $80^{\circ} 58' 10''$. Lucknow has four bridges, two built since the year (1856) when it came under British administration. There are a large number of buildings and ruins of historical or architectural interest. Among these may be named the Imábára or mausoleum of Asaf-ud-daulá, the Jama Masjid, the Chattar Manzil palace, the Kaiser Bágh, the Residency, the Machi Bháwan fort, the Rumi Darwáza, the Dilkusha, etc. Lucknow was the residence of the Nawáb Vazirs or Kings of Oudh; but is chiefly famous for its heroic defence on two occasions during the Great Mutiny of 1857. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has a station at Lucknow. About 403 feet above the sea. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by Benares, Jaunpur, and Sultánpur, 610 miles; north-west from Allahábád, 128; north-east from Cawnpore, 42.

LUDAOLI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; on the route from

Agra to Etáwah, and twenty-six miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

LUDHAWA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Máinpuri, and eighteen miles south of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

LUDHIA.—See LADIYÁ.

LUDHIANA.—District in the Umballa division, Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 33'$ — $31^{\circ} 1'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 24' 30''$ — $76^{\circ} 27'$. The area of the district is 1375 sq. miles; its pop. (1881), 618,835. Bounded on the north by Jalandhar district; on the east by Umballa district; on the south by Patiála, Nábha, and Maler Kotla States; and on the west by Ferozpur district. There are no hills in the district. Its chief river is the Sutlej, which separates it from Jalandhar district; it is also watered by a branch of the Sirhind Canal. Its chief towns are Ludhiána (the capital, a few miles south of the Sutlej), Ráikot, Jagráon, and Machiwára. There are some detached portions of the district in the adjoining States. The district, which is traversed by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and usual Staff.

LUDHIANA.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name), in Ludhiána district, Punjab, and a municipality; situated about eight miles south of the Sutlej, in lat. $30^{\circ} 55' 25''$, long. $75^{\circ} 53' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 44,163. There is an important railway-station here, on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. Area of tahsíl, 678 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 307,559.

LUDHONA.—Town in Gwálior State, Central India Agency; situate forty-six miles south-east from Nímach, and 214 miles west from Ságar. Lat. 24° , long. $75^{\circ} 27'$.

LUDHUN.—See LODHRÁN.

LUDUARI.—See LADUWÁRI.

LUGARI.—Village in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Haidarábád to Amarkot, and sixty miles west of the latter place. It is situate on the right bank of the Purána river. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $68^{\circ} 48'$.

LUGHASI.—State in the Central India Agency. Bounded on the south-west, south, and south-east by the Chhatarpur State; and on the north, north-east and north-west by Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Area, 47 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 6159. The military force of the State consists of five guns and 135 infantry.

LUGHASI.—Capital of Lughási State, Central India Agency; situated on the road from Kálpi to Jabalpur, eighty-six miles south of the former and 183 miles north of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

LUGU.—Mountain in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 46' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 44' 30''$. Height, 3203 feet.

LUHORA.—River of the Punjab Frontier, and Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; rising in lat. $31^{\circ} 34'$, long. $69^{\circ} 48'$, in the Suláimán range of mountains, and, flowing in an easterly direction for about forty-five miles, is lost in the valley of the Deráját.

LUKA.—Village in Múltán district, Punjab; on the route from Ferozpur to Múltán. It is situate in the Doáb between the Ghara and the Chenáb. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $72^{\circ} 20'$.

LUKA (LUBA).—River of CÁCHÁR, Jáintiá Hills, and Sylhet districts, Assam; falls into the Surmá, near Mulághul in Sylhet.

LUKANWARI.—Town in Buldána district, Berar; situate seventy-five miles south-west of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$.

LUK BAWAN.—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$.

LUKKHOKI.—Village in Múltán district, Punjab, in the Doáb between the Ghara and the Rávi; situate about three miles from the right or west bank of the former river, and on the route from Firozpur to Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$, long. $72^{\circ} 57'$.

LUKKI.—See LAKHI.

LUKKI MOUNTAINS.—See LAKHI.

LUKMESHWUR.—See LAKSHMESWAR.

LUKONDA.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; thirty miles north by east of Rájámahendri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 25'$, long. 82° .

LUKOWALLI.—See LAKVALLI.

LUKTAHA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Ganges, 789 miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, twenty south-east of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 8'$.

LUKTUR.—See THAN LAKHTAR.

LUM.—Town in Nepál State; situate on the left bank of the Arun river, and ninety-six miles east by south from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $86^{\circ} 49'$.

LUMBAIONG.—Mountains in the Khási Hills, Assam; rising to the height of 4646 feet above the sea.

LUMBUHI.—Village in Manipur State, Bengal; twenty-three miles north-east by east from Manipur, and 146 miles east from Jáintiápur. Lat. 25° , long. $94^{\circ} 21'$.

LUMHWA.—Tháná in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 89,195.

LUNA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situate two miles south of the Great Western Rann, and forty-one miles north-west from Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $69^{\circ} 20'$.

LUNAWARÁ.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; lying between lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$ — $23^{\circ} 16'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 21'$ — $73^{\circ} 47'$. It is bounded by Dungarpur State, Rájputána, on the north; on the south by the Panch Maháls district, Bombay; and on the east and west by other States of Rewa Kántha and Mahi Kántha. Its area is 388 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,450. Its chief river is the Mahi; the capital is Lunáwára. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of nine guns, maintains a force of 240 men, and pays a tribute of £1800 per annum jointly to the British Government and the Gáekwár of Baroda.

LUNAWARA.—Capital of Lunáwára State, Rewa Kántha, Bombay; situated near the junction of the Mahi and Pánam rivers, in lat. $23^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 39' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 9059.

LUNDAI.—See LANDI.

LUNGHI.—Town of Upper Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, and sixty miles north from Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 39'$, long. $94^{\circ} 59'$.

LUNGRASU.—See LANGRASU.

LUNGTUNG.—Town in Jáintiá Hills district, Assam; forty miles north of Jáintiápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $92^{\circ} 9'$.

LUNGUR.—See LANGUR.

LUNI.—Petty State in Kathiáwár, Bombay.

LUNI.—Village and river in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; on the route by the Gomal Pass from Ghazní to Derá Ismáil Khán, about thirty-five miles west of the latter town. The river Luní is a branch of the Gomal river. Lat. $31^{\circ} 50'$, long. $70^{\circ} 12'$.

LUNMI.—See LANMI.

LURI.—Village in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; situate on the left bank of the Sohan river, on the route from Attock to Jalálpur, and fifty miles south-east of the former town. Lat. $33^{\circ} 33'$, long. $73^{\circ} 8'$.

LURRU.—See LARU.

LUSHAI (or KUKI) HILLS.—A wild mountainous region, only partially explored, lying south of Cáchár district, Assam, and Chittagong district, Bengal. A large number of more or less savage tribes, called Lusháis or Kukis, inhabit these hills, and frequently commit raids on British territory, and on the adjacent States of Manipur and Hill Tipperah. Towards the east, the Lushái country is quite unknown, and extends far into Upper Burma. Prior to 1872 the Lusháis gave considerable trouble, but the chastisement they received in that year led to satisfactory results, and the peace of the border has not of late years been disturbed.

LUTSAN.—See LACHAN.

LUTTIPUR.—See LATIPUR.

LUTTUDHI.—See LATHUDI.

LUXAR.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; on a ridge rising above the right bank of the Jumna, and about two miles from that river. Lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

LWENG - PYENG.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2846.

LYNE.—See HLAING.

LYNG-KER-DEM.—Hills in the Khási and Jáintiá Hills district, Assam; rising to a height of 5000 feet.

LYNG-KIN.—See LANGRIN.

M

MAAT.—See MÁT NŌH JHIL.

MACANDREWGANJ.—See BOLA.

MACAZANA.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1304.

MACHANDI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and forty-three miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.

MACHARI.—Village in Ulwur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasírábád to Muttra, and seventy-six miles south-west of the latter. Pop. (1878), 2352. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

MACHHGAON.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; situated on the Deví estuary. Lat. $19^{\circ} 58'$, long. $86^{\circ} 21'$.

MACHHGAON CANAL.—Canal in Cuttack district, Orissa; connecting Cuttack with the fort of Máchhgaón on the Deví estuary. It is

fifty-three miles in length, with many irrigation distributaries. Between lat. 20° — $20^{\circ} 3'$, and long. $86^{\circ} 0' 30''$ — $86^{\circ} 17'$.

MACHHLIGAON.—Village, with famous Hindu temple, in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 1751. A considerable fair is held here every year.

MACHHLIPUR.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situate 156 miles west by north from Ságár, and 105 miles north-north-east from Indore. Lat. $24^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22'$.

MACHHLISHAHR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jáunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9200. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $82^{\circ} 26'$. Area of tahsíl, 353 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 238,759. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 65,273.

MACHHRETA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Sítápúr district, Oudh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1881), 4180. Area of pargana, 108 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 40,672.

MACHHUKANTA.—Division of Kathiáwár, Bombay, named from the river Machhu, which flows nearly through its centre, in a direction from south to north, and falls into the Gulf of Cutch. This division is bounded on the east and south-east by that of Jhaláwár; on the south-west and west by the division of Hállar; on the north-west by the Gulf of Cutch; on the north by the Rann or Great Salt Marsh; and lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$ — $23^{\circ} 6'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 34'$ — $71^{\circ} 3'$. The area is about 700 sq. miles.

MACHIDA.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 10 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1073. The capital (of the same name) is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 49'$, long. $83^{\circ} 38'$.

MACHILPUR.—See MACHHLIPUR.

MACHIWARA.—Town and municipality in Ludhiána district, Punjab; situated on the route from Ludhiána to Rupar, and twenty-three miles south-east of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5967.

MACHLISHOHAR.—See MACHHLISHAHR.

MACHROL.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; on the route from Karnál to Rewári, and twenty-four miles north of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$.

MACHURLA.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; seventy miles west of Gantur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

MADAGISI.—See MIDÁGESI.

MADAGODU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 85.

MADAH PURA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; situated on the Parwán river, in lat. $25^{\circ} 55' 40''$, long. $86^{\circ} 49' 51''$. Pop. (1872), 3499. Area of subdivision, 872 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 398,006. Also tháná. Area, 503 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 262,678.

MADAKRAI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated eight miles south of Coimbatore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

MADAKSIRA.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 56' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 18' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 5262.

MADAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated nine miles north-west of Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

MADANAPALLI.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 33' 37''$, long. $78^{\circ} 32' 45''$; 126 miles west by north from Madras; 2500 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1881), 5700.

MADANGANJ.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; a suburb of Náráinganj, on the opposite side of Lakhmia. Pop. of the two cities (1881), 12,508.

MADANPUR.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 12,539.

MADANPUR.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; with an area of twenty-five sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 7616.

MADANPUR.—Tháná in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 7387.

MADANPUR.—Town in Kálahandi State, Central Provinces; situated seventy-eight miles west-north-west of Gumsur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 19'$, long. $83^{\circ} 37'$.

MADANPUR.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situate on a small stream, a feeder of the river Rápti, thirty miles south-east of Gorakhpur cantonment. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 47'$. Pop. (1881), 5090.

MADANPUR.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situate on the left bank of the river Tons (north-eastern), forty miles south-east of Faizábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $82^{\circ} 26'$.

MADAPATNA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 314.

MADAPOLLAM.—Village in Godávári district, Madras; situated forty-two miles east-north-east of Masulipatam, in lat. $16^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 44' 20''$. Formerly a place of considerable commercial importance.

MADAPUR.—Town in Hassan district, Mysore; thirty-four miles north-west from Seringapatam, and 102 miles east from Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24'$.

MADAPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

MADARA MYO.—Town of Upper Burma; situate eight miles from the left bank of the Irawadi, and twenty-nine miles north-north-east from Ava. Lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$, long. $96^{\circ} 12'$.

MADARI.—River in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal.

MADARIA (GOLA).—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Kuána river, twenty-six miles south of Gorakhpur, in lat. $26^{\circ} 20' 50''$, long. $83^{\circ} 23' 40''$. Pop. (1872), 5147.

MADARIPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Farídpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 12,298. Area of subdivision, 979 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 689,704. Also tháná. Area, 240 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 165,917.

MADARKUTI.—Town in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated forty-one miles east-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $89^{\circ} 2'$.

MADAVARVILAGAM.—Town (with fine pagoda and tower) in Tinneveli district, Madras; a suburb of Tinneveli, in lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 9955.

MADAWARA.—Town in Lalitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1472.

MADDIKERA.—Town, and station on the Madras Railway, in Karnúl district, Madras; situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1871), 8586.

MADDUR.—Village and municipality in Mysore district, Mysore; situated on the river Shimshá, in lat. $12^{\circ} 35' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 5' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 2288.

MADE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 2194.

MADGIRI.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Túngkúr district, Mysore; situated twenty-four miles north of Túngkúr, in lat. $13^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1871), 3959. Contains two large temples. Area of taluk, 437 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 86,532.

MADGIRI-DRUG.—Hill and ancient fortress in Túngkúr district, Mysore; situated close to the town of Madgiri, in lat. $13^{\circ} 39' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 14' 40''$; rises to a height of 3935 feet above the sea.

MADGULA (MADGOLE).—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 55'$, long. $82^{\circ} 51' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 7428.

MADHA.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Sholápúr district, Bombay; situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 4'$, long. $75^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1872), 5254. Area of subdivision, 619 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,961.

MADHAN.—State in the Punjab, a feudatory of the Keonthal State; with an area of 13 sq. miles, and pop. (1875), about 1000.

MADHAN.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muttra to Máinpuri, and ten miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

MADHARAJPUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 190 miles south-west of former, 317 north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

MADHBANI.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; situated twenty-eight miles west-north-west of Bettia. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $84^{\circ} 10'$.

MADHEPUR.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 10' 20''$, long. $86^{\circ} 25' 1''$. Pop. (1872), 7301.

MADHESWARANMALAI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1871), 7522.

MADHIGANJ.—Tháná in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Area, 292 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 145,711.

MADHLI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasirábád to Dísá, and 111 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

MADHOGANJ.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 3088.

MADHOGARH.—Town in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3438. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 25,197.

MADHPURI.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; on the route by the course of the Rámanga (Western), from Moradábád to Almora, forty-eight miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

MADHUBAN.—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 99,024.

MADHUBAN.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 7025. Also tháná. Area 129 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 105,086.

MADHUBANI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated sixteen miles north-west of Darbhanga. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21' 20''$, long. $86^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. (1881), 11,911. Area of subdivision, 1349 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 907,505. Also tháná. Area, 276 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 211,772.

MADHUBANI.—Village in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gházípur to Chaprá, sixty-four miles east of the former, eighteen west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $84^{\circ} 32'$.

MADHUGARH.—Tahsíl in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Area, 282 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 97,457.

MADHUMATI.—See BALESWAR.

MADHUPUR.—Forest in Dacca and Maimansinh districts, Bengal; called the "Madhupur Jungle," or the "Gar Guzálí."

MADHUPUR.—Tháná in Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 534 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 61,631.

MADHUPUR.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5054.

MADHUPUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situate seventy-nine miles south-east by south from Jáipur, and 121 miles east-south-east from Ajmere. Pop. (1881), 14,075. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 34'$.

MADHUPUR.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated 170 miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$, long. $89^{\circ} 59'$.

MADHUPUR.—Town in Pabná district, Bengal; on the route from Berhampur to Dacca, eighty-nine miles south-east of former, eighty-three west of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$, long. $89^{\circ} 22'$.

MADHUPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Moradábád to Bareilly, and eleven miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 23'$.

MADHUPUR.—Village in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1868), 2675.

MADHUPURA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Hánsi to Nasírábád, situate 143 miles south of former, 100 north-east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

MADHUPURA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situate thirty-nine miles north-north-west from Jáipur, and ninety-four miles north-east from Ajmere. Pop. (1881), 14,075. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $75^{\circ} 43'$.

MADHWAPUR.—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated on the Dháus river, close to the Nepál frontier. Pop. (1872), 1534.

MADHYARJUNAM.—Town (with noted temple) in Tanjore district, Madras; situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1871), 4832.

MADIADDEH.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2384.

MADIGOLE.—See MÁDGULA.

MADIJI.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sukkur to Lárkhána, and twenty-eight miles west of the former place. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $68^{\circ} 30'$.

MADINA (MODENA).—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; on the route from Delhi to Hánsi, and thirty-three miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

MADIPUR.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; situated on the route from Rohtak to the city of Delhi, and six miles west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

MADNAGARH.—Large tank in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 32'$.

MADNAPUR.—Tháná in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 36,251.

MADNUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eight miles west from the left bank of the Manjira river, and ninety-seven north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

MADRAK.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1506.

MADRAS.—One of the three Presidencies of British India, named from the city which is the seat of its government. It is bounded on the north by the presidency of Bombay, the Haidarábád State, the Central Provinces, and the Orissa division of Bengal; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the south-west and west by the Arabian Sea. It extends from Cape Comorin, in lat. $8^{\circ} 4'$, to the northern extremity of the district of Ganjám, in lat. $20^{\circ} 15'$; and from the north-west point of the district of South Kánara, in long. $74^{\circ} 1'$, to the eastern extremity of the district of Ganjám, in long. $85^{\circ} 15'$. Its greatest length, measured from north-east to south-west, is about 950 miles; and its greatest breadth, measured at right angles to the direction of that line, is about 400. Its sea-coast on one face, measured in a south-eastern direction, and subsequently eastward to Cape Comorin, extends 540 miles, being nearly throughout washed by the Arabian Sea, and for a short distance by the Indian Ocean. On the other face, measured from Cape Comorin north-east to the north of Ganjám, along the shore of the Bay of Bengal, its length is about 1187 miles; and consequently the total extent of the sea-coast of the Presidency is 1727 miles; being much greater than that of the two others combined. As regards harbours, that at Cochin, on the Malabar coast, which has the greatest depth of water, is, during several months of the year, closed by the south-west monsoon. The port of Mangalore admits with safety only vessels having not more than ten or twelve feet draught. About fifty-six miles north-west of the city of Madras, the Eastern Gháts form a junction with the range, which, sweeping irregularly inland, crosses the peninsula in a south-west direction; and in the vicinity of the Nílگیرis, joins the Western Gháts, which extend to Cape Comorin on the one side, and to the northern frontier of the presidency on the other. The Eastern and Western Gháts unite in the Nílگیرis, of which one peak, Dodabetta (8640 ft. high), is the highest mountain in Southern India. Besides these may be mentioned the Shevaroy Hills in Salem district, the Anamalai Hills in Coimbatore, and the Palni Hills in Madura. Though the great table-land of the Deccan rises considerably towards the south, it has a general slope of surface to the east or south-east, all the streams of any considerable magnitude flowing in that direction, and being ultimately emptied into the Bay of Bengal. The principal rivers are the Godávári, Krishna, Káveri, North Pennár or Pinákini, the South Pennár or Pinákini, and the Pálár. The two great railway systems of the Presidency are the Madras Railway and the South Indian Railway. The former, with a total length of 857 miles (1880), joins Ráichor (on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of Bombay) with Madras, and proceeds thence westward to the west coast of Beypur, with branches to Bellary and Bangalore. The latter railway, with a total length of 633 miles (1880), joins Madras with Tuticorin. The area of the Presidency is 138,856 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 31,170,631, exclusive of the Native States, which have an area of 9192 sq. miles, and a pop. (1881) of 3,303,563. The administration is in the hands of a Governor appointed direct by the Crown.

MADRAS.—The seat of the Presidency bearing that name, and the principal place of the territory subject thereto. The city is situated at the

mouth of the Corum river; in lat. $13^{\circ} 4' 6''$, long. $80^{\circ} 17' 22''$. It occupies an area of about 27 sq. miles, extending eight miles along the beach, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland. Madras consists of numerous more or less scattered sections; Black Town on the north, covering a square mile, densely populated; south of this, an open space, two miles long and extending inland about three-quarters of a mile, containing the Fort, Government House, the Island, etc.; Chintadrapet, Tiruvaleswarampet, Pudupák, Royapet, Kistnampet, and Mylapur, all lying west and south of the second division; west of Black Town are Veperi, Pudupet, Egmore, Nangambákam, and Perambúr; and on the south-west and south are Tanampet and Adyar. Chintadrapet is separated from Veperi by the river Cooum, which almost incloses the former. The city of Madras, including the whole of the various divisions of which it is composed, contained, according to the census of 1881, a total population of 405,848. It is a terminal station of the Madras line and of the Madras and Tanjore section of the South Indian Railway.

MADRE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 130.

MADRUPOR.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; it is situated twenty-two miles east-south-east of Bhágalpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $87^{\circ} 20'$.

MADSAN.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, and twenty-eight north of Agra, eighty-five south-east of Delhi. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

MADURA.—District in the Madras Presidency; lying between lat. $9^{\circ} 4'$ — $10^{\circ} 44'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 14'$ — $79^{\circ} 20'$. It is bounded on the north by Coimbatore, Trichinopoli, and Tanjore districts; on the east and south-east by the sea; on the south-west by Tinneveli district; and on the west by Travancore State. The chief mountains of the district are the Palni Hills; but on the western and northern borders there are various ranges connected with the Western Gháts, including the Travancore Hills, the Agamalla Hills, and the Anamalái Hills. The chief rivers are the Váiga with its tributaries, and the Gundu. The chief towns are Madura (the capital), and Dindigal. The district is traversed by the South Indian Railway. Area, 8401 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,168,680.

MADURA.—Capital of Madura district, and station on the South Indian Railway, Madras; situated on the Vaiga, thirty-three miles by road south-south-east of Dindigal. Lat. $9^{\circ} 55' 16''$, long. $78^{\circ} 9' 44''$. Pop. (1881), 73,087. It contains a famous pagoda, an ancient palace, and other great buildings.

MADURA.—River in Cáchár district, Assam; falls into the Barák.

MADURU.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; twenty-two miles west-north-west of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 17'$, long. $80^{\circ} 53'$.

MADUTHUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; it is situated twenty-nine miles east by north of Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

MADUVANALLI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; one hundred and twenty-two miles east by north of Cannanore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$.

MAFUZ BANDAR.—See CHICACOLE.

MAGADAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 97.

MAGADI.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Bangalore district, Mysore; situated twenty-eight miles west of Bangalore, in lat. $12^{\circ} 57' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 16' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 3712. Area of taluk, 220 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 99,086.

MAGAMURCHI.—River of Salem district, Madras; rising in lat. $11^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$, and, flowing through the district for forty-two miles in a south-westerly direction, falls into the Káveri on the left side, in lat. $11^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

MAGANAND.—Pass in Sírmúr State, Punjab. It crosses the Siwálik Hills, on the road from Sádhaúra to Náhan, in lat. $30^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$. The height of the highest point is 2600 feet.

MAGAR TALAO.—Famous crocodile-pond or tank, with hot springs and a temple, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated about seven or eight miles north of Karáchi, in lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $67^{\circ} 5'$.

MAGARVARA.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1389.

MAGDAPUR.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh; between the Kathna river on the east, and the Gumti on the west. Area, 56 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 11,941.

MAGGULA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 653.

MAGHAR.—Village on the river Ami (in pargana of same name) in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; eighteen miles west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $83^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 79,342.

MAGHIANA.—Town and municipality in Jhang district, Punjab; capital of the district, and adjacent to the town of Jhang; situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 16' 40''$, long. $72^{\circ} 20' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 12,574.

MAGHRIBI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated seventy-five miles south by west of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $68^{\circ} 17'$.

MAGHRIBI.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated on a branch of the Indus. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $68^{\circ} 17'$.

MAGORI.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £9 to the Rájá of Edar. Pop. (1881), 3076.

MAGRA.—Town in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 59' 5''$, long. $88^{\circ} 25'$. Magra is a station on the East India Railway.

MAGRAUNI.—Village, with fort, in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated three miles north of the left bank of the river Sind. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

MAGRAYAR.—Pargana in Unao district, Oudh. Area, 31 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 16,343.

MAGUI.—Town in Manipur State, Bengal; twenty-two miles north-north-west of Manipur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 6'$, long. $93^{\circ} 54'$.

MAGUNA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4353. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £89 4s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

MAGURA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Jessor district, Bengal; situated at the junction of the Nabagangá with the Muchikhali, in lat. $23^{\circ} 29' 25''$, long. $89^{\circ} 28' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 5642. Area of subdivision, 425 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 293,303. Also tháná. Area, 222 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 159,162.

MAGURA.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated amidst the mountains on the southern frontier, between Surkanda and the ridge rising north-east of the Dehra Dún. Lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

MA-GYI-BENG.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3748.

MAH.—Pargana in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 98,986.

MAHABALESHWAR.—Hill-station and sanitarium in Sátára district, Bombay; situated on the Mahábaleshwar range, with a general elevation of from 4500 to 4700 feet above the level of the sea. It was established in 1828 by Sir John Malcolm. The population varies according to the time of year, but on an average is from 2000 to 3000. Distance north-west from Sátára, by a good carriage road, 30 miles; south-west from Poona, by circuitous hilly route, 70; south-east from Bombay, 114; or by another route, 127. Lat. $17^{\circ} 58' 5''$, long. $73^{\circ} 42' 35''$.

MAHABALIPUR (SEVEN PAGODAS).—Village and collection of temples in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated thirty-three miles south of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 36' 55''$, long. $81^{\circ} 13' 55''$. Pop. (1871), 777.

MAHABAN.—Hill in Yagistán, on the Punjab frontier. It is about 7400 feet high, and is near the right bank of the Indus.

MAHABAN.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the Jumna, six miles south-east from Muttra, in lat. $27^{\circ} 25' 35''$, long. $77^{\circ} 47' 30''$. Now decayed, but famous as the birth-place of Krishna. Pop. (1881), 6182. Area of tahsil, 237 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 116,829. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 18,724.

MAHABAR.—Hills in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; overhanging the Sakri river, and rising to a height of about 2210 feet above the sea. An annual fair is held in these hills in February.

MAHAD.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Kolába district, Bombay; situated fifty-three miles from Alibágh. Lat. $18^{\circ} 5'$, long. $73^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1881), 6804. Area of subdivision, 459 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,391.

MAHADANAPURAM.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 6016.

MAHADEO.—River in Gáro Hills district, Assam.

MAHADEO MOUNTAINS.—See MAHÁDEOPAHÁR.

MAHADEOPAHAR.—Hills in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces.

MAHADIPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the Godávari river, 138 miles north-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$.

MAHADIWA.—Pargana in Gonda district, Oudh. Area, 89 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 51,492.

MAHADIWA.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh; situated fifteen miles north-north-west of Faizábád, and eighty-two miles west by north of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $82^{\circ} 6'$.

MAHADWANI.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Rámgarh to Jabalpur, twenty-one miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 44'$.

MAHAGAON.—State in Bhándára district, Central Provinces. Area, 30 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2289. The capital of the same name is situated sixty-nine miles east-south-east of Nágpur, and ninety-five miles south-south-east of Seoni, in lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

MAHAGAUM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Araun river, seventy-five miles south-south-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. 78° .

MAHAGAUM.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated sixty miles north of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 48'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

MAHAICH.—Pargana in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,983.

MAHAIR.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated twenty-five miles east-north-east of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 43'$, long. $85^{\circ} 13'$.

MAHAISRI.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal; situated forty-nine miles south by west of Monghyr. Lat. $24^{\circ} 41'$, long. $86^{\circ} 18'$.

MAHAKALIDURGA.—Hill in Túmkúr district, Mysore; height, 3610 feet. Lat. $16^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$.

MAHAL.—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated forty-eight miles west of Ludhiána, and nine miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1137 miles. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

MAHALINGPUR.—Town in Mudhol State, Bombay; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 23' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 8' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 5206.

MAHAL PATNA.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 13,017.

MAHAMUNI.—Famous temple in Chittagong district, Bengal. The resort of pilgrims, who every spring make offerings at its shrine.

MA-HA-MU-NI.—Famous pagoda, and scene of Buddhist pilgrimage, in Akyab district, British Burma; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 52' 40''$, long. $93^{\circ} 5' 30''$.

MAHAN.—River of Sargujá State, Bengal; rising in lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $83^{\circ} 18'$, and flowing for eighty-five miles first westerly, and then northerly, falls into the Rehr, tributary of the Son, on the right side, in lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 51'$.

MAHANADI.—One of the great rivers of India; total length 520 miles, with a catchment basin of about 43,800 sq. miles. It rises in Ráipur district, Central Provinces, in lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. 82° ; and, flowing through the Central Provinces, the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and Cuttack and Puri districts, Orissa, Bengal, it falls into the Bay of Bengal through a number of deltaic channels, by two main estuaries, that of the Mahánadi near False Point, and that of the Devi in Puri district, Orissa, Bengal. Its chief tributaries are the Seo, the Jonk, the Hasdu, the Mánd, the Kelu, the Ib, the Telu. The most important deltaic channels of the Mahánadi are, the Kátjuri and Koyákhái, the Deví, the Jotdár, the Paika, the Birúpá (which joins the Bráhmáni, and flows into the sea by the Dhámrá estuary), the Chitartalá, and the Nun. Connected with the Mahánadi is the great canal-system of Orissa. The principal mouth of the Mahánadi is in lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$, long. $86^{\circ} 50'$. At Sambalpur, 260 miles above its mouth, it is nearly a mile in breadth during the rains, and at the town of Cuttack, it is at the same season fully two miles in breadth. From July to February it is navigable for boats from the sea as far as Seorínaráyan, a distance of about 460 miles. The volume of water rolled down by this river during the periodical rains is enormous, not less than 1,800,000 cubic feet per second.

MAHANADI.—See RUSHIKULÍYA.

MAHANADI (LITTLE).—River of Mandla and Jabalpur districts, Central Provinces, and Rewah State, Central India Agency; rising in lat. $23^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 41'$, and falling into the Són after a course of about 100 miles.

MAHANANDA.—River in Dárjiling, Jalpaiguri, Purniah, and Maldah districts, Bengal; rising in the Himálaya Mountains, in lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20'$; and falling into the Padmá, or great eastern branch of the Ganges, in lat. $24^{\circ} 28' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 20' 30''$. Its chief tributaries are the Bálásan, the Nágara, the Tángan, and the Purnabhaha.

MAHANWAN (MAHOWA).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Rájápur ferry from Allahábád to Bándá, and thirty-seven miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.

MAHAR.—Town in Kolába district, Bombay; situated at the west base of the Gháts, and on the small river Savitri. Distance from Bombay, south-east by sea and by the river Savitri, 100 miles; direct seventy-five. Lat. $80^{\circ} 6'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

MAHAR.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated fifty-nine miles north of Poona. Lat. $19^{\circ} 21'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

MAHAR.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; situated ten miles east from the left bank of the Chenáb, 112 miles west-south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 9'$, long. $72^{\circ} 24'$.

MAHARAJ DRUG (MAHARAJDURGA).—Town in Mysore State; situated sixty-one miles north-west by west of Seringapatam, and seventy-three miles east of Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 54'$, long. 76° .

MAHARAJGANJ (BASNAULI GANGAR).—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 6' 35''$, long. $84^{\circ} 2' 36''$.

MAHARAJGANJ.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; adjacent to Patná city.

MAHARAJGANJ.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2882. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 72,726.

MAHARAJGANJ.—Tháná in Faizábád district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 97,018.

MAHARAJGANJ.—Village (in tahsíl of same name) in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-eight miles north-east of the cantonment of Gorakhpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $83^{\circ} 32'$. Area of tahsíl 1374 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 365,702. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 56,819.

MAHARAJGANJ.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; situate on the route from Benares to Allahábád, fifty-two miles east of the latter, twenty-two west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 40'$.

MAHARAJGANJ.—See NEWÁLGANJ.

MAHARAJNAGAR.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated sixteen miles from Sítápur. Pop. (1869), 2003.

MAHARAJPUR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehpur, and twelve miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $80^{\circ} 31'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 53,790.

MAHARAJPUR.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated fifteen miles north-west of the fort of Gwalior. This place gives name to the famous victory of Sir Hugh Gough over the Marhattá army on the 29th December, 1843. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

MAHARAJPUR.—Village in Mandla district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 24'$, at the junction of the Narbada and Banjar.

MAHARAJPUR.—Village in the Santál Parganas district, Bengal; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 11' 45''$, long. $87^{\circ} 47'$. It is a station on the East Indian Railway (loop line).

MAHARAM.—State in the Khási Hills district, Assam. Pop. (1872), 6157.

MAHARASHTRA.—An ancient division of India.

MAHARI.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to the cantonment of Etáwah, and twenty-three miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

MAHASIN.—Town in the Orissa Tributary Mahals; situated 104 miles south of Sambalpur, and eighty-six miles north-west by west of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 59'$, long. $83^{\circ} 59'$.

MAHASINGPUR.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh to Etáwah, and twenty-six miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

MAHASTHANGARH.—Sacred place in Bogra district, Bengal; situated seven miles north of Bogra, in lat. $24^{\circ} 56' 40''$, long. $89^{\circ} 24'$. A fair is held annually in April at this spot.

MAHASU.—Hill near Símla, in Keonthal State, Punjab; situated in the Sub-Himálayan range in lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$. Height, 9140 feet.

MA-HA-THA-MAN.—Township in Prome district, British Burma. Area, 670 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 52,360.

MAHATPUR.—Town and municipality in Jalandhar district, Punjab; situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. (1881), 6011.

MAHATTI.—Town in Akyab district, British Burma; situated eight miles south of Arakan. Lat. $20^{\circ} 36'$, long. $93^{\circ} 25'$.

MAHATWAR KHAS.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $84^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1872), 8975. Distant from Gházípur forty-six miles north-east, from Ballia twelve miles north-east.

MAHAUL.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Azamgarh to Faizábád, twenty-three miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $82^{\circ} 53'$.

MAHAULI.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, and thirty-four south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

MAHAUNIA.—Town in Nepál State; situated ten miles east of the left bank of the Sarju river, and 152 miles north by west from Lucknow. Lat. $28^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

MAHAURI (MOWARI).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Rewah, and ten miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $81^{\circ} 58'$.

MAHAVINYAKA.—Sacred Hill in Cuttack district, Bengal. A scene of pilgrimage in the Bárunbuntá Hills.

MAHBUBGANJ.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; on the right bank of the Gogra, eighteen miles south-east of Faizábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 22'$.

MAHDARA.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; near the right bank of the Tons (north-eastern), twenty-five miles south-east of Faizábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $82^{\circ} 26'$.

MAHDAWAL.—Town in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 11,592.

MAHDIWA (MAHADEOPUR).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Ganges, 770 miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, thirty-eight south-east of the city of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 17'$.

MAHE.—French settlement, with harbour, in Malabar district, Madras; situated at the mouth of the river Mahé, in lat. $11^{\circ} 41' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 34' 25''$. Area, 1445 acres. Pop. (1871), 8492. Restored to the French in 1793.

MAHEJI.—Town and municipality in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated forty-five miles east of Dhulia, in lat. $20^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1872), 2150. A large fair is held annually from January to March. There is here a station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

MAHEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1319.

MAHENDRAGANJ.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated twenty-four miles north-west by north of Jamálpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $89^{\circ} 52'$.

MAHENDRAGIRI (MAHENDRA MALAI).—Hill in Ganjám district, Madras; situated in the Eastern Gháts, in lat. $18^{\circ} 58' 10''$, long. $84^{\circ} 26' 4''$. Height, 4923 feet.

MAHENDRATANAYA.—River of Ganjám district, Madras; rises in Mahendragiri hill, and falls into the sea in lat. $18^{\circ} 52' 40''$, long. $84^{\circ} 38'$.

MAHESH.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal; situated close to Serampur, in lat. $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23' 45''$. Famous for the two great festivals of Jaganáth, viz. the Snan-Játrá or 'bathing of the God,' in May, and the Rath-Játrá or 'car procession,' six days later. An important fair is held at Mahesh at this period, with an attendance of about 8000 persons daily.

MAHESH-REKHA.—Subdivision of Húglí district, Bengal. Between lat. $22^{\circ} 13'$ — $22^{\circ} 47'$, and long. $87^{\circ} 47'$ — $88^{\circ} 14'$. Area, 468 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 433,993.

MAHESPUR.—Town and municipality in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 55' 55''$, long. $88^{\circ} 56' 50''$. Pop. (1869), about 4100.

MAHESPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradábád, and five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

MAHESWA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasírábád to Dísa, and forty-nine miles west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $74^{\circ} 14'$.

MAHESWAR.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated on the Narbada, in lat. $22^{\circ} 11'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37'$.

MAHESWAR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Moradábád to Meerut, and thirty miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$.

MAHGAWAN.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 2941.

MAHGWAY.—Town in Upper Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, and 103 miles north of Prome. Lat. $20^{\circ} 13'$, long. $94^{\circ} 43'$.

MAHI.—River of Amjhera State, Central India Agency, and the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha States, the Kaira and Panch Mahals districts, the Baroda and Cambay States, and Broach district, Bombay; total length about 350 miles. It rises in lat. $22^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$, and flows into the Gulf of Cambay in lat. $22^{\circ} 14'$, long. $72^{\circ} 38'$.

MAHIDPOR.—See MEHIDPUR.

MAHIGANJ.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated close to Rangpur, in lat. $25^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1872), 14,845.

MAHI KANTHA, THE.—Collection of States in Bombay. Between lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$ — $24^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 40'$ — $74^{\circ} 5'$. Area, 11,049 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 517,485. It is bounded on the north-east by the Rájput States of Udáipur and Dungarpur; on the south-east by Rewa Kántha; on the south by the British District of Kaira; on the west by the Native States of Baroda and the Palanpur Agency. It comprises the following States:—Edar, Pol, Danta, Malpur, Mansa, Manpur, Warsora, Pithapur, Ranasan, Punadra, Kharal, Ghorasar, Katosan, Ilol, Amalyara, Walasna, Dabha, Wasna, Sudasna, Rupal, Dadhalya, Magori, Waragam, Sathamba, Ramas, Barudra, Derol, Kherawara, Kuroli, Waktapur, Prempur, Dedhrota, Tajpuri, Hapa, Suttasan, Bhalusna, Likhi, Harol, Magona, Tejpura, Visrora, Palej, Dehloli, Kussulpura, Mehmudapura, Ijpura, Rampura, Ranipura, Gubat, Temba, Umbri, Motakotarni.

MAHIM.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Thána district, Bombay; five miles west of the Pálghar station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and fifty-six miles north of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 1' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 52' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 7122. Area of subdivision, 419 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 77,360.

MAHIM.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated in lat. $28^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 7315.

MAHIWA.—Village in Panna State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Allahábád to Ságar, 101 miles north-east of the latter. Elevation above the sea, 1181 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

MAHIWA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Distant north-west of Calcutta 762 miles by the river route, and forty-six south-east of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 18'$.

MAHKEPAR.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2017.

MAHLTIRI.—Town in Balasor district, Bengal; situated forty-eight miles south-west of Balasor. Lat. $21^{\circ} 6'$, long. $86^{\circ} 23'$.

MAHMUDA.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and thirty miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

MAHMUDABAD.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated in lat. $27^{\circ} 17' 40''$, long. $81^{\circ} 9' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 7335. Pop. of pargana (1881), 78,002. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 117,604.

MAHMUDABAD.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; situated eight miles north-east of Kaira. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, long. $72^{\circ} 45'$.

MAHMUDPUR.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, and fourteen south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

MAHMUDPUR.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route, by Khásganj, from Bareilly to Aligarh, and eight miles south-east of the latter, forty-six miles north of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

MAHNATHAIR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Aligarh to the town of Moradábád, and eleven miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

MAHNUSNI.—Small river in Ulwar State, Rajputána.—See LASWÁRI.

MAHOAR (MAHWA).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route, by Rájápur ferry, from Allahábád to Bándá, and twenty-five miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 34'$.

MAHOBA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bándá to Ságar, thirty-six miles south-east of the former. It is situate in a beautiful and picturesque country, amongst numerous ruins of mausoleums, palaces, and temples. There are three very beautiful lakes, on the west, south, and east sides of the town respectively. The town is 147 miles west of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 7577. Area of tahsíl, 329 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 70,626. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 27,971.

MAHOLA.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated twenty-seven miles south of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

MAHOLI.—Pargana in Sítápur district, Oudh. Bounded on the north by Kheri district; on the east by Sítápur pargana; on the south by Misrikh pargana; and on the west by the Kathna river. Area, 79 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 37,514. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 77,311.

MAHOMEDABAD.—See MUHAMMADÁBÁD.

MAHOMED ALI.—See MUHAMMAD ALI.

MAHOMED KHAN KA TANDA.—See TANDO MUHAMMAD KHÁN.

MAHOMEDPUR.—See MUHAMMADPUR.

MAHON.—River of Sargujá State, Bengal; rising in lat. $23^{\circ} 6'$, long. $83^{\circ} 18'$, and, flowing in a northerly direction for seventy miles, falls into the Rehund, in lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 51'$.

MAHONA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated about fifteen miles from Lucknow. Pop. (1869), 3594. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$. Area of pargana, 147 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 65,248.

MAHONA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Gwalior fort to Sironj, thirty miles south-west of former, 130 north of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

MAHONI.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situated nine miles east of the right bank of the Son river, and sixty-one miles south of Rewah. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $81^{\circ} 28'$.

MAHOP.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Pilibhít to Faizábád, and eleven miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$.

MAHRAJ.—Town in Ferozpur district, Punjab; situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1881), 5758. A great excavation, from which was taken earth to build the town, is regarded as a sacred spot, offerings being made monthly to the guardian priest.

MAHRAM.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam; it is bounded on the north, east and west by other hill States, and on the south by the district of

Sylhet; its centre is about lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $91^{\circ} 24'$. It is twenty miles in length from north-east to south-west, and twelve in breadth, and contains an area of about 162 sq. miles.

MAHRIURI.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 691.

MAHRONI.—Tahsíl in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 110,572. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 22,100. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 16,267.

MA-HTUN.—River in Thayet district, British Burma; it rises in the Arakan Yoma Hills, and, after a course of 150 miles, falls into the Irawadi.

MAHUA.—Tháná in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Area, 314 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 310,444.

MAHUASARHI.—Hills, about 1500 feet high, in the Santál Parganas district, Bengal.

MAHUDHA.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 48' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 9440.

MAHUL.—Town and port in Thána district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 0' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 56' 45''$.

MAHUL.—Tahsíl in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Area, 437 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 312,146. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 167,698

MAHULI.—See THÁNA.

MAHULI.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 67,016.

MAHULI KHAS.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. 83° .

MAHUMUDPOR.—See MUHAMMADPUR.

MAHUNBARA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated twenty-seven miles east of Malegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 55'$.

MAHUR.—See CHHOTÁ UDÁIPUR.

MAHUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated four miles from the right bank of the Pen river, and ninety-eight miles south-south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. 78° .

MA-HU-RA.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 5850.

MAHURIGAON.—Town and port in Cuttack district, Bengal; on the Baitarani, near Chándbáli.

MAHUTHWAR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gházípur to Muzaffarpur, forty-nine miles east-north-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, long. $84^{\circ} 23'$.

MAHUWA.—District in Nausári division, Baroda State. Area, 125 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 32,628.

MAHUWA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £12 to the British Government, and £4 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

MAHUWA.—Town in Bhaunagar State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; it is situated on the coast in lat. $21^{\circ} 5' 15''$, long. $71^{\circ} 48' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 13,457.

MAHUYADABAR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Manaura, a feeder of the Gogra. Distant south-west from Gorakhpur forty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $82^{\circ} 44'$.

MAHWARI.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 19,445.

MAI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Máinpuri, and nineteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

MAI.—Two Passes in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; leading from Sandoway on the Yoma Mountains to Upper Burma. The Mai Great Pass is in lat. $19^{\circ} 14'$, long. $94^{\circ} 30'$; the Little Pass is a few miles further north.

MAI.—Village and police-station in Kyouk-hpyú district; situated on a line of road from Sandoway over the Yoma Mountains into Upper Burma, and 113 miles south-south-east from Mro-houng. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $94^{\circ} 10'$.

MA-I.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Area, 590 sq. miles. Pop. (1876–77), 2508.

MAIBONG.—Ruined city, near Asálu, Cáchár district, Assam.

MAIDANI (LOWAGHAR).—Hills in Bannu district, Punjab; rising to a height of 4745 feet. The highest portion has an elevation of 4745 feet above the sea-level. Lat. $32^{\circ} 51'$, long. $71^{\circ} 10' 45''$.

MAIDUR GAT.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated seventy-four miles north-west by north of Masulipatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$.

MAIGANJ.—Tháná in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 170 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 129,532.

MAIHAR.—State in the Central India Agency. Area, about 400 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,709. The Rájá, who is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, maintains a force of 7 guns and 88 infantry and police. The capital (of the same name) is situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 16' 5''$, long. $80^{\circ} 47' 40''$.

MAI-HPYU.—Revenue circle in Toung-ngú district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 8197.

MAIKAL.—Hills in Biláspur and Mandla districts, Central Provinces; highest point, 3500 feet.

MAIKHINDA.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Sínagar to Kedárnáth Temple, and twelve miles south of the latter. It is situate near the right bank of the Mandágni river. Elevation above the sea, 5545 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

MAIKIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Pengangá river, and ninety-six miles south-west from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

MAIL.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Chaprá, forty-seven miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $83^{\circ} 54'$.

MAILAPUR.—See MYLAPUR.

MAILATPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 64.

MAILAVERAM.—Town in Krishna district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 3704.

MAIL GHAT.—See MELGHÁT.

MAILKOTTA.—See MELÚKOT.

MAILLOG.—State in the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 52' 30''$ — $31^{\circ} 5'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 52'$ — $76^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 9169. The Chief, who pays a yearly tribute of £145 to the British Government, maintains a military force of 75 men.

MAILSI.—Tahsil in Multán district, Punjab; between lat. $29^{\circ} 29' - 30^{\circ} 16'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 31' 30'' - 72^{\circ} 54' 30''$. Area, 2076 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 141,517.

MAILSIR.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated eighty miles north-east by east from Bikaner, and 148 miles north of Ajmere. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 28'$.

MAIMANSINH.—District in the Dacca division, Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 56' - 25^{\circ} 25'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 43' - 91^{\circ} 18'$. Area, 6257 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3,051,966. The district is bounded by the Garo Hills on the north; by Sylhet district, Assam, on the east; on the south-east by Tipperah district, Bengal; on the south by Dacca district, Bengal; on the west by Pabná, Bográ, and Rangpur districts, Bengal. The Brahmaputra, Jamuná, and Meghna, with their various offshoots, are the chief rivers of the district. The principal towns are Maimansinh or Nasírábád (the capital), Jamálpur, Kisoriganj, and Sherpur. The district, which is traversed by a branch of the Northern Bengal Railway, is administered by a Collector with the usual Staff.

MAIMANSINH.—Subdivision of Maimansinh district, Bengal; between lat. $24^{\circ} 7' - 25^{\circ} 11'$, and long. $91^{\circ} 2' - 91^{\circ} 9'$. Area, 1849 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 744,524. Also tháná. Area, 676 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 282,846.

MAIMANSINH.—See NASFRÁBÁD.

MAIMATGARH.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated 143 miles south-south-east of Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 4'$, long. $73^{\circ} 47'$.

MAIMOK GHAT.—A ferry in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated on the Sutlej river. By this ferry the route passes to the town of Pákpattan. Lat. $30^{\circ} 13'$, long. $73^{\circ} 13'$.

MAINA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 319.

MAINA.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; situated forty-nine miles west by south from Bhopál, and fifty-five miles east of Ujjain. Lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

MAINAGHURI.—Tháná in Jalpáigurí district, Bengal. Area, 235 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,451.

MAINAH KOT.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Pilibhít to Faizábád, and 16 miles east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

MAINATHAIR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, eleven miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 46,777.

MAINDU.—Town in Prome district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Rangoon river, and two miles south from Prome. Lat. $16^{\circ} 44'$, long. $96^{\circ} 17'$.

MAINGAN.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1525.

MAINGHOUNG.—Town in Thayet district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, and seventy-nine miles north of Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$, long. $94^{\circ} 54'$.

MAINGY.—Island of the Mergui Archipelago; situated twenty-three miles west of the coast of Tenasserim, British Burma. Its centre is in lat. $12^{\circ} 32'$, long. $98^{\circ} 22'$.

MAINI (MAYANI).—Town and municipality in Sátára district, Bombay; situated forty miles south-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 29'$, long. $74^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1872), 2978.

MAINPURI.—District in the Agra division of the North-Western Provinces; between lat. $26^{\circ} 52' 30''$ — $27^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 27' 45''$ — $79^{\circ} 28' 30''$. Area, 1697 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 801,206. The district is bounded on the north by Etah district; on the east by Farrukhábád district; on the south by Etáwah district; and on the west by Muttra and Agra districts. The chief river is the Jumna, with many small tributaries; and the district is also watered by the Ganges Canal. Máinpuri is in the centre of the Doáb; and its chief towns are Máinpuri (the capital), Shikohábád, and Bhongáon. The district, which is traversed by the East Indian Railway, is administered by a Civil Judge and Collector.

MAINPURI.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; and the capital of the district. Pop. (1881), 20,236. Situated on the river Isan, in lat. $27^{\circ} 14' 15''$, long. $79^{\circ} 3' 5''$. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by Cawnpore, 727 miles; east from Agra, 71; south-east from Delhi, 165. Area of tahsíl, 396 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 183,334. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 86,153. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 78,023.

MAINTAPAL.—Village in Náhan State, Punjab; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Náhan, and eight miles south-west of the latter town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1008 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$.

MAINTSTAIN.—Town in Upper Burma; situated forty miles east of the left bank of the Irawadi, and thirty-four miles south-west by south of Ava. Lat. $21^{\circ} 29'$, long. $95^{\circ} 43'$.

MAINWAR.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; situated 112 miles north by east from Lucknow, and ninety-two miles east by south from Pilibhít. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 21'$.

MAI-PA-LAN.—Revenue circle in Toung-ngú district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 5600.

MAIPARA.—River in Cuttack district, Bengal; one of the mouths of the Bráhmaní. Just outside the entrance to the Maipára river lies a small island of the same name. Lat. $20^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 6' 15''$.

MAIRABPUR.—Town in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; situated forty-six miles south-west by south from Bukkur, and thirty-four miles south-east from Lárkhána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $68^{\circ} 34'$.

MAIRA PARANG.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 8874.

MAIRPUR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the left bank of the Sábarmati river, and twenty-three miles west-north-west from Udáipur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $73^{\circ} 27'$.

MAIRWA.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; situated forty-nine miles north-west by west of Chaprá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $84^{\circ} 11'$.

MAIRWARA.—See M_HAIRWÁRA.

MAISANA.—Town in Baroda State; situated 105 miles north-north-west from Baroda, and forty-two miles north-north-west from Ahmedábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 35'$, long. $72^{\circ} 21'$.

MAISI.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; situated forty-seven miles north by east of Chaprá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $85^{\circ} 11'$.

MAISILI.—Town in Betúl district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Gáwilgarh to Betúl, twelve miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

MAISUR.—See **MYSORE**.

MAITADI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1106.

MAITWARA.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; situated on the left bank of the Newaj river, and sixty-one miles west-south-west from Bhopál. Lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

MAI-ZA-LI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 99 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 2756.

MAJAL.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the left bank of the Loni river, and forty-one miles south-west of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $72^{\circ} 45'$.

MAJAULI.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Little Gandak river, forty-five miles south-east of the cantonment of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $83^{\circ} 58'$.

MAJGAWAN.—Tháná in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,432.

MAJGURRA.—Village in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated on the route from Derá Ismáil Khán to Ghuzní, by the Goleri Pass, and twenty-nine miles west of Derá Ismáil Khán. It is situate at the foot of a pass across the Suláimán Mountains. Lat. $31^{\circ} 45'$, long. $70^{\circ} 24'$.

MAJHAULI.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5599.

MAJHAURA.—Pargana in Faizábád district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Amsin, on the east by Akbarpur and Aldemau, on the south by Aldemau and Sultánpur, and on the west by Pachhimráth parganas. Area, 74 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,535. An annual fair is held here attended by upwards of 5000 or 6000 persons.

MAJHGAON.—See **RÁJÁPUR**.

MAJHGAWAN.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2253.

MAJHOI.—Tháná in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 12,028.

MAJHOLI.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2440.

MAJHWAR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Benares district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $83^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 45,445.

MAJINDA.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Haidarábád to Sehván, and forty-five miles south-east of the latter place. It is situate two miles from the right or western bank of the Indus. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $68^{\circ} 19'$.

MAJITHA.—Town and municipality in Amritsar district, Punjab; situated ten miles north-east of Amritsar. Lat. $31^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. 75° . Pop. (1881), 6053.

MAJOGOYA.—Town in Síbságar district, Assam; situated sixty-seven miles north-east of Síbságar. Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, long. $95^{\circ} 32'$.

MAJORDA.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3842.

MAJRA.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated twenty miles south of Rohtak. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1868), 7908.

MAJURA.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated thirty-one miles north-north-east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 21'$, long. $73^{\circ} 4'$.

MAKANDGANJ.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated nineteen miles north-west by north of Rámgarh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 56'$, long. $85^{\circ} 21'$.

MAKARDHOKRA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2366.

MAKAVA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated sixty-seven miles north of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 21'$.

MAKDAMPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Moradábád to that of Muzaffarnagar, and twenty-four miles north-west of the former. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 872 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

MAKERAN.—Town in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Beas, ninety-two miles east-north-east of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

MAKHAD.—See MOKHAD.

MAKHANPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Etáwah, and thirty-nine miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

MAKHANPUR.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situated nine miles south of the town of Rewah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 19'$.

MAKHANPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1' 20''$; on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, thirty-four miles north-west of the former town. The tomb of a Musalmán saint annually attracts a large concourse of pilgrims.

MAKHI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated nine miles north of Unao. Pop. (1869), 4513.

MAKHÚ.—Town in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated thirty-three miles east-north-east of Firozpur. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1881), 1658.

MAKIMPUR.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, fifty-eight miles south-east of the former, ninety-eight north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

MAKIMPUR.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Khásganj to Meerut, and forty-six miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

MAKIR.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; situated twenty-three miles north-east by east of Chaprá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $85^{\circ} 6'$.

MAKKANDUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 472.

MAKLOR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated thirteen miles south of the left bank of the Loni river, and sixty-two miles south-west of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. $72^{\circ} 32'$.

MAKOWAL.—Town in Kahlur State, Punjab; situated close to the left bank of the Sutlej, in the tract stretching between the river and the Nina Devi mountain. Distant 1100 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 34'$.

MAKRAHA.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situated on the river Tons, sixty-two miles south-east of Faizábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 52'$.

MAKRAI.—State in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Area, 215 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 16,764. The capital of the same name is in lat. $22^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7' 30''$.

MAKRAMGARH.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated thirty miles west-north-west of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39'$.

MAKRANDNAGAR.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 868.

MAKRI.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; distant twenty-eight miles north-east from Panna, and thirty miles south by east of Bándá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$.

MAKSUDABAD.—See MURSHIDÁBÁD.

MAKSUDANGARH.—State in the Central India Agency. Area, about 81 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 13,924. The State, which is subordinate to Gwalior State, is situated on the Párbati river.

MAKSUDNAGAR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated 161 miles south-south-west of Gwalior, and 101 miles west by north of Ságar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$.

MAKSUDPUR.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; situated 102 miles east-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $89^{\circ} 50'$.

MAKSUDPUR.—Tháná in Farídpur district, Bengal. Area, 220 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 156,933.

MAKTAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated near the frontier of Bellary. Distance from Haidarábád, south-west, direct, ninety miles; Madras, north-west, 305. Lat. $16^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

MAKUDI.—Hill in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; 2437 feet in height. There is a tea plantation which gives an average yield of from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. per acre.

MAKUM.—Village in Lakhimpur district, Assam; situated twenty miles east of Jáipur, on the river Dihing.

MAKURTI.—Hill in Nílgi district, Madras; situated in the Kunda Hills, in lat. $11^{\circ} 22' 15''$, long. $76^{\circ} 33' 30''$; height, 8402 feet.

MAKWANPUR.—Village in Nepál State; situated on the banks of the river Krá, a feeder of the Rápti. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $85^{\circ} 11'$.

MALABAR.—District in Madras; between lat. $10^{\circ} 15'$ — $12^{\circ} 18'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 14'$ — $76^{\circ} 52'$. It is bounded on the north by South Kánara district; on the east by Coorg, the Nílgi Hills, and Coimbatore district; on the south by Cochin and Travancore States; on the west by the sea. The area of the district is 5765 sq. miles; its pop. (1881), 2,365,035. Malabar district has a coast-line of 145 miles, with a good harbour at Cochin. It stretches inland to a distance varying from twenty-five to seventy miles, far up into the mountainous country of the Western Gháts, whose summits rise in parts to more than 7000 feet. The line of mountains is broken in this district by the famous Pálghát Gap. There are many rivers, of which the Beypur and the Ponáni are the chief; and along the coast are extensive lagoons or backwaters, most useful for navigation. The chief towns are Calicut (the capital), Tellicheri, Cochin, and Pálghát—of which all except the last are seaports. The outrages of the Moplás (a race of converts to Islám) are a feature in Malabar history. The Madras railway traverses the district, the chief means of communication in which are canals. The administration is in the hands of a Collector.

MALABAR POINT (MALABAR HILL).—The south-western extremity of the island of Bombay. This place contains a residence for the use of the Governor of the Presidency. Distant three miles west of Bombay Castle. Lat. $18^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 51'$.

MALACCA.—Town in the straits of the same name; situated at the entrance of a small river, near the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. It consists of two divisions, separated by the river, but connected by a bridge. Lat. 5° , long. 100° . Malacca is now (1881) under the control of the Colonial Office.

MALAGARH.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the East Káli Nadi, thirty-eight miles south-east of Delhi, in lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. (1872), 1886. There was formerly a fort, but it was razed to the ground during the Mutiny of 1857–58.

MALAI.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; situated on the left or east bank of the river Bágmati, distant east from Gorakhpur 149 miles, from Dinápur, north, 85. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $85^{\circ} 29'$.

MALAI-SOH-MAT (MALAICHAMAT).—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 299.

MALAMBI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 48.

MALANCHA.—Estuary of the Kabadak and Kholpetuá rivers, in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 42'$, long. $89^{\circ} 26'$.

MALANGUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eighty-five miles north-east of the city of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 23'$.

MALAO.—Town in Baroda State; situated thirty-three miles north-east from Baroda, and sixty-eight miles east-south-east from Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 32'$.

MALAPUR.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the Gogra, and sixty-three miles north-north-east from Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

MALARI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Joshímáth to the Niti Pass, and twenty miles south of the latter; elevation 10,250 feet above the sea. Lat. $30^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

MALA SHEDAO.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Beas river, and seventy-seven miles north-east by east from Baháwalpur. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

MALAUD.—Village in Bod State, Orissa, Bengal; situated eighty-five miles south from Sambalpur, and ninety-eight miles north-west from Ganjám. Lat. $20^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 58'$.

MALAUN.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Sítápur, thirty-eight miles north of the former, forty-four south of the latter. Lat. 27° , long. $80^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 10,970.

MALAUN.—Hill fort in Hindúr State, Punjab, famous for its resistance in the Nepál war; situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

MALAUN.—River of Amherst district, British Burma; rises in lat. $17^{\circ} 9'$, long. $98^{\circ} 27'$, and, flowing in a circuitous but generally westerly direction forty-five miles, falls into the Gyein river, in lat. $16^{\circ} 32'$, long. $97^{\circ} 43'$.

MALAUN.—Village in Amherst district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river. Distant south-west from Ava 105 miles, north from Prome 148. Lat. 21° , long. $94^{\circ} 39'$.

MALAVELLI (MALAWALI).—See MALVALLI.

MALAWAN.—See MALAUN.

MALAYAGIRI.—Hill in Pál Lahára State, Orissa, Bengal; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 22' 20''$, long. $85^{\circ} 18' 41''$. Height, 3895 feet.

MALCOLM ISLAND.—In the Mergui Archipelago; situate thirty-three miles west of the coast of Tenasserim, British Burma. Its centre is in lat. $11^{\circ} 18'$, long. $98^{\circ} 20'$.

MALCOLMPET.—Village in Sátára district, Bombay; a part of Mahábaleshwar; distant 104 miles south-east of Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 56'$, long. $73^{\circ} 41'$.

MALDAH.—District in the Bhágálpur division, Bengal. Bounded on the north by Purniah district; on the north-east by Dinájpur district; on the south-east by Rájsháhi district; and on the south-west by Murshidábád and Bhágálpur districts. It lies between lat. $24^{\circ} 29' 50''$ — $25^{\circ} 32' 30''$, and long. $87^{\circ} 48'$ — $88^{\circ} 33' 30''$; and is seventy miles in length from south-east to north-west, and thirty-seven in breadth. The area is 1891 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 710,448. It is traversed by numerous streams, all of which, flowing towards the south-east, indicate the general slope of the surface to be in that direction; and as they communicate with each other by numerous offsets, they give the country the character of the delta of a vast river, though distant 200 miles in a direct line from the sea. The principal of these are the Ganges, Mahánandá, Purnábhábá and Bhágirathi. The principal towns are English Bazar (the capital, on the right bank of the Mahánandá), Maldah or Old Maldah, Rohanpur; and the famous ruined cities of Gaur and Panduah. Maldah was formed into a separate district in 1876.

MALDAH.—Town in Maldah district, Bengal; situated on the route from Berhampur to Purniah, seventy-three miles north of the former, ninety-one south-east of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Mahánandá, at the confluence of the Kálandri, a considerable offset from the Ganges, and during the periodical rains is nearly insulated by the inundation. Pop. (1872), 5262. Distant north from Calcutta, by Berhampore, 191 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 10' 51''$. Also tháná. Area, 236 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 50,894.

MALDAH.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal; situated forty-six miles west-south-west of Monghyr. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $85^{\circ} 48'$

MALDARE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 169.

MALDIVE ISLANDS.—Group of islands in the Indian Ocean, stretching from a short distance south of the equator to north lat. $7^{\circ} 6'$, and between long. $72^{\circ} 33'$ — $73^{\circ} 44'$. Divided into nineteen smaller groups called Atols, and ruled by a Sultan who is tributary to the Governor of Ceylon. The capital is Mali or King's Island.

MALEBUM.—Town in Nepál State; situated 143 miles west-north-west of Khatmandu, and 127 miles north of Gorakhpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 12'$.

MALEGAON.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Násik district, Bombay; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 32' 18''$, long. $74^{\circ} 36' 51''$; 154 miles north-east of Bombay. Pop. (1881), 10,622, exclusive of the cantonment, which numbers (1881) 3780. Area of subdivision, 775 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 28,498.

MALEKRA.—Town in Kángra district, Punjab; situated close to the

celebrated fort Kot Kánga. Malekra is built on the side of a hill traversed by the road from Nadaum to Kot Kánga. Lat. $32^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 19'$.

MALER KOTLA.—State in the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$ — $30^{\circ} 41'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 42'$ — $75^{\circ} 59' 15''$. Area, 164 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,051. The Nawáb receives a personal salute of 11 guns, or two in excess of the number allowed to the State. He maintains a military force of 120 cavalry and 350 infantry, 5 field-guns, and 11 artillerymen.

MALER KOTLA.—Capital of Máler Kotla State, Punjab; situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 31'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1881), 20,621.

MALGIN.—Salt mine in Kohát district, Punjab; situated in lat. $33^{\circ} 19' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 34'$. Average annual gross income, £2736.

MALHIPUR.—Tháná in Bahraich district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 58,402.

MALIA.—Fourth-class State in Káthiáwar, Bombay. Area, 102 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 11,224. The Thákur pays a tribute of £136 jointly to the Gáekwár of Baroda and the Nawáb of Junágarh, and maintains a military force of 50 men.

MALIA.—Capital of Mália State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $70^{\circ} 46'$.

MALIA.—Town in Baroda State; situated eighty-six miles south-south-west of Rájkot, and 111 miles south-east of Dvárka. Lat. $21^{\circ} 10'$, long. $70^{\circ} 21'$.

MALIHABAD.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 54' 50''$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 7276. A station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Area of tahsil, 334 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 153,045. Also pargana. Area, 187 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,797. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 99,549.

MALIKBAGH.—Town in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; distant from Calcutta, north, twenty-five miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 56'$, long. $88^{\circ} 24'$.

MALIKPUR.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Anupshahr to Khurjá, and five miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

MALIMBI.—Hill in Coorg, Madras; height, 4488 feet.

MALINAGAR.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated on the Little Gandak river, in lat. $25^{\circ} 59' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 42' 30''$. Contains a temple to Mahádeo. A fair is held annually from 1st to 5th of April in honour of Ráma, and is attended by from 2000 to 4000 persons.

MALINGAPUR.—Town in Mudhol State, Bombay; situated sixty-six miles east-south-east of Kolhápur, and fifty-eight miles north-east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

MALINGUEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 286.

MALIPARA.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated ninety-seven miles north-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $88^{\circ} 51'$.

MALIPUR (MALIYAPURAM).—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 3' 2''$, long. $75^{\circ} 51' 21''$. Pop. (1871), 6012. Thirty miles south-east of Calicut. Notable as the centre of the Moplá fanatical outbreaks.

MALIPUR.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Muzaffarnagar, five miles south of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

MALIPUR.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; situated on the western route from Thánéswar to Sarhind, and forty-eight miles north-west of the former. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1036 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

MALIWARA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated ninety-eight miles south-east by east of Nágpur, and ninety-four miles south-west by west of Ráipur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$.

MA-LI-WON.—Subdivision of Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 5561.

MALIYAS.—Hills in Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, Madras.

MALKA.—Town in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated nineteen miles north-west from the right bank of the Sutlej, 105 miles south-west by south of the town of Lahore. Lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 17'$.

MALKAGIRI (MALKAUGIRI).—Taluk in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras. Pop. (1871), about 13,000. The town of Malkágiri is situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 19'$, long. $81^{\circ} 53'$.

MALKAH.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the Kurnalli river, and nineteen miles west by north of Jemlah. Lat. $29^{\circ} 22'$, long. $81^{\circ} 23'$.

MALKAIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on a considerable tributary of the river Bhima. Distance from the city of Haidarábád, west, eighty-six miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

MALKAPUR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Buldána district, Berar; situated on the Nálghanga river, in lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 8152. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs about 300 yards north of the town. Area of taluk, 790 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 168,508.

MALKAPUR.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; twenty-two miles north-west by west from Kolhápúr, and fifty-five miles south from Sátára. Lat. $16^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$.

MALKAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád Assigned Districts in the valley of the Tápti, twelve miles south of the left bank of that river, ninety-two miles west-south-west of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 14'$.

MALKARGARH.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated on the road from Nímach to Mhow, in lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. $74^{\circ} 58'$.

MALLA BONNUR.—Town in Mysore State; situated 149 miles north-north-west of Seringapatam, and 120 miles north-east by north of Mangalore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 21'$, long. $75^{\circ} 49'$.

MALLAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 27.

MALLAI (MAJORGANJ, HALAKHAURA).—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $85^{\circ} 28' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 1525.

MALLANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

MALLANPUR.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated forty-one miles north-east of Sítápur town. Pop. (1869), 4045.

MALLANWAN.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Hardoi district,

Oudh; situated twenty-one miles south of Hardoi, in lat. $27^{\circ} 2' 10''$, long. $80^{\circ} 11' 30''$. Pop. (1869), 11,670. Area of pargana, 136 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,792. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 79,995.

MALLA SALAN.—Pargana in Garhwál district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 41,125.

MALLEPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 31.

MALLIA.—See MÁLIA.

MALLIGAUM.—See MÁLEGÁON.

MALLUGANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 121.

MALLUNG.—Town in Sylhet district, Assam; situated twenty-six miles north-west by north of Sylhet. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $91^{\circ} 38'$.

MALLUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 35.

MALNATH.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Bálmer to the city of Jodhpur, and seventy-two miles south-west of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the river Loni. Here are the shrine and sanctuary of Malnáth. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $72^{\circ} 9'$.

MALNIPAHAR.—Hot spring in Monghyr district, Bengal. The temperature of the water varies from about 145° to 150° F.

MALOD.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab; situated on the route from Firozpur to Sírsa, and 101 miles south-east of the former place. Distant 1069 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $30^{\circ} 38'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.

MALOI.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated nineteen miles south-east of the cantonment of Alígarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

MALOLI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 201.

MALONDI.—Town in Thána district, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 5293.

MALOT.—Ruins in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 56' 45'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39' 15''$.

MALOWN.—See MALÁUN.

MALPENA.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 96.

MALPRABHA.—River of Belgaum district, and the Southern Marhattá States, Bombay; rising on the eastern slope of the Western Gháts, in lat. $15^{\circ} 45'$, long. $74^{\circ} 19'$, and flowing in an easterly direction for 160 miles, falls into the Krishna river on the right side, in lat. $16^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 9'$.

MALPUR.—State in the Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 14,009. The Ráwal pays an annual tribute of £43 to the British Government, £50 to the Ráo of Edar, and £30 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

MALPUR.—Capital of Málpur State, Bombay; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 21' 20''$, long. $73^{\circ} 28' 30''$.

MALPUR.—Town in Baroda State; situated on the route from Mhow to Dísá, 200 miles north-west of former, 126 south-east of latter. It is situate at the base of a low range of hills. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 28'$.

MALPURA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated eight miles south-west of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 26,090.

MALPURA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Delhi to Nímach, 216 miles south-west of former, 155 north-east of latter. Pop. (1881), 8212. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$.

MALPURI.—Chiefship in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 601.

MALRA.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated on the route from Rohtak to Narnúl, and forty-seven miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$.

MALSAI.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by Khásganj from Bareilly to Aligarh cantonment, and twenty-eight miles south-east of the latter, fifty-three north-east of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

MALSALMI.—Thána in Patná district, Bengal. Pop. (1881) 36,134.

MALSIAN.—Town in Jalandhar district, Punjab; situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 8'$, long. $75^{\circ} 23' 15''$. Pop. (1868), 6286.

MALSIJ GHAT.—Pass over the Western Gháts, separating the Thána and Ahmednagar districts, Bombay; sixty-eight miles north-east by east from Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 25'$, long. $73^{\circ} 48'$.

MALSIRAR.—Subdivision of Sholápur district, Bombay. Area, 574 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 58,332.

MALTHON.—Town in Ságar district, Central Provinces; situated forty miles north of Ságar, in lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1881), 2219.

MALTI NADI.—River of Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$, long. $84^{\circ} 13'$, and, flowing circuitously, but generally westerly, for twenty miles, through the district, falls into the Mahánadi, in lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$, long. $84^{\circ} 1'$.

MALUDI.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Sabsalkot to Shikárpur, and thirty-five miles south-west of the former place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $69^{\circ} 23'$.

MALUKOT.—Town, with fort, in Hassan district, Mysore State; situated on a high rocky hill commanding a noble and extensive view southwards. Here is a huge temple dedicated to Krishna. Distant from Seringapatam, north, eighteen miles; Bangalore, west, sixty-five. Lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

MALUN.—Town in Upper Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, and eighty-five miles north of Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 59'$, long. $94^{\circ} 49'$.

MALUPUR.—Village in Agra district; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Aligarh, and eleven miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

MALUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras, situated nineteen miles north-east by east of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

MALUR.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Kolár district, Mysore State; situated eighteen miles south-west of Kolár, in lat. $13^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 22' 35''$. Pop. (1871), 2981. Malur is a station on the Bangalore Railway. Area of taluk, 154 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 56,581.

MALUR (MOLUR).—Village in Bangalore district, Mysore State; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 1794.

MALVALLI.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Mysore district, Mysore; situated twenty-eight miles east of Mysore, in lat. $12^{\circ} 23' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 5' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 5114. Area of taluk, 350 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 74,985.

MALWA (WESTERN).—Name given to a subordinate Agency of the Central India Agency; comprising the four States of Jáora, Ratlam, Sillána, and Sitámau. Area, 8882 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 987,279.

MALWA.—The ancient name of a considerable portion of Central India. The name is still in common use, though it does not indicate any political or administrative division; being applied to the territories forming the western part of the Central India Agency, with other adjacent districts. Málwá is a table-land of uneven surface, elevated from 1500 to 2500 feet above the level of the sea, bounded on the west by the Aravalli range of mountains; on the south by the Vindhya chain; on the east by Bundelkhand; and on the north-east by the valley of the Ganges. The most important States of Málwá are Gwálior, Indore, and Dhar.

MALWA.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Fatehpur, and ten miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 46'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 23,187.

MALWAN.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated on an island, known also by the names of Melundy Island and Sindudrug, off the coast of the Southern Konkan, in lat. $16^{\circ} 3' 20''$, long. $73^{\circ} 30' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 15,565. Distant 210 miles south of Bombay, 122 miles south-west of Sátára. Area of subdivision, 238 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 84,663.

MAMADPUR.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Sabsalkot to Shikárpur, and twenty-two miles south-west of the former town. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. $69^{\circ} 34'$.

MAMKPUNJ.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated eighty miles north of Ahmednagar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 14'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

MAMORIBASTI.—Town in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Rávi, 105 miles south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $30^{\circ} 43'$, long. $72^{\circ} 57'$.

MAMUN.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and forty-nine miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

MAN.—Subdivision of Sátára district, Bombay. Area, 649 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 52,111.

MAN.—Tháná in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 80,962.

MANA.—Village in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situated on the Saraswati, called lower down the Vishnugangá, a tributary of the Alaknandá. It is the chief place of a petty district of the same name, containing three villages and 700 or 800 inhabitants. A route from the south proceeds by the village and up the course of the river, to the crest of the range dividing Kumáun from Chinese Tartary, on which it debouches by a pass of the same name as the town. The Máná Pass, though very lofty, is one of the easiest into Chinese Tartary from the south. The town of Máná has an elevation of 10,492 feet, the pass of 18,000. Lat. of town, $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 32'$; lat. of pass, $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

MANADA.—River of Haidarábád State; rising in lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 45'$, and, flowing in an easterly direction for ninety-five miles, falls into the Manjhira, on the left bank, in lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

MANAGALI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 118.

MANAGALLE.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 124.

MANAGAON.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 30 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2289. The capital of the same name is in lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

MANAGOLI.—Town in Kaládgi district, Bombay; forty-five miles north by east of Kaládgi. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1872), 6038.

MANAJUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 233.

MANAMALEGUDI.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated fifty-three miles south of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.

MANANTADI (MANANTAWADI).—Town in Malabar district, Madras; capital of the Wainád or Wynaad, situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2' 55''$. Pop. (1871), 10,959.

MANAPAD.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated on the sea-coast, on the south-west side of the estuary of the river Nát. It is distant from Cape Comorin, north-east, forty-one miles. Lat. $8^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

MANAPARA.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated fifty-five miles north-north-east of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

MANAR.—Island off the coast of Ceylon, and at the eastern extremity of the long narrow sandbank called Adam's Bridge, which stretches in a direction from east to west between Ceylon and the mainland of India. Manar gives the name to a gulf or rather bay indenting the mainland of India; it bears north-east from Cape Comorin, and south-west from Palk's Straits, from which it is divided by Adam's Bridge. The island is in lat. $9^{\circ} 3'$, long. 80° .

MANARGARH.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated twenty-six miles north by west of Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 13'$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$.

MANARGUDI.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; 134 miles south-west of Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

MANAS.—River of Bhután State, and of Goálpára and Kámrup districts, Assam; flows into the Brahmaputra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $90^{\circ} 41'$.

MANASA (MONASSA).—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; on the route from Gúna to Nímach, 162 miles west of the former, 18 east of the latter; situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$. Elevation above the sea, 1440 feet.

MANASA BAL.—Lake in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated in lat. $34^{\circ} 13'$, long. $74^{\circ} 58'$. The remains of a palace built by Nur Jahán, the Queen of Jahángír, stand upon its northern bank.

MANASAROWAR (MANASA SAROVARA).—Lake in Thibet; situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 53'$. A place of pilgrimage, and an important spot in Hindu mythology.

MANAWAR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £14 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £2 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

MANBAZAR.—Tháná in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 284 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,615.

MANBHUM.—District in the Chutiá Nágpur division, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$ — $24^{\circ} 3'$, and long. $85^{\circ} 51'$ — $87^{\circ} 16'$. Area, 4147 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,058,228. Mánbhúm is bounded by Hazáribágh

and Bír bhúm districts on the north; on the east by Bardwán and Bán-kurá districts; on the south by Sing bhúm and Midnapur districts; on the west by Lohárdaga and Hazáribágh districts. Like the rest of the division, Mán bhúm is hilly, the highest summit being Dalmá (3407 ft.); whilst the hill of Pánchet (or Pachete) is 1600 ft., and was the capital of the Ráj of that name. The chief rivers are the Kasái, the Barákhár, the Dámodar, and the Subarnarekhá. The chief towns are Purulíá (the capital) and Raghunáthpur. A branch of the East Indian Railway traverses the district.

MANBU.—Town in Lakhimpur district, Assam; situated thirty miles north-west of Sadiyá. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $95^{\circ} 26'$.

MANCHENHALLI.—Village in Kolár district, Mysore State; on the right bank of the North Pinakini. Pop. (1871), 1586. A car festival of Venkatranáma swámi, held for two days at the full moon of the month of Phalgun, is annually attended by 2000 persons.

MANCHHAR.—Lake in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; between lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$ — $26^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $67^{\circ} 37'$ — $67^{\circ} 47'$. Formed by the Western Nára and the Aral.

MANCHI.—River of Bhután and Kuch Behar States, rising in lat. 27° , long. $89^{\circ} 3'$, on the southern slope of the Sub-Himálaya range of mountains; falls into the Jirdikar river, on the left side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $89^{\circ} 15'$.

MANCHUN.—River of Báriá and Sunth States, and of the Panch Maháls district, Bombay; rising in lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, long. $74^{\circ} 38'$, on the northern slope of the Vindhya range of mountains, and in the native State of Báriá, and, flowing in a northerly direction for fifty-five miles, falls into the river Mahi, in lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$.

MANDA.—Village in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; situated on the Atrai, in lat. $24^{\circ} 46' 10''$, long. $88^{\circ} 41' 30''$. An annual fair is held in March or April, attended by about 15,000 people. Also tháná. Area, 299 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 103,308.

MANDA.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 40,890.

MANDAGNI (MANDAKINI).—River of Garhwál State and Kumáun district, N.W.P., called also the Káli, a tributary of the Alaknanda. It rises on the boundary between Garhwál and Kumáun, at the south-eastern base of Kedárnáth Mountain, in lat. $30^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$. It holds a course generally southerly, and in lat. $30^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 9'$, receives the Jagru on the left side. Continuing to flow in a southerly direction, it falls into the Alaknanda on the right side, at Rudraprayág, in lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$, after a total course of about forty-five miles.

MANDAHAL.—Village in Rohtak district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Delhi to Hánsi, and fifteen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 1'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$.

MANDAI.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, twenty-six miles south-east of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $81^{\circ} 10'$.

MANDAI.—Village in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated eighty miles east-south-east from Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.

MANDAI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Máinpuri, and twenty-seven miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

MANDAKI SARAI.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to the town of Fatehpur, and thirteen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $81^{\circ} 4'$.

MANDAL.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated seventy-six miles north-east from Udáipur, and seventy-five miles south from Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$.

MANDAL.—Town and municipality in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 17'$, long. $71^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1872), 6774.

MANDALAY.—Chief town in Upper Burma; situated near the left bank of the Irawadi, in lat. $21^{\circ} 59' 4''$, long. $96^{\circ} 8'$. Mandalay lies beyond British territory; but is the seat of a British Resident, and, since 1860, the capital of Independent Burma.

MANDALGARH.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated ninety-six miles south by east of Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

MANDALIA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Jodhpur to that of Ajmere, and forty-six miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 47'$.

MANDALO.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated on the route from Rohtak to Nárnul, and thirty-five miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$.

MANDALOR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Nasírábád to Gwalior, by the town of Karauli, 174 miles east of the former, twenty-seven west of latter. It is situate two miles north of the left of the river Chambal. Distant from Jáipur, south-east, ninety-eight miles; south from Bhartpur seventy; south-west from Agra eighty. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

MANDAN.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Rewári to Nárnul, and eighteen miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$.

MANDANA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated seventy-six miles north by east of Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 37'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

MANDAPETA (MANDAPETT).—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1871), 5440.

MANDAR (MANDARGIRI).—Hill, 700 feet high, in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; situated about thirty miles south of Bhágálpur, in lat. $24^{\circ} 50' 25''$, long. $87^{\circ} 4' 41''$. It possesses the greatest sanctity in Hindu mythology.

MANDASA.—See PATHAPATANAM.

MANDAT.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; situated 119 miles north-north-west of Tenasserim. Lat. $13^{\circ} 43'$, long. $98^{\circ} 28'$.

MANDAULA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the left bank of the Loni river, and 100 miles south-west of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $71^{\circ} 59'$.

MANDAUTHI.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated on the route from Rohtak to Delhi, eighteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

MANDAVI.—See MANDVI.

MANDAWA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated eighty-six miles north-west by north of Jáipur, and 115 north-north-east from Ajmere. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

MANDAWAL.—Town in Jáora State, Central India Agency; situated

on the right bank of the Chambal river, and thirty-eight miles north-west from Ujjain. Lat. $23^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 24'$.

MANDAWAL.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $83^{\circ} 9'$.

MANDAWAR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $29^{\circ} 28' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 10' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 7125. Distant from Bijnaur, eight miles north. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 35,999.

MANDAWI.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and fifty-one miles north of the former town. It is situate amidst thick jungle, on the left bank of the Ghaggar. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1027 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.

MANDESAR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated eighty miles from Ujjain, on a feeder of the Chambal. Famous as giving name to the final treaty between Holkar and the British Government in 1818, at the end of the Pindári War. Pop. (1881), 22,596.

MANDESIR.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Ratangarh to the town of Bikaner, and thirty miles east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 43'$.

MANDGAON.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated nineteen miles south-west of Wardhá. Pop. (1881), 3199.

MANDGAON.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated on the right bank of one of the branches of the Wárdhá river, and thirty-nine miles south-south-west from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

MANDHA.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Jáisalmír to that of Baháwalpur, and thirty-two miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$, long. 71° .

MANDHA.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Sítápur, fifty-six miles north-east of the former, twenty-seven west of the latter. Distant seventy-five miles from Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $83^{\circ} 24'$.

MANDHAR.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2371.

MANDHATA.—Holy Island in the Narbada, Nimár district, Central Provinces. A fair is held here at the end of October, attended by about 15,000 persons.

MANDI.—Town in Bírghúm district, Bengal; situated 114 miles west-north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 45'$.

MANDI.—State in the Punjab; situated between lat. $31^{\circ} 23' 45''$ — $32^{\circ} 4'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 40'$ — $77^{\circ} 22' 30''$. Bounded on the north, east, and west by Kángra district; on the south by Suket State, Punjab. Its area is 1000 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 147,017. The Chief, who pays a tribute of £10,000 per annum to the British Government, and maintains a military force of 1700 infantry and 25 cavalry, is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

MANDI.—Capital of Mandi State, Punjab; situated on the Beas, in lat. $31^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 5030. The river here is a swift torrent, and is spanned by the new "Empress" bridge.

MANDI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Katra Pass, from Allahábád to Rewah, and thirty-two miles south-east of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$.

MANDIAON.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; close to Lucknow, and formerly the site of the cantonments of that city. Pop. (1869), 3155. An annual festival is held here.

MANDIGANJ.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; ninety miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. 82° .

MANDISI.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Bhartpur, and seventeen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

MANDIWATA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated thirty-six miles north-north-east from Ujjain, and ninety-five miles west-north-west from Bhopál. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.

MANDIYAHU.—Tháná in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 92,253.

MANDLA.—District in the Central Provinces; situated between lat. $22^{\circ} 14'$ — $23^{\circ} 22'$, and long. 80° — $81^{\circ} 48'$. Area 4719 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 301,760. It is bounded on the north-east by Rewah State; on the south-east by Biláspur district; on the south-west by Bálághát district; on the west by Seoní and Jabalpur districts. The district is very mountainous, the chief range being the Máikal. The rivers are the Narbada (with its tributaries, the Banjár, the Hálon, and others), and some feeders of the Waingangá. The chief towns are Mandla (the capital) and Rámgarh. The district, which was formed into a separate charge in 1866, is administered by a Deputy Commissioner.

MANDLA.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Mandla district, Central Provinces; situated on the Narbada, in lat. $22^{\circ} 35' 6''$, long. $80^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. (1881), 4732. It is 1770 feet above sea-level. Area of tahsíl, 2042 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 129,311.

MANDLA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Pokaran to the town of Jodhpur, and twenty miles east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $72^{\circ} 20'$.

MANDLADAI.—Hill in Seoní district, Central Provinces; twenty miles north-east of the town of Seoní. 2500 feet above sea-level.

MANDLANA.—See MUNDLÁNA.

MANDLESAR.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated on the Narbada, on the route from Mhow to Asírgarh, and thirty miles south of the former, and eighty-three miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 11'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. about 2000.

MANDOGARH (MANDU).—Town (formerly a great city) in Dhar State, Central India Agency, and capital of the Muhammadan kingdom of Málwá; 15 miles north of the right bank of the Narbada, 26 miles south-west from Mhow, and 38 miles south-west from Indore. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, long. $75^{\circ} 26'$.

MANDONIM.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 302.

MANDOR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; formerly the capital of the State, situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $73^{\circ} 5'$. There are several fine remains in the city, which is weekly visited by numerous devotees from Jodhpur.

MANDOT.—Town and fort in Ferozpur district, Punjab, situated near the Sutlej. Lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 26'$. Pop. (1868), 2568.

MANDPUR.—Town in Sargujá State, Bengal; situated forty miles north of Sargujá, and fifty-one miles west by south of Palámau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 41'$, long. $83^{\circ} 13'$.

MANDRA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5567.

MANDRAK.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated about seven miles south of Koil. Pop. (1872), 1687. Noted for its defence against the rebels in 1857.

MANDREL.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the Párbatí river, and sixty-two miles west of Gwalior. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$.

MANDREM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3068.

MANDRILA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated thirteen miles north from Jhunjhnu, and 111 miles west-south-west from Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$.

MANDRUP.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated fourteen miles south-south-west of Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 28'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

MANDU.—See MANDOGARH.

MANDU MAHAL SIRGIRA.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 10 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1381.

MANDUNI.—Village in Kumhársain State, Punjab; situated on the route from Simla to Kotgarh, and ten miles south of the latter place. Elevation above the sea, 7428 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

MANDUR.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2892.

MANDURDA.—Town in Kathiáwár, Bombay; situated seventy-two miles south-south-west of Rájkot, and fifty-one miles south-east by east of Porbander. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $70^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1881), 5406.

MANDVI.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; an important port on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch; 36 miles south-east of Bhuj. Situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 50' 30''$, long. $69^{\circ} 31' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 35,980.

MANDVI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Surat district, Bombay; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 18' 20''$, long. $73^{\circ} 22' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 4744. Area of subdivision, 280 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 50,810.

MANDWA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £221 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 7 sq. miles.

MANDWA.—Port in Kolába district, Bombay.

MANDWA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 161 miles north-east by north of Haidarábád, and 127 miles south by east of Nágpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

MANDWA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eighty-nine miles south-east by east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

MANDWALLA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of the Sukri river, and sixty-eight miles south-west by south of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $72^{\circ} 35'$.

MANDYA.—Village and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Mysore district, Mysore State; situated 25 miles north-east of the town of Mysore, in lat. $12^{\circ} 32' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 55' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 3241. Area of taluk, 194 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 89,673.

MANDYA.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Dádri to Rewári, and six miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 36'$.

MANECKWARA.—Contingent Camp in Amreli division, Baroda State. Area, 1 sq. mile. Pop. (1881), 2786.

MANER.—Town and municipality in Patná district, Bengal; situated near the confluence of the Ganges and Son, in lat. $25^{\circ} 38' 40''$, long. $84^{\circ} 55' 10''$. Also tháná. Area, 118 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 98,516.

MANERANG.—Pass between Bashahr State, Punjab, and Thibet. The ascent of the pass from the south-east or Kunáwar side is up the course of the Darbung river, to its source, in perennial ice and snow, at an elevation of 15,000 feet. Elevation above the sea, 18,612 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

MANGAL.—State in the Punjab; situated between lat. $31^{\circ} 18'$ — $31^{\circ} 22'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 55'$ — $77^{\circ} 1'$. Area, about 13 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1060. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £7 to the British Government.

MANGALAGIRI.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1881), 5617. Contains two famous shrines.

MANGALDAI.—Village (in subdivision of same name) in Darrang district, Assam; situated near the Brahmaputra river in lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $92^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1872), 585. Area of subdivision, 1320 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 168,240.

MANGALKOT.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 31' 50''$, long. $87^{\circ} 56' 30''$. Also tháná. Area, 74 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 73,543.

MANGALORE.—Capital of South Kánara district, Madras; situated on the north side of the estuary formed by the junction of a river flowing from the north-east, and the Netrávati. Distant direct from Bombay, south-east, 440 miles; from Bangalore, west, 188; Seringapatam, north-west, 130; Madras, west, 130; Calcutta, south-west, by Bangalore, Ongole, Ellore, Cuttack, and Midnápur, 1160. Lat. $12^{\circ} 51' 40''$, long. $74^{\circ} 52' 36''$.

MANGALORE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 264.

MANGALPUR.—Town in Dhenkánal State, Orissa, Bengal; situated fifty-eight miles north-west by west from Cuttack, and 100 miles north from Ganjám. Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $85^{\circ} 10'$.

MANGALPUR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Bind, forty miles west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 32,647.

MANGALSI.—Pargana in Faizábád district, Oudh; between the Gogra and Madha rivers. Area, 125 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,954.

MANGALURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 26.

MANGALVEDHA.—Town in Sánгли State, Bombay; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 30' 42''$, long. $75^{\circ} 29' 19''$. Pop. (1881), 9156.

MANGANJ.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Etáwah to Cawnpore, and fifty miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

MANGAON.—Subdivision of Kolába district, Bombay. Area, 353 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,085.

MANGAON.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Allahábád to Fatehpur, and eighteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

MANGAPET (MANGAMPET).—Village in Haidarábád State; situated on the right or south-west bank of the river Godávári, which flows at the base of a range of mountains situate in the Central Provinces. It has a small mud fort; but the remarkable objects there are some structures in the Cyclopean style of architecture, cut out of the sandstone, the natural formation of the rocks in that part of the country. Distant 150 miles north-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

MANGARA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpur, and three miles north-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $72^{\circ} 21'$.

MANGARH.—Town in the Damoh district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Damoh to Sohágpur, twenty-one miles east-south-east of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

MANGARI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Katra Pass from Allahábád to Rewah, and fifteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. 82° .

MANGLA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the left bank of the Jhelum river, and 113 miles north by west of Lahore. Lat. $33^{\circ} 7'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

MANGLAUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated six miles south of Rúrki, in lat. $29^{\circ} 47' 11''$, long. $77^{\circ} 54' 48''$. Pop. (1881), 9990. Pop. of pargana (1881), 73,157. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 64,737.

MANGLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Penganga river, and 169 miles north by east from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

MANGLORA.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Karnál to Meerut, and ten miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

MANGLUR.—See **MANGLAUR.**

MANGMUTCHA.—Town in Mergui district, British Burma. Lat. $13^{\circ} 10'$, long. $28^{\circ} 43'$.

MANGOLA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, and ten miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

MANGOLI.—Town in Kaládgi district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5126.

MANGOR.—Fortified village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated eleven miles south-west of Gwalior Fort, in lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

MANGOWA (MAJGOWA).—On the route by the Katra Pass from Mírzápúr to Jabalpur, and eighty-four miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, about 1550 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 39'$.

MANGRAULI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency, situated on the left bank of the Betwá river, and fifty-eight miles north-west of Ságar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

MANGROL.—Town in Junágarh State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated on the south-west coast, washed by the Arabian Sea. Distant from Ahmedábád, south-west, 205 miles; Baroda, south-west, 210. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $70^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 12,123.

MANGROL.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Kálpi to Kotah, 274 miles south-west of former, forty-six east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5906.

MANGROTA.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; forty-five miles north of Derá Ghází Khán. Pop. (1868), 4424. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $70^{\circ} 20'$.

MANGRUL DASTAGIR.—Town in Amráoli district, Berar. Pop. (1881), 6122.

MANGRUL PIR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Básim district, Berar; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24' 20''$. Pop. (1867), 5753. Contains shrines supposed to be upwards of four centuries old. Area of taluk, 634 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,142.

MANI.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and eighteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

MANIARI.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated thirty-four miles south by east of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $87^{\circ} 41'$. Also tháná. Area 240 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 54,456.

MANIARI.—River in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; falling into the Seonáth, in lat. $21^{\circ} 53'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$. Length of course, 70 miles.

MANICKTOLLAH.—Suburb of Calcutta. Area, 775 acres. Pop. (1881), 9889.

MANIER.—See MANIYAR.

MANIERKHAL.—See MONIERKHAL.

MANIGUMBA.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the Arun river, and 102 miles east-north-east of Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. $86^{\circ} 51'$.

MANIHALA (MANIALA).—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; situated fourteen miles south-east from the left bank of the Rávi, thirteen miles east-south-east of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 32'$, long. $74^{\circ} 35'$.

MANIKA CHAR.—Village in Goálpára district, Assam; situated on the left bank of the Brahmaputra.

MANIK CHAUK.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5166.

MANIKDRUG.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 166 miles north by east from Haidarábád, and 107 miles south from Nágpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 17'$.

MANIKGANJ.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Dacca district, Bengal; situated on the Dhaleswari, in lat. $23^{\circ} 52' 45''$, long. $90^{\circ} 4' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 11,289. Area of subdivision, 489 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 427,217. Also tháná. Area, 208 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 184,196.

MANIKIALA.—Village in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; situated in lat. $33^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 17' 15''$. It has some famous ruins.

MANIKPUR.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and forty-four miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$ long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

MANIKPUR.—Village (in pargana of same name) in Gonda district, Oudh; bounded on the north by parganas Gonda and Sadullánagar, on

the east by Sadullánagar and Bahhnipair, on the south by Nawábganj and Mahádewa, and on the west by Gonda. Area of pargana, 125 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 46,887.

MANIKPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated on the north bank of the Ganges, thirty-six miles from both Partabgarh and Allahábád, in lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26'$. Pop. (1869), 1646. Area of pargana, 36 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 55,474.

MANIKPUR.—Village in Banda district, N.W.P.; situated thirty-one miles south-west of Allahábád, in lat. $25^{\circ} 3' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 8' 20''$. Pop. (1872), 841. A station on the East Indian Railway, Jabalpur branch. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 24,115.

MANIL.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated fifty miles west of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$.

MANI MAJRA.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab; situated twenty-three miles north of Umballa, in lat. $30^{\circ} 42' 48''$, long. $76^{\circ} 53' 48''$. Pop. (1868), 6045.

MANIPUR.—State attached to Assam; between lat. $24^{\circ} 35'$ — $24^{\circ} 48' 30''$, and long. 93° — $94^{\circ} 40'$. Manipur is bounded by the Angámi Hills on the north; on the west by Cáchár district, Assam; on the east and south by wild mountains, in parts unexplored, and by Upper Burma. The area of the state is about 7600 sq. miles; and its population has been estimated at about 139,000. The most remarkable physical feature of the state is the Logták Lake; the chief river is the Barák. The military force of the State consists of 4400 infantry, 500 artillery, and 400 cavalry.

MANIR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $84^{\circ} 19'$.

MANIRI.—Town in Sáwant Wári State, Bombay; situated sixteen miles south of Sáwantwári, and forty miles west by south of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 42'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$.

MANIYAR.—Town in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 8600.

MANJADIKARA.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated in lat. $9^{\circ} 26'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1871), 6572.

MANJARABAD.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Hassan district, Mysore State; seventy-two miles north-west from Seringapatam. Lat. $12^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$. Area of taluk, 412 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 69,817.

MANJERI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 6' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 9' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 8094. Notable as the scene of a Moplá outrage in 1849.

MANJESAR.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; on an inlet of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, and at the mouth of a river descending from the Gháts. Distant from Mangalore, south, eleven miles; Madras, west, 360. Lat. $12^{\circ} 42'$, long. $74^{\circ} 57'$.

MANJHAND.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the Indus, forty-two miles north of Kotri, in lat. $25^{\circ} 54' 45''$, long. $68^{\circ} 16' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 2872. Area of taluk, 118 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 18,551.

MANJHANDPUR.—Tahsíl in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Area, 262 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 120,283. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 23,228.

MANJHI.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; situated on the Gogra in lat. $25^{\circ} 50' 10''$, long. $84^{\circ} 37' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 6068. Also tháná. Area, 143 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 149,722.

MANJHIA.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh.

MANJIRA.—River of Haidarábád State; rising in lat. $18^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$, and flowing in a south-easterly direction for 170 miles, it falls into the Godávári river on the right-hand side, in lat. $18^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

MANJIRA.—Village with rock-cut temples in Ellichpur district, Berar.

MANKA.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated twelve miles east-south-east of Palámau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$, long. $84^{\circ} 11'$.

MANKAPUR.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated twenty-seven miles south-east of Unao. Pop. (1869), 2153. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $82^{\circ} 13'$.

MANKARI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated 106 miles south-east of Cannanore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 47'$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$.

MANKERA.—Village in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated near the Indus, in lat. $31^{\circ} 23' 15''$, long. $71^{\circ} 28' 45''$.

MANKHOLA.—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Hánsi to Muttra, and fifty-eight north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

MANKOT.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated eighteen miles north-west of the right bank of the Rávi, and 101 miles north-east of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 24'$.

MANKUR.—Town in Bardwán district, Bengal; a station on the chord-line of the East Indian Railway, ninety miles from Calcutta; an annual fair is held in January. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25' 40''$, long. $87^{\circ} 36' 30''$.

MANKYA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 45.

MANMAD.—Town in Násik district, Bombay; a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (Jabalpur branch), 161 miles north-east of Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 14' 50''$, long. $74^{\circ} 28' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 4137.

MANNARGUDI.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; 134 miles south-west of Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

MANNARGUDI.—Town and municipality in Tanjore district, Madras; situated twenty-four miles south-east of Tanjore, in lat. $10^{\circ} 40' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 29' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 19,409. There is a fine pagoda, with a popular car festival.

MANOHAR (MANOHARGARH).—Town, and seaport in Sáwantwári State, Bombay; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 2' 45''$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$.

MANOHARPUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 132 miles south-west of former, 375 north-east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 1'$.

MANOKPUR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; forty-nine miles north-east of Jodhpur, and seventy miles north-east by north of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

MANOLI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated forty-two miles east of Belgaum, in lat. $16^{\circ} 16'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1872), 6232.

MANORA.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated thirty-four miles north-west of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $84^{\circ} 27'$.

MANORA.—Part of Karáchi port, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; a cape and lighthouse, in lat. $24^{\circ} 47' 15''$, long. $67^{\circ} 1'$. Station on the Indo-European Telegraph Establishment. An annual fair is held in March. Pop. (1872), 824.

MANORI.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; a seaport, situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

MAN-OUNG.—See CHEDUBA.

MAN-OUNG-MYOMA.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 54 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 5393.

MANPORA.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situated forty-seven miles south from Rewah, and thirty-nine miles north of Sohágpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

MANPORA (MANKARA).—One of the islands at the mouth of the Megna river.

MANPUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Ajmere, eighty-seven miles west of former, 141 east of latter. It is situated on the right or south bank of the Bánganga river or torrent. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$.

MANPUR.—District in Central India Agency. Area, 70 sq. miles. Pop. (1181), 5239.

MANPUR.—Tháná in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,312.

MANSA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; situated in the midst of the Gáekwár's territory. Pop. (1881), 13,299. The Chief pays a tribute of £1175 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

MANSA.—Capital of Mánsa State, Mahi Kántha, Bombay; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$, long. $72^{\circ} 43' 10''$.

MANSA.—Sacred lake in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated in the southern range of the Himálaya, a mile in length, half a mile in breadth, and very deep. Lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 8'$.

MANSEHRA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Hazára district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of an affluent of the Sirhan, in lat. $34^{\circ} 20' 10''$, long. $73^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Pop. (1868), 3171. Area of tahsíl, 1455 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 123,013.

MANSI DEVI.—Village and temple in Patiála State, Punjab; situated at the southern base of the low ridge bounding the Pinjhaur Dun on the south-west. Elevation above the sea, 1263 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

MANSORLA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the river Godávári, and 129 miles north-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

MANSUD.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Ellichpur to Deogarh, fifty miles north-east by east of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

MANSUK.—Village in Koreá State, Bengal, among the mountains of Gondwána; situated forty-five miles west of Sargujá, 136 south of Mírzápur, 440 west of Calcutta by Hazáribágh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 25'$.

MANSURGANJ.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; distant north-east of Gorakhpur twenty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $83^{\circ} 38'$. Also thána. Pop. (1881), 61,761.

MANSURKOTA.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $84^{\circ} 58'$.

MANSURNAGAR.—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Alamnagar and Piháni, on the east by Gopámau, and on the south and west by South and North Sára. Area, 25 sq. miles. Pop. (1881) 7902.

MANSURPUR.—Town in Nabha State, Punjab; situated twenty miles west of Patiála, and forty-three miles south-south-east of Ludhiána. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 9'$.

MANSURPUR.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2140.

MANTARADI.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; situated twenty-four miles south-west by west of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 10'$, long. $84^{\circ} 50'$.

MANTHALIGHOT.—Town in Nepál State; situated forty-seven miles east-south-east of Khatmandu, and ninety-five miles north of Darbhanga. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. 86° .

MANTHOLI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated 129 miles south-east of Nágpur, and ninety-two miles west by south of Chánda. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$.

MANTI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Kálpi, and twenty-one miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

MANTIM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the river Godávári, and 124 miles north-east by north of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$.

MANTRALA KANAMA.—Pass in Karnál district, Madras; situated in the Nallamallái Hills, in lat. $15^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

MANTRESWAR.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 25' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 9'$. Pop., about 5000.

MANUK.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; situated on the route from Firozpur to Sírsa, and fifty miles south-east of the former town. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

MANULA BAZAAR.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 9 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,771.

MANUND.—Hill in Keonthal State, Punjab; on a ridge connected with the Simla range, and throwing off feeders to the river Giri. Elevation above the sea, 7800 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

MANUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated twenty-seven miles south-east by south of Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 9'$.

MANUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 141 miles north of Haidarábád, and 139 miles south-south-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

MANUR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated forty-one miles east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 9'$, long. $75^{\circ} 21'$.

MANURU (MUNHAIRU).—Town in Rohtah district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Nímach, and thirty-four miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

MANWAN.—Village (in pargana of same name) in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated on the Saráyan river, four miles south of Bári town. Pop. (1869), 1069. Area of pargana, 69 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 31,821.

MAO.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated eleven miles north-west of the city of Farrukhábád, and a mile and a half west of the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 31'$.

MAO-BEH-LYRKAR.—Village, 5000 feet above sea-level, in the Khási Hills, Assam, eighteen miles from Shillong.

MAO-DON.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 253.

MAO-FLANG.—Village in the Khási Hills, Assam; on a plateau of the same name, about fourteen miles west of Shillong. Highest peak, 5931 feet above sea-level.

MAO-IONG (MAO-YANG).—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 1238.

MAO-SYN-RAM.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam; on a mountain range of the same name. Pop. (1872), 947. The highest peak of the mountain range is 5810 feet above sea-level.

MAO-THAD-RAI-SHAN.—Mountains in the Khási Hills, Assam; rising to a height of 6297 feet.

MAPAN.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated in the Bhutiá subdivision of Jawahír, on the route to Hundes or Chinese Tartary, and sixteen miles south of the Jawahír Pass. It is situate near the right bank of the Gori river, which flows at the depth of about 250 feet below. Elevation above the sea, 11,082 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

MAPRAN.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated fifty-one miles south-east of Maulmain. Lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, long. $98^{\circ} 13'$.

MAPUCA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 11,144.

MAQURA.—Tháná in Khulna district, Bengal. Area, 79 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 48,212.

MARACHANGDI.—River of Nepál State; rising in lat. $28^{\circ} 55'$, long. $83^{\circ} 58'$, in the snowy range of the Himálayas, and, flowing in a southerly direction for 100 miles, falls into the Naling, a tributary of the Trisul-Gangá, in lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $84^{\circ} 11'$.

MARAGODU.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. respectively (1881), of 543 and 169.

MARAMARNAI.—River of Darrang and Lakhimpur districts, Assam; rising in the Daphlá Hills, and flowing into the Lohit, a branch of the Brahmaputra.

MARANDAHALLIK.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated 161 miles west-south-west of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

MARANGAPUNI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated forty-four miles north-north-east of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

MARANG BARU (BARAGAI).—Hill in Hazáribágh and Lohárdaga districts, Bengal; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 32' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 29' 45''$. Extreme elevation above the sea, 3445 feet.

MARA TISTA.—An old channel of the Tistá river, Bengal.

MARAUNI.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Tehri to Ujjain, twelve miles south-west of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

MARAURA.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-two miles west by north of Sháhgarh, and thirty-seven miles north of Ságár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

MARAURA.—Pargana in Lalitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 45,118. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 15,443.

MARAURI.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Oudh, thirty-six miles east by south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. 80° .

MARAUT.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated 140 miles east-north-east of Jodhpur, and 52 miles north-east by north of Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

MARBLE ROCKS.—See BHERAGHÁT.

MARCAIM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2213.

MARCHAGANJ.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated 197 miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $90^{\circ} 45'$.

MARDA.—Tháná in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 41,156.

MARDAN.—See HOTI MARDÁN.

MARDANA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated 135 miles west of Betúl. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 55'$.

MARDI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eleven miles north of Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$.

MARDLANDA.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and twenty-two miles north of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 998 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

MAREHRA (MARHARA).—Town and municipality (in pargana of the same name) in Etah district, N.W.P.; situated twelve miles north of Etah, in lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 9271. Pop. of pargana (1881), 96,204. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 52,181.

MARGAO.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 12,225.

MARGRAM.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; situated twenty miles west of Berhampur, in lat. $24^{\circ} 8' 45''$, long. $87^{\circ} 53' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6008.

MARHIAN.—Tháná in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 7166.

MARHWAS.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situated forty-two miles south-east of Rewah, and sixty miles north-north-east of Sohágpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$, long. $81^{\circ} 51'$.

MARI.—Town in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated thirty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. Distant south-east of Firozpur thirty-eight miles; north-west of Calcutta, by way of Dehli and Manuk, 1068 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 7'$.

MARIADOH.—Village in Damoh district, Central Provinces; situated ten miles north of Hattá, in lat. $24^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

MARIAHU.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3821. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $82^{\circ} 41'$. Area of tahsíl, 331 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 242,940.

MARIAN RIVER.—One of the mouths of the Irawadi, British Burma; falling into the Bay of Bengal in lat. $16^{\circ} 35'$, long. $96^{\circ} 45'$.

MARIAO.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 2306.

MARIWALLA.—Town in Derá Gházi Khán district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus, seventy-four miles south-west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

MARJA.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; over the range of the Himálaya bounding Kunáwár to the south. This pass and three others cross the ridge within the space of little more than a mile. The elevation of Marjá is probably between 16,000 and 17,000 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

MARJATA (KAGA).—Estuary in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $89^{\circ} 32'$.

MARKA.—Tháná in Bándá district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 13,819.

MARKANDI.—Village in Chándá district, Central Provinces; situated on the Waingangá river. Lat. $19^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$. Noted for its temples. A fair is held every February.

MARKAPUR.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated ninety miles north-north-east of Cuddapah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

MARKARI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated on the western base of the Western Gháts, on a river flowing from that range, nine miles east of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 38'$.

MARKUNDA.—River or torrent of Náhan State, Punjab; rising in the hills about Náhan, in lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$, it flows into the Saraswati in lat. $29^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 39'$, having run from its source to this point about seventy miles.

MARMAGOA BAY.—A considerable inlet on the coast of Goa, Portuguese India, where ships may find a good shelter from north-west winds. Its entrance is in lat. $15^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 51'$. There is a Railway into the interior.

MAROLI.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; a seaport, situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $72^{\circ} 46'$.

MA-RO-THOUNG-SHA-KHAI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 65 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 3296.

MAROWA.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 659 miles north-west of Calcutta by water, ten north-east of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$.

MARPHA.—Fort in Bándá district, N.W.P.; now in ruins.

MARPURA.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Isan, thirty miles south of the city of Farrukhábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

MARRI.—See MURREE.

MARSAGHAI.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; situated forty-two miles from Cuttack by the Kendrápára Canal, in lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $86^{\circ} 37'$.

MARTABAN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma.

MARTABAN.—Township in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 31,097.

MARTABAN.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated on the Salwín river, opposite Maulmain, in lat. $16^{\circ} 32'$, long. $97^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1877), 1673. Noted for many years for its great glazed jars, called after it Martabani.

MARTI KHAN KA TANDA.—Town in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Khairpur to Haidarábád, and sixteen miles south-west of the former place. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $68^{\circ} 36'$.

MARTOLI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route to Hundes or Chinese Thibet by the Johár Pass, in lat. $30^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$. Elevation, 11,352 feet.

MARTTAN.—See MATAN.

MARUDGI.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay, situated nine miles east of Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11'$.

MARUFGANJ.—Part of Patná city, in Patná district, Bengal.

MARUM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty-eight miles east by north of Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

MARUPUR.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Etáwah to Fatehgarh, and thirteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 37'$.

MARUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 102.

MARURAI.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Alígarh, and eight miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

MARUT.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated on the route from Baháwalpur to Bhatner, and sixty miles east of the former place. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $72^{\circ} 40'$.

MARUT.—Village of Sírsa district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $74^{\circ} 35'$.

MARU WARDWAN.—River, valley, and village in Kashmír State, Punjab; the river joins the Chenáb at Kishtáwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 45'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

MARVOR.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 326.

MARWAL.—Tháná in Banda district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,636.

MARWAR.—See JODHPUR.

MARWAT.—The seat of the Marwat tribe in Bannu district, Punjab; a valley on the west side of the Indus, and south of the valley of Bannu. It has on the west the lofty Sulaimán range and on the north the snow-clad peaks of Safed Koh. Marwat, the chief place, is little more than a village. Lat. $33^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 15'$. Also tahsil. Area, 1269 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,581.

MASAN.—River of Champáran district, Bengal: rising in the Sumeswar hills, it flows into the Little Gandak.

MASAR.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; situated about six miles west of Arrah.

MASAULI.—Village in Bara Banki district, Oudh, situated on the route from Lucknow cantonment to that of Sikrora, twenty-eight miles north-east of the former, and the same distance south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 24'$.

MASAURA.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; situated thirty-one miles south-west by west of Patná. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

MASHO.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Indus river, and 158 miles east of Srínagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.

MASHOBRA.—Village in Keonthal State, Punjab; situated near Simla, in lat. $31^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

MASHRAK.—Tháná in Sáran district, Bengal. Area, 178 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 220,802.

MASIRANI.—Peak in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the range bounding the Dehra Dún to the north, and stretching along the left bank of the Aglar, a feeder of the Jumna. It is situate about five miles west of the hill-station of Masúrí. Elevation above the sea, 7888 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

MASJIDKUR.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal; a ruined mosque, situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 28' 45''$, long. $89^{\circ} 19' 30''$.

MASKALA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated eighteen miles north-west of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

MASKHAL.—Island off Chittagong district, Bengal; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $91^{\circ} 57'$.

MASKHAL.—Tháná in Chittagong district, Bengal. Area, 183 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,158.

MASLANDPUR.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 126 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,569.

MASSATE.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 455.

MASSAUDHI BUZURG.—Tháná in Patná district, Bengal. Area, 193 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 120,613.

MASSEY.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated on the left bank of the Gumti river, and thirty-seven miles north-west by north of Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$.

MASSORDEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 306.

MASTGARH.—Fort in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$. Height, about 6000 feet.

MASTI.—Village in Kolár district, Mysore State, 158 miles west from Madras; situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 2' 25''$. Pop. (1871), 2523.

MASUDA.—Town in Ajmere district, Rájputána. Distance south of the city of Ajmere thirty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $74^{\circ} 35'$.

MASULIPATAM (MACHLI-PATNAM).—Capital of Krishna district, Madras; a port situated on a mouth of the Krishna river, 215 miles north of Madras, in lat. $16^{\circ} 9' 8''$, long. $81^{\circ} 11' 38''$. Pop. (1871), 36,316. A centre of the Missionary efforts of the Church Missionary Society, the founders of the "Noble High School," named after Mr. Noble, who laboured in this town for more than 24 years.

MASUR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated twenty-three miles south-south-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$.

MASURA.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 32' 30''$, eight miles north-east of Máiwan. Pop. (1872), 7308.

MASURI.—See MUSSOOREE.

MAT.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4093. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 95,446. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 24,900.

MATABHANGA.—River of Nadiyá district, Bengal; a deltaic branch of the Padmá, which divides into the two rivers, the Churni and the Ichhámáti, both falling into the Húglí.

MATAK.—Territory in Lakhimpur district, Assam; on the south or left bank of the Brahmaputra.

MATAMURI.—River of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal; rising in the mountains on the Arakan frontier, and falling into the Bay of Bengal.

MATAN (MARTTAN).—Table-land in Kashmír State, Punjab; extending from the town of Islamábád to the base of the range inclosing the valley on the east. On a slight eminence at its western extremity are massive ruins. Lat. $33^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 21'$.

MATANI.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated on the road from Kohat to Pesháwar, fourteen miles south of the latter. Lat. $33^{\circ} 48'$, long. $71^{\circ} 37'$.

MATAR.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4889.

MATARI.—Town and municipality in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; sixteen miles north of Haidarábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35' 30''$, long. $68^{\circ} 28' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5054. There are several shrines, at which annual fairs are held in September and October, attended by from 2000 to 3000 Muhammadans.

MATAULI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, and forty-four miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

MATAUNDH.—Town in Bánda district, N.W.P.; situated twelve miles west of Bánda. Pop. (1881), 6258. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 20,076.

MATBARI.—Tháná in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Area, 238 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 96,032.

MATCHUAKAL.—Town in Tipperah district, Bengal; situated twenty-seven miles west by south of Comillah. Lat. $23^{\circ} 22'$, long. $90^{\circ} 46'$.

MATEGAON.—Town in Rámgarh district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Nágpur to Rámgarh, sixty-two miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

MATHABHANGA.—Tháná in Kuch Behar district, Bengal. Area, 345 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 154,292.

MATHERAN.—Hill-station in Thána district, Bombay; situated near Bombay, in lat. $18^{\circ} 58' 50''$, long. $73^{\circ} 18' 20''$, 2460 feet above the sea. Nárel, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, fifty-three miles from Bombay, is at the foot of Mátherán Hill.

MATHIARA.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the Gogra, and eighty-seven miles north by east of Lucknow. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $81^{\circ} 15'$.

MATHINGUMBO.—Town in Nepál State; situated seventy-one miles east-north-east of Khatmandu, and 136 miles north by east of Darbhanga. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 22'$.

MATHORA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route *via* Nágpur from Jáisalmír to Nasrábád, and 157 miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. 73° .

MATHURA.—Tháná in Pabná district, Bengal. Area, 115 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 102,486.

MATHURA.—See MUTTRA.

MATHURA.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh; situated two miles north of the Rápti, fifteen from Balrámpur. Pop. about 1500. Thousands of devotees annually resort to the shrines in this town.

MATHURAPUR.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 71 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 56,453.

MATHWAR.—Town in Alí Rájpur State, Central India Agency; situated fourteen miles south from Rájpur, and seventy-four miles east by south from Baroda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 23'$.

MATHWAR.—State in the Bhil Agency, Central India Agency. Area, 140 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2630.

MATIA.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated three miles from the left bank of the Jumna, fifteen miles south-west of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$.

MATIAKHAR.—Forest in Kámrúp district, Assam. Area, 2240 acres.

MATIANA.—Village, with a fort, in Keonthal State, Punjab; situated on the route from Simla to Kotgarh, nineteen miles north-east of the former, in lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$. Height, about 8000 feet.

MATIARI.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated thirty-six miles north-north-west of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $87^{\circ} 23'$. Also tháná. Area, 272 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,115.

MATIL.—Village in Keonthal State, Punjab; situated on the south-eastern declivity of a high ridge. Lat. $31^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

MATIN.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Area, 569 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5950. Near Mátín there is a sacred hill called Mátín Deva.

MATKHANI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Pithoragarh to Thakil Peak, two miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

MATKOPA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to the territory of Nepál, thirty miles north-east of the former. Lat. 27° , long. $83^{\circ} 43'$.

MATLA.—See PORT CANNING.

MATLA (RAIMATHA).—River of the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; one of the chief mouths of the Ganges, on which is situated the town of Matlá or Port Canning.

MATLAHAT.—Tháná in Khulna district, Bengal. Area, 111 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 50,478.

MAT NOH JHIL.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Muttra district, N.W.P.; on the east bank of the Jumna. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$. Area, 218 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 100,248.

MA-TOUNG-DA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 5822.

MA-TOUNG-DA.—Another revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3046.

MATRA TIMBA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £29 to the British Government, and £7 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

MATSI.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab; situated eight miles west from the right bank of the Sutlej, forty-five miles east-south-east of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 49'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

MATTA BURAILLI.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; situated seventy miles east of Bhopál, and fifty-three miles south-south-west of Ságar. Lat. $23^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

MATTOD.—Village in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore. Pop. (1871), 1416. Noted for its glass-manufacture. Lat. $13^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

MATTRA (MATHURA).—See MUTTRA.

MATTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 440.

MATWAD.—Town and port in Surat district, Bombay; seven miles west by south of Navsári.

MAU.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.

Pop. (1881), 15,981. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$. Area of tahsil, 440 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,151. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 29,025.

MAU.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5214.

MAU.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 57' 10''$, long. $83^{\circ} 35' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 14,945.

MAU AIMA.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the road from Allahábád to Partabgarh, seventeen miles north of the former, in lat. $25^{\circ} 41' 40''$, long. $81^{\circ} 58' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 8423. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,803.

MA-U-BENG.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 4142.

MA-U-BENG.—Capital in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 1178.

MAU CHIBAU.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Banda district, N.W.P.; on the south bank of the Jumna. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26'$. Area of tahsil, 237 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 74,622. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 37,967.

MA-U-DAING.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 30 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 2411.

MAUDHA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 40' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 9' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 6116. Area of tahsil, 231 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 49,905. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 37,983.

MAUDHUNKHALLA (MODEMKHALLA).—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 55'$, long. $83^{\circ} 45' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 5671.

MAUGANJ.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situated on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahábád to Jabalpur, and ninety-one miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, about 1200 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 56'$.

MAUGRY (MAGERI).—See MAGADI.

MAU KHAS.—Tháná in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 18,683.

MAUKHAS.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Etáwah, and sixty-four miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

MAUKLI DRUG.—See MAHÁKÁLÍDURGA.

MAULINGUEM.—Villages in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India, having a pop. respectively (1881), of 1244 and 286.

MAULMAIN (MOULMEIN).—Capital of Amherst district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the river Salwín, at the point of confluence of the Gyaing and Attaran rivers, in lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, long. $97^{\circ} 38'$. Maulmain is protected on its sea-face by the island of Bhilu-Gywon. The population of this thriving port is (1881) 53,107.

MAULMASIR.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated five miles west of the right bank of the river Gumti, and eighteen miles north-west from Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

MAUMDUR.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situate forty-seven miles south-west by west of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

MAUNAGAR (KANT).—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $29^{\circ} 3' 20''$, long. $78^{\circ} 40' 10''$. Pop. (1872), 7030.

MAUNAT BHANJAN.—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881) 97,253. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 24,943.

MAUNDA (MOUNDA).—Village on the Kanhán river, in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

MAUNKAIRA.—See MANKERÁ.

MAUNLINGUEM.—Village in Canacona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 222.

MAU RANIPUR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 14' 40''$, long. $79^{\circ} 10' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 16,428. Forty miles south-east of Jhánsi.

MAURANWAN.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Unao district, Oudh; situated twenty-six miles from Unao, in lat. $26^{\circ} 25' 45''$, long. $80^{\circ} 55' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7163. An annual fair is held in this town. Area of pargana, 173 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,910. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 94,338.

MAURESWAR.—Village in Bírghúm district, Bengal; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 59' 5''$, long. $87^{\circ} 48' 20''$.

MAUS.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 277.

MAUTNI.—River in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; an offset of the Sata branch of the Indus, discharging its water into the sea by the un-navigable Kahir mouth, in lat. $23^{\circ} 51'$, long. $67^{\circ} 38'$.

MAUVINHOLA.—Town in Shimoga district, Mysore State; situated 151 miles north-west of Seringapatam, and seventy-nine miles north by east of Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

MAUZABAD.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 180 miles west of former, forty-eight east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$.

MAUZIMPUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Etáwah, and thirty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

MAVALIKARA.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated in lat. $9^{\circ} 14' 32''$, long. $76^{\circ} 35' 11''$. Pop. (1871), 4468.

MAVINAHALLA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5.

MAVINAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 47.

MAWAI.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 12,089.

MAWAI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 3995.

MAWAI MAHOLARA.—Pargana in Bara Banki district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Rudauli and Basorhi; on the east by Khándánsa in Faizábád district; on the south by the Gumti river; and on the west by Kalyáni. Area, 71 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 37,040.

MAWAL.—Subdivision of Poona district, Bombay. Area, 385 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,383.

MAWANA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $29^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 7219. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 64,513.

MAWAR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the river Singur, and on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Kálpi, eighteen miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$.

MAYAKONDA.—Village in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore; situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 17' 15''$, long. $76^{\circ} 7' 25''$. Pop. (1871), 1482.

MAYAKOT.—Town in Nepál State; situated 193 miles west-north-west of Khatmandu, and 157 miles north-north-west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $82^{\circ} 25'$.

MAYAMMUDI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 295.

MAYANI.—See MAINI.

MAYAPUR.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated eleven miles south-west by west of Palámau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$, long. $83^{\circ} 53'$.

MAYAPUR.—Village in the Twenty four Parganas district, Bengal; situated near Achipur, on the river Húglí, in lat. $22^{\circ} 26' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 10' 50''$.

MAYAPUR.—Village in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by Jhánsi from Kálpi to Guná, 146 miles south-west of former, fifty-nine north-east of latter. About a mile south-west of the village commences the ascent of the Máyapur Pass, short, stony, and of easy ascent. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

MAYAPUR.—Village in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, about two miles below Hardwár. At this spot commences the artificial channel of the Ganges canal. Lat. $29^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

MA-YA-TSEN.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 45 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2558.

MAYAVARAM.—Town, municipality, and railway station in Tanjore district, Madras; situated on the Káveri river, in lat. $11^{\circ} 6' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 41' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 23,044.

MAYENOUNG.—Town in Prome district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, and thirty-eight miles south of Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 31'$, long. $94^{\circ} 27'$.

MA-YEN-ZA-YA.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma.

MAYO MINES.—Salt mines in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 39' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 3'$.

MA-YU.—River of Akyab district, British Burma, flowing into the Bay of Bengal, near Akyab Island.

MAYUNI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated forty miles east by south of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 25'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$.

MAZAGON.—Part of Bombay City, distant direct from Bombay fort one mile and three-quarters. Mazagon contains the P. and O. Docks. Lat. $18^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 53'$.

MEADAY.—Town in Thayet district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, thirty-five miles north from Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. 95° .

MEASU.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; situated twelve miles west from the right bank of the Chenáb, seventy-one miles north-north-east of the town of Múltán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. 72° .

MEAWALLA.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Indus, seventy miles north-north-west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 1'$, long. $70^{\circ} 57'$.

MECHI.—River of Dárjiling and Purniah districts, Bengal.

MEDDUK.—Town in Haidarábád State; on the right bank of the Manjhera river, and fifty-one miles north of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

MEDIKYEN KOATA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated nine miles south-east of the right bank of the Krishna river, and twenty miles north-east of Mudgal. Lat. $16^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

MEDNA.—Town in Sonpur State, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated twenty miles west by north of Sonpur, and thirty-eight miles south-south-west of Sambalpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 58'$, long. $83^{\circ} 49'$.

MEEANEE.—See **MIANI**.

MEEAN MEER (MIAN MIR).—Cantonment of Lahore city, in Lahore district, Punjab; situated three miles east of the civil station of Lahore. Pop. (1868), 13,757. Lat. $31^{\circ} 31' 15''$, long. $74^{\circ} 25' 15''$.

MEERUJ.—See **MIRAJ**.

MEERUT (MIRATH).—Division of the North-Western Provinces, containing six districts, viz. Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saháranpur, and Dehra Dún. Area, 11,319 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5,141,204.

MEERUT (MIRATH).—District in the Meerut division, N.W.P.; between lat. $28^{\circ} 28' 15''$ — $29^{\circ} 18'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 10' 30''$ — $78^{\circ} 14'$; with an area of 2379 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,313,137. Meerut district is bounded on the north by Muzaffarnagar; on the west by the river Jumna; on the south by Bulandshahr district; and on the east by the river Ganges. It forms part of the Doáb; and is watered by the Ganges and the Jumna; and also by the Eastern Jumna and Ganges Canals. The chief towns are Meerut (the capital), and Gháziábád. The district is traversed by the East Indian Railway and the Punjab and Delhi Railway, while there are numerous good roads.

MEERUT.—City, cantonment, and municipality in Meerut district, N.W.P.; the capital of the district (in tahsíl of same name), situated about twenty-five miles from the Jumna, and twenty-nine miles from the Ganges, in lat. $29^{\circ} 0' 41''$, long. $77^{\circ} 45' 3''$. Pop. (1881), 99,565, exclusive of the cantonment (38,617). Approached by the Grand Trunk Road, and Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which has stations at the city and cantonments. The Mall is one of the finest drives in India. Area of tahsíl, 366 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 291,170. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 84,386.

MEGATALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 93.

MEGHASANI.—Mountain in Morbhanj State, Bengal; lat. $21^{\circ} 37' 58''$, long. $86^{\circ} 23' 30''$. Height, 3824 feet.

MEGHNA.—Name given to the lower course of the Brahmaputra river; and also to the great estuary formed by the union of the Brahmaputra or Jamuná with the Ganges or Padma at Goálánda. Noted for the "bore" of the tide, which at times assumes most formidable dimensions, occasioning immense loss of life and property.

MEGNI.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4092.

MEHAR.—Subdistrict of Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Between lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$ — $27^{\circ} 26' 30''$, and long. $67^{\circ} 11'$ — $68^{\circ} 15'$. Area 1528 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 142,305. The chief mountains are the Kirthar range. The district is watered by the Indus, and by the Western Nára Canal. Its chief towns are Mehar and Khairpur Nathesháh. The subdistrict, which is administered by a Deputy Collector and staff, is fairly well supplied with lines of communication.

MEHAR.—Capital (in taluk of same name) of Mehar subdistrict,

Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated in lat. $27^{\circ} 10' 45''$, long. $67^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1872), 1246. Area of taluk, 583 sq. miles. Pop. (1872) 62,265.

MEHDAK.—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 1779 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 293,930.

MEHELAO.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 5377.

MEHERPORE.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5731.

MEHESANA.—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 8791. Area of district, 150 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,500.

MEHIDPUR.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the Sípra, in lat. $23^{\circ} 29' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 46' 30''$, in the angle formed by the confluence of a small feeder. The left bank of the Sípra at this point was the scene of the decisive victory gained in 1817 by the British under Sir Thomas Hislop over the Marhattás under Holkar.

MEHKAR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Buldána district, Berar; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 9' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. (1867), 3583. Area of taluk, 1005 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 131,244.

MEHMADABAD.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Kaira district, Bombay; situated twenty miles from Ahmedábád, in lat. $22^{\circ} 49' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. (1881), 8173. Mehmádábád is a station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. Area of subdivision, 174 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,936.

MEHRONI.—Town in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2987.

MEJA.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 54,162.

MEJA.—See KHAIKARAGARH.

MEKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 389.

MEKLIJANJ.—Tháná in Kuch Behar district, Bengal. Area, 105 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 52,166.

MEKRAIM.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Salwín river, thirty-five miles north of Martaban. Lat. $17^{\circ} 1'$, long. $97^{\circ} 38'$.

MELAGIRIS.—Mountains in Salem district, Madras; rising (at Pona-siheta) to a height of 4969 feet. Between lat. $12^{\circ} 10'$ — $12^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 38'$ — $78^{\circ} 2'$.

MELAKERI.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Jáipur by Rájgarh, to the town of Ulwar, and fifteen miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

MELAO.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $72^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1872), 5085.

MELAPALAIYAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 6875.

MELAPAVUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5262.

MELAULI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 475.

MELGHAT (GANGRA).—Táluk in Ellichpur district, Berar; a hilly tract, extending over a part of the Sátapura Hills, between lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$ — $21^{\circ} 46'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 40'$ — $77^{\circ} 40'$. Area, 1649 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 42,655.

MELLIPOR.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; the principal place of the pargana of the same name. Distant twenty-eight miles south-west of Monghyr. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$, long. $86^{\circ} 17'$.

MELUKOT.—Village in Hassan district, Mysore State; distant from Seringapatam, north, eighteen miles; Bangalore, west, sixty-five. Situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1871), 2842. It was an ancient city of great importance, and is held sacred. An annual festival is attended by 10,000 persons.

MELUR.—Village in Bangalore district, Mysore State. Pop. (1871), 691. A cattle fair is held annually, attended by 10,000 persons.

MEMADPURA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 644. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £17 8s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

MEMARI.—Town in Bardwán district, Bengal; there is a station here of the East Indian Railway.

MENASA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 108.

MENCUREM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 379.

MENDHĀSWAL.—Town in Basti district, N.W.P.; situated near the Rápti river, thirty miles north-east of Basti, in lat. $26^{\circ} 58' 45''$, long. $83^{\circ} 9' 10''$. Pop. (1869), 8124.

MENDHU.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4370.

MENDI-KHALI.—Creek of the Meghna, Dacca district, Bengal.

MENG-BRA.—Township in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 26,893.

MENG-DAI.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 7169.

MENG-DAT.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 27 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 3445.

MENG-DUN.—Township in Thayet district, British Burma. Between lat. $19^{\circ} 5'$ — $19^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $94^{\circ} 30'$ — $94^{\circ} 45'$. Area, 708 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 26,039.

MENG-DUN.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 4178.

MENG-DUN.—Town (in township of same name) in Thayet district, British Burma. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $94^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1876), 1600.

MENG-GA-LA-DUN.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 5963.

MENG-GA-LA-GYI.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3569.

MENG-GYI.—Township of Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 15,770.

MENG-GYI.—Town in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1700.

MENG-HLA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3412.

MENG-HLA.—Township in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 33,191.

MENGNI.—Fifth-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Paying a yearly tribute of £341 to the British Government. Area, 34 sq. miles.

MENG-PYENG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 20 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3789.

MENG-RWA.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3039.

MER AND SER.—Mountain summits, which rise to great height, fifty or sixty miles east of the eastern boundary of the valley of Kashmir. In their regular conical form they as closely resemble each other as though they had been cast in the same mould, but they differ in hue, one being completely white, the other as uniformly black. Lat. 34° , long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

MERATUR.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. (1871), 6553.

MERCARA.—See MERKARA.

MERCE.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1996.

MERGUI.—District in the Tenasserim division of British Burma; between lat. $9^{\circ} 58'$ — $13^{\circ} 24'$, and long. $90^{\circ} 15'$ — $98^{\circ} 35'$. Its area is 7810 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 56,559. Mergui is bounded on the north by Tavoy district; east and south by the Yoma Mountains and Siam; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. This district includes the Mergui Archipelago. The portion of it on the mainland is remarkable for its great length from north to south, a distance of 206 miles, with an average breadth of 40 miles. There are two great ranges of mountains; the chief rivers are the Tenasserim, the Le-gnya, and the Pakchan. The only large town is the capital, Mergui; Tenasserim is little more than a village. The district, which passed into the possession of the British in the year 1824, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and staff.

MERGUI.—Capital of Mergui district, British Burma; situated on an island in the Tenasserim river, in lat. $12^{\circ} 11'$, long. $98^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1881), 8633.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.—The Mergui Archipelago, consisting of a large cluster of islands, fronts the southern extremity of the coast of Tenasserim, British Burma. Their elevation in one or two instances exceeds 3000 feet. The channels between some of the islands are dangerous and intricate, while others are very accessible, and have safe anchorage. Among the principal islands in the Archipelago are the Great and Little Canister, King's Island, Cabossa, Bentinck, Domel, Kisseraing, Sullivan's, and St. Matthew's.

MERIAHDO.—Town in Chhatarpur State, Central India Agency; situated forty-four miles south from Chhatarpur and sixty-six miles east-north-east from Sagar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

MERKARA (MADHUKERI, MAHADEVA-PET).—Capital of Coorg; the seat of the civil government of the district, and a military cantonment. Situated (in taluk of same name) in lat. $12^{\circ} 26' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 46' 55''$, at the south-east angle of an oblong table-land, the declivities from which on the north and east are gentle, but on the other sides dip precipitously to the lower country, to the extent of 500 or 600 feet. Pop. (1871), 8146. A small river rises near the town. The fort of Merkara is situated on an isolated eminence, the summit of which has been levelled for the purpose. The town was occupied by the British Government in 1834, when Coorg was annexed. Elevation above the sea, 4506 feet. Distance from Cannanore, north-east, forty-seven miles; from Mangalore, south-east, 130; from Bangalore, south-west, 130; from Seringapatam, west, 64; from Madras, west, 315. Area of taluk, 265 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 32,123.

MERTA.—See **MIRTA**.

MERTIGUDDA (KALASA).—Hill in Kádúr district, Mysore State; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 26'$. Height, 5451 feet.

MERU (MARU).—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated about a mile from the right bank of the Sutlej, near the confluence of a feeder called the Jula. Elevation above the sea, 8580 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

MERU.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 68.

MESANA.—Town in Baroda State; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 42'$, long. $72^{\circ} 36' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 7825.

METAMIO.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; situated 151 miles north-north-west of Tenasserim. Lat. $14^{\circ} 16'$, long. $98^{\circ} 35'$.

METCALF ISLAND.—Island of Mergui Archipelago, British Burma; situate fifty miles off the coast of Tenasserim. Lat. $12^{\circ} 18'$, long. $97^{\circ} 53'$.

METTAPOLLIEM.—Town and municipality in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated on the Bhaváni, in lat. $11^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 59'$. It is the station for Utákamand, on the Nílgeri branch railway. Pop. (1877), 4144.

METTUR.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty miles west-north-west of Arcot. Lat. $13^{\circ} 3'$, long. 79° .

METZA.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated thirty-two miles north of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 57'$, long. $97^{\circ} 45'$.

MEVLI.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £150 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 6 sq. miles.

MEWAR.—See **UDÁIPUR**.

MEWASA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £44 to the British Government, and £11 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Pop. (1881), 14,785.

MEWAT.—The historical name (now almost obsolete) of a territory situated to the south of Delhi, comprising parts of Muttra district, N.W.P., Gurgáon district, Punjab, and Ulwar and Bhartpur States, Rájputána. Its chief towns were Nárnaul, Ulwar, Tijára, and Rewári. The history of Mewát merges from the year 1775 in that of Ulwar and Bhartpur.

MEWAT.—Hills, with an average elevation of 500 feet, in Delhi and Gurgáon districts, Punjab.

MEWHAUN.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated eighty-nine miles south-east of Maulmain. It is situate on the Zimmi, a river which afterwards, under the name of Attarán, flows into the Bay of Bengal. Lat. $15^{\circ} 32'$, long. $98^{\circ} 37'$.

MEYHAR.—See **MÁIHAR**.

MEYWAR.—See **UDÁIPUR**.

MEYWASA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated three miles from the right bank of the Bhaider river, and thirty-two miles south-west from Rájkot. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

MHAIRWARA.—Part of Ajmere-Mhairwara district, Rájputána; between lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$ — $26^{\circ} 12'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 48'$ — $74^{\circ} 31'$. Area, 641 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 101,434. Bounded north by Jodhpur and Ajmere; east by Udáipur and Ajmere; south by Udáipur; west by Jodhpur.

Comprises a narrow strip of territory, seventy miles in length, but varying in breadth from one to fifteen miles. Since 1842 Mhairwára has been incorporated with Ajmere under a Deputy-Commissioner.

MHASWAD.—Town and municipality in Sátára district, Bombay; situated fifty-one miles east of Sátára, in lat. $17^{\circ} 38'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 5581.

MHENDIGANJ.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated three miles south of the right bank of the river Sáí, ninety miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. 82° .

MHIDURGI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; 152 miles east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 26'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.

MHILOG.—See MÁILOG.

MHOW (MAU).—Town and British cantonment in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated thirteen miles south-west of the town of Indore. The military force was stationed here in pursuance of Art. VII. of the treaty of Mandesar. The town of Mhow is situate on the Gambir river, on an eminence one mile and a half north-west of the cantonment. Elevation of cantonment above the sea, 2019 feet. Distance south-east from Nímach, 142 miles; south-east from Nasírábád by Nímach, 272 miles; south from Ujjain, 42; south-west from Ságár, 215; south-west from Agra, 355; south from Delhi, 435. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 48'$.

MHOW (MAU).—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the eastern route from Gházípur to Gorakhpur, fifty-seven miles south of the latter, thirty-four north of the former; on the right bank of the Sarju (North-Eastern Tons). Distance north-east from Benares, fifty-five miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $83^{\circ} 37'$.

MHOW.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradábád, and eleven miles south-east from the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta by Delhi, 930 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

MHOW.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from Alígarh to Etáwah, and twenty-seven miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

MHOW (MUH).—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Partabgarh, and seventeen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $81^{\circ} 52'$.

MHOWA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 13,704.

MHUL.—See MUL.

MHUR.—See MAHAR.

MHUSLA.—Town in Janjirá State, Bombay; situated sixty miles south by east from Bombay, and eighty miles north of Ratnágiri. Lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$, long. $73^{\circ} 11'$.

MHUSWUR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated fifty-one miles east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 39'$, long. $74^{\circ} 51'$.

MHYE.—See MAHI.

MIAN DOAB.—A name sometimes given to the Jalandhar Doáb.

MIANGANJ.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Lucknow, seventy-seven miles south-east of the former, thirty-four west of the latter. The river Sáí is traversed a little east of the town by a fine bridge. Lat. $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1881), 3124.

MIANGANJ.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1880.

MIANI.—Village on the left bank of the Sutlej, in Ludhiána district, Punjab. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1147 miles. Lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

MIANI.—Town on the right bank of the Rávi, in Lahore district, Punjab. It is on the route from Ludhiána, by Amritsir, to Attock. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $74^{\circ} 32'$.

MIANI.—Town and municipality in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab; situated near the Beas river, in lat. $31^{\circ} 42' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 36' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 6499.

MIANI.—Town and municipality in Sháhpur district, Punjab; situated on the Jhelum, opposite Pind Dádan Khán, in lat. $32^{\circ} 31' 45''$, long. $73^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1881), 8069. Centre of salt trade.

MIANI.—Village in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated six miles north of Haidarábád. The scene of Sir Charles Napier's victory over the Baluch army of the Sind Amírs, on 17th February, 1843.

MIANI.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; 220 miles distant from Ahmedábád. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $69^{\circ} 31'$.

MIANI.—Town on the Indus, in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $68^{\circ} 20'$.

MIAN MIR.—See MEEAN MEER.

MIANWALI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Bannu district, Punjab; situated near the Indus in lat. $32^{\circ} 34' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 32' 50''$. Pop. (1868), 4654. Residence of the Miáns of Miánwáli, possessing a great reputation for sanctity. Area of tahsíl, 1479 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 90,291.

MICHENKHEYL.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated twenty miles west from the right bank of the Indus, 111 miles south-south-west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 31'$, long. $70^{\circ} 58'$.

MICHNI.—Village in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Kábul river, in lat. $34^{\circ} 11' 10''$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$. There is a British fort here.

MICHU.—A tribe inhabiting a portion of the valley to the east of the native state of Bhután. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. 93° .

MIDAGESI.—Village in Túmúr district, Mysore; situated at the foot of the Midágesi-dúrga, in lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1871), 1324.

MIDNAPUR.—District in Bardwán division, Bengal; named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by Bánkurá and Bardwán districts; on the east by Húglí and Howrah districts and the Húglí river; on the south by the sea; on the south-west by Balasor district; and on the west by Morbhanj State, and Singbhúm and Mánbhúm districts. It lies between lat. $21^{\circ} 37'$ — $22^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $86^{\circ} 35' 45''$ — $88^{\circ} 14'$. Area, 5082 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,517,802. It is traversed by numerous rivers and torrents, all making a direction south-east, thus indicating the declivity of the country towards that point, and ultimately discharging themselves into the estuary of the Ganges, or the Bay of Bengal. The principal of these are the Rúpnráyan, the Haldí, and the Rasulpur, all falling into the Húglí. The capital, Midnapur, is on the Kásái, a tributary of the Haldí; the other towns are Chandrakoná, Ghatál and Tamluk. The administration is in the hands of a Collector.

MIDNAPUR.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Midnapur district, Bengal, situated on the route from Calcutta to Cuttack, sixty-eight miles west of former, and 179 north-east of the latter, and on the left bank of the river Kásái, in lat. $22^{\circ} 24' 48''$, long. $87^{\circ} 21' 12''$. Pop. (1881), 33,560. Area of subdivision, 3296 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,269,255. Also tháná. Area, 361 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 162,106.

MIDNAPUR HIGH LEVEL CANAL.—Canal in Midnapur district, Bengal; from Midnápur to Ulubária on the Húglí, sixteen miles below Calcutta. Commences in lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $87^{\circ} 23'$, and joins the Rúpnráyan river in lat. $22^{\circ} 26'$, long. $87^{\circ} 55' 30''$.

MIDURA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated 161 miles west by south from the town of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $70^{\circ} 39'$.

MIEMUMMAW.—Town in Mergui district, British Burma; situated fifty-five miles north-north-west of Tenasserim. Lat. $12^{\circ} 50'$, long. $98^{\circ} 47'$.

MIGANI (MINGANA).—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; situated three or four miles from the left or eastern bank of the Chenáb. Lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12'$.

MIHANI.—River of Hazáribágh and Gayá districts, Bengal; rising in lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$, long. $85^{\circ} 16'$, ten miles west of Hazáribágh, and flowing in a northerly direction falls into the Lilájan river a few miles above the town of Gayá, in lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $85^{\circ} 4'$.

MIHNAGAR.—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 52,267.

MIHNDHAWAL.—See MENDHÁWAL.

MIHRAUNI.—Tahsíl in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Area, 888 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 93,664.

MIHRI.—Village in Champáran district, Bengal; situated on the road from Muzaffarpur to Motihári. Pop. (1872), 3590.

MIHRPUR.—Town (in subdivision of the same name) in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated on the Bhairáb, in lat. $23^{\circ} 46' 35''$, long. $88^{\circ} 40' 15''$. Pop. (1872), 5562. Noted for its manufacture of brass utensils. Area of subdivision, 632 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 338,554. Also tháná. Area, 133 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,685.

MIHUM (MOHIM).—Town in Rohtak district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Hánsi to Delhi, and twenty-four miles south-east of the former. It was formerly a large and important commercial town, but is now ruinous. Lat. $28^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.

MIKIR HILLS.—Hills in Nowgong district, Assam; occupied by the aboriginal tribe of Míkírs.

MILAM (JU HAR).—Pass and village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; over the Himálaya Mountains into Hundes or Thibet; situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 25' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 10' 15''$. Elevation above the sea, 17,270 feet.

MILAPUR.—See MYLAPUR.

MILCHIA.—Town in Nepál State; situated twenty-three miles south by east of Khatmandu, and sixty-five miles north-east of Bettiá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $85^{\circ} 22'$.

MILKIPUR.—Tháná in Faizábád district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 103,007.

MILLIK.—Village in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Moradábád, and twenty-six miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

MILMILLIA.—Forest in Kámrúp district, Assam; situated on the Kulsí river. Area, 1400 acres.

MIMBA.—Town in Thayet district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, and forty-eight miles north from Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 28'$, long. $94^{\circ} 57'$.

MINA.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated thirty-five miles south-west of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $88^{\circ} 11'$.

MINAPARA.—Village in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Mhow, 107 miles south-west of former, 318 north-east of latter, situate on the small river Banhan. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

MINCHINABAD.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1858.

MINDAWAR (MANDAUR).—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, eight miles north of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

MINDPURA.—Town in Dhar State, Central India Agency; situated fifteen miles south by west from Dhar, and 152 miles west from Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 48'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

MINHDAWAL.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 80,527.

MINUJ.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated forty-seven miles east-south-east of Bijápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 27'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.

MIOPUR.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situated fifty-five miles south-east of Faizábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$.

MIORI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Sítápur, and nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

MIRAJ (SENIOR BRANCH).—State in the Southern Marhattá Agency, Bombay; situated in the valley of the Krishna, and in the Dhárwár and Sholápur districts, Bombay. Its area is 340 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 69,732. The chief, who ranks as a first-class Sardár in the Southern Marhattá country, pays a yearly tribute of £1256 to the British Government, and maintains a military force of 597 men.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR BRANCH).—State in the Southern Marhattá Agency, Bombay; situated in Dhárwár, Sátára, Sholápur, and Poona districts, Bombay. Its area is 207 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 30,541. The chief, who ranks as a first-class Sardár in the Southern Marhattá country, pays a yearly tribute of £641 to the British Government, and maintains a military force of 289 men.

MIRAJ.—Capital of the Miraj State (Senior Branch), Bombay; situated near the river Krishna, in lat. $16^{\circ} 49' 10''$, long. $74^{\circ} 41' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 20,616.

MIRAJGAON.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated 145 miles east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$.

MIRAN-KA-SARAI.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and thirty-three miles south of the latter. It has a very fine sarái, whence its name, and the tomb of the founder, in a garden on the opposite side of the road. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$.

MIRANPUR.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated in

lat. $29^{\circ} 17' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 59' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 7276. Distant from Muzaffarnagar, twenty miles south-east. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 38,092.

MIRANPUR KATRA.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated twenty miles west of Sháhjahánpur, in lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1881), 5949. Scene of British victory over Rohillás in 1774.

MIRANZAI.—See HANGU.

MIRATH.—See MEERUT.

MIRCHA.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur, thirty-eight miles north of the former, twenty-three south of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $83^{\circ} 14'$.

MIRGAHUN GHAT.—River Station in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, at a ferry on the route from Karnul to the town of Meerut, and six miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

MIRGANJ.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and forty miles south-east of the latter. Lat. 27° , long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

MIRGANJ.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Lucknow, twenty-eight miles north-west of the former, 138 east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$.

MIRGANJ.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradábád, and twenty-one miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$. Area of tahsil, 153 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 160,939. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 43,170.

MIRGANJ.—Town in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; situated 116 miles north by east of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 14'$, long. $88^{\circ} 43'$.

MIRGARH.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated in the desert extending through the eastern part of that State, in lat. $29^{\circ} 10'$, long. $72^{\circ} 52'$.

MIRHAKUR.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, and ten miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

MIRHAUSAR.—River of Bhopál State, Central India Agency; rising in lat. $24^{\circ} 39'$, long. $80^{\circ} 23'$. It holds a south-westerly course of about forty miles, and falls into the river Ken on the right side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 26'$, long. 80° .

MIRI.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated forty-eight miles west from the right bank of the Indus, 120 miles south-west by south of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 37'$, long. $70^{\circ} 30'$.

MIRIANI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Cawnpore, and seventeen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

MIRI KHO (NAMKIU RIVER).—Name given to the Irawadi in the upper part of its course.

MIRKASARAI.—Town in Noákháli district, Bengal; situated on the road from Dacca to Chittagong, in lat. $22^{\circ} 46' 4''$, long. $91^{\circ} 37' 10''$. Pop. (1872), about 5000.

MIRKHAN THANA.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated seventy-four miles north-east of Karáchi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $67^{\circ} 58'$.

MIROT.—Village in Rohtak district, N.W.P.; situated near the left bank of the Hansauti torrent. Lat. $28^{\circ} 34'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

MIRPUR.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and twenty-six miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

MIRPUR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated fifty-five miles north-east of Rohri, in lat. $28^{\circ} 1' 15''$, long. $69^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1872), 1425. Area of taluk, 1720 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 42,127.

MIRPUR.—Town in the Sind Frontier district, Sind, Bombay; situated twenty miles east of Jacobábád, in lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $68^{\circ} 46'$.

MIRPUR.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated fifty miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$.

MIRPUR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated ninety-two miles south-west from Srínagar, and 113 miles north from Láhore. Lat. $33^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

MIRPUR BATORO.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated thirteen miles north-east of Sujáwal, in lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $68^{\circ} 17' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 2846. Area of taluk, 322 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 31,645.

MIRPUR KHAS.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated forty-one miles east-north-east from Haidarábád, in lat. $25^{\circ} 31' 45''$, long. $69^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. (1872), 1280. Built in 1806 by Mír Alí Murád Tálpur.

MIRPUR SAKRO.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 33'$, long. $67^{\circ} 40'$. Area of taluk, 1112 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 22,614.

MIRSERAI.—Tháná in Chittagong district, Bengal. Area, 129 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,799.

MIRTA (MERTA).—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána, situated on the route from the city of Jodhpur to that of Ajmere, and seventy-six miles north-east of the former. There are several temples, and in the middle of the town a large and lofty mosque. Lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $74^{\circ} 5' 35''$.

MIRUNGLUA.—Town in Akyab district, British Burma; situated fifty-one miles west of Arakan. Lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$, long. $92^{\circ} 38'$.

MIRYAGANJ.—Town in Bákarganj district, Bengal; situated 122 miles east of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 22'$, long. $90^{\circ} 19'$.

MIRZA MORAD.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to the city of Benares, sixty-one miles east of the former, thirteen west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $82^{\circ} 50'$.

MIRZAMURAD.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 111,358.

MIRZAPUR.—District in the Benares division, N.W.P.; between lat. $23^{\circ} 51' 30''$ — $25^{\circ} 31'$, and long. $82^{\circ} 9' 15''$ — $83^{\circ} 36'$. Its area is 5224 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,136,796. Bounded on the north by Jaunpur and Benares districts; on the east by Sháhábád and Lohárdaga districts, Bengal; on the south by Sargujá State; on the west by Allahábád district, North-Western Provinces, and Rewah State, Central India Agency. The Vindhya and Káimur Mountains are the chief ranges of the Mírzápur district, which is the largest in the province. Its chief rivers are

the Ganges, the Son, and the Karamnása. The chief towns are Mírzápur (the capital) and Chanár (also a famous historical fortress). The district is traversed by the East Indian Railway, and has several lines of communication. It is administered by a Collector and usual staff.

MIRZAPUR.—City and municipality (in tahsíl of same name), the capital of Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Ganges, fifty-six miles from Allahábád, in lat. $25^{\circ} 9' 43''$, long. $82^{\circ} 38' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 56,378. It is a station on the East Indian Railway. Noted for its manufacture of shell-lac, giving employment to about 4000 persons. Area of tahsíl, 1160 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 377,346. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 159,029.

MIRZAPUR.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; situated thirty miles north-east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 43'$, long. $86^{\circ} 17'$.

MIRZAPUR.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated two miles west of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $87^{\circ} 31'$.

MIRZAPUR.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated eleven miles south of Shikárpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $68^{\circ} 39'$.

MIRZAPUR.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 101 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 45,496.

MIRZAPUR.—Tháná in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,805.

MIRZAPUR.—Tháná in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 36,677.

MIRZAPUR CHAUBARI.—Pargana in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 19,178.

MIRZAPUR CHHOTA.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Chanár to Dinápur, ten miles north-east of the former; situate on the right bank of the Ganges, in lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $83^{\circ} 4'$.

MIRZI (MIRJAN).—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay; situated on an inlet of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean. Distance from Mangalore, north, 115 miles; from Bombay, south, 325; Bangalore, north-west, 236; Madras, north-west, 408. Lat. $14^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 29'$.

MISHMI HILLS.—Tract on the eastern frontier of Assam; between lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$ — $28^{\circ} 40'$, and long. 96° — $97^{\circ} 30'$. The hills are named from the tribes inhabiting them.

MISIRPURA.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, thirty-one miles north-west of the city of Mírzápur; 750 north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

MISRAULI.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, 656 miles north-west of Calcutta by water; thirteen north-east, or farther down the stream, than Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$.

MISRAULIA.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 45,463.

MISRIKH.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated thirteen miles south of Sítápur, in lat. $27^{\circ} 25' 50''$, long. $80^{\circ} 34' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 2036. Contains a sacred pool, at which a large fair is held annually. Area of tahsíl, 613 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 213,671. Also pargana. Area, 126 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 41,561. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 90,526.

MISRIKOTA.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated sixteen miles south-south-east of Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

MISRIPUR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Jaitpur, thirty-eight miles south-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. 80° .

MISSARPUR.—Village in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated on the route from Bándá to Partabgarh, eleven miles west of the latter, 125 east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $81^{\circ} 48'$.

MITANI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated 106 miles north by west of Haidarábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. 68° .

MITANI.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated eighteen miles north from Rájkot, and 160 miles west by north from Baroda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$, long. $70^{\circ} 46'$.

MITAULI.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; situated near the river Kathná, on the road from Lakhimpur to Máikalganj. Pop. (1869), 2006. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 84,025.

MITAYI.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; on the route from the city of Agra to Alígarh, and twenty-nine miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

MITHA BIRI.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated near the right bank of the Asan. Elevation above the sea, 2189 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

MITHANKOT.—Town and municipality in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situated near the Indus, twelve miles south of Rájanpur, in lat. $28^{\circ} 55' 20''$, long. $70^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 3353.

MITHAPUKHR.—Tháná in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 199 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 99,053.

MITHA TIWANA.—Town in Sháhpur district, Punjab; situated on the road to Derá Ismáíl Khán, in lat. $32^{\circ} 14' 40''$, long. $72^{\circ} 8' 50''$. Pop. (1868), 4854. Headquarters of the Maliks, who long held out against the Síkh power.

MITHIPUR.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etáwah, and sixteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

MITI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situate ninety-six miles south-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $69^{\circ} 50'$.

MITIALLA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated eighty miles south-south-east from Rájkot, and 100 east-south-east from Porbandar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 12'$, long. $71^{\circ} 17'$.

MITIGURAM.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated 167 miles south-south-east from Nágpur, and 210 miles north by west of Masulipatam. Lat. $19^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 25'$.

MITPALLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 109 miles north of Haidarábád, and 174 miles south-south-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$.

MITRANWALA.—Town in Siálkot district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 3730.

MITTANI.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated thirty-three miles west of the right bank of the Indus, twelve miles south-west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $43^{\circ} 46'$, long. $71^{\circ} 35'$.

MITTA TOWANA.—See MITHÁ TIWÁNA.

MITTI.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay; situated sixty miles south of Amarkot, in lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $69^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1872), 2497. Pop. of taluk (1872), 23,039.

MITTITOKUR.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated thirty-three miles west-south-west of Lucknow, and fifteen miles north-east by north of Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

MI-ZAN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 1942.

MO-BHAW.—Revenue circle in She-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 240 sq. miles. Pop. 6672.

MOBI.—Town in Upper Burma; situate 142 miles south-south-east of Ava, and 154 miles north-east of Prome. Lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$, long. 97° .

MO-BYA-MYOK.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4739.

MO-BYA-TOUNG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 4816.

MODARA.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 7031.

MODEMKHALLA.—See MAUDHUNKHALLA.

MODHORAJPURA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated twenty-seven miles south-south-west of Jáipur, and sixty-six miles east of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

MODIBENI.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of one of the branches of the Gandak, and 119 miles west by north from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 29'$.

MODIRA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasirábád to Dísa, and 155 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

MODUL.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasirábád to Dísa, and 134 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $73^{\circ} 24'$.

MODUPUR.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated fifty-two miles east of Hazáribágh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 56'$, long. $86^{\circ} 13'$.

MODURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 454.

MOGA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated thirty-four miles from Firozpur. Pop. (1881), 6430. Area of tahsil, 811 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 221,169.

MOGLUR CHIKA.—See CHIKMAGALÚR.

MO-GNYO.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 7717.

MO-GNYO.—Township in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 45,792.

MO-GNYO.—Town (in revenue circle and township of the same name) in Henzada district, British Burma; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 58' 20''$, long. $95^{\circ} 33' 20''$.

MO-GOUNG.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 3840 acres. Pop. (1876–77), 5709.

MOGOUNG MYO.—Town of Upper Burma; situated 167 miles east by north of Manipur, and 190 miles south-south-east of Sadiyá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $96^{\circ} 39'$.

MOGRA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nímach to Jodhpur, and eleven miles south of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

MOGULPUR.—See MUGHALPUR.

MOGUL SARAI.—See MUGHAL SARÁI.

MOGULTUR.—Town in Godávari district, Madras; situated fourteen miles south-east of Narsapur, in lat. $16^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1871), 4899. Noted for its salt manufacture.

MOHADEBPUR.—Tháná in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Area, 171 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,265.

MOHAN.—River of Nepál State, and of Kheri district, Oudh; falls into the Kauriála, near Rámnagar.

MOHAN.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Unao district, Oudh; on the route from Fatehgarh to Lucknow, eighteen miles west of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Sáí, here crossed by a permanent bridge. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46' 55''$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1881), 5858. Area of tahsíl, 437 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 238,650.

MOHANA.—River of Rewah State, Central India Agency; rising near the village of Ráipur, in lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $81^{\circ} 32'$, and discharging into the Tons, on the right side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 57'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$, after a total course of thirty-eight miles.

MOHANA.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 11,004.

MOHANA.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated on the route from the city of Delhi to Jind, and thirty-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 55'$.

MOHAN AURAS.—Pargana in Unao district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Hardoi and Lucknow districts; on the east by Lucknow; on the south by Jhalotár Ajgáin pargana; and on the west by Asíwan Rasulábád pargana. Area, 196 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 99,359.

MOHAND.—Pass in Dehrá Dún district, N.W.P.; situated at the point where the route from Dehrá to Saháranpur crosses the Siwálik Hills.

MOHAND.—Tháná in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9973.

MOHANGANJ.—Pargana in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Símrauta and Jagdíspur; on the east by Gaura Jamún; on the south by Rokha Jáis; and on the west by Hardoi pargana. Area, $79\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 47,652. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 107,896.

MOHANGANJ.—Town in Pabná district, Bengal; situated 124 miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. 24° , long. $89^{\circ} 40'$.

MOHANGARH.—Fort in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated in the desert, and about thirty-five miles north-east of the town of Jáisalmír. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $71^{\circ} 22'$.

MOHANI.—See PHALGU.

MOHANIYA.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; situated on the route from Hazáribágh to Benares, 147 miles north-west of former, forty-two south-east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$. Also tháná. Area, 387 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 150,413.

MOHANKOT.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated ninety-two miles north-east of Karáchi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $67^{\circ} 57'$.

MOHANLALGANJ.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated on the road from Lucknow to Rái Bareli, fourteen miles south-east of the former, in lat. $26^{\circ} 40' 45''$, long. $81^{\circ} 1' 30''$. Pop. (1869), 3674. Area of tahsíl, 272 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 129,209. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 96,878. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 76,969.

MOHANPUR.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 14,177. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £475 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, £225 to the Rájá of Edar, and 15s. to the British Government.

MOHANPUR.—Capital of Mohánpur State, Mahi Kántha, Bombay.

MOHANPUR.—Town in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2600.

MOHANPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated 110 miles south of Gwalior fort. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

MOHANPUR.—Town in Cáchár district, Assam; situated eleven miles south-east of Silchár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 41'$, long. $95^{\circ} 58'$.

MOHANPUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Etáwah, and thirty-six miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

MOHANPUR.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábad to Hardwár, and twenty-three miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

MOHANPURA.—Village in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 128 miles west of former, 100 east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

MOHAR.—See SHAIKH BUDIN.

MOHAR.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Fatehpur, and eighteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

MOHARBHANJ.—See MORBHANJ.

MOHARI.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated on the river Sur, thirty-nine miles east-north-east of Nágpur, ten miles north of Bhandára, in lat. $21^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1881), 5142.

MOHESHPUR.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 201 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 112,137.

MOHGAON.—Town and municipality in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situated forty-three miles north-west of Nágpur, thirty-eight miles south of Chhindwára, on a tributary of the river Jám, in lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1881), 5180. Contains a large Hindu temple of considerable antiquity.

MOHI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated fifteen miles south-east of Purwa, in lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1869), 4995.

MOHIM.—See MÁHIM.

MOHINDARGARH.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 10,398.

MOHNAR.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated near the Ganges, twenty miles south-east of Hájipur. Pop. (1881), 7447.

MOHNE.—Fortress in Bashahr State, Punjab; with a celebrated Hindu temple, dedicated to Badrináth, and crowned by a ball of pure gold, said to weigh fifteen or twenty pounds. It is situate on the southern declivity of the great Raldang Mountain in Kunáwár. Lat. $31^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

MOHODA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated twenty miles east of Nágpur, and 110 miles east-south-east of Betúl. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

MOHOL.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated nineteen miles west-north-west of Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 48'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

MOHOLI (MAHAULI).—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, eighty-nine miles south-east of the former, sixty-seven north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$.

MOHON.—See MAHAN.

MOHPA (MUHPA).—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated twenty miles from Nágpur, on the Chandrabhágá river, in lat. $21^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1881), 5515.

MOHRA DHILA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated at the point where the small river Dhela flows to the south from the Siwálík range; north of Moradábád forty miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

MOHRI.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Hardwár to the town of Moradábád, and sixteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

MOHRINI.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Sítápur, and forty-three miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

MOHUMDABAD.—See MUHAMMADABAD.

MOHUMDI.—See MUHAMDI.

MOHUN.—Town in Baroda State; situated eight miles north from the right bank of the Narbada, and fifty-two miles east by south of Baroda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 6'$, long. $74^{\circ} 2'$.

MOHUN CHOKI.—Village in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Saháranpur to Dehra, and twenty-six miles north-east of the former. Distant north-west of Calcutta, 1030 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

MOHUN-KE-SARAI.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Benares to that of Mírzápur, seven miles south-west of the former, twenty north-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 55'$.

MOHURBANG.—See MORBHANJ.

MOHURKAPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Fatehgarh, and eighteen miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

MOHWAR.—River of Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $25^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$, and, flowing through Jhánsi in a north-easterly direction for sixty miles, falls into the Sind river, in lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

MOIRA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2566.

MOIRA FORT.—See ALMORA.

MOIYONG.—State in the Khási Hills district, Assam. It contains an area of 110 sq. miles, and its centre is in lat. $10^{\circ} 20'$, long. $91^{\circ} 27'$.

MOJGARH.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated on the route from the city of Baháwalpur to Jodhpur, and thirty-seven miles south-east of the former. A mosque conspicuously surmounts the gateway, and a little to the north is a Muslim tomb, with a cupola profusely ornamented with coloured glazed tiles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 1'$, long. $72^{\circ} 11'$.

MOJPUR.—Village in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasírábád to Muttra, and sixty-one miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

MOKALMURU.—Village in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore; situated forty miles north-east of Chitaldrúg, in lat. $14^{\circ} 43' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 46' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 1784.

MOKAMEH.—See MUKÁMA.

MOKA PAGINU MUWADU.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; with an area of five-eighths of a square mile. Pays a yearly tribute of £25 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

MOKAURA.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated seventy-four miles north-north-east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 23'$.

MOKHAD.—Town and municipality in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; important river-station at the head of the navigable part of the Indus. Lat. $33^{\circ} 7'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 4195.

MOKHAIR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated 120 miles north-east of Bombay. Lat. 20° , long. $74^{\circ} 20'$.

MOKHER.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2240.

MOKMAI.—Town of Upper Burma; situated 140 miles south-east by south from Ava, and 176 miles north-east by east from Prome. Lat. $20^{\circ} 17'$, long. $97^{\circ} 16'$.

MOKUMPAD.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 133 miles east by north from Haidarábád, and ninety-four miles north from Gantúr. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

MOKUNDURRA.—See MUKANDWÁRA.

MOLAKALMURU.—See MOKALMURU.

MOLAUUR.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated three miles north-east of the left bank of the Jumna, fifteen miles south-west of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.

MOLAWUN.—Village in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated on the route from Bándá to Partabgarh, twenty-two miles west of the latter, 11½ east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

MOLCOPONA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 147.

MOLCORNEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 851.

MOLLUNG.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated ten miles south-west by south of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $89^{\circ} 10'$.

MOLTE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 191.

MOLUR.—See MALUR.

MOMAIL MYO.—Town in Upper Burma; situated fifty miles east from the left bank of the Irawadí, and 110 miles north-north-east from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $96^{\circ} 47'$.

MOMINABAD.—Town in Haidarábád State, one of the stations of the Subsidiary Force. Distance from Haidarábád, north-west, 175 miles; Madras, north-west, 485; Bombay, east, 240. Lat. $18^{\circ} 44'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$.

MONAMGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 687.

MONAPALEYAM.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated on one of the islands of the Pulicat Lake, fifty-five miles north by west of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

MONAS.—See MANÁS.

MONASSA.—See MANASSA.

MONAY.—Town of Upper Burma; situated 138 miles south-east by south of Ava, and 190 miles north-east by east of Prome. Lat. $20^{\circ} 26'$, long. $97^{\circ} 24'$.

MONDA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated fifty-seven miles south-east of Jodhpur, and seventy-four miles south-west of Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

MONDA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3172.

MONEHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 20.

MONER.—See MANER.

MONFU.—Town in Upper Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, and 193 miles north-north-west from Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 23'$, long. $94^{\circ} 51'$.

MONG (MUNG).—Village in Gujrát district, Punjab; situated near the Jhelum, on the site of Alexander's city of Nikæa, in lat. $32^{\circ} 39'$, long. $73^{\circ} 33'$.

MONGHYR (MUNGIR).—District of Bhágalpur division, Bengal; between lat. $24^{\circ} 22'$ — $25^{\circ} 49'$, and long. $85^{\circ} 40'$ — $86^{\circ} 55'$. Its area is 3921 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,969,774. The district is bounded on the north by Bhágalpur and Darbhanga districts; on the east by Bhágalpur district; on the south by the Santál Parganas and Hazáribágh districts; and on the west by Gayá, Patná, and Darbhanga districts. Its chief hills are the Khárákpur range in the south. The Ganges flows through the middle of the district, receiving as tributaries the Burí Gandak and Tiljugá. The chief towns are Monghyr (the capital), Jamálpur, and Jamúi. The district, which is traversed by the East Indian Railway, is noted for its indigo factories.

MONGHYR (MUNGIR).—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Monghyr district, Bengal, and station on the East Indian Railway; situated on the right bank of the Ganges; distant from Benares, east, by Dinápur, 265 miles; from Calcutta, north-west, by Berhampur, 304 miles, by the Ganges, 371. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22' 32''$, long. $86^{\circ} 30' 21''$. Pop. (1881), 55,372. Monghyr is the Birmingham of India so far as manufactures are concerned. Area of subdivision, 1559 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 834,376. Also tháná. Area, 166 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 139,256.

MONGULHAT.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated on the right or south-west bank of the river Dharlá. Distant north-east from the town of Rangpur, twenty-two miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $89^{\circ} 25'$.

MONIERKHAL (MANIERKHAL).—Village and military station in Cáchár district, Assam; situated on the Sonái, near the Manipur frontier.

MONIRAMPUR.—Tháná in Jessor district, Bengal. Area, 219 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 155,611.

MONKHO.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated ten miles south-west of Alígarh, forty-two miles north of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

MONOHUR THANA.—Town in Jháláwár State, Rájputána; situated forty-four miles east-south-east of Jhalra Pátan, and 129 miles west by north of Ságár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

MONRESWAR.—Tháná in Bardwán district, Bengal. Area, 240 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,836.

MONTESWAR.—Tháná in Bardwán district, Bengal. Area, 172 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,053.

MONTGOMERY.—District in the Múltán division, Punjab; between lat. $29^{\circ} 58' - 31^{\circ} 33'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 29' 30'' - 74^{\circ} 10' 30''$. Its area is 5574 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 426,529. The district is bounded on the north-east by Lahore district; on the south-east by the river Sutlej (with Baháwalpur State and Sírsa district beyond it); on the south-west by Múltán district; and on the north-west by Jhang district. Montgomery forms part of the Bári and Rechna Doábs; and is watered by the Sutlej and Rávi rivers. Its chief towns are Montgomery (the capital), Pákpattan, and Kot Kamallia. The district, which is traversed by the Lahore and Múltán Railway, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

MONTGOMERY.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Montgomery district, Punjab; situated on the centre ridge of the Bári Doáb, in lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1881), 3178. It is a mid-way station on the Lahore and Múltán Railway. It received its name out of compliment to Sir R. Montgomery, then (1865) Lieutenant-Governor. Area of tahsíl, 1815 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,127.

MONWEL.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £5 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

MONZE CAPE (RAS MUARI).—Cape in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; a sharply-projecting headland, forming the western extremity of the coast of Sind, the termination seawards of the high lands known in different parts by the names of the Hálá, Bráhui, and Pabb Mountains. On the north-west of it is the Island of Chilni or Churna, the channel of separation being four miles wide, and six or seven fathoms deep in the middle. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $66^{\circ} 43'$.

MOODKEE.—See MÚDKÍ.

MOODOON.—See MÚ-DÚN.

MOO-KYEE.—See MÚ-KYÍ.

MOOLTAEE.—See MÚLTÁI.

MOORSHEDABAD.—See MURSHIDÁBÁD.

MOORVEE.—See MORVI.

MOOT-HTEE.—See MÚT-HTÍ.

MOOT-KYWON.—See MÚT-KYWON.

MOOT-TA-MA.—See MÚT-TA-MA.

MOPEA.—Town in the Khási Hills, Assam; situated twenty-six miles south of Gauháti, and fifty-four miles north-west by north of Jáintiápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $91^{\circ} 40'$.

MOPLAHS.—See MALABAR.

MOPPA.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 353.

MOPUN.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated three miles south of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 26'$, long. $97^{\circ} 42'$.

MOR (MAUREKSHA).—River of the Santál Parganas, Bírbhún, and Murshidábád district, Bengal, rising near Deogarh, it ultimately falls into the Bhágirathi.

MORA.—Town and sea-port in Thána district, Bombay.

MORADABAD.—District in the Rohilkhand division, N.W.P.; between lat. $28^{\circ} 13' 45''$ — $29^{\circ} 15' 45''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 7'$ — $79^{\circ} 2' 45''$. Its area is 2281 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,155,173. Bounded on the north by Bijnaur and the Taráí districts; on the east by Rámpur State; on the south by Budáun district; and on the west by Meerut and Bulandshahr districts. It is watered by the Ganges, Rámghanga, and Sot rivers. Its chief towns are Moradábád (the capital), Sambhal, Amroha, and Chandausi. The district, which is traversed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and has, in addition, numerous good roads, is administered by a Collector and Staff.

MORADABAD.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) and municipality in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Rámghanga, in lat. $28^{\circ} 49' 55''$, long. $78^{\circ} 49' 30''$. It is a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Pop. (1881), 67,387, in addition to the cantonment, 1965. Area of tahsíl, 234 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 231,863. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 138,065.

MORADABAD.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 4149.

MORADNAGAR.—See MURÁDNAGAR.

MORA-KA-KANDA.—See MORALKAKANDA.

MORALKAKANDA.—Lofty mountain-range in Bashahr State, Punjab, which stretches continuously, but with various height and breadth, in a south-westerly direction, from the Himálaya bounding Kunáwár on the south, to Urki, in the state of Bhágal, or from between lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$ — $31^{\circ} 29'$, and long. 77° — $77^{\circ} 50'$.

MORAMARNAI.—See MARÁMARNÁI.

MORAR.—British cantonment in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on a tributary of the Chambal, in lat. $26^{\circ} 13' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 16' 30''$.

MORASA.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situated sixty-six miles north-east of Kaira, in lat. $23^{\circ} 27' 45''$, long. $73^{\circ} 20' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 7436.

MORAWA AND THARAD.—See THARÁD.

MORBHANJ.—State in Orissa, Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 17'$ — $22^{\circ} 33' 46''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 42' 30''$ — $87^{\circ} 13' 55''$. Its area is 4243 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 385,737. Bounded on the east by Balasor district; on the south by Nílgiiri State and Purí district; on the west by Keonjhar State; and on the north by Singhbhúm, Mánbhúm, and Midnápur districts. Its chief villages are Banpáda and Daspur. The Chief has a militia of 972 men.

MORCHOPNA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £15 to the Gáekwar of Baroda, and 18s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

MORCOL.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 646.

MORDI BAY.—Bay on the east coast of the island of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$.

MOREILGANJ.—Tháná in Khulna district, Bengal. Area, 180 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,670.

MORGIM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3375.

MORI.—A summit of the Rájmahál Hills, Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Height, 2000 feet.

MORLEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 490.

MORMUGAO.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1451.

MORNA (MURNA).—River of Akola district, Berar, which flows into the Púrna.

MORNI (MURI).—Hill in Náhan State, Punjab; a summit in a range of mountains of moderate elevation, stretching from Náhan, in a north-western direction, to the south-eastern extremity of the Pinjaur Dun. Elevation above the sea, 2413 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 41'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

MORO.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated fifteen miles south-west of Naushahro, in lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $68^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1872), 1738. Area of taluk, 704 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 45,551.

MORPIRLA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 648.

MORRELLGANJ.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; a port situated on the Pánguchí, a tributary of the Haringháta, in lat. $22^{\circ} 27' 35''$, long. $89^{\circ} 54'$. Named after Mr. Morrell, who cultivated the district.

MORRISON BAY.—Bay formed by several islands composing the Mergui Archipelago, British Burma. Its centre is about lat. $11^{\circ} 53'$, long. $98^{\circ} 29'$.

MORSI.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Amraoti district, Berar; situated on the Narka river, forty miles east of Ellichpur, in lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1881), 5592. Area of taluk, 622 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 129,688.

MORTAKKA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Nimár district, Central Provinces. Lat. $22^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$. Area of tahsíl, 649 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 29,300.

MORTHAL.—Pargana in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,248.

MORUDIA.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Etáwah to Cawnpore, and forty-eight miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

MORVI.—Second-class State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 23'$ — $23^{\circ} 6' 30''$, and long. $70^{\circ} 30'$ — $71^{\circ} 3' 30''$. Its area is 740 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 89,964. Its chief river is the Machhu. The towns are Morvi (the capital) and Wawania, a port on the Gulf of Cutch. The Chief, who pays a tribute of £5847 jointly to the British Government and the Gáekwár of Baroda, maintains a military force of 386 men. He has a salute of 11 guns.

MORVI.—Capital of Morvi State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated on the Machhu river, in lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, long. $70^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. (1881), 15,353.

MORWARA.—See THARÁD.

MOSCOS.—A chain of islands on the coast of Tavoy district, British Burma; known as Northern, Middle, and Southern, extending from lat. $13^{\circ} 47'$ — $14^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $97^{\circ} 53'$.

MOSEH.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated sixty miles south-east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 26'$, long. $83^{\circ} 36'$.

MOSULUKUL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated twenty-six miles west-north-west of Raichur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$.

MOTAI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated seventy-two miles north-north-west from Jodhpur, and sixty-four miles south-west from Bikaner. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 46'$.

MOTAKOTARNA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 595.

MOTE (MOTH).—Town in Jaláun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Guná, sixty-four miles south-west of former, 121 north-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

MOTH.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; Pop. (1881), 3395. Area of tahsíl, 247 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 57,208. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 17,168.

MOTIHARI.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Champáran district, Bengal; a town and municipality, situated on the bank of the Motihári Lake, in lat. $26^{\circ} 39' 46''$, long. $84^{\circ} 57' 29''$. Pop. (1881), 10,307. Area of subdivision, 1470 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 865,654. Also tháná. Area, 288 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 176,748.

MOTIJHARNA.—Waterfall in Santál Parganas district, Bengal; near the Mahárájpur station of the East Indian Railway. An annual fair is held here in February.

MOTIPUR.—Tháná in Bahraich district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 52,920.

MOTI-TALAO.—Tank in Mysore district, Mysore; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

MO-TSA-GYAN.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 4676.

MO-TSAY.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2360.

MO-TSAY-GYI.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2256.

MOTUPALLI.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; a seaport, situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 43' 40''$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1871), 1142.

MOTUR.—Table-land in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situated thirty-four miles north-west of Chhindwára, in lat. $22^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$. Elevation above the sea, 3500 feet.

MOTURA.—Town in Pabná district, Bengal; situated 121 miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 55'$, long. $89^{\circ} 40'$.

MOULMEIN.—See MAULMAIN.

MOUNG-DAW.—Town in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 547.

MOUNG-MA-GAN.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Area, 26 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 3483.

MOUNG-MA-GAN.—See Moscos.

MOUNG-MAI-SHOUNG.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 1863.

MOUTTSHOBOMYO (MONCHABU).—Town of Upper Burma; situated nineteen miles from the right bank of the Irawadi, and forty-three miles north-north-west from Ava. Lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $95^{\circ} 46'$.

MOUZA BHATBACHAGARI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5293.

MOW (MAU).—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated twenty miles south-east of the cantonment of Alígarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

MOW.—See MHOW.

MOWA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Ajmere, seventy miles west of former, 158 east of latter. The town is surrounded by an earthen rampart, with bastions, and has at its north-east angle a fort belonging to the Jáipur Rájá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 59'$.

MOWA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated on the coast of the peninsula. Distance from Ahmedábád, south, 150 miles; Baroda, south-west, 130; Bombay, north-west, 160. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $71^{\circ} 43'$.

MOWA.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated on the route from Dinápur to Purniah, thirty miles north-east of former, 170 west of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $85^{\circ} 29'$.

MOWA.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated forty-eight miles south-east from Muzaffarpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $85^{\circ} 55'$.

MOWAI.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore, by Chilá Tára ghát, to the town of Bándá, four miles north of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 24'$.

MOWAI.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, thirty miles west of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $80^{\circ} 22'$.

MOWANUH.—See MAWÁNA.

MOWAR.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the Wárdhá, six miles north of Jalálkherá. Pop. (1881), 4054.

MOWASI.—Village in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, five miles north-east of the former, forty-eight south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 31'$.

MOYAR.—River of the Nílgeri and Coimbatore districts, Madras; rising in the Nílgeris in lat. $11^{\circ} 22'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$, at the foot of the mountain called Makurt Peak, and joining the Bháwani in lat. $11^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$. After a course of seventy miles, the united stream discharges itself into the Káveri.

MOYUNDA.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated on a rocky and bare ridge, about two miles west of the right bank of the Jumna. Lat. $30^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

MOZUFFERPORE.—See MUZAFFARPUR.

MOZUFFURNUGGUR.—See MUZAFFARNAGAR.

MRO-HOUNG.—Township in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 24,316.

MRO-HOUNG.—Town (in township of same name) in Akyab district, British Burma; situated at the head of a branch of the Kúladan river, in lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$, long. $93^{\circ} 26'$. It was formerly called Arakan, or Old Arakan, and was the capital of the Arakanese kingdom. Pop. (1877), 2068.

MRO-THIT.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 3438.

MRO-THIT.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3361.

MRO-THIT-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 11,338.

MU.—River of Upper Burma, rising in lat. $23^{\circ} 33'$, long. $95^{\circ} 27'$, and, flowing in a south-easterly direction for 125 miles, falls into the Irawadi, about forty-two miles below Ava, in lat. $21^{\circ} 56'$, long. $95^{\circ} 24'$.

MUBARIKPUR.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated five miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, and fifty-eight miles east-north-east of Baháwalpur. Lat. $29^{\circ} 43'$, long. $72^{\circ} 38'$.

MUBARIKPUR.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 5' 15''$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 13,157.

MUBARIKPUR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

MUBARIKPUR.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the Gogra, thirty-five miles south-east of Faizábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $82^{\circ} 38'$.

MUCHERHUTTA.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated forty-one miles north-north-west of Lucknow, and fifty-eight miles south-east by east of Sháhjahánpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

MUCHIPARA.—Section of Calcutta. Area, 266 acres. Pop. (1881), 39,241.

MUCHKAUTA.—See *MACHHUKÁNTÁ*.

MUCHURI.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Mánpuri to Etáwah, and twelve miles north of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

MUDAK-DOR.—Hill in Mysore district, Mysore; situated on the bank of the Káveri river. A festival is held annually, attended by upwards of 10,000 persons.

MUDBIDRI.—Ancient town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 4' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 2' 30''$. Now in ruins, but famous for its Jain pagodas.

MUDEBIHAL.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Kaládgi district, Bombay; distant forty-eight miles from Kaládgi, in lat. $16^{\circ} 20' 25''$, long. $76^{\circ} 10' 20''$. Pop. (1872), 3547. Area of subdivision, 564 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 65,024.

MUDDIRA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 129 miles east by south from Haidarábád, and seventy-six miles north-west from Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 57'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

MUDDUMPULLY.—See *MADANAPALLI*.

MUDGAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated sixty-eight miles north-west by north of Bellary. Lat. 16° , long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

MUDH.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, and thirty miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73'$.

MUDHARGARHI.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Khásganj to the city of Agra, fourteen miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

MUDHOL.—State in the Southern Marhattá Agency, Bombay; between lat. $16^{\circ} 6' 50''$ — $16^{\circ} 26' 45''$, and long. $75^{\circ} 4' 21''$ — $75^{\circ} 31' 56''$. Its area is 362 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 52,163. It is bounded on the north by Jámkhandi State; on the east by the Kaládgi district; on the south by Kaládgi district and Kolhápúr State; and on the west by Belgaum district. The State is watered by the Ghátprabha river. The only town is Mudhol (the capital). The chief, who pays a yearly tribute of £217 to the British Government, is a "first-class" Sardár, and maintains a military force of 700 men.

MUDHOL.—Capital of Mudhol State, Bombay; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 19' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 19' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 6060.

MUDHOL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated nine miles from the left bank of the Godávári river, and 120 miles north-north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

MUDIVEDU.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 1' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 44' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 5254.

MUDKHED.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated six miles from the left bank of the Godávári, and 140 miles north-north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$.

MUDKI.—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated twenty-six miles south of the Sutlej, in lat. $30^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 55' 15''$. Famous for the battle between the English and the Sikhs on 18th December, 1845.

MUDMESUR.—Village, with a Hindu temple, in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situate at the southern base of Badrinath Mountain, in lat. $30^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 15'$.

MUDNAIKHANHALLI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated forty-nine miles south-east by south of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$

MUDONG.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated sixteen miles south-south-east of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 16'$, long. $97^{\circ} 48'$.

MUDRA (MUNDURA).—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 772 miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, thirty-six south-east of the city of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $82^{\circ} 16'$.

MUDRAVALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 104.

MU-DUN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3268.

MU-DUN.—Village (in revenue circle of same name), in Amherst district, British Burma; situated nine miles from Maulmain. Pop. (1877), 2475.

MUFTANG.—Town in the Khási Hills, Assam; fifty miles south of Gauhátí, and thirty-one miles north-west of Jáintiápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $91^{\circ} 47'$.

MUFTIGANJ.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gházípur to Jaunpur, thirty-nine miles west of the former, eleven south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $82^{\circ} 55'$.

MUFTI KA PURWA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, and thirteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $81^{\circ} 44'$.

MUGDAI.—Cave and spring in the Perzágarh Hills, Chánda district, Central Provinces. A fair is held here annually.

MUGGUTTAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 510.

MUGHALBHIN.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the Gungro, a branch of the Indus, in lat. $24^{\circ} 22'$, long. $68^{\circ} 18' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 1533.

MUGHALIMIRI.—Town in Kolar district, Mysore State; situated 119 miles north-east of Seringapatam, and 151 miles west by north of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

MUGHALPUR.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated near the Rámghanga river, seven miles north-west of Moradábád, in lat. $28^{\circ} 55' 43''$, long. $78^{\circ} 45' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 5277.

MUGHALPUR.—Town, on the Chauka in Kheri district, Oudh; sixty-five miles from Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 55'$.

MUGHAL SARAI.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána; situated eleven miles north from Sironj, and seventy-eight miles west-north-west of Ságar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

MUGHAL SARAI.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated six miles from Benares, in lat. $25^{\circ} 16' 30''$, long. $83^{\circ} 10' 45''$. It is a station on the East Indian Railway.

MUGITALA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Krishna river, and 111 miles east-south-east from Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

MUGORI.—See MAGORI.

MUGOTTAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 363.

MUGROR (MUNGROR).—Village in Mirzápur district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-five miles south-east of the city of Benares, and forty-five miles south-east of Mirzápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$.

MUHAMDI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Kheri district, Oudh; situated three miles west of the Gumti river, in lat. $27^{\circ} 57' 15''$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1881), 6635. Area of tahsíl, 666 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 232,909. Also pargana. Area, 116 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 55,333. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 127,624.

MUHAMMADABAD.—Town in Jaláun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Jaláun to Bánda, seventeen miles south-east by south of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $70^{\circ} 31'$.

MUHAMMADABAD.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 7135. Area of tahsíl, 249 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 169,421. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 146,938. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 85,312.

MUHAMMADABAD.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Lat. 26° , long. $83^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1881), 9154. Area of tahsíl, 428 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 327,017. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 238,442. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 109,895.

MUHAMMADABAD.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1601. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$. Area of tahsíl, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 256,516. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 21,543. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 87,529.

MUHAMMADABAD.—Tháná in Santál Parganas district. Pop. (1881), 31,717.

MUHAMMADABAD.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated on the route from Sítápur to Sekrora, thirty-eight miles south-east of the former, forty-two north-west of the latter, thirty-two north-east of Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 16'$, long. $81^{\circ} 3'$.

MUHAMMAD ALI.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; on the route from Sehván to Lárkhána, and sixty-three miles north of the former place; situated on the right bank of a great offset of the Indus. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $68^{\circ} 3'$.

MUHAMMAD ALIPUR.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route up the course of the Rámghanga (Western) from Moradábád to Almora, forty-two miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

MUHAMMAD AMRU.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay;

situated on the route from Sehván to Lárkhána, and five miles south of the last-mentioned town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $68^{\circ} 11'$.

MUHAMMADGARH.—State in the Bhopál division of the Central India Agency; bounded by Bhílsa and Rahatgarh. Its area is 27 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5347. Chief town, Muhammadgarh, lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

MUHAMMAD KHAN'S TANDO.—See TANDO MUHAMMAD KHÁN.

MUHAMMADPUR.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Fatehgarh, and eleven miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

MUHAMMADPUR.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated fifty-eight miles south of Indore, and 139 miles west of Betúl. Lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

MUHAMMADPUR.—Village in Sáran district, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 4140. Centre of rice trade.

MUHAMMADPUR.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; situated adjacent to the town of Barh, in lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1881), 8479.

MUHAMMADPUR.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal; situated on the Madhumatí river, in lat. $23^{\circ} 23' 45''$, long. $89^{\circ} 38' 30''$. Also tháná. Area, 113 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 83,677.

MUHAMMADPUR.—Pargana in Bara Banki district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Sítápúr district, on the east by the Chauka river, on the south by Rámnagar pargana, and on the west by Sítápúr district. Area, 62 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,814.

MUHAMMADPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated twenty-four miles west of Faizábád. Pop. (1869), 2615.

MUHAMYAING.—Town in Upper Burma; situated nineteen miles east from the left bank of the Khyendwen river, and 122 miles north-west by north from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 19'$, long. 95° .

MUHESUR.—See MAHESWAR.

MUHILA.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated seventy-one miles north-north-east of Dinápúr. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $85^{\circ} 32'$.

MUHI-UD-DIN-PUR.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Khásganj, and 51 miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

MUHLOG.—See MÁLLOG.

MUHPA.—See MOHPA.

MUHUARI.—Town in Benares district; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, fifteen miles to the north-east of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $83^{\circ} 16'$.

MUI.—See GONKOR.

MUIKAL.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated forty-nine miles south-east of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.

MUIKILUNG.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated thirty-five miles east of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, long. $98^{\circ} 13'$.

MUIRI.—Town in Baroda State; situated 111 miles west by south from Rájkot, and sixty-four miles north-west by west from Porbandar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 6'$, long. $69^{\circ} 10'$.

MUJAHUN.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated sixty miles north-east by north of Bikaner, and 137 miles west by south of Háni. Lat. $28^{\circ} 43'$, long. $73^{\circ} 54'$.

MUJAUTHAPURAM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Tándur river, and forty-six miles west-south-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

MUJGAON.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-five miles south of the city of Farrukhábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

MUJHAULI.—See MAJAUULÍ.

MUJINWAN (MUNJIWAN).—Village in Gayá district, Bengal; situated south-east from Benares eighty-five miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 50'$.

MUJIRI.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and thirty-nine miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

MUJNAI.—River of Bhután State, Jalpáiguri district, and Kuch Behar State, Bengal. It falls into the Jaldhaka, in lat. $26^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 14' 15''$.

MUJPUR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £60 to the British Government.

MUJWAN.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Katra Pass, from Allahábád to Rewah, and eighteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $82^{\circ} 4'$.

MUKAMA (MOKAMEH).—Town in Patná district, Bengal; situated on the Ganges, in lat. $25^{\circ} 24' 25''$, long. $85^{\circ} 55' 26''$. Pop. (1881), 13,052. It is an important station on the East Indian Railway. Also tháná. Area, 161 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 93,824.

MUKANDWARA (MOKUNDURRA).—Village in Kotah State, Rájputána; situated at the famous Mukandra Pass, on the route from Nímach to Kotah, ninety miles north-east of the former, and thirty-two south-west of the latter, in lat. $24^{\circ} 48' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 4' 50''$.

MUKARARI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated at the western base of the Western Gháts, on a river flowing from that range, and nine miles east of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.

MUKERIAN.—Town in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab; situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 56' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 38' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 4116.

MUKHWAR.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated fourteen miles north-east of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

MUKIMPUR.—See SHÁHGANJ.

MUKODLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 247.

MUKSI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated fourteen miles east by south of Mudgal. Lat. $15^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

MUKTSAR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 28' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 33' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 3125. A Sikh festival takes place in January. Area of tahsíl, 946 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 111,634.

MUKUNPUR.—See MAKHANPUR.

MUKUTPUR.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Sohágpur to Nágpur, forty-two miles south-south-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$.

MU-KYI.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 4080.

MUL.—Mountain range in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated three miles west of the town of Múl.

MUL.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated thirty miles north-east of Chánda, in lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1881), 3844. Area of tahsíl, 5098 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 215,784.

MULA (MULOH).—Pass in Baluchistán, over the Brahuik range, between Kachh Gandáva and Jhalawán in Baluchistán. Its summit is 5250 feet above the sea. It is preferable as a military pass to the Bolán, the road being better, the ascent easier and more gradual, and some supplies, at least, being obtainable in it.

MULA.—River of Poona and Ahmednagar districts, Bombay; rising in lat. $19^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53'$, on the eastern slope of the Western Gháts, and a few miles north of the Malsej Ghát, and, flowing in an easterly direction for 100 miles, falls into the Prawará river, a tributary of the Godávári, in lat. $19^{\circ} 32'$, long. $84^{\circ} 51'$.

MULAGUL.—Village in Sylhet district, Assam; situated on the right bank of the Surmá river.

MULAHUR.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Phalodi, and five miles north of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $72^{\circ} 26'$.

MULAIR.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated thirty-five miles west-north-west of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$, long. 74° .

MULAIR KOTELAH.—See MÁLER KOTLA.

MULAJINAPURA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 221. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £2 10s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

MULA-MUTA.—River of Poona district, Bombay; a feeder of the Bhima river, deriving its name from the junction near Poona of two streams, the Mulá and the Mutá, the former rising near the Bhor Ghát, in lat. $18^{\circ} 44'$, long. $73^{\circ} 28'$, and the latter in lat. $18^{\circ} 25'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$. The united stream falls into the Bhima, in lat. $18^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 23'$.

MULANA.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Ludhiána, and forty-one miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by Delhi and Karnál, 1000 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

MULANUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1871), 6950.

MULARNI.—See DUNGAR MALLANI.

MULBA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpur, and thirty-seven miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

MULBAGAL (MUDLA-BAGALA).—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Kolár district, Mysore; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 9' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 26' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 4706. In the neighbourhood there is the tomb of a Musalmán saint, which annually attracts many pilgrims. Area of taluk, 241 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 58,051.

MULGAO.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 875.

MULGHAT.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated 124 miles east-south-east from Khatmandu, and ninety miles north-north-west from Purniah. Lat. 27° , long. $86^{\circ} 7'$.

MULGUN.—Torrent of Bashahr State, Punjab; rising about lat. 31°

40', long. 78° 12', on the south-eastern declivity of the Damuk Shu, a very lofty range dividing that territory from Ladakh. It falls into the Sutlej on the right side, in lat. 31° 35', long. 78° 21'.

MULGUND.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated thirty-eight miles east-south-east of Dhárwár, in lat. 15° 17', long. 75° 36'. Pop. (1881), 5386.

MULHARA.—Village in Chhatarpur State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Bándá to Śágar, sixty miles south-west of the former, 112 north-east of the latter. Lat. 25° 2', long. 79° 44'.

MULHARGARH.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; on the route from Nímach to Mhow, ten miles south of former, 141 north-west of latter. Lat. 24° 19', long. 74° 58'.

MULHIABAD.—See MALIHÁBÁD.

MULI.—Fourth-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; between lat. 22° 33' 45"—22° 46' 45", and long. 71° 25'—71° 38' 15". Area, 133 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 19,832. The Chief pays a tribute of £935 jointly to the British Government and to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

MULI.—Capital of Múli State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated in lat. 22° 38', long. 71° 30'. Pop. (1881), 6357.

MULILA DERI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £127 to the British Government, and £17 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

MULKAGIRI.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated 124 miles north by east from Masulipatam, and seventy-one miles north by west from Rájámahendri. Lat. 16° 57', long. 80° 35'.

MULKI.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated on the coast fifteen miles north of Mangalore, in lat. 13° 5' 15", long. 74° 49' 35".

MULL.—River in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; a branch on the left or eastern side of the Sata, a branch of the Indus. Though once a large stream, it has now become a shallow rivulet, discharging a scanty body of water through the Mull mouth, in lat. 23° 55', long. 67° 44'.

MULLAMA KONDA.—See HORSLEY KONDA.

MULLUK HARHUR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Allahábád to Lucknow, and six miles north-west of the former. Lat. 25° 32', long. 81° 43'.

MULLUSOGE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 423.

MULMULA.—Town in Nepál State; situated 153 miles west of Khatmandu, and eighty-two miles north-west by north of Gorakhpur. Lat. 27° 46', long. 82° 50'.

MULTAI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Betúl district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-eight miles east of Bednúr, in lat. 21° 46' 26", long. 78° 18' 5". Pop. (1181), 3423. A large tank, ornamented with several temples, is revered by Hindus as the source of the river Taptí. Area of tahsíl, 961 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 93,168.

MULTAN.—Division of the Punjab; containing four districts, Múltán, Montgomery, Jhang, and Muzaffargarh. Between lat. 29° 1'—32° 4', and long. 70° 33'—74° 10' 30". Area, 20,295 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,712,394.

MULTAN.—District in the Múltán division, Punjab; between lat. 29° 22'—30° 45', and long. 71° 4'—72° 54' 30". Its area is 5880 sq.

miles. Pop. (1881), 551,964. The Múltán district is bounded on the south by the river Sutlej; on the north-west by the Chenáb; on the north by the Rávi and Jhang district; and on the east by Montgomery district. The district includes the triangle at the apex of the Bári Doáb, with a part of the Rechna Doáb; and it is watered by the Sutlej and Chenáb rivers, and in a small part by the Rávi. Its chief towns are Múltán (the capital), Shujábád, and Kahrur. The district is traversed by a branch of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and by the Indus Valley State Railway. There are also a large number of good roads. It is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and usual staff.

MULTAN.—City and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Múltán district, Punjab, and the capital of the district and division; situated four miles from the left bank of the Chenáb, in lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 68,674. The Church Missionary Society maintains a station at Multán, which is also a centre of trade. Area of tahsíl, 949 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 170,610.

MULTAN.—Cantonment, adjacent to Múltán City, in Múltán district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 11' 15''$, long. $71^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1868), 10,780.

MULTAN.—Town in Dhar State, situate thirty-five miles north from Dhar, and ninety-nine miles south by east from Nímach. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $85^{\circ} 14'$.

MULUGI.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated fifty miles south by east of Dhárwár. Lat. $14^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$.

MULUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 312.

MULWAGLE.—See MULBÁGAL.

MUN.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 290 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 4630.

MUNAGAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; twenty-nine miles west-north-west of Haidarábád, and 148 miles east from Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

MUNAGALA.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated sixty-six miles north-west of Gantúr. Lat. $17^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.

MUNAK.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; situated on the route from Delhi to Firozpur, 140 miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west of Calcutta, *via* Delhi, 1027 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 57'$.

MUNARA.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated sixty miles south-east by south of Karáchi. Lat. $24^{\circ} 11'$, long. $67^{\circ} 40'$.

MUNCHUR.—See MANCHHAR.

MUNDAGAON.—Town in Káláhandi State, Central Provinces; situated 140 miles south-west by south of Sambalpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$, long. $82^{\circ} 40'$.

MUNDAGUR.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay; situated sixty-one miles north-east of Honáwar. Lat. $14^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 8'$.

MUNDAL.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; situated twenty-one miles east of Kaira. Lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. $73^{\circ} 1'$.

MUNDAR.—Cave in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the southern declivity of the Barendá Pass, from the crest of which it is distant two miles. Elevation above the sea, 12,807 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

MUNDARGI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Dhárwár district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 3826. Lat. $15^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 57'$. Area of subdivision, 217 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,279.

MUNDAUR.—See MANDÁWAR.

MUNDEJ.—Town in Jáipur State, Madras; situated thirty-four miles east-north-east of Jáipur, and 109 miles north by west from Vizagapatam. Lat. $19^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 55'$.

MUNDESI.—See MANDISI.

MUNDESOR.—See MANDESAR.

MUNDHA.—Tháná in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 46,288.

MUNDHAKHERA.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2797.

MUNDHRI.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2314.

MUNDI.—See MANDI.

MUNDI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated nine miles west of the Suktha river, and eighty-eight miles west by north of Betúl. Lat. $22^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 39'$.

MUNDIA.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2489.

MUNDKA.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; situated on the route from Delhi to Háni, and twelve miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

MUNDLA.—See MANDLA.

MUNDLAISIR.—See MANDLESAR.

MUNDLANA.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5469.

MUNDLAPAD.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated sixty miles north of Cuddapah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

MUNDOR.—See MANDOR.

MUNDOTE.—See MANDOT.

MUNDRA.—Town and seaport in Cutch State, Bombay; situated on the Gulf of Cutch, in lat. $22^{\circ} 48' 40''$, long. $69^{\circ} 52' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 8900.

MUNDRI.—Town in Rutlám State, Central India Agency, situated four miles from the right bank of the Mahi river, and six miles south-south-east of Rutlám. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$.

MUNDROTTU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 37.

MUNDUL.—See MANDAL.

MUNDWA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasirábád to Nágár, and eleven miles south-east of the latter town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $73^{\circ} 55'$.

MUNDYPOLLUM.—Town in Travancore State; situated twenty-nine miles north-east from Quilon, and sixty-four miles north-west by west from Tinnevelli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

MUNGAPAKAM (MUNGAPAKA).—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 38'$, long. $83^{\circ} 3' 30''$.

MUNGDU.—Town in Akyab district, British Burma; situated sixty-one miles west of Mro-houng. Lat. $20^{\circ} 46'$, long. $92^{\circ} 30'$.

MUNGELI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated thirty-six miles west of Biláspur, in lat. $22^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1881), 4757. Area of tahsíl, 1613 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 322,117.

MUNGHOM.—Town in Upper Burma; situated 117 miles east of Manipur, and 199 miles north of Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $95^{\circ} 52'$.

MUNGI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Godávári river, and forty-one miles south-west of Jálná. Lat. $19^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.

MUNGIR.—See MONGHYR.

MUNGRA BADSHAHPUR.—Tháná in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 51,444.

MUNGROL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated sixty-three miles south by west from Ellichpur, and 104 miles east-north-east of Jálná. Lat. $20^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$.

MUNIA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, nine miles below the city of Allahábád by the river, 799 above Calcutta by the same way. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. 82° .

MUNIA.—Village in Dholpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Agra to Gwalior, twenty-five miles south of former, forty-four north of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

MUNIR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1872), 5285.

MUNJ.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situated fourteen miles north-east of Etáwah, in lat. $26^{\circ} 53' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 12' 1'$. Famous for its ruins. Pop. (1872), 684.

MUNJPUR.—Town in Baroda State; situated 109 miles north-east by north of Rájkot, and fifty-one miles south-west by south of Dísá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 35'$, long. $71^{\circ} 43'$.

MUNKA.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 675 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 46,993.

MUNNIPORE.—See MANIPUR.

MUNSHIGANJ.—Subdivision of Dacca district, Bengal. Area, 401 square miles. Pop. (1881), 519,447.

MUN-TSA-LI.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 18 sq. miles. Pop. (1876–77), 1935.

MUNYERU.—River of Haidarábád State and Krishna district, Madras; falls into the Krishna.

MURA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-nine miles west-north-west of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $83^{\circ} 38'$.

MURAD.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated forty-three miles south by east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 2'$.

MURADABAD.—See MORADÁBÁD.

MURADABAD.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated forty-six miles from Belá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1869), 4901.

MURAD-I-MANZIL.—Town in Ajmere district, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasrábád to Búndi, forty-three miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

MURADNAGAR.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated eighteen miles south-west of Meerut. Pop. (1881), 4500. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 41,313.

MURADNAGAR.—Tháná in Tipperah district, Bengal. Area, 225 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 152,322.

MURALIDHAR-KA-SARAI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Etáwah, and twenty-four miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.

MURAMGAON.—Chiefship in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 149 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1382.

MURAMKHULEL.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated forty-six miles north of Manipur, and 132 miles east by north of Jáintiápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $94^{\circ} 6'$.

MURAMKHURAO.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated thirty-four miles north of Manipur, and 128 miles east by north of Jáintiápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $94^{\circ} 6'$.

MURANG.—Town in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, near the confluence of the Tidang. Elevation above the sea, 8500 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

MURANG.—Town in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, and ninety-three miles north by east from Dehra. Lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

MURAOON.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to the town of Fatehpur, and eleven miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. 81° .

MURARAI.—Village in Murshidábád district, Bengal; a station of the East Indian Railway, situated 155 miles from Calcutta, in lat. $24^{\circ} 27' 15''$, long. $87^{\circ} 54'$.

MURASSAPUR.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated four miles from Mánikpur. Pop. (1869), 5427. A fair is held annually, at which upwards of 30,000 persons are present.

MURATGANJ.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, and twenty-three miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $81^{\circ} 37'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 35,871.

MURBAD.—Subdivision of Thána district, Bombay. Area, 351 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,934.

MURBAR.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated forty-six miles east-north-east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

MURDARA.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2142.

MURDESWAR.—Town and sea-port in North Kánara district, Bombay; situated thirteen miles south of Honáwár, in lat. $14^{\circ} 6'$, long. $74^{\circ} 36'$.

MUREAHOO.—See **MARIAHU**.

MURGAYA.—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bánda to Kálpi, eleven miles south of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

MURGOD.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated twenty-seven miles east of Belgaum, in lat. $15^{\circ} 53' 35''$, long. $74^{\circ} 58' 10''$. Pop. (1872), 7181. A fair is held annually, attended by upwards of 3000 persons.

MURGUR.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; situated twenty-two miles south of Kolhápúr, and forty-three miles north-west by north of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$.

MURHAR.—River of Hazáribágh, Gayá and Patná districts, Bengal; rising in lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $84^{\circ} 26'$, and, flowing in a northerly direction for twenty-two miles through Hazáribágh, seventy-nine miles through Gayá, and thirty miles through Patná, falls into the Ganges a few miles below the town of Patná, on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $85^{\circ} 23'$.

MURIGURAM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Godávári river, and 154 miles east-north-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 14'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

MURILA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasírábád to Bíkner, and fifty-one miles north-west of the former. It contains about thirty houses, supplied with water from two tanks. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $74^{\circ} 14'$.

MURIOU.—See MARIÁO.

MURJAPETT.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of the Waingangá river, and ninety-one miles south-east of Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

MURLI.—Town in Nepál State; situated fifty-three miles south-south-west of Khatmandu, and twenty-six miles north-east by east of Bettiá. Lat. 27° , long. $84^{\circ} 56'$.

MURLIGANJ.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; situated twelve miles east of Madahpura, on the Dáús channel of the Kúsi. Pop. (1872), 1287.

MURPILLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated seventy-three miles north from Haidarábád, and 208 miles south-south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 24'$, long. $88^{\circ} 40'$.

MURRAI.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, and twenty-five miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

MURRAI MAKAM.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Sehván to Karáchi, and seventy-five miles south of the former place. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $67^{\circ} 55'$.

MURREE HILLS.—Hills in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; on one of the ridges of which is situated the hill-station of Murree; between lat. $33^{\circ} 53' 30''$ — $33^{\circ} 54' 30''$, and long. $73^{\circ} 25' 15''$ — $73^{\circ} 26' 30''$.

MURREE.—Hill-station (in tahsíl of same name) in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; situated on a ridge of the Murree Hills, between the rivers Indus and Jhelum. Elevation of the station above the sea, 7507 feet. Pop. (1881), 2489. Lat. $33^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 26' 30''$. Area of tahsíl, 210 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 39,198.

MURRIVAMLA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated 131 miles north-north-east of Cuddapah. Lat. $16^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

MURSAN.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-four miles south-west of Alígarh, in lat. $27^{\circ} 34' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1881), 4708. Pop. of pargana (1881), 40,367. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 44,683.

MURSHIDABAD (MAKSUDABAD, MUXADABAD).—District in the Presidency division, Bengal; between lat. $23^{\circ} 43' 15''$ — $24^{\circ} 52'$, and long. $87^{\circ} 43'$ — $88^{\circ} 47'$. It is bounded on the north and east by the Ganges or Padmá, separating it from Máldah and Rájsháhi districts; on the south by Nadiyá and Bardwán districts; and on the west by Bírbbhúm and the Santál Parganas districts. Its area is 2144 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,226,790. It lies at the head of the delta of the Ganges; and is watered by the Bhágirathi and Jalangi, and many other deltaic offshoots. The chief towns are Murshidábád City, Barhampur (the capital), and Kándi. The district, which is traversed by the East Indian Railway and the Bengal State Railway, is administered by a Collector and Staff.

MURSHIDABAD.—Subdivision of Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 997 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 551,745.

MURSHIDABAD.—See LÁLBÁGH.

MURSHIDABAD (MAKSUDABAD).—City in Murshidábád district, Bengal; situated on the Bhágirathi, in lat. $24^{\circ} 11' 5''$, long. $88^{\circ} 18' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 39,231. It contains a handsome palace of the Nawáb Názim, as well as an Imámbára, Nizámat College, and other fine buildings. About two miles distant is the Motíjhíl or "Pearl Lake," a beautiful sheet of water. In former days it was the seat of Government under the Nawábs of Bengal.

MURSUNGONG.—Town in Bhután State; situated fifty-seven miles north by east of Darrang, and seventy-four miles north-west by west of Bishnáth. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $92^{\circ} 11'$.

MURTAZAPUR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Amráoti district, Berar; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1867), 3897. There is a station here of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Area of taluk, 610 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 110,573.

MURUMGAON.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated 110 miles south-east by east of Nágpur, and 200 miles south by east of Jabalpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$.

MURUSAY.—River of Akyab district, British Burma; rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $92^{\circ} 40'$, and, flowing in a south-westerly direction for thirty-five miles, falls into an arm of the sea, near Tek-Naf Point, in lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$, long. $92^{\circ} 23'$.

MURWARA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the Katná river, fifty-seven miles north-east of Jabalpur, in lat. $23^{\circ} 51'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$. Pop. (1881), 8612. Area of tahsíl, 1176 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 157,716.

MUSAFIRKHANA.—See MUZAFFARKHANA.

MUSA KHEL.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated forty-one miles west from the right bank of the Indus, 129 miles south-west by south of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 25'$, long. $70^{\circ} 35'$.

MUSANAGAR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Kálpi to Partabgarh, and sixteen miles east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 1968. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 25,199.

MUSIRI.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras; situated twenty-five miles from Trichinopoli, in lat. $10^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28' 56''$. Pop. (1871), 4018.

MUSIWALLA.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district; situated ten miles from the left bank of the Indus, 123 miles south by west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 16'$, long. $71^{\circ} 22'$.

MUSKARA.—Tháná in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,966.

MUSLA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated twenty-four miles south-east from Indore, and 107 miles west by south from Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 27'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

MUSLIMUDDU.—Town in Karnúl district, Madras; situated twenty-eight miles east-north-east of Karnúl. Lat. $15^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

MUSOOREE (MASURI).—Hill-station in Dehra Dún district,

N.W.P.; situated on a hill of the Himálayas, 7433 feet above the sea, in lat. $30^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 6' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 3106. Forms one station with Landaur. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 9688.

MUSTAFABAD.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$. Area of tahsíl, 321 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 162,201.

MUSTAFABAD.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated nineteen miles from Faizábád. Pop. (1869), 2585.

MUSTAFABAD.—Village in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated on the route from Allahábád to Lucknow, fifty-two miles north-west of the former, seventy-six south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $81^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1869), 2473.

MUSTAFABAD.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Ludhiána, and thirty-three miles north-west of the former place; distant north-west from Calcutta, 996 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1868), 3775.

MUSWA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated forty-eight miles north-east by east of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 7'$.

MUTA RIVER.—See *MULÁ-MUTÁ*.

MUTAUUR.—Pargana in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 26,784.

MUTAUURKHAS.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehpur to Bánda, fourteen miles south-west by west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$.

MUT-HTI.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Area, 12 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2281.

MUT-KYWON.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 3315.

MUTLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 86.

MUT-TA-MA.—Revenue circle on the right bank of the Salwín river, in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 4755.

MUTTARAMUDI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 395.

MUTTRA (MATHURA).—District in the Agra division, N.W.P.; between lat. $27^{\circ} 14' 30''$ — $27^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 19' 30''$ — $78^{\circ} 33'$. Its area is 1453 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 671,690. The Muttra district is bounded on the north by Alígarh and Gurgáon districts; on the west by Bhartpur State; on the south by Agra district; and on the east by Máinpuri, Etah, and Alígarh districts. It lies on both sides of the river Jumna, and is watered by that river and by the Ganges canal. It is sacred as the scene of Krishna's youth. The chief towns are Muttra (the capital), Brindában, Shergarh, and Mahában. The district, which is traversed by the East Indian Railway, is administered by a Collector and Staff.

MUTTRA (MATHURA).—City and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Muttra district, N.W.P., and the capital of that district; situated on the Jumna, thirty miles from Agra, in lat. $27^{\circ} 30' 13''$, long. $77^{\circ} 43' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 47,483, exclusive of the Cantonment, which numbers (1881) 2708. Muttra (or Mathurá) is one of the most sacred cities in India. It is connected with the East Indian Railway by a branch line from Háthras. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 220,307. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 66,484.

MUTUPETTA.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated sixty-six miles south-east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

MUTWAL (RAIMATLA).—See **MATLA**.

MUVATTEKLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 209.

MUWANA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 7205. Area of tahsil, 431 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 145,496.

MUYANLAKHULEL.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated thirty-one miles north-west by north of Manipur, and 111 miles east by north of Jáintiápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $93^{\circ} 50'$.

MUZAFFARABAD.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Dehra, fifteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 54,275. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 32,034.

MUZAFFARÁBAD.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated at the junction of the Jhelum and the Kishenganga, near the frontier of Hazára district, in lat. $34^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 22'$.

MUZAFFARGARH.—District in the Múltán division, Punjab; between lat. $29^{\circ} 1'$ — $30^{\circ} 46' 45''$, and long. $70^{\circ} 33'$ — $71^{\circ} 49'$. Its area is 3139 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 338,605. Muzaffargarh forms the south-western district of the Múltán Division. The Muzaffargarh district is bounded on the north by Derá Ismáil Khán and Jhang districts; on the west by the Indus; and on the east and south-east by the Chenáb. It forms the inmost triangle of the Sind Ságar Doáb; and is watered by the Indus and the Chenáb. The chief towns are Kot Adu and Muzaffargarh (the capital). The district, which is but poorly supplied with roads, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and staff.

MUZAFFARGARH.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab; the capital of the district; situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 4' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1881), 2720. Area of tahsil, 925 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 146,885.

MUZAFFARKHANA.—Tahsil in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Bounded north by Rám Sanéhi Ghát and Bikápur tahsils, east by Sultánpur, south by Ráipur, and west by Salon and Mahárájganj. Area, 394 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 221,229. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 149,453.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.—District in the Meerut division, N.W.P.; between lat. $29^{\circ} 11' 30''$ — $29^{\circ} 45' 15''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 3' 45''$ — $78^{\circ} 10' 45''$. Its area is 1656 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 758,444. The Muzaffarnagar district is bounded on the north by Saháranpur district; on the west by the river Jumna; on the south by Meerut district; and on the east by the Ganges. It comprises the northern portion of the Doáb; and is watered by the Ganges, the Jumna, the Hindan, the Káli Nadi, and also by the Ganges Canal and the Jumna Canal. It contains many populous towns; of which the chief are Kairána, Khandla, and Muzaffarnagar (the capital). The district is traversed by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

MUZAFFARNAGAR.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; the capital of the district; situated on the road from Meerut to Landaur, in lat. $29^{\circ} 28' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$. Station on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. Pop. (1881), 15,080. Area of tahsil, 457 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 202,707. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 61,185.

MUZAFFARPUR.—District in the Patná division, Bengal; between lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$ — $26^{\circ} 51' 30''$, and long. $84^{\circ} 55' 30''$ — $85^{\circ} 58'$. Its area is 3003 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,582,060. The Muzaffarpur district (formerly the western half of the Tírhút district) is bounded on the north by Nepál State; on the east by Darbhanga district; on the south by Patná district; and on the west by Sáran and Champáran districts. The chief rivers are the Ganges, the Gandak, the Little Gandak, and the Bághmati. The chief towns are Muzaffarpur (the capital), Hájípur (at confluence of the Ganges and Gandak), Lálganj, and Sitámarhi.

MUZAFFARPUR.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; capital of the district, situated on the right bank of the Little Gandak river, in lat. $26^{\circ} 7' 23''$, long. $85^{\circ} 26' 52''$. Pop. (1881), 42,460. Area of subdivision, 1218 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,019,635. Also tháná. Area, 572 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 543,338.

MUZANG.—Part of Lahore city, Punjab. Pop. (1868), 8321.

MYADOUNG-MYO.—Town in Upper Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, and 133 miles north from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 49'$, long. $96^{\circ} 8'$.

MYAING-GA-LE.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2553.

MYAING-GYI.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 3374.

MYAN-OUNG.—Township in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 40,972.

MYAN-OUNG.—Town in Henzada district, British Burma; situated on the Irawadi, in lat. $18^{\circ} 16' 50''$, long. $95^{\circ} 22' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 5416.

MYAN-OUNG-MYOMA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 6340.

MYA-PA-DAING.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 3705.

MYA-WA-DI.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2090.

MYA-WI-DI.—Part of Kámá township, in Thayet district, British Burma.

MYE-BUN.—Township in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 19,607.

MYE-DAI.—Township in Thayet district, British Burma. Between lat. $18^{\circ} 50' 3''$ — $19^{\circ} 29' 3''$, and long. $95^{\circ} 13' 30''$ — $95^{\circ} 55'$. Area, 921 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 60,700.

MYE-DAI-MYO-MA.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Irawadi. Pop. (1876), 7802.

MYENG-HUT.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 5738.

MYENG-WA-TOUNG.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 4221.

MYE-NI-GUN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2567.

MYE-NU.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 81 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 7932.

MYHIR.—See **MÁIHAR.**

MYIT-MA-KHA.—River in Prome and Henzada districts, British Burma; flows into the Hlaing.

MYIT-TA-RA.—River of Bassein district, British Burma; flows into the Bassein river.

MYIT-TA-RA.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 160 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 2301.

MYLAPUR (MAILAPUR, SAINT THOME).—Part of Madras city.

MYL-LIEM.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 12,266.

MYMENSING.—See **MAIMANSINGH.**

MYNPURI.—See **MÁINPURI.**

MYO-DWENG.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-7), 6244.

MYO-HLA.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2346.

MYO-HLA.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 83 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 3162.

MYO-HOUNG.—See **MRO-HOUNG.**

MYO-THIT.—See **MRO-THIT.**

MYOUK-BHET-MYO.—Township in Sandoway district, British Burma. Area, 1454 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 19,520.

MYOUNG-GYI.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 2353.

MYOUNG-MYA.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 163 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-7), 6534.

MYOUNG-MYA.—Township in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 931 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-7), 34,914.

MYOUNG-MYA.—Town (in township of the same name) in Bassein district, British Burma; situated on a creek of the same name, in lat. $16^{\circ} 35'$, long. $94^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1877), 1715.

MYOUNG-MYA.—Creek in Bassein district, British Burma, leaving the Daga near Ut-hpo, in lat. $17^{\circ} 4'$, long. $95^{\circ} 16'$.

MYOUNG-MYA-HOUNG.—Creek in Bassein district, British Burma.

MYOUNG-TA-NGA.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Area, 220 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 4895.

MYSORE.—State in Southern India, between lat. $11^{\circ} 40'$ — 15° , and long. $74^{\circ} 40'$ — $78^{\circ} 30'$. Mysore State is bounded on the north by Bellary district, Madras; on the east by Salem, North Arcot, Cuddapah, and Bellary districts, Madras; on the south by Malabar and Coimbatore districts, Madras; on the west by Coorg, and by Dhárwár and North Kánara districts, Bombay. Its area is 24,723 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4,186,188. Forming the triangle between the Eastern and Western Gháts before they unite in the Nílgeri Hills, Mysore is mountainous, especially in its western portion, called the Malnád. The eastern portion is called the Maidán, or plains. The Bába Budán range rises to a height of 6317 feet; and many isolated peaks or *drúgs*, such as Nandidrúg, Savandrúg, and Balárayandrúg, attain an elevation of 4000 or 5000 feet. The chief rivers are the Krishna (with its tributaries the Tungabhadra and the Hagari), the Káveri (with the Hemávati and other tributaries), the North Pennar (with the Chitrávati and Papaghni as tributaries), the South Pennar, the Pálár, and the Shárávati (flowing westward, and falling over

the Western Gháts in the famous Gersoppa Falls). The divisions are Nandidrug (containing the Bangalore, Kolár, and Túngkúr districts), Ashtagrám (containing Mysore and Hassan districts), and Nagar (containing Shimoga, Kádur, and Chitaldrug districts). The capital, and seat of the Mahárája's Government, is at Mysore. There is a large British cantonment at Bangalore, which is not under the Mahárája's jurisdiction. A branch of the Madras Railway traverses the State. For many years the country was resumed by the British Government, but eventually in 1881 the State was restored to the Native Dynasty. The Chief is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

MYSORE.—District of the Ashtagrám division, in Mysore State; between lat. $11^{\circ} 6'$ — $12^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 56'$ — $77^{\circ} 24'$. Mysore district is bounded on the north by Túngkúr and Hassan districts, Mysore State; on the east by Coimbatore district, Madras, and Bangalore district, Mysore; on the south by the Nílgi and Malabar districts, Madras; and on the west by Coorg. Its area is about 2980 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 902,566. The Bilgírangan Hills are the chief mountains; the Káveri, the Lakshmantirtha, and the Kabbani are the chief rivers. The principal town is Mysore, the capital both of the district and of the State.

MYSORE.—Capital of Mysore State; situated ten miles south-west of Seringapatam, in lat. $12^{\circ} 18' 24''$, long. $76^{\circ} 41' 48''$. Pop. (1871), 57,815.

MYSORE.—Taluk in Mysore district. Mysore State. Area, 394 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 126,930.

MYTHAULI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Máinpuri, and eleven miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

MYTHIA KHYOUNG.—River of Upper Burma; rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $94^{\circ} 4'$, and flowing in a northerly direction for 170 miles, falls into the Khyendwen river, in lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $94^{\circ} 41'$.

MYTILA.—Town in Upper Burma; situated seventy miles east from the left bank of the Irawadi river, and 104 miles south by west of Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, long. $95^{\circ} 46'$.

MYWA GULA.—Town in Nepál State, situated on the right bank of the Tambur river, and 137 miles east by south from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $87^{\circ} 27'$.

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NAAF.—Arm of the sea, extending in a northerly direction parallel with the coast of Arakan, between the districts of Chittagong, Bengal, and Akyab, British Burma, from the island of Sháhpuri, at its mouth, in lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$, long. $92^{\circ} 30'$, to Elephanta Point.

NAAF.—Township in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 47,456.

NAAF, NORTH.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 7152.

NAAF, SOUTH.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2530.

NABADWIP.—See NADIXÁ.

NABAGANGA.—River of Nadiyá and Jessor districts, Bengal; a deltaic channel of the Ganges, flowing out of the Mátábhángá, and falling into the Madhumati.

NABHA.—State in the Punjab; between lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$ — $30^{\circ} 40'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 50'$ — $76^{\circ} 20'$. Its area is 928 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 261,524. The military force, including police, consists of twelve field and ten other guns, fifty artillerymen, 560 cavalry, and 1250 infantry. The salute of the State is eleven guns, but the present ruler (1881) has been granted thirteen guns as a personal distinction. The capital of the same name has a pop. (1881) of 17,116.

NABIGANJ.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-four miles east of Máinpuri, in lat. $27^{\circ} 11' 50''$, long. $79^{\circ} 25' 25''$. Pop. (1872), 1257.

NABIGANJ.—Village in Sylhet district, Assam; situated on the Barák river.

NABINAGAR.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; three miles north-west of Láharpur town. Pop. (1869), 2649.

NABINAGAR.—Tháná in Tipperah district, Bengal. Area, 233 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 175,971.

NABINAGAR.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal. Distant south-west of Gayá, fifty-five miles; Benares, south-east, eighty-five. Lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$, long. $84^{\circ} 10'$. Also tháná. Area, 338 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 98,046.

NABIPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Kálpi, and twenty-two miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

NABISAR.—Town and municipality in Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $69^{\circ} 41'$, twenty miles south of Umarmkot. Pop. (1872), 1514.

NABKHIRA.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and forty-seven miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

NABOGBANJ.—See NAWÁGBANJ.

NABOG NAI.—Pass in Kashmír State, Punjab; over the mountain-range bounding Kashmír on the east, in lat. $33^{\circ} 43'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$. The height of the pass is 12,000 feet.

NABPUR.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal.

NACHANGAON.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-four miles from Wardhá, in lat. $20^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1881), 3615.

NACHIARKOVIL (SRIVILLIPUTUR).—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated in lat. $9^{\circ} 30' 25''$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1871), 14,136.

NACHINOLA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 982.

NACHNA.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated in the desert, sixty-five miles north-east of Jáisalmír. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $71^{\circ} 45'$.

NACHTIGAON.—Town in Sylhet district, Assam; situated thirty-six miles west-south-west of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $91^{\circ} 20'$.

NADAMIYI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Káli Nadi (East), thirty-four miles north-west of the town of Máinpuri. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

NADANGHAT.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal.

NADAUN.—Town in Kángra district, Punjab; situated on the Beas, twenty miles south-east of Kángra, in lat. $31^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1868), 1855.

NADBA.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated twenty-one miles south-east of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $87^{\circ} 44'$.

NADIAD.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Kaira district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 28,304. Area of subdivision, 224 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 162,256.

NADIKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 361.

NADIYA (NUDDEA).—District in the Presidency division, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 52' 33''$ — $24^{\circ} 11'$, and long. $88^{\circ} 11'$ — $89^{\circ} 24' 41''$. Its area is 3404 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,017,847. The Nadiyá district is bounded on the north by Murshidábád and Rájsháhí districts; on the east by Pabná and Jessor districts; on the south by the Twenty-four Parganas district; and on the west by Bírghúm, Bardwán, Húglí, and Murshidábád districts. Its northern boundary-line is the Padmá, or main channel of the Ganges, from which flow the great deltaic off-shoots known as “the Nadiyá rivers.” These are the Bhágirathi, on the western boundary; the Jalangí, which joins the Bhágirathi at Nadiyá, the united stream being from that point called the Húglí; and the Mátábhángá. The Bhairab is a branch of the Jalangí; the Pangási, the Kumár, the Kabadak, the Churni, and the Ichámati, are all branches of the Mátábhángá. There are no less than sixty-one towns in the district with a population exceeding 2000; of these, seven are municipalities, each containing more than 5000 inhabitants. The chief towns are Krishnagar (or Kishnaghur), the capital, on the Jalangí; Sántipur, Kushtíá, Ránághát, Nadiyá, Míhrpur, Kumárháli. The famous battle-field of Plassey was in this district, but the floods have washed away the scene where this memorable engagement (1757) took place. The Eastern Bengal Railway traverses the district, which has also several good fair weather roads.

NADIYA.—Subdivision of Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 701 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 374,973.

NADIYA (NABADWIP).—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; a municipality, and anciently the capital of the district, and of all Bengal; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 24' 55''$, long. $88^{\circ} 25' 3''$, at the confluence of the Jalangí and the Bhágirathi. Pop. (1872), 8863. It is also noted for its “tols” or Sanskrit schools, and is famous for its sanctity and learning. A festival is held here annually.

NADIYAGAON.—Village in Datia State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Gwalior to Kálpi, fifty-three miles west of the latter; on the river Pahaj, in lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

NADOL.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; famous for its architectural remains.

NAGA HAUT (NAGA HAL).—Town in Síbságár district, Assam; situated thirty-six miles east by north of Síbságár. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $95^{\circ} 13'$.

NAGA HILLS.—District in Assam; between lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$ — $26^{\circ} 32'$, and long. 93° — $94^{\circ} 13'$. The district lies between Nowgong district and Manipur State; and consists largely of unexplored mountain and jungle. The area is 6400 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,380. The chief mountains

are the Rengma and the Barel ranges; the chief rivers, the Dayang, Dháneswari, and Jamuná. The most important tribes are the Nágás, Kukís, and Míkírs. The only large villages are Sámaguting (the capital), and Dimápur. It was formed into a separate district under a Deputy Commissioner in 1867. The tribes are very unruly, and scarce a year elapses without a forage or outrage of some sort, in many cases necessitating the intervention of the British Government.

NAGAL.—Pargana in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 58,029. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 45,750.

NAGAL.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated near the eastern (or Garhwál) boundary of the Dún. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

NAGALAPUR.—Hills in Chengalpat district, Madras; between lat. $13^{\circ} 24'$ — $13^{\circ} 27' 40''$, and long. $79^{\circ} 49'$ — $79^{\circ} 51' 50''$. Height, about 1800 feet.

NAGAMANGALA.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Hassan district, Mysore State. Distant from Seringapatam, north, twenty-eight miles; Bangalore, west, fifty-eight. Lat. $12^{\circ} 49' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 47' 40''$. Area of taluk, 313 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 74,762.

NAGANAINPOL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the river Godávári, and 159 miles north-east from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 55'$.

NAGANUR.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay; situated seventeen miles north-east of Sunda. Lat. $14^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$.

NAGAPATNAM.—See NEGAPATAM.

NAGAR (RAJNAGAR).—Town in Bír bhúm district, Bengal; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 56' 50''$, long. $87^{\circ} 21' 45''$. Anciently an important fortified place, but now almost deserted.

NAGAR.—River of Dinájpur and Purniah districts, Bengal. It receives the Pátki and Kulib as tributaries; and falls into the Mahánandá, in lat. $25^{\circ} 29' 45''$, long. $88^{\circ} 7'$.

NAGAR.—River of Bogra and Rájsháhi districts, Bengal; falls into the Gur after a course of about twenty miles.

NAGAR.—See BEDNUR.

NAGAR.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated near the Salt Range, in lat. $33^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 5'$.

NAGAR.—Hills in Jabalpur and Mandla districts, Central Provinces.

NAGAR.—Town in Kángra district, Punjab; situated 116 miles north-east of Ludhiána. Lat. $32^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

NAGAR (NAGORE).—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated at the mouth of the Vettár, just north of Negapatam, and adjacent to it. Lat. $10^{\circ} 49' 26''$, long. $79^{\circ} 53' 24''$. It was ceded to the English by the Dutch in 1781. A Muslim festival is held here annually.

NAGAR (NAGYR).—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated north-west of Baltistán and south of Pamir. Lat. $35^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 22'$.

NAGAR.—Town in Dholpur State, Rájputáná; situated eleven miles south-west of Dholpur, and forty-six miles south-south-west of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

NAGARA.—Town in Ratlam State, Central India Agency; situated nine miles north-east by east from Ratlam, and 165 miles east by north from Ahmedábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 8'$.

NAGARANAU.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated thirty miles south of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

NAGARBARA.—Town in Kámrup district, Assam; situated forty-four miles west of Gauháti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $91^{\circ} 2'$.

NAGARBASTI.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated twenty miles south of Darbhanga, on the Little Gandak, in lat. $25^{\circ} 52' 15''$, long. $85^{\circ} 51' 30''$; twenty miles south of the town of Darbhanga. Also tháná. Area, 195 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 169,946.

NAGARDA.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, twenty-five miles north-west of Mírzápur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 23'$.

NAGARDHAN.—See **NANDARTHAN**.

NAGARI.—Hills in North Arcot district, Madras.

NAGARI.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated at the foot of Nágari Nose, thirty-three miles north-north-east of Arcot. Lat. $13^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

NAGARI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of the Waingangá river, and eighty-two miles south-east of Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 19'$, long. 80° .

NAGARIA.—Town in Farrukhábad district, N.W.P.; situated near the right bank of the Ganges, and eighteen miles north-west of the city of Farrukhábad. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

NAGARI NOSE.—One of the summits of the Nágari Hills, in North Arcot district, Madras; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 22' 53''$, long. $79^{\circ} 39' 22''$. Height, 2824 feet. At the foot of the hill is the village of Nágari (pop. in 1871, 2400) with a railway station.

NAGAR KARNUL.—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 5573 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 547,694.

NAGAR KHAS.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Chanda Tál lake, in lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$.

NAGARKOIL.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; adjacent to the town of Kotár, in lat. $8^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28' 41''$. Pop. (1876), 6941. The London Mission Society has an agency in this town.

NAGAR KOT.—See **KÁNGRA**.

NAGARNAUR.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; situated ten miles east from Jagdalpur, and twenty-six miles south-east by east of Jáipur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 13'$, long. $82^{\circ} 7'$.

NAGAR PARKAR.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Thar and Párkar district, Sind; situated 120 miles south of Umarnkot, in lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$, long. $70^{\circ} 47' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 2355. Pop. of taluk (1872), 33,259.

NAGARUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 25.

NAGAULA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Moradábád, and seven miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

NAGAUR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated seventy-five miles north-east of Jodhpur, and eighty-four miles north-west of Nasír-ábád, in lat. $27^{\circ} 11' 15''$, long. $73^{\circ} 46' 15''$. A superior breed of cattle is reared in the neighbourhood.

NAGAVALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

NAGAVALI.—See **LANGÚLIYA**.

NAGAVARA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 25.

NAGAVARAM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; thirty-five miles north-west by west of Rájámahendri; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 13' 40''$, long. $81^{\circ} 22' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 6271.

NAGBHIR.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated fifty-four miles south-east of the city of Nágpur, and 100 miles south of Seoni. Lat. $20^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

NAGDIRGRAM.—Village at the junction of the Rukhmini river with the Sonái, in Cáchár district, Assam; situated ten miles south of Silchár.

NAGESHWARI.—Tháná in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 320 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 177,229.

NAGGAR.—Town in the plain of Bannu, westward of the Indus, and at the foot of the Salt range of mountains. Lat. $33^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 5'$.

NAGGERY.—See NÁGARI NOSE.

NAGHBIR.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3829.

NAGHIR.—See NAGBHÍR.

NAGINA.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated forty-eight miles north-west of Moradábád, in lat. $29^{\circ} 27' 5''$, long. $78^{\circ} 28' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 20,503. Celebrated for its ebony carvings, glass-ware, ropes, and matchlocks. Area of tahsil, 474 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 70,075. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 71,569.

NAGINA.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Ulwar, by Firozpur, to Delhi, and sixty-five miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

NAGKANDA.—Pass in Kumharsain State, Punjab; situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$. Height, 9016 feet.

NAGLA.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Belhari to Nagina, and twenty-eight miles west of the former. Lat. $18^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

NAGLA.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Karnál to Meerut, and seven miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

NAGLIA.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated four miles east of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $28^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

NAGMUNGLUM.—See NÁGAMANGALA.

NAGNI.—Small fort in Balsan State, Punjab; elevation above the sea, 8808 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

NAGOA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3659.

NAGODE (NAGUDH, UCHAHARA).—State in the Central India Agency; situated in Bághelkhand, and bounded on the north and east by Suháwal and Rewah States, on the south-east by Maihar, and on the west by Panna. Its area is about 450 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,629. Its chief town is Nagode. The Jabalpur extension of the East Indian Railway passes through the State. The Rájá, who is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, maintains a force of 2 guns and 116 infantry and police.

NAGODE.—Capital of Nagode State, Central India Agency; situated on the route by Rewah from Ságár to Allahábád, on the banks of the

Amran (a tributary of the Tons), in lat. $24^{\circ} 33' 45''$ long. $80^{\circ} 37' 55''$, 110 miles north-west of Jabalpur. Elevation above the sea, 1099 feet.

NAGOR.—Village in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Partabgarh, thirty miles south-east of the former, close to the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $80^{\circ} 38'$.

NAGOR.—See NAGAUR.

NAGORE.—See NÁGAR.

NAGORXEM.—Village in Carracona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2760.

NAGOTHNA.—Town in Kolába district, Bombay; situated on the river Amba, twenty miles above its mouth, in lat. $18^{\circ} 32' 33''$, long. $73^{\circ} 10' 55''$, forty miles south-west from Bombay.

NAGOUND.—See NAGODE.

NAGOUR.—See NAGAUR.

NAGOVEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 217.

NAGPORE.—See NAGPUR.

NAGPORE CHOTA.—See CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR.

NAGPUR.—Division of the Central Provinces; containing the six districts, Nágpur, Bhandára, Chánda, Wardhá, Bálághát, and the Upper Godávari. Area, 24,040 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,758,056.

NAGPUR.—District in Nágpur division, Central Provinces; between lat. $20^{\circ} 36'$ — $21^{\circ} 43'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 17'$ — $79^{\circ} 42'$. Bounded on the north by Chhindwára and Seoni; on the east by Bhandára; and on the south and west by Wardhá. Its area is 3786 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 697,356. The mountains are the Sápura range, with three other ranges as spurs; the chief heights being Kharki Hill (2000 feet), Pilkapár (1899 feet), and Sitápahár (1433 feet). The chief rivers are the Wárdhá (with its tributaries the Jam and the Madár), and the Kanhán, an affluent of the Wáingangá (with its tributaries, the Pench, the Kolár, and others). There are many important towns in this district, of which the chief are Nágpur (the capital), Kámthi (the cantonment of Nágpur), and Umrer. The district, which lapsed to the British Government on the death of the Rájá in 1853 without heirs, was merged into the Central Provinces in 1861, and is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner. It is traversed by a branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

NAGPUR.—City in Nágpur district, and capital of the Central Provinces, of the Nágpur division, and of the Nágpur district. It is situated on the little river Nág, in lat. $21^{\circ} 9' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 7'$. Its population is (1881), 98,299. Close to the city stands the fine hill of Sitábaldi, with the European quarter adjacent, and the railway-station. There are some fine Hindu (Marhattá) temples, and several large tanks and public gardens. A garrison of English troops is located in this town, which is noted for its fabrics. There is also a tahsíl of the same name. Area, 852 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 368,479.

NAGPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora to Kunáwár, fifty-six miles north-west by north of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 42,300.

NAGRA.—Tháná in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 89,499.

NAGRA.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Azamgarh to Chaprá, forty-five miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $83^{\circ} 56'$.

NAGRA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route to Rudrapur from the town of Pilibhít, twenty-eight miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$.

NAGRAM.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), nearly 5000.

NAGROLA.—Village in Chamba State, Punjab; situated on the route from Chamba to Kashmír, by the Banihal Pass. It is situate thirty miles north-west of Chamba, in a rugged country between the upper course of the Rávi and that of the Chenáb. Lat. $32^{\circ} 50'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

NAGULDINNI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated seventy miles north-east of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

NAGULPAD.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eighty-one miles east-south-east from Haidarábád, and seventy-three miles north-west from Gantúr. Lat. 17° , long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

NAGULPILLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty-six miles north from Haidarábád, and 161 miles east by north from Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

NAGURBUSTEE.—See NAGARBASTI.

NAGURSOGA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 143 miles west-north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

NAGWA.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Karnál to Meerut, and fifty-two miles south-east of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Hindan. Lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$.

NAGWAN.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the Budiya, a considerable feeder of the Jumna, and close to the confluence of the streams. Elevation, 4000 feet above the sea. Lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

NAHAL.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Sítápur, and forty-four miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

NAHAN.—See SÍRMÚR.

NAHAN.—Capital of Sirmúr State, Punjab; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Subáthu, fifty-four miles south-east of the latter, at the western extremity of the Kyarda Dún, and in lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$. Its elevation is 3207 feet. Pop. (1881), 5253.

NAHANI.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated twenty-three miles south-west of Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 12'$, long. $84^{\circ} 30'$.

NAHAPARA.—Town in Bírghúm district, Bengal; situated ninety-eight miles north by west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $88^{\circ} 1'$.

NAHAR.—Town in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Rewári to Hánsi, twenty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

NAHAR.—Town in Dujána State, Punjab; situated on the route from Dádri to Rewári, and eighteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1881), 1567.

NAHARA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £2 10s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $1\frac{3}{4}$ sq. miles.

NAHARGARH.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; situated eight

miles north-east from the right bank of the Párbatí, and sixty-six miles east by south from Kotah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 53'$.

NAHARNADI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Balotra to Jodhpur, and twelve miles south-west of the latter. The city, citadel, and palaces of Jodhpur form a striking prospect as seen from this place. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. 73° .

NAHGUL.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and twenty-two miles south of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

NAI.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated sixty-eight miles west-north-west of Bhuj, and ninety-six miles south-east by south of Tatta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $68^{\circ} 42'$.

NAIERAK.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated 124 miles east from Srínagar, and 134 miles north-north-east from Kángra. Lat. $33^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

NAIGAON RIBAHI.—State in the Central India Agency; situated in Bundelkhand, between Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; on the west, north and east, and Chhatarpur State on the south. Its area is 16 sq. miles. Pop. (1875), 3360. There is also a town of the same name. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

NAIHATI.—Town, municipality, and station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 21,533. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53' 50''$, long. $88^{\circ} 27' 40''$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 76,962.

NAIKRAS.—Tribe inhabiting part of the Rewa Kántha territory, Bombay; including portions of the Baria and Chhotá Udáipur States.

NAIKUL.—Town in Bámra State, Central Provinces; situated on the right bank of the Bráhmáni river, and fifty-nine miles east of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$, long. $84^{\circ} 54'$.

NAILA PAIDI.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 106.

NAIMA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus river, and 159 miles north-east by east of Kángra. Lat. $33^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

NAIN.—Village in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated sixty miles south-east of Lucknow. Pop. (1869), 827. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

NAINA KOT.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1452.

NAINI TAL.—Hill-station in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the banks of a lake among the spurs of the Himálayas, in lat. $29^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29' 35''$. Summer retreat of the Government of the N.W.P. Elevation, 6409 feet. Pop. (1881), 6576, exclusive of the cantonment, which numbers 1398.

NAINTWA.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Rupin and Tons rivers; in lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

NAINWA.—Town in Búndi State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 251 miles south-west of former, 256 north of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 5254.

NAIPAR.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; situated thirty-three miles south-east by east of Kaira. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $73^{\circ} 7'$.

NAIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated fifty-eight miles south-south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

NAIRS.—See MALABAR.

NAI SARAI.—Village in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, twenty-eight miles north-east of the former, twenty-five south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, long. $8^{\circ} 42'$.

NAISRI.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; situated forty-six miles south by east from Kolhápúr, and nineteen miles north-west from Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 2'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$.

NAIWAL.—River of Sírsa district, Punjab, and Bikaner State, Rájputána; passes into the great desert of Rájputána, where its waters become absorbed for purposes of irrigation, or by evaporation.

NAJAFGARH.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated sixteen miles from Cawnpore, in lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1881), 3999.

NAJAFGARH.—Town in Delhi district, Punjab; situated on the west shore of the extensive lake formed by the overflow of the Hansauti torrent during the rainy season. Distance fifteen miles south-west from Delhi. Pop. (1881), 1020. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

NAJAFGARH JHIL.—Lake in Gurgáon and Delhi districts, Punjab, between lat. $28^{\circ} 26' 30''$ — $28^{\circ} 34'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 56'$ — $77^{\circ} 4' 30''$.

NAJIBABAD.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Málin Nadi, thirty-one miles south-east of Hardwár, in lat. $29^{\circ} 36' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 23' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 17,750. Area of tahsíl, 494 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 133,561. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 63,870. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 54,847.

NAJRA.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated seventy-two miles east-south-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 21'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$.

NAKALGODU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 18.

NAKARIKALLU.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated thirty-five miles west by north of Gantúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 23'$, long. 80° .

NAKLI.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated 199 miles north-east by east of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. $90^{\circ} 57'$.

NAKO.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; one of the largest of that district; situated on the western declivity of the huge mountain of Parkiyála, in Kunáwár, and about a mile from the left bank of the Li, or river of Spiti. Elevation above the sea, 11,850 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

NAKODAR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Jalandhar district, Punjab; situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 7' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. (1881), 8486. Area of tahsíl, 342 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 194,069.

NAKPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated on the Tons, fifty-two miles from Faizábád. Pop. (1869), 2817.

NAKSHIPARA.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 135 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,762.

NAKTAURA.—Tháná in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 97,512.

NAKUNAOD.—Town in Coorg, Madras; situated fifteen miles north-north-east of Merkara. Lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

NAKUR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Saháranpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4836. Lat. $29^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$. Area of tahsíl, 423 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 201,622. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 54,662. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 53,823.

NAL.—State in Khándesh, Bombay. Pop. (1872). 275.

NAL.—Lake in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$ — $22^{\circ} 50' 15''$, and long. $72^{\circ} 1' 45''$ — $72^{\circ} 8' 9''$; thirty-seven miles south-west of Ahmedábád. Area, about 49 sq. miles.

NAL.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, and eight miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $73^{\circ} 16'$.

NALACHERLA.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated fifty-six miles north by east of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 57'$, long. $81^{\circ} 29'$.

NALADI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 363.

NALAGARH.—See HINDUR.

NALAGARH.—See CHINTPURNÍ.

NALAPANI (KALANGA).—Fort in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated on the range forming the eastern boundary of the valley. Famous as the scene of a siege by the British forces in the Nepál War in 1814, in which General Gillespie was killed. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by Aligarh, Meerut, and Dehra, 1000 miles. Elevation above the sea, 3286 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20' 20''$, long. $78^{\circ} 8' 30''$.

NALAPATAN.—Village, with Hindu temple, in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Srinagar to Kedárnáth temple, and eighteen miles south of the latter. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Mandágni, a tributary of the Alaknandá. Elevation above the sea, 4731 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

NALATWAD.—Town and municipality in Kaládgi district, Bombay; situated fifty-six miles north-east of Kaládgi, in lat. $16^{\circ} 14' 40''$, long. $76^{\circ} 19' 50''$. Pop. (1872), 4645.

NALBANA.—Island in the Chilhá Lake, Orissa, Bengal; situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 20'$. About 5 miles in circumference.

NALBARI.—Village in Kámrap district, Assam; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 25' 55''$, long. $91^{\circ} 27' 45''$.

NALBARI.—Village in Darrang district, Assam; situated twenty miles north of Mangaldái.

NALCHERA.—Town in Bákarganj district, Bengal; situated on the right or south-west side of the Ganges. Distance north of Barisál, twelve miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $90^{\circ} 19'$.

NALCHHA.—Ruined town in Dhar State, Central India Agency; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$, on the route from Mhow to Mandu, twenty-seven miles south-west of the former, and six north of latter. The site is beautiful, on the southern verge of the rich open table-land of Málwá.

NALCHITI.—Village and municipality in Bákarganj district, Bengal; situated on the Nalchití river, in lat. $22^{\circ} 37' 55''$, long. $90^{\circ} 19' 10''$. Also tháná. Area, 87 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,961.

NALDRUG.—Town and fort (in district of same name) in Haidarábád State; 150 miles from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$. Area of district, 3997 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 538,807.

NALGANGA.—River of Buldána district, Berar; falling into the Wagar, a tributary of the Púrna.

NALGONDA.—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 4131 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 494,190.

NALGUN.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; over the range of the

Himálaya bounding Kunáwar to the south. Elevation, 14,891 feet. It is situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$. A considerable stream, called also the Nálgun, flows in a north-easterly direction, and after a course of ten miles, falls into the Baspa.

NALHATI.—Town in Bír bhúm district, Bengal; situated 126 miles north-north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 18'$, long. $87^{\circ} 50'$. Also tháná. Area, 276 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 133,897.

NALIA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £4 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Its area is half a square mile.

NALING.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated twenty-four miles north-east by north of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 41'$.

NALING.—River of Nepál State; rising in the great snowy range of the Himálayas, in lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $83^{\circ} 33'$, and flowing through Nepál in a southerly direction for 110 miles, to its junction with the Trisul Gangá, in lat. $27^{\circ} 33'$, long. $84^{\circ} 12'$.

NALIYA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 18'$, long. $68^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 5266.

NALKAR.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the right bank of the Manás river, and seventy-seven miles north-west by north of Darrang. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $91^{\circ} 30'$.

NALKERI.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881), respectively, of 942 and 804.

NALKNAD.—Village in Coorg, Madras; situated close to the Tadiándamol mountain, in lat. $12^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

NALKUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 279.

NALLAMALAIS.—Hills in Cuddapah and Karnúl districts, Madras; between lat. $14^{\circ} 43'$ — $15^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 43'$ — $78^{\circ} 58'$. Average height, 2000 feet; the most lofty being 3055 feet.

NALLUGOTE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 606.

NALLUR.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881), respectively, of 632 and 405.

NALTIGIRI.—Branch of the Assiá hills in Cuttack district, Bengal.

NALUTWAR.—See NÁLATWÁD.

NALVATOKKALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 629.

NALWAR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the river Bhimá, and 104 miles west-south-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$.

NAMAKAL.—Town and hill-fort (in taluk of same name) in Salem district, Madras; situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 13' 15''$, long. $78^{\circ} 12' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 5147. It is built at the foot of a fortified rock (the Durgam), which rises 300 feet above the plain. Contains a large colony of weavers.

NAMAL (NIMAL).—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated on the slope of the Salt Range, in lat. $32^{\circ} 40' 15''$, long. $71^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1868), 5010.

NAMBALGIRI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated forty-six miles south-west of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$.

NAMBAR.—River in the Nágá Hills, Assam; falling into the Dhaneswari.

NAMBIYUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 21' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1871), 6890.

NAMDING.—Town in Lakhimpur district, Assam; situated thirty-nine miles south of Sadiyá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $95^{\circ} 41'$.

NAMGIA.—Village in Bashahr State; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, in Kunáwár, about a mile above the remarkable confluence of the Li or Spiti with that great river on the opposite side. The village is between 600 and 700 feet above the bed of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea, 9272 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

NAMGOH.—Town in Sikhim State, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Tistá river, and forty miles north-east by north of Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $88^{\circ} 40'$.

NAMJANG.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the Káli river, and seventy-two miles north-west of Jamla. Lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 53'$.

NAMKIU (MIRI KHU).—River of Upper Burma; the name of one of the feeders of the Irawadi river, rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $97^{\circ} 28'$, and, after flowing southerly for 142 miles, joins another main source, in lat. 26° , long. $97^{\circ} 19'$.

NAMKUL DRUG.—See **NAMAKAL**.

NAMRUP.—River of Lakhimpur district, Assam; rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $96^{\circ} 23'$, and, flowing north-west through Sadiyá, falls into the Dihing river, in lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $95^{\circ} 58'$.

NAMUKHI.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, and 116 miles north-east by east of Baháwalpur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 23'$.

NANA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated ninety-one miles south from Jodhpur, and 142 miles north-west of Ajmere. Lat. 25° , long. $73^{\circ} 12'$.

NANAI.—See **NONAI**.

NANAKMATA.—Pargana in Tarái district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 13,575.

NANAMAU.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Lucknow, and forty-nine miles south-east of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

NANAUN.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Máinpuri, and thirteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

NANAUTA.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Pánipat, twenty miles south-south-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1881), 3997. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 25,646.

NAND.—Village in Ajmere district, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Jodhpur to that of Ajmere, and five miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $74^{\circ} 38'$.

NANDA.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the south-western frontier towards Ulwar. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

NANDA DEVI.—Mountain in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; one of a very lofty Himálayan group, near the north-eastern frontier. The summit is altogether inaccessible; but a mile below it a religious festival is held every twelfth year, though access to the spot is so difficult that it is reached by scarcely fifty of the pilgrims who make the attempt.

The elevation of Nanda Devi is 25,749 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $30^{\circ} 22'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

NANDAGAIMUKH.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2026.

NANDAIR (NANDER).—Town (in district of same name) in Haidarábád State; situated on the left or north bank of the Godávári. It is a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs. Distant from the city of Haidarábád, north, 145 miles. Lat. $19^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$. Area of district, 4122 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 753,035.

NANDAKUJA.—River of Rájsháhí district, Bengal; a branch of the Barál.

NANDAN.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, twenty miles east of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

NANDANAJ.—Town in the Haidarábád Assigned Districts; situated fifty miles south-east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 21'$.

NANDANAWONAM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated seventy-three miles north-west of Nellore. Lat. $15^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

NANDANAWONAM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated eighty miles north-north-west of Nellore. Lat. $15^{\circ} 29'$, long. $79^{\circ} 31'$.

NANDAN SAR.—Lake in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated, with four others, on the northern side of the Pír Panjál mountain, and a little north of the pass of the same name, which also is sometimes called the Nandan Sar pass. The collective waters of these form the source of the Haripur river. Nandan Sar is visited in pilgrimage. Lat. $33^{\circ} 37'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$.

NANDAOLI.—Town in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and forty-three miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

NANDAPORAM.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated fifty-five miles south from Jáipur, and seventy-one miles north-west by west from Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 28'$.

NANDAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Penganga river, and 113 miles south-west from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$.

NANDARTHAN (NAGARDHAN).—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated near Rámtek, in lat. $21^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1881), 2614.

NANDASA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1203. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £43 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

NANDAU.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra, by Khásganj, to Bareilly, and nine miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

NANDAUR.—Lake in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$.

NAN-DAW.—Pagoda in Sandoway district, British Burma; close to the town of Sandoway. Festivals are held in March, June, and October.

NANDGAD.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated twenty-three miles south of Belgaum, in lat. $15^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. (1872), 5748.

NANDGANJ.—Village in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated on the

route from the cantonment of Benares to that of Gházipur, thirty-six miles north-east of the former, ten west of the latter, three north-west of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 30'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 47,159.

NANDGAON.—Subdivision of Násik district, Bombay. Area, 437 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 30,399.

NANDGAON.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Its area is 905 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 164,339. The Chief maintains a military force of 7 elephants, 100 horses, 5 camels, and 500 infantry. The capital of the same name has a pop. (1881) of 5849.

NANDGAON.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated forty miles south by east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 22'$, long. 73° .

NANDGAON.—Town in the Haidarábád Assigned Districts; situated thirty miles south-east by east of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

NANDGAON.—Town in the Haidarábád Assigned Districts; situated forty-seven miles south-south-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

NANDI (NUNDY).—Village in Kolár district, Mysore; situated close to Nandidrug, with a population (1871) of 1948. An annual cattle fair is attended by 50,000 persons, and lasts for nine days.

NANDIAL (NANDYALAMPETA).—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 52' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 6645.

NANDIAL.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Karnúl district, Madras; situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 29' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 31' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 8907. Contains 9 Sivaite pagodas.

NANDIDRUG (NUNDYDROOG).—Division in Mysore State; containing three districts, Bangalore, Kolár, and Túm-kúr. Area, 9097 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 2,079,547.

NANDIDRUG.—Hill-fort in Kolár district, Mysore State; situated thirty-one miles north of Bangalore, in lat. $13^{\circ} 22' 17''$, long. $77^{\circ} 43' 38''$. Its summit is 4810 feet high.

NANDIGANA.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated seventy-one miles north-west by west of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

NANDIGRAM.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 158 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 121,895.

NANDIGUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 112.

NANDIJA.—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $30^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$, and having an easterly course of about eight miles, falls into the Gori, a great feeder of the Káli, at an elevation of 10,514 feet above the sea.

NANDIKANAMA.—Pass in Karnúl district, Madras; situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 23' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 48' 7''$.

NANDIKOTKUR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Karnúl district, Madras; situate in lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18' 21''$. Pop. (1871), 4216.

NANDIPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

NANDIYA.—Town in Sirohi State, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of the Banás river, and fifty-four miles west-north-west from Udáipur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 51'$, long. 73° .

NANDLAPUR.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Alígarh, and nine miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

NANDOD.—Capital of Rájpipla State, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1881), 10,777.

NANDODRA.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situated thirty-three miles west-south-west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 48'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

NANDORA.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated three miles north of the Ganges. Pop. (1869), 2762.

NANDPUR.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated forty-four miles south by west from Nágpur, and 106 miles east-south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$.

NANDRA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Jodhpur to that of Ajmere, and five miles east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $73^{\circ} 14'$.

NANDRAKHEL.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Tochi river, 123 miles south-south-west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 24'$, long. $70^{\circ} 48'$.

NANDURA.—Town in Buldána district, Berar; situated on the Dayán-ganga, in lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$. Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 324 miles from Bombay. Pop. (1881), 6743.

NANDURBAR.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated forty-eight miles north-west of Dhuliá, in lat. $21^{\circ} 23' 10''$, long. $74^{\circ} 18' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 6841. Noted for its manufacture of "roya-oil," which is much esteemed as a medicinal preparation. Area of subdivision, 674 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,866.

NANDWA.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; on the route from Jabalpur to Betúl, forty-eight miles south-west by west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$.

NANELI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop (1881), 108.

NANENWAR.—Mountain in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated in lat. $34^{\circ} 31'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

NANGAL.—Tháná in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 18,146.

NANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 794.

NANGAM.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £129 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, nearly 2 sq. miles.

NANGAMBAKAM.—Suburb of Madras.

NANGAR.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; on the route from Muttra to Ulwar, situated thirty-nine miles west of former, thirty-six east of latter, twenty-eight north-west of Bhartpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

NANGAVELLI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated twenty-two miles west-north-west of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

NANGLAU.—Town in the Khási Hills, Assam; situated thirty-six miles south of Gauháti, and fifty-three miles north-north-west of Sylhet. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. $91^{\circ} 40'$.

NANGSAGUMA.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the right bank of the Bágni river, and 102 miles north-east by east from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $89^{\circ} 41'$.

NANGUNERI.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated in lat. $8^{\circ} 29' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1881), 4414. Contains a rich temple.

NANJANGUD.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Mysore district, Mysore State; situated on the Kabbani, twelve miles south of Mysore, in lat. $12^{\circ} 7' 20''$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1871), 4754. Contains a temple to Siva which is endowed by Government to the extent of more than £2000 per annum. A festival is held at the end of March. Area of taluk, 176 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 64,535.

NANJARAJPATNA.—Taluk in Coorg, Madras. Area, 331 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 26,159.

NANJARAYAPATNA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 179.

NANKATHA KHYOUNG RIVER.—River of Manipur State, Bengal, and Upper Burma; a considerable tributary of the Irawadi; rising in lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $94^{\circ} 10'$, falls into the Myithia Khyoung, in lat. $22^{\circ} 36'$, long. $94^{\circ} 21'$.

NANNING.—A district of the Straits Settlements in the Malay peninsula, bounded on the north by the Malay state of Rumbowe; on the east by that of Johole; on the south-east and south by Segamet; and on the south-west by the Straits of Malacca. Its length from north to south is about forty miles, and its breadth ten; giving an area of 400 sq. miles. The centre of the district is in lat. $2^{\circ} 25'$, long. $102^{\circ} 30'$.

NANOREM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 147.

NANPARA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Bahraich district, Oudh; situated twenty-two miles north of Bahraich, and 100 miles east of Sháhjahánpur, in lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $81^{\circ} 32' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 7351. Contains several temples. Area of tahsil, 1037 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 270,721. Also pargana. Area, 523 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 168,942. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 124,514.

NANPARA.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 175 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 136,713.

NANSARI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated nine miles south-east of Kámthá. Area, 13 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4771.

NANTHE.—Town in Upper Burma; situated five miles east from the left bank of the Khyendwen river, and 141 miles north-west by north from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $94^{\circ} 47'$.

NANTO.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the city of Kotah to that of Bundí, five miles north-west of former, nineteen south-east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 51'$.

NANUKMUTHA.—Village, with temple, in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the river Ghara, twenty-two miles north of the town of Pilibhít. Lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.

NANUN.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated four miles from the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. $28^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

NANUS.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 71.

NANWAR.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Sehván to Lárkhána, and thirty-nine miles north of the former town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $67^{\circ} 54'$.

NAODWAR.—Forest in Darrang district, Assam; between the Bhorolí and Bar Dikrái rivers. Area, 82 sq. miles.

NAOGAON.—See NOWGONG.

NAOGAON.—Village in Rájsháhi district, Bengal; situated on the

Jamuná, in lat. $24^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 58' 30''$. Centre of the *gánjá* (hemp) cultivation of the district.

NAOGAON.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Moradábád to Muzaffarnagar, and twenty-eight miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west of Calcutta 916 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

NAOGAWA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Muttra, and sixteen miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

NAPAKLU.—Town in Coorg, Madras; situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1881), 896.

NAPASIR.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Ratangarh to the town of Bikaner, and ten miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57'$, long. $73^{\circ} 38'$.

NAPUTA.—Town in Bassein district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Negrais river, and 101 miles south-west of Rangoon. Lat. $16^{\circ} 27'$, long. $94^{\circ} 48'$.

NAQUERY.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 409.

NAR.—Town in Baroda State; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $72^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 7328.

NARA.—Chiefship in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 33 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2022.

NARA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated ninety-three miles south by east of Ratanpur, and 107 miles west-south-west of Sambalpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $82^{\circ} 29'$.

NARA.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Sehván to Lárkhána, and fifty-three miles north of the former town. It is situated about a mile from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $67^{\circ} 57'$.

NARA, EASTERN.—Canal in Baháwalpur State, Punjab, and Khairpur State and Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay.

NARA, WESTERN.—Canal of Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; falling into Lake Manchhar.

NARAD.—Three small rivers in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; which unite in the Atrái just above its junction with the Nandákujá.

NARAIL.—Subdivision in Jessor district, Bengal. Area, 487 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 328,172. Also tháná. Area, 232 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 151,362.

NARAINGANJ (NARAYANGANJ).—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Dacca district, Bengal; situated at the junction of the Lakhmiá and the Dhaleswari, in lat. $23^{\circ} 37' 15''$, long. $90^{\circ} 32' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 12,508. A great port for the export of jute. Area of subdivision, 641 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 470,657. Also tháná. Area, 116 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 103,760.

NARAINGAON.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated forty-four miles north by east of Poona. Lat. $19^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 2'$.

NARAINGARH.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; situated seventy miles west-south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $87^{\circ} 27'$. Also tháná. Area, 300 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 129,199.

NARAINGARH.—Village (in tahsíl of same name) in Umballa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Dehra to Subáthu, seventy-two miles

west of Dehra. Elevation above the sea, 2154 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$. Area of tahsíl, 429 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 145,633.

NARAINKHAID.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated seven miles from the left bank of the river Manjhira, and sixty-seven miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

NARAINPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty miles east-south-east from Haidarábád, and 120 miles west-north-west from Gantúr. Lat. $17^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 57'$.

NARAINPUR.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; situated 169 miles south-east of Nágpur, and 120 miles east by south of Chánda. Lat. $19^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 13'$.

NARAINPUR.—Tháná in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,736.

NARAJOL.—Village in Midnapur district, Bengal; situated on the Paláspái, in lat. $22^{\circ} 34' 8''$, long. $87^{\circ} 39' 4''$. Pop. (1872), over 2000.

NARAKAL.—Town in Cochin State, Madras; situated on the coast, three miles west of Cochin, in lat. $10^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1871), 4115.

NARAL.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Jessor district, Bengal; situated on the Chitra, twenty-two miles east of Jessor, in lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $89^{\circ} 32' 30''$. Area of subdivision, 483 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 299,043.

NARALA.—Town in Kalahánda State, Central Provinces; situated on the south-west frontier of Bengal, thirty-seven miles east-north-east of Junágarh, and 102 miles south-south-west of Sambalpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $83^{\circ} 31'$.

NARAMSIR.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated on the Kori mouth of the Great Western Rann of Cutch, and eighty-one miles west-north-west of Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $68^{\circ} 33'$.

NARANGA.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated forty-nine miles north-north-west of Darbhanga. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $85^{\circ} 42'$.

NARANJANPUR.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and thirty-eight miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6'$.

NARAOLI.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated near the Sot river, in lat. $28^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 5069.

NARAOLI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated sixty-nine miles south-east of Jáipur, and 130 miles east of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

NARASARAVAPETA.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated twenty-six miles west by south of Gantúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 15'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

NARASINGABILLA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated twenty-eight miles west by south of Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 36'$, long. $82^{\circ} 57'$.

NARASINGANALLUR.—Village in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated four miles west of Tinneveli, in lat. $8^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1871), 6795.

NARASINHA-ANGADI.—See JAMALÁBÁD.

NARASINHGARH.—Town in Mánbhum district, Bengal; situated 120 miles west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $86^{\circ} 34'$.

NARASINHNAGAR.—Town in Tipperah district, Bengal; situated thirty-nine miles north by east of Tipperah. Lat. 24° , long. $91^{\circ} 17'$.

NARAU.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated twenty-five miles north of Allahábád, ninety south-east of Lucknow. It is nearly surrounded by the district of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

NARAYANADEVARAKERA.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 3669.

NARAYANAVANAM.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1871), 6894.

NARAYANGANJ.—See NARÁINGANJ.

NARBA.—Town and fort in Sirhind, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$.

NARBADA (NERBUDDA).—Division of the Central Provinces; containing five districts, viz. Betúl, Chhindwára, Hoshangábád, Narsinhpur, and Nímár. Area, 17,728 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,779,869.

NARBADA.—One of the greatest rivers of India; rising in Biláspur district, Central Provinces, on the elevated plateau of Amarakantak, in the Vindhya Mountains, at an elevation of probably between 3000 and 4000 feet above the sea, in lat. $22^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 49'$. About forty miles below Jabalpur, in lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$, it, on the right side, receives the Hiran, a small river; and twenty miles lower down, on the left side, the Sher, still smaller. Lower in its course, the channel is contracted between two high perpendicular cliffs, of magnesian limestone, white as snow, called the Marble Rocks. Four or five miles above Hoshangábád, 360 miles from its source, and in lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$, it on the right side receives the Tawá, perhaps the largest of its tributaries. In lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$, 455 miles below the source of the river, 346 above its mouth, is a fall which entirely stops navigation. From this place the river is unfit for navigation for seventy miles, to Makrái Fall, in lat. $21^{\circ} 47'$, long. $73^{\circ} 48'$, 691 miles from the source, 110 from the mouth. From Makrái to Talakwára, a distance of twenty-five miles, the navigation is difficult, but practicable. From Talakwára, in lat. $21^{\circ} 57'$, long. $73^{\circ} 32'$, to the sea, a distance of eighty-five miles, it is navigable for boats of considerable burthen. Flowing by the city of Broach, situate on its right or north bank, it falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $72^{\circ} 35'$; its total length of course being 801 miles. The tide is perceptible only twenty-five miles above Broach, or fifty-five from the sea. Throughout the tidal part of its course, the breadth of the Narbada exceeds a mile. At Broach, about thirty miles from the mouth, it is a noble sheet of water two miles wide, even when the tide is out. Ships of burthen can proceed up the river to Broach, but skilful pilotage is necessary. Few rivers have a more direct course than that of the Narbada, which is nearly due east and west. It is considered to be the boundary between the Deccan and Hindustán. As a sacred stream it ranks second only to the Ganges.

NAREGAL.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated fifty-five miles east of Dhárwár, in lat. $15^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 6071.

NARGANHALI.—Village in Shimoga district, Mysore State; situated on the north-west frontier, towards the district of Dhárwár. Distance from Chitaldrug, north-west, twenty-two miles; from Seringapatam, north, 145. Lat. $14^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 9'$.

NARGARH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated eighty miles north-north-west from Ujjain, and thirty miles south-east by east from Nímach. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 17'$.

NARGUND.—Town and municipality in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated thirty-two miles north-east of Dhárwár, in lat. $15^{\circ} 43' 22''$, long. $75^{\circ} 25' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7874. The Chief lost his possessions for complicity in the Mutiny of 1857.

NARHAN.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; situated forty miles west-north-west of Chaprá. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $84^{\circ} 20'$.

NARHAT.—Tháná in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 13,646.

NARHI.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated two miles from the Ganges, in lat. $25^{\circ} 42' 15''$, long. $84^{\circ} 4' 15''$. Pop. (1872), 5527.

NARI.—See NERI.

NARIAB.—Town in Kohát district, Punjab; situated forty-nine miles west from the right bank of the Indus, sixty-three miles south-west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 25'$, long. $70^{\circ} 50'$.

NARIAD.—Town and municipality in Kaira district, Bombay; situated twenty-nine miles south-east of Ahmedábád, in lat. $22^{\circ} 40' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 55' 20''$. Pop. (1872), 24,551. A station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

NARIAWAL.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Sháhjahánpur, and four miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 31'$.

NARIKELBARIA.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal; situated on the river Chitrá. Centre of sugar trade.

NARILA.—Village in Karnál district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Delhi to Karnál, and sixteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

NARINJA.—River of Haidarábád State; rising in lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$, and, flowing north-west for seventy-five miles, falls into the Manjhira river, in lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

NARISHA.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 33' 45''$, long. $90^{\circ} 10' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 5645.

NARIYANDADA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 753.

NARKHER.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated fifty-two miles from Nágpur. Pop. (1881), 7061.

NARKI.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-five miles north-east of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

NARKLIR.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 40,459.

NARMADA.—See NARBADA.

NARNALA.—Hill fort in Ellichpur district, Berar; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 4' 20''$. Elevation, 3161 feet.

NARNAUL.—Town in Patiálá State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 20,052.

NARNAUND.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Karnál, and sixty-six miles south-west of the latter place. It is situate near the right or north-western bank of the canal of Firoz Sháh. Distant north-west of Calcutta, by Delhi and Hánsi, 990 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

NARNAVERAM.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated forty miles north-north-east of Arcot. Lat. $13^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

NARNOL.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Nímach, and eighty-six miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. $76^{\circ} 11'$.

NAROA.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 249.

NAROA.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1062.

NARODI.—Town in Raipur district, Central Provinces; situated 137 miles east-north-east of Nágpur, and seventy-seven miles south from Rámgarh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 10'$.

NAROLI.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5069.

NARONA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated on the Great Western Rann of Cutch, and twelve miles north-north-west from Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $69^{\circ} 40'$.

NARONOI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 116 miles west of Haidarábád, and fifty-eight miles east by south of Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$.

NARORA.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25' 45''$.

NAROT.—Town and municipality in Gurdáspur district, Punjab; situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 17' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1881), 3706.

NAROWAL.—Town and municipality in Siálkot district, Punjab; situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 6'$, long. $74^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 4558.

NARRAKAL.—See NARAKAL.

NARRAMPATNUM.—Town in Jáipur State, Madras; situated eighty-two miles north of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 52'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$.

NARRI.—Salt-mine on the bank of the Teri Toi river; situated in lat. $33^{\circ} 11' 15''$, long. $71^{\circ} 12' 30''$.

NARSANNAPET.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 8230.

NARSAPUR.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 26' 20''$, long. $81^{\circ} 44' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7184.

NARSAPUR.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated thirty-eight miles east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 59'$, long. $73^{\circ} 28'$.

NARSINGAH.—Town in Narsinhpur State, Orissa, Bengal; situated on the left bank of a small tributary of the Bráhmáni river, and fifty-seven miles west-north-west of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 41'$, long. $85^{\circ} 5'$.

NARSINGUR.—See NARASINGGARH.

NARSINHA.—Rock and temple in Seoní district, Central Provinces; overlooking the Waingangá.

NARSINGGARH.—State in the Central India Agency. Area, 623 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 112,427. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, maintains a military force of 9 guns, 24 artillerymen, 98 cavalry, and 326 infantry.

NARSINGGARH.—Capital of Narsingharh State, Central India Agency; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 42' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 5' 50''$.

NARSINGGARH.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Ságár to Rewah, in lat. $23^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

NARSINHPETTA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated fifty-two miles north of Haidarábád, and 170 miles east by north of Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

NARSINHPUR.—District in the Narbada division, Central Provinces;

between lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$ — $23^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 38'$ — $79^{\circ} 38'$. It is bounded on the north by Bhopál State, and Ságár, Damoh, and Jabalpur districts; on the east by Seoní district; on the south by Chhindwára district; and on the west by the river Dúdhí and Hoshangábád district. The area of the district is 1916 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 365,173. The chief mountains of the district, which forms part of the Narbada valley, are the Vindhya and Sápura ranges. Its chief rivers are the Narbada, the Sonar, and the Dúdhí. The chief towns are Narsinhpur (the capital) and Gádarwára. The district, which is traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

NARSINHPUR.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the Singrí, in lat. $22^{\circ} 56' 35''$, long. $79^{\circ} 14' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 10,222. Area of tahsíl, 1042 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 175,336.

NARSINHPUR.—State of Orissa, Bengal; between lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$ — $20^{\circ} 37'$, and long. 85° — $85^{\circ} 16' 15''$. Its area is 199 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 32,583. It is bounded on the north by Angul and Hindol States; on the east by Barambá State; on the south by the Mahánadi; and on the west by Angul State. It pays a yearly tribute of £145 to the British Government. There is a militia of 583 men, besides 196 police.

NARSINHPUR.—Capital of Narsinhpur State, Orissa, Bengal; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 28'$, long. $85^{\circ} 7' 1''$.

NARSIPUR.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Hassan district, Mysore State; situated on the Hemavati, in lat. $12^{\circ} 47'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 5253. Area of taluk, 473 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 42,345.

NARSIPUR.—Village and municipality in Mysore district, Mysore State; situated at the junction of the Káveri and the Kabbani, in lat. $12^{\circ} 12' 40''$, long. $76^{\circ} 57' 21''$. Pop. (1871), 444. A sacred spot, containing two ancient temples.

NARSIPUR.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated forty-eight miles south of Rájámahendri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 47'$.

NARU.—River of Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar districts, Sind, Bombay; rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $69^{\circ} 4'$, a few miles east of the town of Rohri. After a southerly course of 185 miles, the stream is lost in the desert, near the town of Umarkot, in about lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $69^{\circ} 34'$.

NARUGANE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 363.

NARUKOL.—Town in Baroda State; situated thirty-two miles east by north from Baroda, and eighty-six miles south-east by east of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 43'$.

NARUKOT.—State in Guzerat, Bombay. Its area is 143 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 6440. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £4 jointly to the British Government and the Gáekwár of Baroda.

NARUKOT.—Capital of Narukot State, Bombay.

NARWAL.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated eight miles west of the right bank of the Ganges, eighteen miles south of Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1881), 2520. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 19,942.

NARWALA.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated ninety-two miles south from Múltán, and seventy-one miles south-west from Baháwalpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 31'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

NARWAN.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 43,681.

NARWANA.—Town in Patialá State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2918.

NARWAR.—Town in Bhopál State, forty-one miles east from Bhopál, and sixty-two miles south-west by west from Ságár. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18'$, long. 78° .

NARWAR (NERWAR).—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the river Sind, in lat. $25^{\circ} 39' 2''$, long. $77^{\circ} 56' 57''$; on the route from Kálpi to Kotah, 152 miles south-west of the former, and 169 north-east of the latter; forty-four miles south of Gwalior city. Narwár was anciently a large city, fourteen or fifteen miles in circumference.

NASAIRA.—Town in Gujranwála district, Punjab; situated twenty-eight miles north-west from the right bank of the Rávi, thirty-two miles north-west by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 55'$, long. $73^{\circ} 58'$.

NASIK.—District in Bombay; between lat. $19^{\circ} 34'—20^{\circ} 52'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 21'—75^{\circ} 2'$. Its area is 5940 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 781,206. The Násik district is bounded on the north by Khándesh district; on the east by Haidarábád State; on the south by Ahmednagar district; and on the west by Thána district and the Khándesh Dáng States. The chief mountains are the Sahyádri and Chándesh ranges. The rivers are the Dárna, Kádwa, Deo, and Maralgin—tributaries of the Godávári; and the Girna (with its tributary, the Mosam), a tributary of the Tápti. The chief towns are Násik (the capital), Sirmar, Málegáon, Deoláli, Vinchur, Manmad, and Lasalgáon. The district, which is traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is administered by a Collector and Staff.

NASIK.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Násik district, Bombay; situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 59' 45''—$ long. $73^{\circ} 49' 50''$; famous as a holy city, second only to Benares. Pop. (1881), including the Cantonment of Devlali (2969), 27,070. A spot held in great veneration by the Hindus. Area of subdivision, 465 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,980.

NASIRABAD (MAIMANSINH).—Capital of Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated on the Brahmaputra, in lat. $24^{\circ} 45' 50''$, long. $90^{\circ} 26' 54''$. Pop. (1881), 10,561.

NASIRABAD.—Town (in subdivision of same name) and station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated 268 miles north-east of Bombay, eight miles south-west of Bhusáwal, in lat. $20^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 41' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 10,243. Noted for the manufacture of glass bangles. Area of subdivision, 318 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 60,526.

NASIRABAD.—Cantonment in Ajmere-Mhairwára district, Rájputána; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 18' 45''$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$. Pop. (1881), 21,320. Nasirábád is garrisoned by British troops.

NASIRABAD.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the Chilo Canal, in lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $67^{\circ} 57' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 1085. Area of taluk, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 33,597.

NASIRABAD.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated fourteen miles north-east of Salon, in lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $81^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1869), 3420.

NASIRPUR.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated nineteen miles north-east by east of Haidarábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $68^{\circ} 41'$.

NASRIDA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated seventy-one miles south-south-west of Jáipur, and sixty miles south-east by east of Ajmere. Lat. 26° , long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.

NASRIGANJ.—Town and municipality in Sháhábád district, Bengal; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 3' 15''$, long. $84^{\circ} 22' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 6063.

NASSICK.—See **NÁSIRK**.

NASTANG.—State in Khási Hills, Assam; lying north of Sylhet district, and east of Maimansinh district, in lat. 25° — $25^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $90^{\circ} 53'$ — $91^{\circ} 21'$; forty miles in length from north-east to south-west, and fifteen in breadth, and contains an area of 360 sq. miles.

NASUM.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated forty-five miles north-west of Cuddapah. Lat. $14^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

NASUMON.—Village in Kashmir State, Punjab; situated on the right or north bank of the Chenáb, and on the great route from India to Kashmir, through the Bainhal Pass. Lat. $33^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$.

NASWADI.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £169 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 8 sq. miles.

NATAGARH.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal.

NATCHENGUON.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of the Wárdhá river, and sixty miles south-west by west of Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

NATEPUTA.—Town and municipality in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated forty-two miles north-west of Pandharpur, in lat. $17^{\circ} 53' 40''$, long. $74^{\circ} 47' 36''$. Pop. (1872), 2376.

NATHDWARA.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the Banás, twenty-two miles from Udáipur. There is a famous shrine, which attracts large multitudes of pilgrims. Pop. (1881), 38,214. Lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $73^{\circ} 51'$.

NATHI KHERA.—Tháná in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 12,230.

NATHPUR.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated on the route from Dinápur to the town of Purniah, 152 miles south-east of former, fifty north-west of latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Kosi. There is considerable business here in the transit-trade from Nepál to Hindustán. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $87^{\circ} 10''$.

NATHUPUR.—Pargana in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 93,193.

NATHUTA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated 114 miles east-north-east from Jodhpur, and twenty-six miles north-north-east from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $74^{\circ} 51'$.

NAT-MAW.—Village in Henzada district, British Burma; situated on the Nat-maw river, in lat. $17^{\circ} 34' 10''$, long. $95^{\circ} 30' 30''$. Pop. (1877), 2386.

NAT-MAW—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 5961.

NATTOR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; situated on the Nárád river, thirty miles from Rámpur Beauléah, in lat. $24^{\circ} 25' 15''$, long. $89^{\circ} 2' 21''$. Pop. (1881), 9094. Area of sub-

division, 814 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 470,512. Also tháná. Area, 199 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 153,662.

NATUAPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Etáwah, and seventy-one miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

NATUPALWUN.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated sixty-three miles north of Ratnágiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

NATUSIR.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Churu to Bikaner, and forty miles north-east of the latter place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. $74^{\circ} 2'$.

NATWABARA.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated thirty-two miles east by south of Hazáribágh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 53'$, long. $85^{\circ} 53'$.

NAUBATA.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and four miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

NAUBATGANG.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; on the route from Fatehgarh to Lucknow, fifty miles south-east of the former, sixty west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$.

NAUBATPUR.—Village on the Karamnása, in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $83^{\circ} 29'$.

NAUGAON.—See NOWGONG.

NAUGAULAUNCHARI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated eighteen miles south of Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

NAUGULWARI.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated seventy-two miles south-south-west from Indore, and 105 miles north-east by north from Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$.

NAUGUMPILLI.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated sixteen miles north of Rájámahendri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 13'$, long. $81^{\circ} 49'$.

NAUGUTWARA.—Town in Jáora State, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the Chambal river, and fifteen miles north-east from Jáora. Lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$.

NAUN.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated thirty-five miles south by east from Nágpur, and 118 miles east-south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$.

NAUNDOD.—See RÁJPIPLA.

NAUNGAON.—See NANDGÁON.

NAUPADA.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 20' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 1596. Noted for its salt manufacture.

NAURAHÍ.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 5210.

NAURUNGA (AURANGABAD).—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated on the route from Hazáribágh to Benares, eighty-eight miles north-west of former, 101 south-east of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $84^{\circ} 25'$.

NAURUNGABAD (AURANGABAD).—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Muttra, and four miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

NAURUNGABAD (AURANGABAD).—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; situated on the route from Bareilly to Sítápur, seventy-seven miles south-

east of the former, twenty-eight north-west of the latter. It is situate five miles east of the left bank of the Gumti, crossed by the route from Bareilly. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

NAURUNGABAD (AURANGABAD).—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Máinpuri, and four miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

NAUSARI.—District (in division of same name) in Baroda State. Area, 119 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 49,002. Area of division, 1940 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 287,549.

NAUSARI.—Town in district of same name, Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 14,920.

NAUSHAHAR.—See NAUSHAHRA.

NAUSHAHRA.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Etáwah, and forty-one miles east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

NAUSHAHRA.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; on the right bank of the Indus, fifty-eight miles north-west of Múltán. Pop. (1881), 1961. Lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$, long. $70^{\circ} 58'$.

NAUSHAHRA.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, long. $71^{\circ} 2'$.

NAUSHAHRA (NOWSHERA).—Village (in tahsíl of same name) in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated twenty-six miles east of Pesháwar, on the Kábul river, in lat. $33^{\circ} 59' 50''$, long. $72^{\circ} 1' 45''$. There is a cantonment here. Pop. (1881), 12,963. Area of tahsíl, 548 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 90,584.

NAUSHAHRA (NOWSHERA).—Town in Hazára district, Punjab; situated two miles east of Abbottábád, in lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 18^{\circ} 45'$.

NAUSHAHRA KALAN.—Village in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated on the Kábul river, opposite the cantonment of Naushahra, in lat. $34^{\circ} 1'$, long. $72^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1868), 6083.

NAUSHAHRA SARAI.—Station and village in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the route from Lahore to Srinagar by the Pír Panjal Pass. It is situate on the river Tauhi, which, at thirty-five or forty miles to the south-east, falls into the Chenáb. Naushahra Sarái is in lat. $33^{\circ} 9'$, long. $74^{\circ} 17'$.

NAUSHAHRO.—Sub-district of Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay, between lat. $26^{\circ} 1' 30''$ — $27^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $67^{\circ} 51'$ — $68^{\circ} 54'$. Area, 3067 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 219,596.

NAUSHAHRO.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $68^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1872), 2950. Area of taluk, 531 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 72,711.

NAUSHAHRO ALRO.—Taluk in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Area, 415 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 48,226.

NAUTARAUPOLLIAM.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated fifty-three miles north-west by north of Salem. Lat. $12^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

NAUTARITAPA.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5679.

NAUTHAN DUBA.—Village in Champáran district, Bengal; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 42' 15''$, long. $84^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1872), 8117.

NAUTPUR (NATHPUR).—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated thirty-nine miles south of Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 52'$, long. $84^{\circ} 47'$.

NAVABAD (NAWABPUR).—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route, up the course of the Ramgangá (Western), from Moradábád cantonment to Almorah, forty-four miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

NAVARDIPUR.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the river Sáí, seventy-five miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $81^{\circ} 38'$.

NAVASARI (NAVSARI).—See NOSÁRI.

NAVELIM.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 7056.

NAVELIM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 630.

NAVGARH.—Town and sea-port in Thána district, Bombay.

NAVOYKOLUM.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated twenty-three miles north-north-west from Trivandrum; and sixty-one miles west from Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

NAWABANDAR.—See NAWIBANDAR.

NAWABGANJ.—Town in Farrukhábad district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Fatehgarh, and sixteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 28'$. Also thána. Pop. (1881), 37,271.

NAWABGANJ.—Thána in Maldah district, Bengal. Area, 149 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,453.

NAWABGANJ.—Thána in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5813.

NAWABGANJ.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4343. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$. Area of tahsil, 226 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 117,002.

NAWABGANJ.—Capital of Bara Banki district, Oudh (in tahsil of same name); situated on the road from Lucknow to Faizábád, seventeen miles east of the former, in lat. $26^{\circ} 55' 55''$, long. $81^{\circ} 14' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 13,933. Pop. of tahsil (1881), 212,058. Also pargana. Area, 79 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 61,029. And thána. Pop. (1881), 144,513.

NAWABGANJ.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Gonda district, Oudh; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 55' 45''$, long. $82^{\circ} 11' 36''$. Pop. (1881), 8373. Area of pargana, 142 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,511.

NAWABGANJ.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated twelve miles north-east of Unao. Pop. (1869), 3128. A large fair is held every year in this town.

NAWABGANJ.—Town and municipality in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 45' 40''$, long. $88^{\circ} 23' 52''$. Pop. (1881), 17,702. Also thána. Pop. (1881), 40,757.

NAWABGANJ.—Village in Purniah district, Bengal; situated thirty-four miles from Purniah, in lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $87^{\circ} 17'$. Pop., about 1500. Contains an old fort in ruins.

NAWABGANJ.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Lucknow, eleven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 67,634.

NAWABGANJ.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated forty-six miles north of Dinájpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $88^{\circ} 40'$. Also tháná. Area, 238 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 61,637.

NAWABGANJ.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated thirty miles east-south-east of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $89^{\circ} 3'$.

NAWABGANJ.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated two miles north of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $89^{\circ} 15'$.

NAWABGANJ.—Town in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; situated 137 miles north of Calcutta. Lat. $34^{\circ} 23'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20'$.

NAWABGANJ.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; situated 133 miles north-east by east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. $90^{\circ} 10'$. Also tháná. Area, 160 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 160,235.

NAWABGANJ NAGARI.—Town in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 863.

NAWADA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Gayá district, Bengal; situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 52' 42''$, long. $85^{\circ} 35' 1''$, on a branch of the river Dhanarji. Pop., about 5000. Area of subdivision, 1020 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 488,488.

NAWADA.—Village in Midnapur district, Bengal; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 35' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1872), about 2000. Also tháná. Area, 462 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 302,892.

NAWADA.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated on the declivity of a low ridge running in a direction nearly north and south. Elevation above the sea, 2364 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

NAWADA.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; ninety-four miles north of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 55'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$. Also tháná. Area, 88 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 47,559.

NAWADERA.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Lárkhána to Sukkur, and twelve miles east of the former town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $68^{\circ} 19'$.

NAWAGAON.—Hills in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; 200 feet above the plain. There are eight distinct peaks, known as the "Seven Sisters and their Little Brother."

NAWAGAON.—Large tank or lake in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$; seventeen miles round.

NAWAGAON.—See NÁIGÁON RIBAHI.

NAWAGARH.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated twenty-two miles north-east by east of Pálámau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 59'$, long. $84^{\circ} 20'$.

NAWAGARH.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated 162 miles east-north-east from Nágpur, and 100 miles south from Sohágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 53'$, long. $81^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 2558.

NAWAGARH.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated on the right bank of the Hasdá river, and forty-six miles south-east by east from Ratanpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$.

NAWAGARH.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated seventy-five miles north-north-east of Udáipur, and seventy miles south-west by south of Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

NAWAGARH.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; fifty miles east-south-east of Mírzápur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $83^{\circ} 19'$.

NAWAGARH (KOT).—Fort in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on a ridge stretching in a south-easterly direction from the great range of Moral-ka-kanda. It is situate on a neck of land stretching from and under a high wooded and rocky peak which commands it. Elevation, about 9105 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

NAWAI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated fifty miles south-east of the city of Jáipur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.

NAWAKOT.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated seventy-six miles south-east by east of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 51'$, long. $69^{\circ} 31'$.

NAWAKOT.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated thirty-two miles north-west from the right bank of the Chenáb, sixty-two miles north of the town of Múltán. Lat. 31° , long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

NAWALGARH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; distance south-west of Delhi 135 miles, north-west of Jáipur 75. Pop. (1881), 10,032. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 26'$.

NAWALGUND.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated twenty-four miles north-east of Dhárwár, in lat. $15^{\circ} 33' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 23' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 7810. Area of subdivision, 562 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,832.

NAWALPUR.—State in Khándesh district, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 55.

NAWANAGAR.—First-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated between lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$ — $22^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $68^{\circ} 58'$ — 71° . Its area is 3393 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 316,147. There are two ports on the Gulf of Cutch, Nawánagar (the capital) and Jária. The Chief, who pays tribute of £12,000 jointly to the British Government, the Gáekwár of Baroda, and the Nawáb of Junágarh, maintains a military force of 2701 men. He is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, of which 4 are personal to the present (1885) Ruler.

NAWANAGAR.—Town in Nawánagar State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; the capital of the State (and a sea-port), situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 16' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 39,668.

NAWAPUR.—Town and sea-port in Thána district, Bombay; situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 47'$, long. $72^{\circ} 43' 30''$.

NAWAPUR.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated on the route from Surat to Málegáon, sixty miles east of the former, and sixty-five north-west of the latter. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 48'$.

NAWAR.—Lake in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 19'$.

NAWARANGAPUR.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; situated thirty-four miles east by north from Jagdalpur, and 107 miles north-west from Vizianagram. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 27'$.

NAWARGAON.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 4304.

NAWASHAHR.—Town in Hazára district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 4307.

NAWASHAHR.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Jalandhar district, Punjab; situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 7' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 9' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 4960. Area of tahsil, 294 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 183,458.

NA-WENG.—River in Prome district, British Burma; formed by the junction of two streams, known as the North and South Na-weng. In lat. $18^{\circ} 49' 30''$, and long. $95^{\circ} 18'$, the united stream falls into the Irawadi, near the town of Prome.

NAWIBANDAR.—Town and sea port in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated at the mouth of the Bhádar river, in lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$, long. $69^{\circ} 50'$.

NAWULA-JO-GOTE.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Sehwan to Lárkhána, and sixteen miles north of the former town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $67^{\circ} 55'$.

NAYA BAGNI.—Deltaic channel in Bákarganj district, Bengal; from the Padma or Ganges to the estuary of the Meghna.

NAYABAS.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh to Delhi, and ten miles south-west of the latter, on the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. $28^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

NAYA-DUMKA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in the Santál Parganas district, Bengal; capital of the district, situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 16'$, long. $87^{\circ} 17' 30''$. Area of subdivision, 1426 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 363,186.

NAYAGAON.—Town in Bundelkhand; on the left bank of the Pisanní river, twenty-five miles north-east from Kálinjar. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$.

NAYAGAON.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; on the route from Saháranpur to Dehra Dún, twenty miles north-north-east of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

NAYAGAON.—See NÁIGÁON RIBAHL.

NAYAGAON.—Town in Banda district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Ajáigarh to Kálinjar, nine miles north-east of the former, in lat. $25^{\circ} 3' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 27' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 2338.

NAYAGAON.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; twenty-eight miles south-south-west of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 2'$, long. $87^{\circ} 14'$.

NAYAGARH.—State in Orissa, Bengal; situated between lat. $19^{\circ} 54' 30''$ — $20^{\circ} 20' 30''$, and long. $84^{\circ} 50' 45''$ — $85^{\circ} 18'$. Its area is 588 square miles. Pop. (1881), 114,622. The Nayágarh State is bounded on the north by Khandpára State; on the east by Ranpur; on the south by Purí district; and on the west by Gumsar State, Madras, and by Daspallá State. The Chief, who pays a yearly tribute of £552 to the British Government, maintains a police force of 495, and a militia of 62 men.

NAYAGARH.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situated thirty-four miles north-east by east from Rewah, and 105 miles north by east from Sohágpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$.

NAYAKAN-HATTI (HATTI).—Village in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore State; situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 28' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 34' 21''$. Pop. (1871), 2723. A car-festival is annually attended by 15,000 people.

NAYAKOT.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the Naling river, and seventy-eight miles west by south from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$.

NAYAKOT.—Town in Nepál State; situated 159 miles west by north from Khatmandu, and 110 miles north-north-west from Gorakhpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 48'$.

NAYANAGAR.—See BEÁWAR.

NAYAR (SANI).—River of Garhwál district, N.W.P.; rising at an elevation of between 6000 and 7000 feet, in lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$; it falls into the Alaknanda, in lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$, at an elevation of 1342 feet above the level of the sea.

NAYA SARAI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the Sind river, and 100 miles north-west by west of Sagar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

NAYA SHUHUR (MADHUPUR).—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated near the southern frontier, towards the territory of Búndi. Distance from Jáipur, south-east, 172 miles; from Agra, south-west. 133. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$.

NAYA-THANA.—Small fort in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on a summit sloping westwards to the left bank of the Western Rám-ganga. Distant twenty-five miles north-west of Almora. Elevation above the sea, 5785 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

NAZIRA.—Village in Síbságar district, Assam; situated on the river Dikku, ten miles south-east of Síbságar, in lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $94^{\circ} 48'$. Head-quarters of the Assam Tea Company.

NEAKOT.—Town in Nepál State; situated thirty-three miles south-south-west from Jemla, and 100 miles east by north from Pilibhít. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

NEAUNGSHEWAY.—Town in Upper Burma; situated ninety-seven miles south-east by south from Ava, and 192 miles north-east from Prome. Lat. $20^{\circ} 54'$, long. 97° .

NEDDIAVATTAM.—Village in the Níl-giri Hills district, Madras; situated about twenty-two miles from Utakamand, in lat. $11^{\circ} 28'$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$; 5800 feet above the level of the sea.

NEEMAWER.—See NÍMÁR.

NEEMHERAH.—See NÍMBERA.

NEEMUCH.—See NÍMACH.

NEGAPATAM.—Town and municipality in Tanjore district, Madras; an important fort, and the terminus of the South Indian Railway; situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 45' 37''$, long. $79^{\circ} 53' 28''$. Pop. (1881), 53,855.

NEGAWAN.—See NÍGOHÁN.

NEGRAIS.—See HÁING-GYÍ.

NEGRAIS CAPE.—Cape in Bassein district, British Burma; the name given to the south-west extremity of the coast of Pegu. Lat. $16^{\circ} 2'$, long. $94^{\circ} 16'$.

NEGRAIS RIVER.—Name of one of the mouths of the Irawadi, in Bassein district, British Burma; in lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, long. $94^{\circ} 25'$.

NEGUG.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated thirty-two miles west-south-west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 59'$, long. $74^{\circ} 19'$.

NEHTAUR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bijnaur to Pilibhít, fifteen miles east by south of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

NEIR.—See NER.

NEJ NADI.—River of Jodhpur and Búndi States, Rájputána; rising in lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 17'$, and falling into the Chambal, in lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 25'$.

NEKMARD.—Place of pilgrimage, and scene of a great annual fair

(attended by upwards of 100,000 persons) in Bhawánípur village, Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $88^{\circ} 18' 30''$.

NELAJI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1089.

NELAMANGALA.—Town and municipality (in taluk of same name) in Bangalore district, Mysore State; situated seventeen miles north-west of Bangalore, in lat. $13^{\circ} 6' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$. Pop. (1871), 4016. Area of taluk, 209 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 71,509.

NELAMBUR.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15' 45''$. Pop. (1871), 11,283.

NELAMBUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 46' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 38' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 6811.

NELLAKOTTA.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated twenty-eight miles north-west of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

NELLAMUNGLUM.—See **NELAMANGALA**.

NELLIA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated fifty-four miles west from Bhuj, and 113 miles south-east by south from Tatta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $68^{\circ} 53'$.

NELLIALIAM.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated seventy miles east-south-east of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24'$.

NELLORE.—District in Madras, situated on the Coromandel coast, between lat. $13^{\circ} 25'$ — $15^{\circ} 55'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 9'$ — $80^{\circ} 14'$. It is bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the west by the Karnúl and Cuddapah districts (on the other side of the Eastern Gháts); on the north by Krishna district; on the south by North Arcot and Chengalpat districts. Area, 8739 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,220,236. The mountains of the Nellore district are spurs of the Eastern Gháts. Its chief rivers are the Pennair, the Suvarnamukhi, and the Gundlakamma. The chief towns are Nellore (the capital), and Ongole. There is a famous hill and fort known as Udayagiri-drug. Four Christian missions are established in this district, which is noted for its famous herd of cattle. There are several good roads and canals.

NELLORE.—Capital of Nellore district, Madras; situated on the Pennair, 107 miles north of Madras, in lat. $14^{\circ} 26' 38''$, long. $80^{\circ} 1' 27''$. Pop. (1881), 27,505.

NELYAHUDIKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 522.

NEMAUR (NIMAWAR).—See **NIMÁR**.

NEMMALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 672.

NENKUR.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Sehván to Lárkhána, and five miles north of the former town. It is situate two miles west of a large offset from the Indus, and four miles west of the main channel. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $67^{\circ} 54'$.

NEO DHURA.—Pass in Kumáun district, N.W.P., over the Himálayas into South-western Thibet; situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 29'$, long. $80^{\circ} 37'$, at the head of the Dhauli river. Elevation, not less than 15,000 feet above the sea.

NEORIA HUSENPUR.—Town in Pilibhít district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4106.

NEOTINI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the Sái, two miles south-west of Mohán. Pop. (1869), 3809.

NEPAL.—State of Northern India. Bounded on the north by Thibet; on the east by Sikkim State and Dárjiling district; on the south by

Purniah, Kumáun, Bhágalpur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champáran, and Gorakhpur districts; on the south-west by Oudh; and on the west by the Kumáun district. It extends from lat. 27° to 31° , and from long. $80^{\circ} 15'$ to $88^{\circ} 15'$; is 450 miles in length from east to west, and 160 in breadth, and contains an area of 54,500 square miles. The principal territorial divisions are Nepál Proper, Country of the Twenty-four Rájás, Country of the Twenty-two Rájás, Makwánpur, Kirauts, Khatang, Chhayampur, Saprári, and Morang. Throughout their southern border, from the river Káli on the western frontier, to the banks of the Mahánandá on the eastern boundary, the territories of Nepál are skirted by the Tarái, a long narrow strip of land separating them from the Bengal provinces, and from Oudh. Ten miles from the frontier commences the great forest of Nepál, following the same direction as the Tarái, possessing an average breadth of from eight to ten miles. Beyond this, in a northerly direction, lies a hilly tract of country, which again is succeeded by two others of increasing elevation, the first of which may be denominated the mountainous, and the second the Alpine region of Nepál, with its lofty peaks of Dhaulágiri, Gossainthan, Mount Everest, and Kánchanjangá. At the western head of the valley of Nepál stands the temple of Sambhunáth, an ancient edifice occupying the summit of a hill having an elevation of about 300 feet above the subjacent plain, the ascent to which is gained by a flight of steps cut out of the rock. A colossal figure of Buddha stands at the foot of the steps. The principal rivers which traverse Nepál are the Karnáli, Gandak, Trisul-Gangá, Buri-Gandak, Kusi, and Bághmati. The Mahárájá keeps a large standing army, besides a body of about 30,000 soldiers at his capital (Khatmandu). During the Mutiny of 1857 he lent some Gurkha troops, which did good service, for which his Prime Minister, Jang Bahadur, was made a G.C.S.I.

NER.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated on the Panjhra, fourteen miles west of Dhuliá, in lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $74^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1872), 5622.

NER (PARSOPANT).—Town in Wún district, Berar; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

NERALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 30.

NERBUD.—Town in Baroda State; situated eighty-six miles east-south-east from Rájkot, and seventy-nine miles west-south-west from Baroda. Lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $72^{\circ} 7'$.

NERBUDDA.—See NARBADA.

NERI (NARI).—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1881), 3364.

NERIAD.—See NARIÁD.

NERLA.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated forty-four miles south of Sátára, in lat. $17^{\circ} 6'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1881), 6807.

NER PINGLAI.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar. Pop. (1881), 6644.

NERUGALALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 50.

NERUGALALEKARKALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 207.

NERUL.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2267.

NERUR (NERRUR).—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 0' 15''$, long. $78^{\circ} 11' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 5963.

NERWAR.—See **NARWAR.**

NETAI.—River in the Gáro Hills, Assam and Maimansinh district, Bengal; falls into the Kánks.

NETRAKONA.—Subdivision in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Area, 1389 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 588,115. Also tháná. Area, 1007 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 471,658.

NETRAVATI.—River in South Kánara district, Madras; rises in lat. $13^{\circ} 10' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 26' 20''$, and falls into the sea at Mangalore, in lat. $12^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52' 40''$.

NEURA.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 615.

NEVTI.—Town and sea-port in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, long. $73^{\circ} 32'$.

NEWALGANJ.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated two miles east of Mohán, in lat. $26^{\circ} 47' 10''$, long. $80^{\circ} 45' 21''$. Newálgang has another town, Mahárájanj, adjacent to it. The united pop. (1869) is 7756. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 113,468.

NEWALGARH.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh; sixty miles north-north-east of Faizábád, and eighty-one miles north-west from Gorakhpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $82^{\circ} 34'$.

NEWASA.—Subdivision of Ahmednagar district, Bombay. Area, 607 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,158.

NEW HALLA.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated thirty miles north of Haidarábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $61^{\circ} 26'$.

NEWRIA.—Tháná in Pilibhít district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,935.

NEWSUR.—See **NAUSHAHRA.**

NEWTA.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Damoh to Jabalpur, twelve miles south-east of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

NGA-HLAING-KHYUN.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 52 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 3171.

NGA-KHO-BYENG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 14 sq. miles. Pop. (1877-78), 4002.

NGA-KHWA.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2445.

NGA-PI-TSHIEP.—Village in Henzada district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi. Pop. (1877-78), 2019.

NGA-PU-TAW.—Township in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 20,037.

NGA-PYENG.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3301.

NGA-RUT-KOUNG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Bounded on the east by the Arakan Yoma Hills, and on the south and west by the Bay of Bengal. Pop. (1877-78), 2114.

NGA-THAING-KHYOUNG.—Town in Bassein district, British Burma; situated on the Bassein river. Pop. (1877), 2289.

NGA-WON.—See **BASSEIN.**

NGA-ZAING-RAING.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 2557.

NGWE-DOUNG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 2040.

NGWE-TWENG-TU.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 36 sq. miles. Pop. (1877-78), 2060.

NHUN.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Indus, 135 miles south by west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 7'$, long. $71^{\circ} 18'$.

NIALLA KONDAPALI.—Town in Haidarábád State; 106 miles east from Haidarábád, and sixty-two miles north-north-west from Gantur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

NIAMTI.—See NYAMTI.

NIBARI.—Village in the Gáro Hills district, Assam; situated on the Jingiram river.

NIBKARORI.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2122.

NIBOLIRA.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,743.

NIBRANG.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; across the elevated ridge forming the southern boundary of Kunáwár. It has the appearance of a gateway, and lies between two perpendicular rocks, each thirty-five feet high. Three hundred yards to the south-east is the Gunás Pass, and a quarter of a mile further, in the same direction, is the Ghusal Pass. Nibrang is 16,035 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

NICHO.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated seventy-two miles north-west from Jáipur, and seventy-eight miles north by east from Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 59'$.

NICHLAUL (NUHLAWALI).—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated near the northern frontier towards Nepál. Distant north-east from Gorakhpur, forty-five miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $83^{\circ} 47'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 37,801.

NICHOR.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the northern declivity of a mountain sloping down to the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea, 6925 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$, long. 78° .

NICOBARS.—A cluster of islands in the Bay of Bengal, lying south of the Andamans, between lat. $6^{\circ} 40'$ — $9^{\circ} 20'$, and long. $93^{\circ} 3'$ — $94^{\circ} 13'$. There are eight large islands and about twelve smaller. The largest is Great Nicobar, thirty miles long, and twelve to fifteen miles broad; and the next is Camorta. The islands of Nancowry and Camorta, with a smaller island, form between them an excellent harbour, usually called Camorta. The population is estimated at 6000. The Nicobars formerly belonged to Denmark, and are now attached to the Commissionership of the Andaman Islands.

NIDADAUL (NIDDADOLE).—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated sixty-three miles north-east by north of Masulipatam, in lat. $16^{\circ} 54' 28''$, long. $81^{\circ} 42' 41''$.

NIDAON.—See NÁDÁUN.

NIDAPATI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád cantonment to Fatehpur, and six miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$.

NIDDAGUNDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated fifty-six miles north-east by east from Haidarábád, and 127 miles north-west from Gantur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 43'$, long. $72^{\circ} 19'$.

NIDDAVOLE.—See NIDUGAL.

NIDHAULI.—Village in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3673. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 37,964.

NIDHPUR.—Pargana in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 43,864.

NIDIGULL.—See **NIDUGAL.**

NIDJIGUL.—See **NIJAGAL.**

NIDTA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 180.

NIDUGAL.—Hill-fort in Chitaldrug district, Mysore State; situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 9' 22''$, long. $77^{\circ} 7' 31''$; 3780 above sea-level.

NIDUGUMBA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 211.

NIDUVATTU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 529.

NIGHASAN.—Tahsíl in Kheri district, Oudh. Area, 1256 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 268,306.

NIGHASAN.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh. Bounded on the north by Kháirigarh, from which it is separated by the river Sargu; on the east by Dhaurahra; on the south by Bhúr, the Chauka river marking the boundary; and on the west by Pália. Area, 263 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,245.

NIGOHAN.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated twenty-three miles from Lucknow. Pop. (1869), 2306.

NIGOHAN SISSAINDI.—Pargana in Lucknow district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Mohánlálganj parganas, and on the south by the Sáí river, which separates it from Unao district. Area, 72 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 32,331.

NIGOHI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Sháhjahánpur to Pilibhít, seventeen miles north by west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 54,461. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 50,059.

NIHALGARH CHAK JANGLA.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; thirty-six miles west of Sultánpur. Pop. (1869), 2593.

NIHTOR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Gángan, in lat. $29^{\circ} 19' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 25' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 9686. Pop. of pargana (1881), 36,864. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 39,658.

NIJAGAL.—Hill fort in Bangalore district, Mysore State; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15' 20''$.

NIKLI.—See **AGARSUNDAR.**

NIKRAI.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; situated thirty-seven miles east by north of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$, long. $86^{\circ} 29'$.

NIKRITING.—Village in Síbságar district, Assam; on the left bank of the Brahmaputra, sixteen miles north of Golághát.

NILAB.—Village in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; situated on the left or eastern bank of the Indus, a short distance below Attock, and close to the confluence of the Haru river. The great river here is narrow, rapid, and 120 feet deep. Lat. $33^{\circ} 46'$, long. $72^{\circ} 15'$.

NILAPALLI.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated close to Yanáon, in lat. $16^{\circ} 44'$, long. $82^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1871), 4560.

NILESWARAM (NILKANTA-ISHWARAM, NILISERAM).—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 9' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 6878.

NILGADIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Godávári river, and 147 miles north-east by east from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 36'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

NILGARH.—See **NILGIRÍ.**

NILGIRI—State in Orissa, Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 18' 50''$ — $21^{\circ} 37'$, and long. $86^{\circ} 29'$ — $86^{\circ} 51' 30''$. Its area is 278 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 50,972. The Nílگیر State is bounded on the north and west by Morbhanj State, and on the east and south by Balasor district. The State pays a tribute of £390 to the British Government. The Rájá's militia consists of 28 men, and the police force of 76 men. The chief town is Nílگیری, situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 27' 20''$, long. $86^{\circ} 48' 41''$.

NILGIRI HILLS.—Mountain-group, and district named from them, between lat. $11^{\circ} 12'$ — $11^{\circ} 37'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 18'$ — $77^{\circ} 5'$. Its area is 957 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,034. The district is bounded on the north by Mysore State; on the east by Coimbatore district; on the south by Malabar and Coimbatore districts; and on the west by Malabar district. The Nílگیری Hills district consists of a plateau, nearly isolated, of an average height of over 6000 feet, with an area of more than 700 sq. miles; and upwards of 200 sq. miles of the Wainád, at about half that elevation. There are many lofty summits, of which the highest is Dodabetta, 8760 feet. The rivers are the Moyár (which flows into the Bhaváni), the Paikara, and the Calicut. The chief towns are Utakamand (the capital) and Coonoor; Wellington is an important cantonment. In 1868 the Nílگیرis were constituted a separate district under a Commissioner. Noted for its coffee, tea and cinchona estates, the latter the property of the Madras Government.

NILGUNDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated at the northern base of a granite hill, on the summit of which, about 1000 feet above the plain, the fortress is erected. Distance from the city of Haidarábád, south-east, fifty-five miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

NILGUNDLA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eleven miles north from the left bank of the Krishna river, and eighty miles south-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

NILIGAON.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated twenty miles east of Sholápur, and sixty-nine miles north-north-east of Bijápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$.

NILING.—Town in Chinese Tartary, near the northern frontier of Garhwál, in the district of Chaprang. It is situate on the right bank of the Jahnevi, a great confluent of the Bháگیرathi. Besides the road to Chaprang, there is another to Kunáwár by the Chungsakhago Pass, situate about lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$. This is probably the most difficult pass in the Himálayas. Elevation above the sea, 11,127 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$.

NIL NAG.—Lake in Kashmír State, Punjab; a great spring or piece of water, which gives rise to a stream falling into the Jhelum, in the vicinity of Baramula, in lat. $33^{\circ} 48'$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$. It is situate on the north-eastern declivity of the Pír Panjal, and twenty-one miles south-west of Srínagar.

NILPHAMANI.—See **BAGDOGRA.**

NILU.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated six miles north-west from the right bank of the Jhelum, 116 miles north-west by west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 34'$, long. $72^{\circ} 32'$.

NILUNGA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 126 miles west-north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

NILUVAGLU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 229.

NILVONA-TELOY.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 39.

NILWALA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £51 to the British Government, and £15 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

NIMACH (NEEMUCH).—Town and British cantonment, in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated near the frontier of Udáipur State, Rájputána, in lat. $24^{\circ} 27' 38''$, long. $74^{\circ} 54' 15''$; 155 miles north-west of Mhow, 371 south-west of Delhi, 312 south-west of Agra, 306 west of Ságar, 1114 west of Calcutta, *viá* Allahábád and Ságar.

NIMAJ.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated sixty-two miles east by south from Jodhpur, and forty-five miles south-west by west from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $74^{\circ} 7'$.

NIMAL.—See **NAMAL.**

NIMAR.—District in the Central Provinces; between lat. $21^{\circ} 4'$ — $22^{\circ} 26'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 50'$ — $77^{\circ} 1'$. Its area is 3340 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 231,341. The Nimár district is bounded on the north and west by Dhar and Indore States, Central India Agency; on the south by Khándesh district, Bombay, and Berar; and on the east by Hoshangábád district. The chief mountains are the Sátapura range, with the fortified hill of Asírgarh. The chief rivers are the Narbada (with the Chhota Tawá and many other tributaries) and the Tápti. The chief towns are Burhánpur (of historical fame) and Khandwa (the capital). The district, which is traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was in 1864 formed into a separate administration, under a Deputy-Commissioner.

NIMBA.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated eleven miles north-north-west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 15'$, long. $74^{\circ} 41'$.

NIMBAHERA.—See **NIMBERA.**

NIMBERA.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nimach to Nasírábád, sixteen miles north-west of the former, and 127 south of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1881), 6289.

NIMBSOR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated thirty-five miles south-east by east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 27'$, long. $74^{\circ} 31'$.

NIMGIRI.—Mountains in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 45'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$. Greatest height, 5000 feet.

NIMKESARAI.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and twenty-two miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

NIMKHAR (NIMSAR).—Sacred town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated on the Gumti, twenty miles from Sítápur, in lat. $27^{\circ} 20' 55''$, long. $80^{\circ} 31' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 2336.

NIMKHAR (NIMKHAR-MISRIK).—See **MISRIKH.**

NIMKHERA.—State in the Central India Agency; situated among the spurs of the Vindhya Hills. The Bhúmia or Chief pays an annual tribute of about £50 to the State of Dhar.

NIMRA.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Lárkhána to Bágh, and forty-four miles north of the former place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $68^{\circ} 14'$.

NIMRANI.—Village in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated on the summit of a rocky range of hills. Distant south-west from Delhi, seventy-six miles. Lat. 28° , long. $76^{\circ} 19'$.

NIMRI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasrábád to Nagor, and twenty-three miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $74^{\circ} 3'$.

NIM SARAI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Allahábád to Fatehpur, and seven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 49'$.

NIMUNIA (NIMUIA).—Village in Champáran district, Bengal; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1872), 5108.

NINA DEVI.—Hill in Kahlur State, Punjab; situated in the narrow peninsula formed by a remarkable flexure of the Sutlej, and about four miles from the left bank of that river. It rises about 3000 feet above the town of Anandpur, or 4000 above the level of the sea. Its shape is singularly like the peaked turban worn by the Sikhs, which people hold the spot in great veneration, because Guru Govind Sinh ascended to its summit, and there, surrounded by a few faithful followers, concerted measures for the propagation of their faith. A small well-constructed temple is situate on the summit, to which there is access by means of a flight of stone steps. Lat. $31^{\circ} 18'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

NINDO SHAHR.—Village and municipality in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the Sherwá, sixty-nine miles south-east of Haidarábád. Pop. (1872), 1439. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37' 30''$, long. $69^{\circ} 5'$.

NINGRU.—Town in Lakhimpur district, Assam; situated thirty-four miles south of Sadiyá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $95^{\circ} 42'$.

NIPANI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated forty-five miles north-west of Belgaum, in lat. $16^{\circ} 23' 40''$, long. $74^{\circ} 25' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 9777.

NIPHAD.—Subdivision of Násik district, Bombay. Area, 411 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,523.

NIR.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated six miles south-east of Hardoi. Pop. (1869), 2481.

NIRA.—River of Poona and Sátára districts, and Bhor and Phaltan States, Bombay; rising in lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 36'$, on the eastern slope of the Western Gháts, and flowing in an easterly direction for 130 miles, falls into the Bhima river, on the right side, in lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$.

NIRANCAL.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. (Pop.) (1881), 481.

NIRGUNDA.—Village in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore State; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 47'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1871), 241.

NIRHI.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5415.

NIRMUL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated nine miles north of the left or north bank of the Godávári, on the route from Haidarábád to Nágpur, 120 miles north of former, 150 south-west of latter. Lat. $19^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

NIRPARA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5524.

NIRSHA.—Tháná in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 170 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 50,627.

NIRT.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea, 3087 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

NIRUGUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 299.

NISBETGANJ.—Tháná in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area. 183 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 124,507.

NISHOWRA.—See **NASAIRA**.

NISUNG.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated near the left bank of the Taglakhar, a large stream which rises in Chinese Tartary. The village lies at the northern base of the Tunrug Pass. Elevation, 10,165 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$.

NITI.—Village in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situated near a celebrated pass of the same name, across the range or succession of mountains forming the boundary towards Hundes or Chinese Tartary. The village, thirteen miles south of the pass, is situate on the left bank of the Dhauli. This is considered the easiest and best pass between Kumáun and Hundes, and in consequence is one of the principal channels of the trade between Chinese Tartary and Hindustán. Elevation of crest of pass above the sea, 16,814 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 54'$. Elevation of village, 11,464 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 46' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 51' 50''$.

NITORLIM.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1282.

NITTERKONA.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated forty-five miles east of Jamálpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $90^{\circ} 45'$.

NITTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 387.

NIWAJ (NEWAZ, JAMNIRI).—River of Jhaláwár State, Rájputána; rising on the north side of the Vindhyá range, in lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$. It falls into the Parwán, a tributary of the Káli Sind.

NIWANS.—Town in Mandla district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Rámgarh to Jabalpur, thirty-seven miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

NIZAMABAD.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Azamgarh to that of Jaunpur, eight miles west of the former, thirty-two north-east of the latter, fifty north of Benares. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $83^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 278,611. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 70,664.

NIZAMPATAM.—Town and port in Krishna district, Madras; situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 42' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 4128.

NIZAMPUR.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; fifty-one miles south-east by south of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 22'$.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—See **HAIDARÁBÁD**.

NIZAM-UD-DIN-PUR.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; situated fifty-six miles north-north-east of Chaprá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $85^{\circ} 25'$.

NOACOLLY.—See **NOÁKHÁLÍ**.

NOAGAON.—Town in Daspallá State, Orissa, Bengal; situated seventy-two miles north-west by north of Ganjám, and ninety-two miles west by south of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 17'$, long. $84^{\circ} 32'$.

NOAKHALI (NOACOLLY).—District in the Chittagong division, Bengal; between lat. $20^{\circ} 22'$ — $23^{\circ} 17' 30''$, and long. $90^{\circ} 43'$ — $91^{\circ} 40'$. Its area is 1641 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 820,772. The Noákhálí district is bounded on the north by Tipperah district and Hill Tipperah State; on the east by Hill Tipperah State, Chittagong district, and the Meghná; on the south by the Bay of Bengal; and on the west by the Meghná. A small elevation near the frontier of Hill Tipperah State is the only hill in

this deltaic district, which is interlaced by the various branches and channels (under many different names) of the Meghná. The chief town is Sudhárám or Noákháli (the capital). Bhuluá was formerly the capital. Sandwip is an important island at the mouth of the Meghná.

NOAKHALI.—Subdivision in Noákháli district, Bengal; between lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$ — $22^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $90^{\circ} 53'$ — $91^{\circ} 18'$. Area, 1298 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 578,797. Also tháná. Area, 232 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 101,308.

NOAKHALI.—See SUDHÁRÁM.

NOAKOT.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the Buri Gandak river, and twenty miles north-west from Khatmandu. The valley, of which this town is the principal place, is about eighteen miles distant from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $85^{\circ} 3'$.

NOARBAND.—Village and military outpost in Cáchár-district, Assam; eighteen miles south of Silchár.

NOBADWIP.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 14,105.

NOBRA (NUBRA).—A division of Ladakh, Kashmír State, Punjab; on the south side of the Karakorum Mountains; bounded on the north, the east, and the south sides by the Shy-Yok, a river which joins the Indus a few miles above, and east of Iskardo. The lowest part of this tract is estimated to be more than 11,000 feet above the sea. Deskit, the chief place, is in lat. $34^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

NOELGANJ.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the route from Lucknow to Máinpurí, nineteen miles west of the former, 116 south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

NOGARGAO.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 160.

NOGOAN.—Village in Ulwar State, Rájputána; on the route from Ulwar, by way of Firozpur, to Delhi, and eighty-seven miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $76^{\circ} 58'$.

NOH.—See NUH.

NOHAR.—See ISLAMGARH.

NOH DIHING.—River of Lakhimpur district, Assam; a tributary of the Brahmaputra, rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $96^{\circ} 56'$, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction for 100 miles, falls into the Brahmaputra, on the left side, in lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $95^{\circ} 48'$.

NOHGIL.—Tháná in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 44,827.

NOIWALA.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab; situated on the route from Rámnagar to Lahore, and fifty-five miles north-west of the latter place. Lat. $32^{\circ} 12'$, long. $73^{\circ} 54'$.

NOK.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Bikampur to Balmir, fifteen miles south-east of Bikampur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $72^{\circ} 20'$.

NOKILA.—Town in Bogra district, Bengal; situated on the route from Bogra to Jamálpur, sixteen miles east of former, twenty-six south-west of latter. It is situate near the river Kanái, a vast offset of the Brahmaputra. Distant north-east of Calcutta, 262 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $89^{\circ} 37'$.

NOKORI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora fort to Hundes or Thibet, by the Jawár Pass, fifty-three

miles north-east of Almora, 103 south-west of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

NOKRA.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, and fifty-two miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $72^{\circ} 45'$.

NOKUR (NAUSIR).—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated in lat. $29^{\circ} 11'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

NOKYA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 781.

NOLAI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Mhow to Dísa, forty-six miles north-west of former, 255 south-east of latter. Elevation above the sea, 1698 feet. Distant twenty-nine miles south-west of Ujjain. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 23'$.

NOLBARI.—Town in Kámrup district, Assam; situated twenty-eight miles north-west of Gauháti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $91^{\circ} 27'$.

NONAI (NANAI).—River of Bhután State and Darrang district, Assam; falls into the Brahmaputra nearly opposite Gauháti. There is another river of the same name, in Nowgong district, Assam; falls into the Kalang, a branch of the Brahmaputra.

NONGHANVADAR TIMBA.—Petty State in Káthiáwár, Bombay.

NONG-KLAO.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 6924.

NONG-KRIM.—Village in Khyrim State, Khási Hills, Assam.

NONG-SOH-PHOH (NOBOSOPHOH).—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 961.

NONG-SPUNG.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 871.

NONG-STAIN.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 7763.

NONG-TYR-MEN (DWARA NONG-TYR-MEN).—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 378.

NONORE.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; situated fifty miles south-west by west of Sasseram. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $84^{\circ} 43'$.

NORAI.—Village in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Lucknow, ninety-five miles west of the former, seventy-one east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 52'$.

NOROQUEM.—Village in Canacona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 187.

NOROLI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2028.

NORRIWALLA.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab, on the left bank of the Indus, seventy-six miles north-north-west of Múltán. Lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$, long. $70^{\circ} 58'$.

NORTHERN CIRCARS.—See CIRCARS.

NORTH LAKIMPUR.—See LAKHIMPUR.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Province of India; between lat. $23^{\circ} 51' 30''$ — $31^{\circ} 5'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 3'$ — $84^{\circ} 43' 30''$. The area of the province is 81,865 (or, including Oudh, 106,111) sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 33,720,128 (or, including Oudh, 44,107,869). It is bounded on the north by the Chinese dominions in Thibet; on the north-east by Nepál State and Oudh; on the east by Bengal; on the south by Chutiá Nágpur, Rewah, the Bundelkhand States, and the Central Provinces; and on the west by Gwalior, Rájputána, and the Punjab. Oudh (formerly a separate Government under a Chief Commissioner) is now attached to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the N.W.P. The latter

province comprises the two States of Garhwál or Tehri, and Rámpur; and the following divisions (or jurisdictions of a Commissioner) and districts:—Meerut division, containing Dehra Dún, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh districts; Rohilkhand division, containing Bijnaur, Moradábád, Budáun, Bareli (Bareilly), Sháhjahánpur, and Taráí districts; Agra division, containing Muttra, Agra, Farrukhábad, Máinpuri, Etáwah, and Etah districts; Jhánsi division, containing Jaláun, Jhánsi, and Lálitpur districts; Allahábád division, containing Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Bánda, Allahábád, Hamírpur, and Jaunpur districts; Benares division, containing Azamgarh, Mírzápur, Benares, Gházípur, Gorakhpur, and Basti districts; and Kumáun division, containing Kumáun and Garhwál districts. The capital of the province is Allahábád, where the Lieutenant-Governor resides.

NOSANG.—Village in the Nágá Hills, Assam; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 33' 20''$, long. $93^{\circ} 17' 35''$.

NOSARI (NAVASARI).—Town in Baroda State; situated in an isolated portion of the State surrounded by Surat district, on the Purna river, eighteen miles south from Surat city, and forty-nine miles north from Bombay. Pop. (1872), 14,700. Station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. Lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

NOUGMA.—See **NAOGÁWA**.

NOUNG-LENG-PYI.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2428.

NOUNG-LUN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2428.

NOUSHARA.—See **NAUSHAHRA**.

NOUSHERA.—See **NAUSHAHRA**.

NOWABAD.—See **NAVÁBÁD**.

NOWABAD JHANSI.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5776.

NOWADA.—See **NAWÁDA**.

NOWAGAON.—See **NAYÁGÁON**.

NOWAGHAM.—Town in Orissa, Bengal; forty-five miles north-west by west from Gumsur, and 123 miles west by south from Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 9'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$.

NOWAGUDDA.—See **NAYÁGARH**.

NOWAGUDDA.—Town in Bengal; 133 miles south-west by west from Sambalpur, and 107 miles north by west from Jáipur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$, long. $82^{\circ} 13'$.

NOWAGUR.—See **NAWÁGARH**.

NOWANUGGUR.—See **NAWÁNAGAR**.

NOWA THULA.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Bikaner to Jáisalmír, and forty-eight miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $71^{\circ} 43'$.

NOWGAON.—See **NAWÁGÁON**.

NOWGONG.—Subdivision in Rájsháhí district, Bengal. Area, 603 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 268,579. Also tháná. Area, 139 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 85,840.

NOWGONG (NAOGAON).—District in Assam; between lat. $25^{\circ} 45'$ — $26^{\circ} 40'$, and long. 92° — $93^{\circ} 50'$. Its area is 3417 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 310,579. The Nowgong district is bounded on the north by

the Brahmaputra, on the south by the Jáintia and Nágá Hills. The chief hills are the Mikir and Kámákhyá ranges. The rivers are the Brahmaputra and its branches and tributaries; of which the Kalang is the most important (leaving the Brahmaputra and again rejoining it in the district), also the Leteri, the Dhaneswari, and many others. There are some considerable lakes. The chief town is Nowgong (the capital, on the Kalang). The principal means of communication in the district, which largely produces tea, are the rivers. The administration is in the hands of a Deputy-Commissioner.

NOWGONG.—Capital of Nowgong district, Assam; situated on the Kalang river. Pop. (1871), 2883.

NOWGONG (NAOGAON).—British Cantonment on the frontier of Chhatarpur State, Central India Agency, and Hamírpur district, N.W.P. The Rájkumár College of Bundelkhand, established in 1875-6 by the native chiefs of Bundelkhand in memory of Lord Mayo, is at Nowgong.

NOWGURH.—See NAWÁGARH.

NOWLGOOND.—See NAWALGUND.

NOWPAUDA.—See NAUPÁDA.

NEWSARA.—See NOSÁRI.

NEWSHERA.—See NAUSHAHRA.

NEWSHERO.—See NAUSHAHRO.

NEWSHERO.—See NAUSHAHRO ALRO.

NEWSUR.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Shikárpur to Lárkhána, and seven miles and a half south-west of the former town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $68^{\circ} 34'$.

NEWSUR.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Jáisalmír to Nasirábád, and 163 miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $72^{\circ} 57'$.

NOYIL.—River in Coimbatore district, Madras; rises in lat. $10^{\circ} 55' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 45' 40''$, and falls into the Káveri in lat. $11^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59' 30''$.

NOZID.—See NUZUID.

N. SRA DA CONCEICAO.—Parish in Diu district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 7456.

NUBBEESIR.—See NABISAR.

NUDEA.—See NADIYÁ.

NUGAON.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Fatehgarh, and twenty-five miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

NUGEENAH.—See NAGINA.

NUGGIHALLI.—Town in Hassan district, Mysore State; situated forty-four miles north-north-west of Seringapatam, and 111 miles east by north of Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 1'$, long. $76^{\circ} 31'$.

NUGGUR.—See BEDNOR.

NUGULSUR.—Town in Balasor district, Bengal; situated twenty miles north-east by east of Balasor. Lat. $21^{\circ} 37'$, long. $87^{\circ} 13'$.

NUGURIA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and twenty-nine miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

NUH.—Town in the Muttra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

NUH.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and thirty-six miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

NUH.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated in lat. $28^{\circ} 6' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 2' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 4219. Area of tahsíl, 403 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 120,324.

NUJIKAL.—River of Coorg, and South Kánara district, Madras; rising in the Western Gháts, and falling into the Indian Ocean near Kasergod.

NULDROOG.—See NALDRUG.

NUN.—River of Purí district, Bengal; falls into the Dayá, in lat. $19^{\circ} 53' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 38'$.

NUN.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; near the western frontier towards Loháru. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

NUNA.—Sea dyke, or embankment in Balasor district, Bengal. Between lat. $20^{\circ} 58'$ — $21^{\circ} 12'$, and long. $86^{\circ} 52'$ — $86^{\circ} 55'$.

NUNA.—River of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Monghyr districts, Bengal; rising in a lake ten miles south-west of the town of Muzaffarpur, in lat. $26^{\circ} 1'$, long. $85^{\circ} 18'$. It flows in a south-easterly direction to its junction with the Bágmatí, in lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $86^{\circ} 12'$.

NUNDY.—See NANDI.

NUNDYDRUG.—See NANDIDRUG.

NUNGSAL.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated thirty-seven miles south-west by west from Manipur, and fifty miles west-north-west from Silchár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $93^{\circ} 32'$.

NUNI.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; fifty-two miles south of Bhágalpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $87^{\circ} 8'$.

NUNIU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated seventy-five miles north-west by north of Jodhpur, and 146 miles west-north-west of Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $72^{\circ} 31'$.

NUNULA (NUNIWALA).—Village in Umballa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Karnál to Patiála, and fifty miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1015 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 39'$.

NURABAD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the Sankh, in lat. $26^{\circ} 24' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 3' 30''$, on the route from Agra to Gwalior fort; distant sixty miles of the former, and eleven north-west of the latter.

NURAICH.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Aligarh, and four miles north of the former. It is situate about a mile east of the left or eastern bank of the Jumna. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

NURAT.—Village in Ságar district, Central Provinces; situated at the north-east base of a range of hills dividing Bundelkhand from Málwá, and on the route from Tehri to Ujjain, thirty miles south-west of former. South-west of the village commences the Nurat Ghát or Pass. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $71^{\circ} 37'$.

NURJA.—Village in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated between Schwán and Lárkhána, and ten miles north of the former town. It is situate two miles west of the right bank of a large offset of the Indus, and three miles west of the main channel. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $67^{\circ} 53'$.

NURKEIR.—See **NARKHER**.

NURKODA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirteen miles south-west by west of Haidarábád, and 158 miles west-north-west of Gantur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

NUR MAHAL.—Town and municipality in Jalandhar district, Punjab; situated sixteen miles south of Jalandhar, in lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 8161. The town takes its name from Núr Jahán, the wife of the Emperor Jahángír.

NURNAGAR.—Town in Tipperah district, Bengal; situated twenty miles north of Tipperah. Lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$, long. $91^{\circ} 10'$.

NURNAGAR.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muzaffarnagar to Hardwár, twenty-two miles north-east by north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 41'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

NUROKAL-BETTA.—Mountain in Coorg; situated in the Nurokal range, a spur of the Western Gháts.

NURPUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Kángra district, Punjab; situated on the route to Kashmír, on a feeder of the Chakki, in lat. $32^{\circ} 18' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 55' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5744. Noted for its shawls and woollen fabrics. Area of tahsíl, 514 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 105,244.

NURPUR.—Town in Sitápúr district, Oudh; situated thirty-four miles north-east of Cawnpore. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 13'$.

NURPUR.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated twenty-two miles north-west from the right bank of the Jhelum, 131 miles north-west by west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 38'$.

NURPUR.—Town in Sháhpur district, Punjab; situated fourteen miles west from the right bank of the Jhelum, 122 miles west by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 57'$, long. 72° .

NURPUR.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus, ninety miles south-west by south of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8'$, long. $70^{\circ} 36'$.

NURPUR.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; situated twenty-two miles south-west of Dacca. Lat. $23^{\circ} 29'$, long. $90^{\circ} 12'$.

NURPUR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $29^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 35,404.

NURUDDIN SARAI.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; situated twenty-seven miles south-east from the left bank of the Rávi, thirty-four miles east by south of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

NUSRATPUR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gházípur to Sasseram, eleven miles south of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $83^{\circ} 38'$.

NUSSEERABAD (SOWARA).—See **NASÍRÁBÁD**.

NUVVEE BUNDER.—See **NAWIBANDAR**.

NUWABGUNJ.—See **NAWÁBGANJ**.

NUWADAH.—See **NAWÁDA**.

NUWARI.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situated fifty miles north-east of Deogarh, and seventy-one miles south-west by south of Jabalpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

NUWARI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Kálpi, and twenty-two miles east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

NUZUDU.—See Nuzuid.

NUZUID.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 47' 25''$, long. $80^{\circ} 53' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 5657.

NWA-MA-RAN.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2187.

NYAGAON.—See NÁIGÁON RIBAHL.

NYAGAON (NAYAGAON).—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; situated twenty-eight miles south-south-west of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 2'$, long. $87^{\circ} 14'$.

NYAMTI.—Village and municipality in Shimogá district, Mysore State; situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 9' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 36' 55''$. Pop. (1871), 2571.

NYANUGGUR.—See BEÁWAR.

NYEHATTE.—See NAIHÁTI.

NYGOWAN (NOWAGAON).—See NÁIGÁON RIBAHL.

NYNEE TAL.—See NÁINI TÁL.

NYOUNGBENTHA.—Town in Upper Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, and 130 miles north from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. 96° .

O

OAMCHU.—River of Bhután State; rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $91^{\circ} 55'$, and, flowing in a westerly direction for thirty miles, falls into the Manás river, in lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $91^{\circ} 31'$.

O-BHO.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 5289.

OBIRIA.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Sháhjahánpur, and nineteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

OCHATTI.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated in lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.

OCHTERLONY.—Valley in the Nilgiri Hills district, Madras; famous for its coffee cultivation. Between lat. $11^{\circ} 23'$ — $11^{\circ} 29' 15''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 27'$ — $76^{\circ} 34' 15''$. Named after Colonel Ochterlony, who first explored it.

OD.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1872), 8423.

ODDAR.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 172.

OEL.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; situated eight miles west of Lakhimpur, in lat. $27^{\circ} 50' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 46' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 6533.

OHIND.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus, forty-nine miles east by north of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 3'$, long. $72^{\circ} 29'$.

OIN.—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated near the base of the mountains inclosing Kashmír on the south. It is situate on the river Jhelum, in lat. $33^{\circ} 44'$, long. $73^{\circ} 35'$.

OKALDANGA.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the

river Kosila, on the route from Moradábád to Almorá, sixty-five miles north-east of the former, in lat. $29^{\circ} 14' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$. The elevation above sea is about 2000 feet.

OKHAMANDAL.—District in Amrelli division, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated at the north-west angle of the peninsula. Area, 276 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 19,985.

OKIRA.—Town in Bánkurá district, Bengal; situated 104 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $87^{\circ} 19'$.

OKLISIR.—Town in Broach district, Bombay; situated on the route from Surat to Baroda, thirty-five miles north of the former, and fifty south of the latter. Lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $73^{\circ} 2'$.

OL.—Tháná in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,557.

OLAI.—Pargana in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 29,528.

OLD AGARTALA.—See AGARTALA, OLD.

OLD MALDAH.—See MALDAH.

OLD UDAIPUR.—Village on the left bank of the Gumti, in Hill Tipperah State, Bengal; famous for its ruins buried in jungle.

OLIAPUR.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated twenty-two miles east by south of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $89^{\circ} 36'$.

OLLAVAKONDA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated seventy miles north-west of Cuddapah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

OLPAD.—Subdivision in Surat district, Bombay. Area, 323 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,049.

OMARGARH.—Tháná in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 22,124.

OMATWARA.—The country of the Omat Rájputs, including parts of Indore, Gwalior, Rájgarh, and Narsinggarh States, Central India Agency; between lat. $23^{\circ} 35'$ — $24^{\circ} 11'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 23'$ — $77^{\circ} 16'$. Length from north to south, 60 miles; breadth, 55 miles.

OMEDUNDA.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated thirty-two miles east-north-east of Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $85^{\circ} 12'$.

OMERKANTAK.—See AMARKANTAK.

OMETA.—See UMETA.

OMLAO.—River of Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; rising in the mountains north-west of Bairat, in lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$; it has a direction generally southerly, and, flowing by the small town of Khálsi, falls into the Jumna on the right side, a mile east of the confluence of the Tons, in lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$, after a course of about fifteen miles.

OMPTA.—See AMPTA.

OMRA.—Fort in Samthar State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Kálpi to Gúna, seventy-two miles south-west of the former, 133 north-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

OMRAOTI.—See AMRÁOTI.

OMUDPUR (AHMADPUR).—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Fatehgarh, and thirteen miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $97^{\circ} 47'$.

ONAGONG.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the left bank of the Gadáhar river, and fifty-six miles west-north-west of Goálpára. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $89^{\circ} 48'$.

ONAIL.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the left bank of the Siprá river, and seventeen miles north-west of Ujjain. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 35'$.

ONCHHA.—Tháná in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 32,562.

ONDA.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 375.

ONDARI.—Small island, off Kolába district, Bombay; situated about twenty miles south of the city of Bombay.

ONDU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated ninety miles west of Jodhpur, and sixty miles south-east of Jáisalmír. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $71^{\circ} 42'$.

ONGOLE (VANGOLU).—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated on the Musi, 189 miles north of Madras, in lat. $15^{\circ} 30' 20''$, long. $80^{\circ} 5' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 9200.

ONNA.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 156.

ONORE.—See HONÁWAR.

ONTIMITTA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; fifteen miles east-south-east of Cuddapah. Lat. $14^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

OOCHAIRA.—See NÁGODE.

OODEYNULLAH.—See UDÁINALA.

OODEYPOORA.—See UDÁIPURA.

OODEYPORE.—See UDÁIPUR.

OODIPOOR.—See UDÁIPUR.

OOJEIN.—See UJJAIN.

OOK-KAN.—See UK-KAN.

OOMERCOTE.—See UMARKOT.

OOMRAWUTTEE.—See AMRÁOTI.

OORCHA.—See ORCHHA.

OOREETTUNG.—See URIT-TOUNG.

OOLOOR.—See USÚR.

OOTACAMUND.—See UTAKAMAND.

OOT-HPO.—See UT-HPO.

OOT-POO.—See UT-PU.

OPAH.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated seventeen miles east-north-east of Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, long. 85° .

OPARBUNDA.—Town in Bírghúm district, Bengal; situated 150 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $86^{\circ} 56'$.

OPERAI.—Town in Datia State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Bándá to Gwalior, 160 miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

ORAI.—See URAI.

ORAN.—Tháná in Bándá district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 21,777.

ORCHA.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated 11,296 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 38''$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

ORCHHA (TEHRI).—State of Bundelkhand in the Central India Agency; between lat. $24^{\circ} 26'$ — $25^{\circ} 34'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 28' 30''$ — $79^{\circ} 23'$. Bounded on the west by Jhánsi and Lálitpur districts, N.W.P.; on the south by Lálitpur district, and Bijáwar States; on the east by Bijáwar, Charkhári, and Garrauli States. Area, about 2000 sq. miles.

Pop. (1881), 311,514. The chief rivers are the Betwá and Dhasán. The principal towns are Tehri, the present capital, where the Rájá now resides, and Orchha, the old capital. The fort of Tikamgarh, at Tehri, often gives name to the State. The Chief was formerly known as Rájá, but in 1865 he was granted the higher title of Mahárájá. The State is entitled to a salute of 15, but the present ruler (1885) receives 17 guns as a personal distinction; he maintains a force of 200 cavalry, 4400 infantry, and 90 guns, with 100 gunners.

ORCHHA (URCHHA).—Town in Orchhá State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency, and formerly capital of the State; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$, on the river Betwá. The fortress was formerly the residence of the Chief.

ORGAO.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1546.

ORISSA.—A Province which now forms a Division of Bengal; between lat. $19^{\circ} 28'$ — $22^{\circ} 34' 15''$, and long. $83^{\circ} 36' 30''$ — $87^{\circ} 31' 30''$. Bounded on the north and north-east by Chutiá Nágpur and Bengal; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by Madras; and on the west by the Central Provinces. Area, 9053 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3,730,735, exclusive of the Tributary States. The chief rivers are the Mahánadi, the Bráhmañí, the Báitaraní, the Sálandí, and the Subanrekha. The greater part of the Province is considered by the Hindus more or less sacred.

ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES.—Nineteen dominions forming the hilly interior of the Orissa Division, Bengal; situated between lat. $19^{\circ} 52' 15''$ — $22^{\circ} 34' 15''$, and long. $83^{\circ} 36' 30''$ — $87^{\circ} 13'$. The States are: Angul, Athgarh, Athmallik, Bánki, Barambá, Bod, Daspalla, Dhenkánal, Hindol, Keunjhar, Khandpára, Morbhanj, Narsinhpur, Nílgeri, Nayágarh, Pal Lahára, Ranpur, Tálcher, Tigariá. The total area is 15,187 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,469,142.

ORISSA CANALS.—See MÁHÁNADI.

ORLIM.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1415.

OSIMLI.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam; surrounded entirely by other hill states; between lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$ — $25^{\circ} 29'$, and long. $91^{\circ} 26'$ — $91^{\circ} 41'$. It is forty-three miles in length from north to south, and sixteen in breadth, and has an area of 350 sq. miles.

OSMANPUR.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, by Khásganj, and fourteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$. long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

OSSOOR.—See USÚR.

OTAPIDARAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated twenty-eight miles north-east by east of Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1881), 2854.

OUCHTERLONY.—See OCHTERLONY.

OUDH (AVADH, AWADH).—A province of India, under a Chief Commissioner, but now united with the North-Western Provinces—the same officer being Chief Commissioner of Oudh and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Situated between lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$ — $28^{\circ} 42'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 44'$ — $83^{\circ} 9'$; and bounded on the north-east by the State of Nepál; on the north-west by Rohilkhand (N.W.P.); on the south-

west by the Ganges; on the east by Basti district; and on the south-east by the Benares division of the N.W.P. The capital is Lucknow. Oudh contains four divisions, subdivided into twelve districts. Lucknow division contains Lucknow, Unao, and Bara Banki districts; Sítápur division, Sítápur, Hardoi, and Kheri districts; Faizábád (or Fyzabad) division, Faizábád, Bahraich, and Gonda districts; and Rái Bareli division, Rái Bareli, Sultánpur, and Partabgarh districts. The total area is 24,246 sq. miles. The pop. (1881), 11,387,741. The province was annexed in 1856, and amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces on January 17th, 1877. It is traversed by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

OUDH.—See AJODHYA.

OUNCHA.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated thirteen miles north-west of the town of Máinpuri. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

OUNG-DAING.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2263.

OUNLA.—See AONLA.

OUR.—Town in Jodhpur Stete, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of the Sukri river, and sixty-four miles south-south-west from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

OURAD.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated ninety-four miles north-west by west from Haidarábád, and 109 miles east-north-east from Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

OURAHI.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh; situated on the left bank of the Gogra river, and sixty miles north-north-east from Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26'$.

OURANGA (AURANGA).—River of the Dang States, and Surat district, Bombay; rising in lat. $20^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 33'$, on the western slope of the Sahyádrí range of mountains, and flowing in a westerly direction for a distance of forty-eight miles, falls into the Arabian Sea, in lat. $20^{\circ} 36'$, long. $72^{\circ} 56'$.

OURLAGONDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated ninety-two miles east from Haidarábád, and seventy-six miles north-west by north from Gantúr. Lat. $17^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 54'$.

OUSA.—Town in Haidarábád State, situated fifty-nine miles north-east from Sholápur, and 145 miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 16'$, long. $76^{\circ} 34'$.

OWEN ISLAND.—An island in the Mergui Archipelago, British Burma. It is about four miles in diameter, and its centre is in lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$, long. $98^{\circ} 21'$.

OWLUHA KHASS.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; situated twenty-two miles south-east of Bettíá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $84^{\circ} 49'$.

OXEL.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2787.

OYSTER REEF.—A reef off the coast of Arakan, British Burma.

OZOREM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 735.

P

PAA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £30 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and 24s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

PAARI.—Town in Sirohi State, Rájputána; situated five miles south-east from Sirohi, and ninety-three miles south by west from Jodhpur. Lat. 25° , long. $72^{\circ} 51'$.

PA BANG.—Town in Thayet district, British Burma; situated 130 miles east by north from Prome, and 102 miles north-north-east from Pegu. Lat. $19^{\circ} 8'$, long. $96^{\circ} 59'$.

PABAR.—River of Bashahr State, Punjab; has its source close to the Barendá Pass, in a lake called Charamai, in lat. $31^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$, 13,839 feet above the sea. The river joins the Tons, in lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$, after a total course of about fifty-eight miles.

PABNA (PUBNA).—District in the Rájsháhi-Kuch-Behar division, Bengal; situated between lat. $23^{\circ} 49'$ — $24^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 2' 30''$ — $89^{\circ} 53'$. Bounded on the east by the Brahmaputra or Jamuná, and on the south-west by the Ganges or Padma. Area, 1847 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,311,728. The district is situated in the angle of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra; and the other chief rivers are generally connected with both these main streams, the Ichámatí being an offshoot of the Ganges or Padma, and falling into the Haraságar, which is, in turn, a branch of the Brahmaputra or Jamuná. Pabná, on the Ichámatí, is the capital; but Sirárganj (the centre of the jute trade, on the Jamuná) is the largest and most flourishing town. The district is traversed by the New Bengal State Railway, but a large amount of trade is carried on by means of the rivers.

PABNA.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Pabná district, Bengal; situated on the Ichámatí, in lat. $24^{\circ} 0' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 17' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 15,267. There is a large indigo factory in the town. Area of subdivision, 901 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 611,964. Also tháná. Area, 305 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 189,648.

PABUL.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated twenty-six miles north-north-east of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 3'$.

PABYA RIVER.—River of British Burma; an offset of the Yennan, one of the branches of the Irawadi; falls into the Sittang after a course of about fifty miles, in lat. $18^{\circ} 58'$, long. $96^{\circ} 30'$.

PACHAMALIA.—Mountains in Trichinopoli and Salem districts, Madras; between lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$ — $11^{\circ} 24'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 33' 30''$ — $78^{\circ} 50'$. Extending for a distance of about twenty miles, with a height of upwards of 2500 feet.

PACHAMBA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated near the chord line of the East Indian Railway, about three miles from Girídi station, in lat. $24^{\circ} 12' 29''$, long. $86^{\circ} 18' 38''$. Area of subdivision, 1824 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 224,099. Also tháná. Area, 450 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,097.

PACHAM SURIORA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Rájápur ferry from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bánda, and thirty-nine miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 22'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 43,910.

PACHAURIA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Pilibhít to Pithoragarh cantonment, twenty-five miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $80^{\circ} 4'$.

PACHBUDRA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated sixty miles south-west of the city of Jodhpur, and eight miles north of the right bank of the Soni. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $72^{\circ} 21'$.

PACHEGAM.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £212 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £68 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

PACHET.—See PÁNCHET.

PACHGAIN.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh cantonment to that of Delhi, and thirty-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$.

PACHHIMRATH.—Pargana in Faizábád district, Oudh; formerly a territorial division of greater area and importance. Bounded on the north by Haweli Oudh, on the east by Majhaura, on the south by Sultánpur Baraunsi in Sultánpur district, and on the west by Rudauli in Bara Banki. Area, 350 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 198,303.

PACHHIM SARIRA.—See PACHAM SURIORA.

PACHHOHA.—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Sháhjahánpur district, on the east by Sháhábád pargana, on the south by Páli, and on the west by Farrukhábad and Sháhjahánpur districts. Area, 88 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 30,253.

PACHIPETA.—See PANCHIPENTA.

PACHIPONTA.—See PANCHIPENTA.

PACHISAR.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated at the confluence of the rivers Surju and Kali (Eastern), on the left bank of the former, right of the latter, ten miles south of the cantonment of Pithoragarh. Lat. $29^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 18'$.

PACHIWOR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Nasírábád, 183 miles south-west of former, forty north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $75^{\circ} 26'$.

PACHLANA.—Pargana in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 13,608.

PACHMARHI.—State in Chhindwára and Hoshangábád districts, Central Provinces; situated in the centre of the Mahádeo Hills. The Chief is the principal hereditary guardian of the temple on the Mahádeo Hills, in which capacity he receives yearly £75 in lieu of pilgrim tax. Area, 61 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3836.

PACHMARHI.—Table-land in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; situated at an elevation of 2500 feet, and constituting a valuable sanatorium for the Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2054.

PACHORA.—Subdivision of Khándesh district, Bombay. Area, 535 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 100,051.

PACHOTAR.—Pargana in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 70,140.

PACHPAHAR.—Town in Jháláwár State, Rájputána; situated thirty-two miles west-south-west of Jhalra Patun, and fifty-three miles east of Nímach. Lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

PACHERWA.—Tháná in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 55,609.

PACHPIRA.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Etáwah, and thirty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$.

PACHPIRA.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and fifty-two miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

PACHPIRA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Pilibhít to Nagina, and sixteen north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

PACHRUKHA.—Village in Champáran district, Bengal; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 53' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 5590.

PACHWARI.—Town in Bír bhúm district, Bengal; situated on the route from Berhampur to Bhágalpur, fifty-eight miles north-west of former, sixty south-east of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 31'$, long. $87^{\circ} 30'$.

PADAKALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 188.

PADAMPUR.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 18,437.

PA-DAN.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 3525.

PADAU.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; situated 131 miles north-north-west of Tenasserim. Lat. $13^{\circ} 53'$, long. $98^{\circ} 22'$.

PADDA (PADMA).—See GANGES.

PADDELI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 175.

PADDY.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 97.

PA-DE.—River of Thayet district, British Burma; it falls into the Irawadi.

PA-DENG.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2804.

PADINALKNAD.—Taluk in Coorg, Madras. Area, 472 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 32,350.

PADMA (PADDA).—See GANGES.

PADMANABHAM.—Village in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated near Bimlipatam, in lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$, long. $83^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1871), 558. Scene of an important battle, in which Colonel Prendergast completed the conquest of Vizianágram in 1794. Contains a large Hindu temple of great sanctity.

PADMAVATI.—Town in Khandpára State, Orissa, Bengal; situated on the Mahánadi, in lat. $20^{\circ} 20' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 21'$.

PA-DOUNG.—Township on the right bank of the Irawadi, in Prome district, British Burma. Area, 1188 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 35,269.

PA-DOUNG.—Capital of Pa-doung township, Prome district, British Burma; situated on the Irawadi, in lat. $18^{\circ} 41'$, long. $95^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1877), 2897.

PADRA.—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda State; situated near Baroda, in lat. $22^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 7' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7668. Area of district, 181 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 86,705.

PADRAUNA (PARAUNA).—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated forty miles east of Gorakhpur, in lat. $26^{\circ} 54' 20''$, long. $84^{\circ} 1' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 8389. Area of tahsíl, 1067 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 559,838. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 104,031.

PADRAUNAN.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur cantonment to Mullai, and thirty-six east of the former. Distant north-west of Dinápur 105 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $84^{\circ} 1'$.

PADRI.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated forty-four miles south-east of Darbhanga. Lat. $25^{\circ} 38'$, long. $86^{\circ} 23'$.

PADRI.—Town in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; seventy-three miles south-south-east from Bakar, and 106 miles north-east by north from Haidarábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $69^{\circ} 19'$.

PADRU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated eleven miles east from the left bank of the Luni river, and eighty-two miles south-west from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $72^{\circ} 11'$.

PADSHAHGANJ.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situated two miles south-west of the cantonment of Sultánpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 59'$.

PADSHAH MAHAL.—Ruined palace, built by Sháhjahán, in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated at the spot where the river Jumna enters the plain, and opposite the point where the Delhi Canal passes off to the south-west. Distant north-west of Calcutta, 1030 miles; elevation above the sea, 1276 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

PADSHAHPUR.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Muttra, by Gurgáon; distant twenty-five miles south-west of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

PADSHAHPUR.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated twenty-one miles north-east by north of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 5'$, long. $74^{\circ} 46'$.

PADUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated seventy-three miles north-east of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 41'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

PAGAR.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated twenty-three miles west by south of Hazáribágh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $85^{\circ} 3'$.

PAGARA.—State in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. The Chief is one of the hereditary guardians of the temple of the Mahádeo Hills.

PAGHAM MEW.—Town in Upper Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, and ninety-nine miles south-west by west of Ava. Lat. $21^{\circ} 7'$, long. $94^{\circ} 42'$.

PAGHRUKHI.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated thirty-three miles south of Behar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $85^{\circ} 37'$.

PAGLA (PAGLI).—River in Maldah district, Bengal; a branch of the Ganges.

PAGODA POINT.—Southernmost extremity of Bassein district, British Burma; named from a pagoda standing upon it. Lat. $15^{\circ} 36'$, long. $94^{\circ} 19'$.

PAGODA POINT.—Prominent headland in Amherst district, British Burma; at the entrance of the small river on which is situated the town of Amherst. Lat. $16^{\circ} 5'$, long. $97^{\circ} 38'$.

PA-GUT-TOUNG.—Revenue circle in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2526.

PAHARA.—Pargana in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 114,528.

PAHARAPUR.—Pargana in Gonda district, Oudh; bounded on the north and east by Gonda pargana, on the south by Guwárich, and on the west by Hisámpur pargana in Bahraich district. Area, 115 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,260.

PAHARGARH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated twenty-eight miles south-west of the fort of Gwalior, on a sandstone hill; whence its name. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.

PAHARI.—Village in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Mathura to Firozpur, by Díg, fifty-four miles north-west of former, fifteen south-east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

PAHARI.—Tháná in Bándá district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 29,848.

PAHARI BANKA.—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; one of the Hasht Bhaya Jágirs, adjoining Jhánsi district, N.W.P., which bounds it on the north. Area, 4 sq. miles. Pop. (1874), 1800. Pahari, the capital, is in lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

PAHARPUR.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus, 136 miles south by west of the town of Pesháwar. Pop. (1881), 2496. Lat. $32^{\circ} 8'$, long. $71^{\circ} 3'$.

PAHARPUR.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Bareilly to that of Fatehgarh, and seven miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

PAHAR SIRGIRA.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 20 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1962.

PAHASU.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the Káli, twenty-four miles south of Bulandshahr. Pop. (1881), 3880. Pop. of pargana (1881), 53,822. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 49,942.

PAHLADPUR.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and sixty-eight miles north east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$.

PAHLANPUR.—See PÁLANPUR.

PAHRA.—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Area, 10 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4016. The capital of the same name is in lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$.

PAI.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; situated 103 miles north-north-west of Tenasserim. Lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$, long. $98^{\circ} 36'$.

PAI-BENG.—Tidal channel in Bassein district, British Burma; joining the Da-ga and Bassein rivers.

PAI-BENG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 56 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 4673.

PAI-BENG-YENG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2099.

PAIGA.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

PAIGA.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; thirty-three miles west from the right bank of the Indus, sixty-nine miles west by south of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $70^{\circ} 24'$.

PAI-GU.—See PEGU.

PAIKAULI.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Dinápur to Gorakhpur cantonment, 125 miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $83^{\circ} 38'$.

PAIKGACHA.—Tháná in Khulná district, Bengal. Area, 189 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 70,478.

PAIKHIA.—Town in Mergui district, British Burma; situated eighty miles north by west of Tenasserim. Lat. $13^{\circ} 14'$, long. $98^{\circ} 50'$.

PAIK-THOUNG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 91 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 7427.

PAIK-TSOUNG.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated fifty-one miles north-east by north of Maulmain. Lat. $17^{\circ} 5'$, long. $98^{\circ} 8'$.

PAIKULIA.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 64,533.

PAILA.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh. Area, 103 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 38,005.

PAILADI.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty-eight miles north by west of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 38'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

PAILANI.—Town in Bánda district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bánda to Lucknow, twenty-three miles north by east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$. Also tahsíl. Pop. (1881), 83,033. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 34,252.

PAIMSA KA PURWA.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situated on the route from Lucknow to Sultánpur, seventy miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

PAI-MYOUK.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2708.

PAINA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the river Ghagra. Distant south-east of Gorakhpur cantonment forty-five miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 6642.

PAINAM.—See SONARGÁON.

PAINDA.—River in Sylhet district, Assam; a branch of the Surmá.

PAINGANGA.—See PENGANGA.

PAINGAWA.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

PAING-KWON.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2432.

PAING-KYUN.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 5113.

PAING-KYUN.—Tidal channel in Rangoon district, British Burma; joining the Pegu and Tsittoung rivers.

PAINKHANDA.—Pargana in Garhwál district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 7513.

PAINLULLA.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Hoshangábád to Seoni, twenty-five miles east by south of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

PAINTEPUR.—Town in Sitápur district, Oudh; situated in lat. $27^{\circ} 16' 40''$, long. $81^{\circ} 13' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 5199.

PAINTI.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Muzaffarnagar, and nine miles west of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 897 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$.

PAIRA.—River of Ahmednagar district, Bombay; rising in lat. $19^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39'$, on the eastern slope of the Western Gháts, and, flowing in an easterly direction for 105 miles, falls into the Godávári on the right side, near the town of Toka, in lat. $19^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$.

PAIRGAUM.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated thirty-nine miles south of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

PAISANI.—River of Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; rising in lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$, and falling into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 14'$; its total length of course being eighty miles.

PAISIA.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,553.

PAITAN.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the Jimru river, and 206 miles west by north from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 34'$, long. $82^{\circ} 6'$.

PAITAPUR.—Town in Baroda State; situated on the right or western bank of the river Sábarmati. Distance from Ahmedábád, north, fifteen miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $72^{\circ} 40'$.

PAITHAN.—Town in Nepál State; situated 153 miles west from Khatmandu, and ninety miles north-north-west from Gorakhpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $82^{\circ} 50'$.

PAITHIA.—Village in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated four miles south-west of the right bank of the river Tons (North-eastern), fifty-five miles south-east of the city of Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 48'$.

PAITIANI RIVER.—One of the mouths of the river Indus, flowing into the sea in lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $67^{\circ} 13'$.

PAITON.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Godávári river, and fifty-three miles north-east by east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$.

PAIZU.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated sixteen miles west from the right bank of the Indus, 133 miles south-south-west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 13'$, long. $70^{\circ} 52'$.

PAJAUJ.—Village in Kumharsain State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Giri. Elevation above the sea, 4980 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

PAKA BHUTA.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Indus river, and 131 miles south-west by west from Baháwalpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $69^{\circ} 59'$.

PAKANGOLO.—Town in Nepál State; situated thirteen miles east from the left bank of the Arun river, and 111 miles east by north of Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 59'$, long. $87^{\circ} 3'$.

PAKARPUR.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh; situated fifty-one miles north-east of Lucknow, and 106 miles east-south-east of Sháhjahánpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

PAKAUR.—Subdivision in the Santál Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 1343 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 141,304.

PAKBARA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Moradábád to Muzaffarnagar, and six miles west of the former place. Distant north-west of Calcutta, 890 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

PAK-CHAN.—River in Mergui district, British Burma, forming in part the boundary of Siam; it rises in lat. $10^{\circ} 48' 14''$, long. $98^{\circ} 55' 40''$, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Victoria Point; total length, 78 miles.

PAK-CHAN.—Town in Mergui district, British Burma; situated ninety miles south by west of Tenasserim. Lat. $10^{\circ} 51'$, long. $98^{\circ} 42'$.

PAKHRAULA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradábád, and thirty-seven miles south-east of the former place. Distant north-west of Calcutta, *via* Moradábád, 924 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

PAKHURA.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the Naling river, and 102 miles west-north-west from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 47'$.

PAKOL.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated forty-nine miles south-south-west of Maimansinh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 9'$, long. 90° .

PAKOLIYA.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated forty-six miles west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $82^{\circ} 34'$.

PAKPATTAN.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated thirty miles south of Montgomery, about ten miles from the present course of the Sutlej, in lat. $30^{\circ} 20' 40''$, long. $73^{\circ} 25' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 5993. Area of tahsíl, 1305 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,612.

PAKRI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 781 miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, and twenty-seven miles south-east of the city of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

PAKRIBARAWAN.—Tháná in Gayá district, Bengal. Area, 213 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,221.

PAKTNA.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora to Pilibhít, nineteen miles south-south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

PAKUL.—See **BAKÚL**.

PAKULA.—See **ATIA**.

PAKUR.—Subdivision in Sántal Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 683 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 204,919.

PAL.—Fifth-class State in Mahi Kántha, Guzerat, Bombay; bounded on the north and east by Udáipur State, Rájputána. Area, 21 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 6629.

PAL.—State in Hallár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £125 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £39 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

PAL.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Balotra to the town of Jodhpur, and five miles south of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $73^{\circ} 4'$.

PA-LA.—Revenue circle in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2846.

PALADUM.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated twenty-one miles east of Coimbatore. Lat. 11° , long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

PALAGU.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; situated 148 miles south-south-east of Maulmain. Lat. $14^{\circ} 24'$, long. $98^{\circ} 16'$.

PALAIRHAGUDI.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the Aran river, and 147 miles south-east by east from Khatmandu. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $87^{\circ} 14'$.

PALAKI.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated thirty-six miles west from the right bank of the Jhelum, 106 miles north-west by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $33^{\circ} 3'$, long. $73^{\circ} 17'$.

PALAKOLLU.—Town in Godávari district, Madras; formerly a Dutch settlement, situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 31'$, long. $81^{\circ} 46' 6''$. Pop. (1881), 7510.

PALAKONDA.—Town on the Languliyá river, in Vizagapatam district, Madras; formerly the capital of a small State, situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 36'$, long. $83^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. (1881), 9531. The State was confiscated in 1832, consequent on the rebellion of the Zamíndár; it is at present rented to Messrs. Arbutnot & Co. of Madras.

PALAKONDA.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated twenty-six miles west of Arcot. Lat. $12^{\circ} 54'$, long. 79° .

PALALEM.—Village in Canacona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 862.

PALAM.—Town in Delhi district, Punjab; situated on the north-eastern bank of the extensive lake formed by the overflow of the Hansauti Nala during rains. Distance south-west from the city of Delhi ten miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

PALAMAINER (PULMANAIR).—See PALMANER.

PALAMAU.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $84^{\circ} 1'$. Area of subdivision, 4241 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 484,822.

PALAMGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 681.

PALAMKOTTA.—Capital of Tinneveli district, Madras; a municipality, and station on the South Indian Railway. Situated near the Támrapurni river, in lat. $8^{\circ} 42' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 46' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 17,964.

PALAMPATI.—Town in Trichinopoly district, Madras; situated thirty-three miles north by east of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

PÁLAMPUR.—Town in Kángra district, Punjab; situated in the Pálam Valley, famous for its tea-gardens, in lat. $32^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$. Since 1868 a fair has been held here for the purpose of encouraging trade with Central Asia.

PALANAMAIRI.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty-six miles west-north-west of Arcot. Lat. $13^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 48'$.

PALANG.—Tháná in Farídpur district, Bengal. Area, 308 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 256,250.

PALANI (PULNEY).—See PALNÍ.

PALANPUR AGENCY.—A group of eleven States in the Bombay Presidency; comprising the Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Warái, Terwára, Tharád, Wao, Suigáon, Deodár, Santálpur, Kánkrej, and Bhabar States. Total area, 7275 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 576,478.

PALANPUR.—State in the Palanpur Agency, Guzerat, Bombay; situated between lat. $23^{\circ} 57'$ — $24^{\circ} 41'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 51'$ — $72^{\circ} 45'$. Area, 3150 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 234,402. Bounded on the north by the Márwár and Sirohi States, Rájputána; on the east by Sirohi and Dánta States; on the south by Baroda; and on the west by Suigáon and Warái States, Tharád, Bombay. The chief rivers are the Banás and the Saraswatí. The chief towns are Pálanpur (the capital), and Dísa (a British cantonment). The Chief, who pays a tribute of £5000 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, maintains a force of 294 horse and 697 foot. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

PALANPUR.—Capital of Pálanpur State, Bombay; situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 9' 58''$, long. $72^{\circ} 28' 9''$. Pop. (1881), 17,547.

PALAR.—River of Mysore State, and of North Arcot, Salem, and Chenguápat districts, Madras; rising in Mysore in lat. $13^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$, it flows south and east, and falls into the sea a little south of Sadras, in lat.

12° 27' 20", long. 80° 12' 30". Its length is about 230 miles. Its chief affluents are the Poini and Cheyár; and it flows past the towns of Ambúr, Vellore, Arcot, Wallajábád and Chengalpat.

PALASBARI.—Village in Kám-rúp district, Assam; situated on the Brahmaputra, in lat. 26° 8', long. 91° 35'.

PALÁSBIHAR.—See DANG STATES.

PALASGAON (SANGARHI).—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 71 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1296. There is also another State of the same name in this district. Area, 3 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 433.

PALASGAON.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-nine miles south-west by south of Nágpur, and ninety-two miles east-south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. 20° 49', long. 78° 55'.

PALASGARH.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 262 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9430.

PALASGARH.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated eighty-five miles east-south-east from Nágpur, and 105 miles south-south-east from Seoni. Lat. 20° 40', long. 80° 20'.

PALASNI.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £213 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 12 sq. miles.

PALASWARA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated sixty-nine miles north of Málegáon. Lat. 21° 31', long. 74° 28'.

PALAVARAM (PALAVERUM).—See PALLAVARAM.

PA-LAW.—Revenue circle in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3513.

PA-LAW.—Village in Mergui district, British Burma; situated on the Pa-law river, forty miles north of Mergui, in lat. 12° 51' 4", long. 98° 42' 40". Pop. (1877), 1481.

PALAWAR.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Hoshangábád to Betúl, thirty-nine miles north of the latter. Lat. 22° 21', long. 77° 55'.

PALDEO.—State in Bundelkhand, in the Central India Agency. Area, 28 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 8824. The Chief maintains a military force of about 250 infantry. The capital is a village of the same name, situated in lat. 25° 6', long. 80° 50'.

PALEGAON.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated ninety-three miles south by west from Ellichpur, and 173 miles east-north-east from Ahmednagar. Lat. 19° 54', long. 77° 14'.

PALEJ.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1701. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £39 18s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

PALGHAT.—Town, municipality, and railway station in Malabar district, Madras; situated on the Pálghát Pass, or Gap of Coimbatore, sixty-eight miles east of Calicut, in lat. 10° 45' 49", long. 76° 41' 48". Pop. (1881), 36,339. It was the scene of many contests in the Mysore wars.

PALGURALAPALLI.—Village in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated thirty-nine miles north by east from Cuddapah town.

PALHALLI.—Village in Mysore district, Mysore; situated on the Káveri river, seven miles north of Mysore, three miles west of Seringapatam. Pop. (1871), 1531. Noted for its sugar works, known as Ashtagráam Factory.

PALHANPUR.—See PÁLANPUR.

PALHITA.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 53.

PALI.—Town in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated eighteen miles south of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 18'$.

PALI.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 105,643.

PALI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 327.

PALI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the road from Nasirábád to Dísa, 108 miles south-west of the former, in lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $73^{\circ} 25' 15''$.

PALI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the Garra, twenty miles north-west of Hardoi, in lat. $27^{\circ} 31' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 53' 20''$. Pop. (1869), 5122. Area of pargana, 73 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 25,962.

PALI.—Large decayed town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the river Gumti, thirty-eight miles north-west of Sultánpur cantonment, forty-two south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $81^{\circ} 33'$.

PALI.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated in a sequestered glen, down which flows a stream, falling into the Jumna on the right side. Lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

PALI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1160.

PALI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated forty-nine miles north-north-west of Jodhpur, and 122 miles west by north of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

PALI.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated thirty-nine miles south-east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 31'$, long. $73^{\circ} 18'$.

PALI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the left bank of the Chambal river, and eighty-eight miles south-east by south of Jáipur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

PALIA.—Pargana in Sántal Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 34,222.

PALIA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Kheri district, Oudh; situated near the Chauka river, in lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. (1869), 4204. Area of pargana, 139 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 18,277.

PALIAPURAM.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated eleven miles north-west of Trivandrum, and fifty-nine miles west of Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$.

PALIEM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 952.

PALIGANJ.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; situated near the Son, twenty-five miles from Bankipur.

PALIKHAIRA.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

PALIKUT.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated seventy-two miles south-east by east of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

PALIPATI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated twenty-three miles north-east of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

PALIRA.—Town in Tehrí State, Bundelkhand, N.W.P.; situated thirty-two miles north-east of Tehrí, and eighty-eight miles north-north-east of Ságár. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$, long. $79^{\circ} 15'$.

PALITANA.—Second-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated between lat. $21^{\circ} 23' 30''$ — $21^{\circ} 42' 30''$, and long. $71^{\circ} 31'$ — $72^{\circ} 0' 30''$. Its area is 305 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 49,271. The Chief, who has a salute of 9 guns, maintains a military force of 545 men.

PALITANA.—Capital of Pálitána State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated 120 miles south-west of Ahmedábád, seventy miles north-west of Surat, and 190 miles north-west of Bombay, in lat. $21^{\circ} 31' 10''$, long. $71^{\circ} 53' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 7659. Adjacent to the town is Satrunjaya Hill, a famous sacred seat of the Jain worship.

PALIVELU (PULLIVELU).—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1871), 5315.

PALIYAD.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £90 to the British Government, and £30 to the Nawáb of Junágarh. Area, 227 sq. miles.

PALIYAD.—Town in Baroda State; situated forty-six miles east of Rájkot, and eighty-three miles west-south-west of Kaira. Lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$, long. $71^{\circ} 31'$.

PALIYAVERKADU.—See PULICAT.

PALKHERA.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 39 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 7364.

PALKOLE.—See PALAKOLLU.

PALKONDA.—Mountains in Cuddapah district, Madras, with an average height of 2000 feet, but rising to 3060 feet; situated between lat. $13^{\circ} 43' 30''$ — $14^{\circ} 27'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 56'$ — $79^{\circ} 28' 30''$. The extremity of the range is the sacred Tripati Hill.

PALKONDA.—See PALAKONDA.

PALKOT.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated thirty-eight miles south of Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$, long. $84^{\circ} 40'$. Also tháná. Area, 826 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 108,719.

PALK'S BAY AND STRAITS.—Part of the sea between the southern coast of India and the north coast of Ceylon.

PALLA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated thirty-nine miles west by south of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 29'$, long. $73^{\circ} 55'$.

PALLA.—Town in the Alígarh district, N.W.P.; nine miles north-west of Alígarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

PALLADAM (PULLADUM).—Town (in taluk of same name) in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1871), 945.

PAL LAHARA.—State in Orissa, Bengal; between lat. $21^{\circ} 8' 30''$ — $21^{\circ} 40' 35''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 3'$ — $85^{\circ} 21' 30''$. Its area is 452 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,887. The State is bounded on the north by the Bonái State; east by Keunjhar State; south by Tálcher State; and west by Bámra State. A famous mountain, Maláyagiri, rises in this State to the height of 3895 feet. The capital is Lahára, situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$, long. $85^{\circ} 13' 46''$. The Chief, who pays a yearly tribute of £26 to the British Government, maintains a militia of 67 men, and a police force of 57 men.

PALLAPATTI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 6351.

PALLAVARAM (PALAVERAM).—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated eleven miles south-west of Madras, in lat. $12^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$. There is a station here of the South Indian Railway.

PALLI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 312.

PALMA.—The ruins of an ancient Jain settlement; situated near Puruliá, in Mánbhúm district, Bengal.

PALMANER (PALAMAINER).—Town (in taluk of same name) in North Arcot district, Madras; situated at an elevation of 2000 feet, twenty-six miles west of Chittúr, in lat. $13^{\circ} 11' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 47' 17''$. Pop. (1881), 1931.

PALMYRAS POINT.—Cape in Cuttack district, Bengal; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 44' 40''$, long. $87^{\circ} 2'$.

PALNI (PALANI, PULNEY).—Town (in taluk of same name) in Madura district, Madras; situated thirty-two miles west of Dindigal, in lat. $10^{\circ} 27' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 33' 1''$. Pop. (1881), 12,974.

PALNI HILLS.—Mountains in Madura district, Madras; situated between lat. 10° — $10^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 20'$ — $77^{\circ} 55'$. The range is connected with the Western Gháts, the Anamalái Hills, and with the Anjinád Hills in Travancore; it is about fifty-four miles long, with an average breadth of fifteen miles.

PALOHA.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2838.

PALPA.—Town in Nepál State; on the right bank of the Gandak river, and 112 miles west by north from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $83^{\circ} 30'$.

PALPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated seventy miles south-west of Gwalior fort. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

PALRA.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 35'$.

PALRI.—Village in Jodhpur State; situated on the route from Nasirábád to Dísa, and 163 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 5'$.

PALRI.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated on the route from Rohtak to Narnul, and forty miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$.

PALSANA.—District in Nausári division, Baroda State. Area, 89 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 22,909.

PALTA.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated on the Húglí near Barrackpur, in lat. $22^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 24'$. It is the site of the head of the Calcutta water-works.

PALUPARE.—Village in Coorg, Madras; situated on the Kire river

PALUR.—River in Sírmúr State, Punjab; rising on the southern declivity of the Chaur peak, in lat. $30^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$. After a course of about twenty miles in a south-westerly direction, it falls into the Giri, in lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$.

PALURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 535.

PALWAL.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated thirty miles south-east of Gurgáon, in lat. $28^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 22' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 10,635. Area of tahsíl, 385 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 142,258.

PAMBAL.—River of Travancore State, Madras; joins the Achinkoil, and after a course of about ninety miles, falls into the great backwater at Alleppi.

PAMBAM (PAUMBEN).—Town on the channel between the island of Rámeswaram and Madura district, Madras; situated in lat. $9^{\circ} 17' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 15' 31''$. Pop. (1871), 9407. There is a lighthouse here.

PAMBAM PASSAGE (PAUMBEN PASSAGE).—The passage between India and the island of Ceylon. It lies between Madura district and the island of Rámeswaram; and has been deepened and partially cleared of obstructions to navigation.

PAMBAM.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 17'$.

PAMBAR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Chenáb river, and fifty-six miles east-south-east of Srínagar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

PAMIDI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated fourteen miles south of Gúti, on the Pennair river, in lat. $14^{\circ} 56' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 39' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5260.

PAMPUR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the Jhelum, about five miles south-west of Srínagar, in lat. 34° , long. $75^{\circ} 3'$.

PANABARAS.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 344 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 12,374.

PANABARAS.—Forest in Pánábáras State, Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 25 sq. miles.

PANAGUR.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; situated about nine miles from Jabalpur, in lat. $23^{\circ} 17'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1881), 4915.

PANAHAAT.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated near the Chambal river, 130 miles south-east of Agra, in lat. $26^{\circ} 52' 36''$, long. $78^{\circ} 24' 59''$. Pop. (1881), 5697.

PANAI.—Pargana in Sántal Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 53,578.

PANAIRA.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 12,216.

PANAITH.—Town in Baroda State; situated on the left bank of the Narbada river, and twenty-eight miles south from Baroda. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$, long. $73^{\circ} 18'$.

PANAKHA.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the left bank of the Bagni river, and ninety-six miles east-north-east of Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $89^{\circ} 45'$.

PANALAGARH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated forty miles south by east from Kargun, and 107 miles north-east by east from Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$.

PANAMURTHKOTA.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated forty-nine miles east by south of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 44'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

PANAPUR.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Sítápur, and six miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$.

PANAPUR.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6425.

PANAR.—River of Purniah district, Bengal; flows into the Ganges.

PANAR.—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$, and falling into the Surju in lat. $39^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$.

PANCH.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 8307.

PANCH.—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the southern slope of the mountains bounding Kashmír on the south. It is situated at

the foot of the Panch Pass, and on the banks of a river of the same name, discharging itself into the Chenáb. Elevation of the Panch Pass, 8500 feet; of the town, 3280. Panch is in lat. $33^{\circ} 51'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

PANCH.—River in Kashmír State, Punjab; rising on the south-western declivity of the Pír Panjal Pass, about lat. $33^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 43'$, and falling into the Chenáb, in lat. $33^{\circ} 12'$, long. $73^{\circ} 41'$.

PANCHAMNAGAR.—Village in Damoh district, Central Provinces; situated about twenty-four miles north-west of Damoh, in lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1866), 2024.

PANCHANNAGRAM.—A name sometimes applied to the suburbs of Calcutta. Area, 14,829 sq. miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$ — $22^{\circ} 41'$, and long. $88^{\circ} 19'$ — $88^{\circ} 31'$.

PANCHATGARH.—Tháná in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 55,589.

PANCHAURA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £20 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £4 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

PANCHAVADDY.—Village in Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1674.

PANCHBIBI.—Tháná in Bogra district, Bengal. Area, 203 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,724.

PANCHET (PACHETE).—Territorial division (formerly a State) in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; with an area of 1890 sq. miles, between lat. $22^{\circ} 56'$ — $23^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $85^{\circ} 46'$ — $87^{\circ} 10'$.

PANCHET.—Capital of Estate of same name in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; distance from Calcutta, north-west, 150 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$, long. $86^{\circ} 50'$.

PANCHET.—Hill in Bánkurá district, Bengal; three miles in length, and upwards of 2000 feet high; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 37' 30''$, long. $86^{\circ} 49' 15''$.

PANCHIPENTA (PACHIPETA).—Pass and village in Vizagapatam district, Madras; between Sálúr and Jáipur; situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 28'$, long. $83^{\circ} 12'$. The village has a population of about 3474. The highest point of the Pass is at an elevation of about 3000 feet.

PANCHKOT.—See PÁNCHET.

PANCHKURA.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 164 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 142,081.

PANCHLA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route *viá* Nágár, from Jáisalmír to Nasírábád, and 131 miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

PANCH MAHALS.—District in Guzerat, Bombay; situated between lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$ — $23^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 35'$ — $74^{\circ} 10'$. Its area is about 1613 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 255,479. The district is divided into two separate portions by the lands of Bária State, Rewa Kántha. The Mahi is the chief river; the Páwagarh Hill, the chief mountain. The capital is Godhra.

PANCHORA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated fifty-four miles east by north of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

PANCHPARA.—River of Balasor district, Bengal; flowing into the sea in lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$, long. $87^{\circ} 9' 30''$.

PANCHPUKURIA.—Town in Tipperah district, Bengal; on the Gumti.

PANCHPUR.—Tháná in Rájsháhí district, Bengal. Area, 165 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,431.

PANCHU.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P., on the route to Hundes or Chinese Tartary, and fifteen miles south of the Jawár Pass. It is situate on the right bank of the Gori, a little below the confluence of the Gunka. Elevation above the sea, 11,284 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

PANDAI.—River of Champáran district, Bengal; rising north of the Sumeswar Hills, it falls into the Dhoram.

PANDARIA.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; with an area of 486 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,110. The capital of the same name is situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 14'$, long. $81^{\circ} 27'$, and has a pop. (1881) of 4317.

PANDARKAURA.—Village in Wún district, Berar; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$. Here, on 2nd April, 1818, the Marhattás under the Peshwá Báji Ráo were defeated by Colonels Scott and Adams.

PANDA TARAI.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated fifty miles west of Biláspur, in lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $81^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1881), 2421.

PANDAUL.—Village in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated seven miles south of Madhubaní.

PAN-DAW.—Town in Bassein district, British Burma; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 19' 30''$, long. $95^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1877), 3982.

PAN-DAW.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2075.

PAN-DAW.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 6914.

PAN-DAW.—See RE-GYÍ.

PANDHANA.—Town in Nimár district, Central Provinces; situated ten miles south-west of Khandwá, in lat. $21^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 2788.

PANDHARPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated on the Bhíma, 112 miles south-east of Poona, in lat. $17^{\circ} 40' 40''$, long. $75^{\circ} 22' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 16,910. A sacred town amongst the Hindus, who hold three fairs annually, attended by many thousands of persons. Area of subdivision, 470 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,212.

PANDHURNA.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Betúl to Nágpur, fifty-eight miles south-west of Chhindwára, in lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1881), 7469.

PANDIA.—Ancient name of one of the three great divisions of Dravida or Southern India.

PANDIWARA (PANDLIWARA).—Town in Baroda State; situated on the route from Baroda to Nímach, 106 miles north of former, 164 south-west of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

PANDRAHA.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 36,396.

PAN DRAS.—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the route from Leh to Srinagar, by the Baltal Pass, from which it is distant twenty miles north-east. The elevation above the sea exceeds 9000 feet. Lat. $34^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$.

PANDRAWAL.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Khásganj to Meerut, and thirty-six miles north-west of the former. Pop. (1881), 2951. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

PANDRI.—Town in Betúl district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Betúl to Ellichpur, thirty-seven miles south-west by south of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$.

PANDRI KALAN.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated ten miles south-east of Unao. Pop. (1869), 3852.

PANDRINTON.—Temple in Kashmir State, Punjab; situated about four miles south-east of Srínagar, in lat. $34^{\circ} 2'$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$.

PANDU.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £450 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 147 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 20,312.

PANDUA.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal; anciently an important town, and now famous for its ruins. Situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 4' 28''$, long. $88^{\circ} 19' 43''$. Pop. (1872), 3690. Also tháná. Area, 111 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,113.

PANDUA.—Ruined town in Maldah district, Bengal; anciently a capital of Bengal, but now buried in jungle. A large religious gathering is held here in October or November.

PANDUR.—Town in the Berars; situated twenty-one miles west-south-west of Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$.

PANDWAHA.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,194.

PANGAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eighty miles south of the city of Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

PANGL.—Collection of hamlets in Kunáwar district, Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea, 9197 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

PANGIM.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 8997.

PANGKONG.—Lake in Kashmir State, Punjab; long and narrow, being 100 miles in length, with an average breadth of three. Its waters are clear and salt. Elevation above the sea, 14,224 feet. Its centre is in lat. $33^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 15'$.

PANGRA.—Tháná in Farídpur district, Bengal. Area, 197 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 141,981.

PANGRI.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated forty-five miles north of Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.

PANGTUR.—Town in the Berars; situated sixteen miles north of Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

PANGURA.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bándá to Jabalpur, twenty miles south of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 31'$.

PANHAN.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Unao district, Oudh; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1869), 2773. Two annual fairs are held here, each attended by about 4000 persons. Area of pargana, 19 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 7566.

PANHATI.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Máinpuri, and eight miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

PAN-HLAING.—Tidal channel in Rangoon and Thún-khwa districts, British Burma; between the Irawadi and the Hlaing, near Rangoon.

PAN-HLAING.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 10,269.

PANIALA.—Village in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated thirty-two miles north of Derá Ismáil Khán, in lat. $32^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 55' 15''$. Pop. (1868), 5502.

PANIGAON.—Town in Darrang district, Assam; situated fifty-five miles north-east by east of Darrang. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $92^{\circ} 52'$.

PANIKOIL.—Town, with roadstead, in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Manar. Lat. $8^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

PANIMAR.—Village in Nowgong district, Assam; situated on the Kapilí river, at the foot of the Jáintia Hills.

PANIPAT.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Karnál district, Punjab; situated fifty-three miles north of Delhi, in lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 25,022. One of the most famous historical sites in India, dating from the earliest times. It has been the scene of three of the decisive battles of India. The first was in 1526, when Bábar defeated Ibráhím Lodi and established the Mughal dynasty. The second was in 1556, when Akbar defeated Hemu, the leader of the Afghán rebellion; and the third was in 1761, when Ahmad Sháh Duráni defeated the Marhattás. Area of tahsil, 458 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 186,793.

PANJAB.—See PUNJAB.

PANJAL (PANGLA).—Village in Hindur State, Punjab; situated on the river Gumber, and in the valley between the ridge of Rámgarh and that of Malaun. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

PANJIM.—See GOA.

PANJNAD.—River of Muzaffargarh district and Baháwalpur State, Punjab; formed by the junction of the Sutlej, Beas, Rávi, Chenáb, and Jhelum; it falls into the Indus close to Mithankot, in lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $70^{\circ} 29'$.

PANJUR.—River of Khándesh district, Bombay; rising on the eastern slope of the Sahyadri range of mountains, in lat. $20^{\circ} 53'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53'$, and, flowing in an easterly direction for sixty-two miles, and northerly for thirty miles, falls into the Tápti river, on the left side, in lat. $21^{\circ} 17'$, long. $74^{\circ} 59'$.

PANKIMATH.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Srínagar to Thibet, forty-three miles east-north-east of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

PAN-MA-MYIT-TA.—Channel in Bassein district, British Burma.

PAN-MA-WA-DI.—Channel in Bassein district, British Burma; it joins the Meng-ma-naing in about lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $95^{\circ} 13'$, and ultimately unites with the Bassein river.

PANNA (PUNNAH).—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; it is bounded on the north by Bánda district, N.W.P., and Charkhári State; on the east by Kothi, Suháwal, Nagode, and Ajáigarh States; on the south by Damoh and Jabalpur districts, Central Provinces; and on the west by Chhatarpur and Ajáigarh States. Area, 2568 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 227,306. Panna chiefly consists of a hilly region above the

Vindhyan Gháts; and is famous for its diamond mines, which are found in various parts of the State, those known as the Panna Mines being near the town of Panna on the north-east. The Chief (1885) is entitled to a personal salute of 13 guns, or two more than the recognized number for the State; he maintains a military force of 250 cavalry and 2440 infantry, with 19 guns and 60 artillerymen.

PANNA.—Capital of Panna State, Central India Agency; situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 13' 55''$; 130 miles south of Kálpi, and 173 south-west of Allahábád.

PANNIAR (PUNNIAR).—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 6' 12''$, long. $78^{\circ} 2' 2''$; twelve miles south-west of Gwalior fort. Scene of an engagement on the 29th Dec. 1843, between the British and Marhattá forces.

PANNIRGANJ.—Tháná in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 40,807.

PANROTI (PANRUTTI).—Town in South Arcot district, Madras, and a station on the South Indian Railway; situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 46' 40''$, long. $79^{\circ} 35' 16''$. Pop. (1881), 20,172.

PANSAVAL.—Village in Tanjore district, Madras; thirty-seven miles south of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

PANTA DAIRA.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated twenty-seven miles south-west by west of Shikárpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $68^{\circ} 18'$.

PANTALAORI.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £20 to the Rájá of Rájpipla. Area, $6\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles.

PANTAN.—Forest in Kámrup district, Assam; situated on the Kulsí river. Area, 12 sq. miles.

PAN-TA-NAW.—Township in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Area, 238 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 34,971.

PAN-TA-NAW.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Area, 23 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 8002.

PAN-TA-NAW.—Town in Thún-khwa district, British Burma; situated on the Irawadí, in lat. $16^{\circ} 55'$, long. $95^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1881), 6174.

PANTH PIPLAUDA.—State in Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 4086.

PANTI.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Jumna, and 400 feet above its bed. Lat. $30^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

PANTI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and seventy miles north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

PANWAR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated eighty-one miles south by west from Jáipur, and seventy-two miles south-east from Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 48'$, long. $75^{\circ} 36'$.

PANWARA.—Town in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; situated twenty-five miles south by east of Bhágálpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, long. $87^{\circ} 4'$.

PANWARI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gúna to Kálpi, 126 miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 32'$. Area of tahsíl, 556 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 125,578.

PANWEL.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Thána district, Bombay; situated sixteen miles south-east of Thána, in lat. $18^{\circ} 58' 50''$, long. $73^{\circ} 9' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 10,351. Area of subdivision, 307 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 101,181.

PAPAGINI.—River rising in the Mysore State, in lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$, and flowing north-easterly for forty miles through the Mysore territories, and ninety miles through the Cuddapah district, falls into the Pennár, on the right side, in lat. $14^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

PAPANASAM.—Village and place of pilgrimage in Tinneveli district, Madras, situated near the falls of the Támrapúrni river, in lat. $8^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$.

PAPARGHAT.—Ruined town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situated on the route from the cantonment of Sultánpur to Jaunpur, forty-seven miles north-west of the latter, ten south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 17'$.

PAPAUSA.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.

PA PHOS.—Town in Upper Burma; situated 140 miles east by north from Prome, and 118 miles north-east by north from Pegu. Lat. $19^{\circ} 12'$, long. $97^{\circ} 7'$.

PAPIKONDA.—See BISON RANGE.

PAPPAMAU.—See PHAPHAMAU.

PA-PWON.—Revenue circle in the Salwín Hill Tracts, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 4487.

PA-PWON.—Capital of Salwín district, British Burma; situated on the Rwon-za-leng river.

PAR.—River of the Dang States and Broach district, Bombay; rising in lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 43'$, on the western slope of the Sahyádrí range of mountains, and flowing in a westerly direction, it falls into the Arabian Sea, in lat. $20^{\circ} 32'$, long. $72^{\circ} 56'$.

PARA.—River of Kashmir and Bashahr States, Punjab; rising in lat. $32^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$, and joining the Sutlej in lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$.

PARADANGA.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated twenty-nine miles north-east by east of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $89^{\circ} 40'$.

PARADSINGA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2780.

PARAHAT.—Sequestered Estate under Government management in Singbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 791 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 54,374.

PARAKATAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 227.

PARAMATI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated sixty-six miles east of Coimbatore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 57'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

PARAMBAKUDI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated in lat. $9^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1871), 6284.

PARAMBALOR.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras; thirty-two miles north-north-east of Trichinopoli. Lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

PARAMNAGAR.—Pargana in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 12,276.

PARANG.—A pass over the western range of the Himálaya Mountains; it leads from the British district of Spiti into Rúpshú, Kashmir State, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

PARANGALUR.—Town in Pudukottai State, Madras; situated twenty-eight miles south-east by south from Trichinopoli, and sixty-nine miles north-east by east from Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$, long. 79° .

PARANGLA.—See PARANG.

PARANTAJ.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; fifty miles north by east of Kaira. Lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$, long. $72^{\circ} 53'$.

PARANTIJ.—Town and municipality (in subdivision of same name) in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 26' 20''$, long. $72^{\circ} 53' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 8353. Area of subdivision, 449 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,554.

PARASGAD.—Subdivision of Belgaum district, Bombay. Area, 640 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,826.

PARASNATH.—Hill in Hazáribágh and Mánbhúm districts, Bengal; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 57' 35''$, long. $86^{\circ} 10' 30''$. This ridge, which rises abruptly from the plains of Bengal to a height of 4479 feet, is held sacred by the Jains.

PARASPUR-ATA.—Village in Gonda district, Oudh; situated fifteen miles south-west of Gonda. Pop. (1881), 4099. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 55,685.

PARASWARA.—Town in Bálághát district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

PARATWARA.—Town and cantonment in Ellichpur district, Berar; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33' 20''$, about two miles from Ellichpur. Pop. (1881), 9445.

PARAUNA.—See PADRÁUNA.

PARAVANAR.—River of South Arcot district, Madras; rising in lat. $11^{\circ} 31'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$, it falls into the sea, after a course of thirty-two miles, by Cuddalore, in lat. $11^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50' 30''$.

PARAVUR (PARUR).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Travancore State, Madras; situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1871), 3363.

PARAWAR.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6404.

PARBATI (PARVVATI).—River in Kángra district, Punjab; rising at an elevation of over 20,000 feet, it flows through Kullu, and after a course of ninety miles, falls into the Beas in lat. $31^{\circ} 53' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

PARBATI (EASTERN).—River of Central India, rising close to the town of Sipri, in lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$, and falling into the Sindh, in lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

PARBATI (WESTERN).—River of Central India, rising twenty miles south of the town of Ashta, in lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$, and falling into the Chambal on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$; after a course of 220 miles.

PARBATIPUR.—Tháná in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Area, 166 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,708.

PARBHANI.—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 4334 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 582,379.

PARDAMPUR.—Town in Phuljhar State, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the right bank of the Aurag river, and sixty-nine miles south-west by west from Sambalpur. Lat. 21° , long. $83^{\circ} 5'$.

PARDI.—Subdivision of Surat district, Bombay. Area, 163 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 55,761.

PARELI.—Village in Ghund State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Giri. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$.

PARELL.—Suburb of the city of Bombay, in which is situated the residence of the Governor. Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

PARGI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated forty-one miles west-south-west from Haidarábád, and 138 miles east by south from Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

PARGONG.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; forty-three miles west-north-west of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 24'$.

PARI.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the right bank of the Gadáhar river, and seventy-five miles north-east by east from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $89^{\circ} 23'$.

PARIAR.—Sacred town (in pargana of same name) in Unao district, Oudh; situated fourteen miles north-east of Unao, in lat. $26^{\circ} 37' 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21' 45''$. Pop. (1869), 2593. An annual religious fair is held in this town, attended by 100,000 persons. Area of pargana, 36 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,560.

PARICHHATGARH.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5182.

PARIKUD.—Islands in the Bay of Bengal, close to the strip of land that separates the Chilká Lake from the sea; the seat of an important salt manufacture.

PARIMBAKUM.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; thirty-three miles west of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$.

PARIUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; seventy miles north of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$.

PARKAIL.—Mountain in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated six or seven miles north-east of the confluence of the Spiti and Sutlej, in lat. $31^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$, at an elevation of 22,488 feet.

PARKANDI.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Srínagar to the native state of Thibet, twenty-eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

PARKAR.—See NAGAR PARKAR.

PARKIAL (TUZHIGANG) in Bashahr State, Punjab; a peak of the ridge in the district of Kunáwar, separating the Spiti from the Sutlej, and rising six or seven miles north-east of the confluence of those rivers. The elevation of the highest peak is 22,488 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

PARK STREET.—Section of Calcutta. Area, 192 acres. Pop. (1881), 4968.

PARLA KIMEDI.—State in Ganjám district, Madras. Area, about 993 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 250,978.

PARLA KIMEDI.—Capital of Parla Kimedi State, in Ganjám district, Madras; situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 46' 40''$, long. $84^{\circ} 8'$. Pop. (1881), 10,812.

PARLAKOT.—Sub-feudatory State in Bastar State, Central Provinces. Area, 500 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3455. Chief town, Parlákot. Lat. $19^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$.

PARLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 165 miles north-west by west from Haidarábád, and 123 miles east by south from Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 38'$.

PARMATI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated thirty-seven miles south by west of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

PARNER.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; twenty miles west-south-west of Ahmednagar. Lat. 19° , long. $74^{\circ} 29'$. Area of subdivision, 779 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 73,701.

PARNESALA.—Shrine in Godávári district, Madras.

PARO.—Town in Bhután State, on the bank of the Gadádhar river, sixty-four miles east-north-east from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $89^{\circ} 18'$.

PARO.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; fifty-six miles south-south-east of Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 43'$, long. $85^{\circ} 6'$.

PARODA.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1342.

PAROLA.—Town and municipality in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 53' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 9' 30''$ twenty-four miles east of Dhuliá, and twenty-two miles west of the Mhasáwár station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Pop. (1881), 12,354.

PARON.—State in the Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 7328. The capital, Paron, is situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 59'$, long. $76^{\circ} 57'$.

PARPONDI.—Chiefship in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 32 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 6950.

PARPORI.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; the capital, Parporí, is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $81^{\circ} 16'$.

PARRA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 5136.

PARRUA.—Town in Maldah district, Bengal; situated on the route from Maldah to Purniah, six miles north of former. It is now much ruined, but contains many monuments of antique greatness, especially the Adina mosque, a vast structure nearly 500 feet in breadth from north to south, and 300 from east to west. Distant north of Calcutta, by Barhampur, 197 miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $88^{\circ} 9'$.

PARSA.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5735. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. $84^{\circ} 37'$. Also tháná. Area, 269 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 239,072.

PARSA.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; thirty-nine miles south-east of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $89^{\circ} 5'$.

PARSEONI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated eighteen miles from Nágpur, in lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. (1881), 4039.

PARSHADEPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated near the river Sáí, twenty miles from Rái Bareli. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1869), 4319. Area of pargana, 54 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 32,026.

PARSRAMPUR.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 66,236.

PARTABGANJ.—Pargana in Bara Banki district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Fatehpur tahsíl, on the east by Rám Sanehi Ghát tahsíl, on the south by Satrikh pargana, and on the west by Nawábganj pargana. Area, 56 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 33,448.

PARTABGANJ.—Tháná in Bhágálpur district, Bengal. Area, 438 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 153,272.

PARTABGARH (PRATABGARH).—District in the Rái Bareli division, Oudh; situated between lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$ — $26^{\circ} 10' 30''$, and long. $81^{\circ} 22'$ — $82^{\circ} 29' 45''$. The district is bounded on the north by Rái Bareli and Sultánpur districts; on the east, south, and west by the Jaunpur and Allahábád districts of the North-Western Provinces. The area is 1436 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 847,047. The capital is Bela, four miles from Partabgarh. The rivers are the Ganges, which bounds the district on the west; and the Gumti (which skirts it for a short distance on the east), with its tributary the Sáí, which is the principal river of the district. The chief towns are Belá (the capital), Partabgarh, and Lálganj. The district, which is well supplied with roads, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

PARTABGARH (PRATABGARH).—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of same name) in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated four miles from Belá and thirty-six miles from Allahábád, in lat. $25^{\circ} 53' 25''$, long. $81^{\circ} 59' 10''$. Area of tahsíl 434 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 280, 685. Also pargana. Area, 355 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 235,533. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 146,729.

PARTABGARH (PRATABGARH).—State in Rájputána; situated between lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$ — $24^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 27'$ — 75° . The State is bounded on the north by Udáipur; on the east by Gwalior, Jáora, and Ratlam; and on the south-west by Bánswára. Its area is 1460 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,298, in addition to 270 Bhíls. The Chief, who maintains a force of 12 guns, 40 gunners, 275 cavalry, and 950 infantry, is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The capital is also called Partabgarh, and is situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 52' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 12,755.

PARTABGARH (PRATABGARH).—Famous hill-fort, now in ruins, in Sátára district, Bombay; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 56'$, long. $73^{\circ} 38' 30''$. Famous as having been one of the seats of Sivají, and the place where he murdered the Muhammadan general Afzul Khán.

PARTABGARH.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated seventy miles east-south-east of Nágpur, and ninety-two miles south-south-east of Seoni. Lat. $20^{\circ} 49'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

PARTABPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; situated twenty-eight miles east of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$, long. $87^{\circ} 50'$.

PARTABPUR.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and eight miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

PARTABPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Etáwah, and forty-one miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$.

PARTAPGARH.—Chiefship in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces. Area, 289 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 17,078.

PARU.—Tháná in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Area, 418 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 288,957.

PARUPUNADA.—See BEYPUK.

PARUR.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 24' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1871), 4852.

PARUR.—See PARAVUR.

PARVATIPUR.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 47'$, long. $83^{\circ} 28' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 9933.

PARWAN.—River of Bhálgapur district, Bengal; falls into the Sahsál swamp, emerging therefrom under the name of the Katná.

PARWAN NADI.—River of Darbhanga and Bhálgapur districts, Bengal; rising in lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $87^{\circ} 2'$, and, flowing in a southerly direction for seventy miles, generally through the district of Bhálgapur, falls into the Dhamora, in lat. $25^{\circ} 38'$, long. $86^{\circ} 49'$.

PARXEM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1891.

PARZAI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 205.

PASGAWAN.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Kheri district, Oudh, N.W.P.; situated eighty-two miles north-west by north of Lucknow, and sixteen miles east by south of Sháhjahánpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$. Area of pargana, 121 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 49,775.

PA-SHENG.—River in Henzada district, British Burma; rises in the Arakan Yoma, and falls into the Irawadi, after a course of forty miles.

PASKIUM.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; eighty-three miles east-north-east from Srinagar, and 119 miles north from Kangra. Lat. $34^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

PASLI.—Town in Seoní district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Seoní to Hoshangábád, twenty-four miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

PASRUR.—Town and municipality (in tahsíl of the same name) in Siáلكot district, Punjab; situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 16'$, long. $74^{\circ} 42' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 8378. Area of tahsíl, 543 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 194,205.

PATA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; 178 miles east by north from Srinagar, and 178 miles north-east by north from Chamba. Lat. $34^{\circ} 28'$, long. 78° .

PATA CUDDAPAH.—A suburb of the town of Cuddapah, in the Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 29' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 53' 30''$. Pop. (1870), 6616.

PATA MANJHANPUR.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3143.

PATAMARI.—Village in Goálpára district, Assam; situated on the Brahmaputra.

PATAMUNDI.—Tháná in Cuttack district, Bengal. Area, 323 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,401.

PATAN.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the river Lon. Pop. (1869), 2373. Two annual fairs are held near the tomb of a famous Muhammadan saint, one of which, in September, is attended by as many as 70,000 persons. Area of pargana, 11 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5740.

PATAN (ANHILWARA PATTAN).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Baroda State; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 10' 30''$, on the Saraswatí, a tributary of the Banás. Pop. (1881), 32,712. Area of subdivision, 469 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 120,830.

PATAN (PATTANA).—Town in Junágarh State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 59' 54''$, long. $70^{\circ} 28' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6644.

PATAN (KESHORAI PATTAN).—Village in Bundi State, Rájputána; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1878), about 4000. A temple in the city is the scene of an annual pilgrimage.

PATAN.—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated twenty-five miles north-west of the town of Srínagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 23'$.

PATAN.—Town in Nepál; situated in lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $85^{\circ} 17'$, near the Bághmati, about two miles south-east of Khatmandu.

PATAN.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay.

PATAN.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3171.

PATAN.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 11,886.

PATAN.—Town in Jháláwár State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 11,469.

PATAN.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Sátára district, Bombay; situated twenty-three miles south-south-west of Sátára. Pop. (1881), 3548. Lat. $17^{\circ} 22'$, long. $73^{\circ} 56'$. Area of subdivision, 536 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 112,414.

PATAN.—State in Rájputána; between lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$ — $27^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 48'$ — $76^{\circ} 12'$. The capital of the same name is in lat. $27^{\circ} 47'$, long. $76^{\circ} 9'$.

PATANA.—Village in Sháhábád district, Bengal; known also as Srírámpur.

PATANAGO.—Town of Upper Burma; situate on the left bank of the Irawadi, and eighty-three miles north from Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 58'$, long. $94^{\circ} 51'$.

PATANCHIRU.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated twenty-one miles north-west by west of Haidarábád, and 158 miles east of Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

PATAN SAONGI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 19' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$, near the river Kolár, fourteen miles from Nágpur. Pop. (1881), 4810.

PATAN SOMNAUT.—See SOMNÁTH.

PATAPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Kálpi, and twenty miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

PATARI.—Village in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated five miles from the left bank of the Bhágirathi, in lat. $30^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

PATARI.—Village in Rewah State, Bághelkhand, thirty-five miles from Mírzápur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$.

PATARSI.—Village in Umballa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Karnál to Ludhiána, and seventy-five miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west from Calcutta 1040 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

PATASPUR.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 116 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,324.

PATAUDI.—State in the Punjab; situated between lat. $28^{\circ} 14'$ — $28^{\circ} 22'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 42'$ — $76^{\circ} 52' 30''$. Area, 48 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 17,847. The Rájputána State Railway passes through the State. The estimated military force of the State, including police, is 119 men. Capital of same name. Pop. (1881), 4052.

PATCHMARREE.—See PACHMARHÍ.

PATERA.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2238.

PATGAON.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; situated forty-four miles south-south-west from Kolhápúr, and forty-three miles west-north-west from Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 8'$, long. 74° .

PATGAON.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated forty-four miles north-north-west of Rangpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $89^{\circ} 3'$.

PATGRAM.—State in Jalpaiguri district, Bengal. Also tháná. Area, 104 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,636.

PATHANKOT.—Town and municipality (in tahsil of same name) in Gurdáspur district, Punjab; situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 16' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$, at the point where the hill-path to Dalhousie leaves the plains. Pop. (1881), 4344. There was formerly a fort here, which has been allowed to fall into decay. Area of tahsil, 357 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 140,825.

PATHAPATANAM (MANDASA).—Town in Ganjám district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 4671.

PATHAPATNAM.—See PETTAL.

PATHARDI.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 10' 25''$, long. $75^{\circ} 13' 31''$, twenty-five miles east of Ahmednagar. Pop. (1881), 6734.

PATHARI.—State in Central India Agency. Area, 26 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 6393. The capital, also called Pathári, is situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

PATHARIA.—Hills in the south of Sylhet district, Assam. Height, 600 feet.

PATHARIA.—Village in Damoh district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 14'$, twenty-eight miles north-east of Ságar. Pop. (1881), 2326.

PATHAULI.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, and six miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. 78° .

PATHRI.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2093.

PATHRI.—River of Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$. It holds a course of about thirty miles in a direction generally southerly, and falls into the Banganga Nadi, an offset of the Ganges, in lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

PATHROT.—Town in Ellichpur district, Berar. Pop. (1881), 5271.

PA-THWAY.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 8275.

PATIÁLA.—State in the Punjab; situated between lat. $29^{\circ} 23' 15''$ — $30^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 40' 30''$ — $76^{\circ} 59' 15''$. Its area is about 5887 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 140,433. Patiála State consists of two detached portions, one in the plains south of the Sutlej, and the other in the hills in the direction of Simla. It is one of the most important of the Cis-Sutlej States. The Mahárájá of Patiála furnishes a contingent of 100 horse for general duty. He is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns. The military force consists of about 2750 cavalry, 600 infantry, including police, 31 field and 78 other guns, and 238 artillerymen.

PATIÁLA.—Chief town of Patiála State, Punjab; situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 53,629.

PATIÁLI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Etah district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$, forty-four miles north-west of Fatehgarh. Pop. (1881), 4798. Pop. of pargana (1881), 30,983. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 45,456.

PATIANAGLA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on

the route from the town of Moradábád to Almora, and twenty miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 57'$.

PATIAR.—Town in Kángra district, Punjab; situated thirteen miles east-north-east of Kángra and ninety-two miles north-north-east of the town of Ludhiána. Lat. $32^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

PATIHAR.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Simla, twelve miles north-north-west of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$.

PATIRAM.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated twenty-one miles south-south-east of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $88^{\circ} 47'$. Also tháná. Area, 291 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 70,661.

PATITA.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated five miles south of the fort of Chanár. In 1781 the fort was stormed by Major Popham. Distant south-west from Benares eighteen miles; north-west from Calcutta, by Hazáribágh and Sasserám, 420. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $82^{\circ} 54'$.

PATKOLANDA.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; thirty-five miles south-west of Sambalpur. Area, 10 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1292.

PATNA.—Division in Bengal; containing the seven districts of Patná, Gayá, Sháhábád, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Sáran, and Champáran; between lat. $24^{\circ} 17' 15''$ — $27^{\circ} 29' 45''$, and lat. $83^{\circ} 23'$ — $86^{\circ} 46'$. Area, 23,647 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 15,063,944.

PATNA.—District in the Patná division, Bengal; situated between lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$ — $25^{\circ} 42'$, and long. $84^{\circ} 44'$ — $86^{\circ} 5'$. The area of the district is 2079 sq. miles; its population (1881), 1,756,856. It is bounded on the north by the Ganges, separating it from the districts of Sáran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga; on the east by Monghyr; on the south by Gayá; and on the west by Sháhábád. The chief mountains are the Rájágríhá Hills, rising to a height of about 1000 feet, and situated in the south-eastern portion of the district. The chief rivers are the Ganges and the Son, which form the boundary in parts, and are navigable. The chief towns are Patná, Bánkipur (the capital), Dinápur (the military station), Behar, Patwá and Mukáma. Patná, which is a centre of the opium trade, is traversed by the East Indian Railway. The district is administered by a Commissioner and Staff.

PATNA (AZIMABAD).—City (in subdivision of same name) in Patná district, Bengal; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 37' 15''$, long. $85^{\circ} 12' 31''$; distant east from Dinápur ten miles; east from Benares, 157; north-west from Calcutta, 377 miles. The city is generally named Azímábád by the Muhammadans, in consequence of its having been the residence of Azím, son of the Emperor Aurangzeb. It extends along the right bank of the Ganges as far as Bánkipur, the capital of the Patná district. Pop. (1881), 170,654. Station on the East Indian Railway. Several newspapers are published in this town, which is noteworthy as the head-quarters of the Wáhábí movement in India. There is a college in this city. Area of subdivision, 617 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 585,887.

PATNA.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. It has an area of 2399 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 257,959. Its centre is in lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$. The principal town, bearing the same name, is in lat. $20^{\circ} 36'$, long. $83^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1881), 2053.

PATNA.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated twenty miles west of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 52'$, long. $74^{\circ} 18'$.

PATNA CANAL.—Canal in Patná district, Bengal. It is seventy-nine miles long, and irrigates part of the country near the confluence of the Son and the Ganges.

PATNITOLLA.—See PUTNITOLA.

PATODI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated forty-eight miles west-south-west from Jodhpur, and 103 miles south-east by east from Jáisalmír. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $72^{\circ} 24'$.

PATON.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora to the Rakus Lake, fifty-three miles north-east of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

PATRI.—Town in Baroda State; situated at the south-eastern angle of the Great Salt Marsh. Distant west from Ahmedábád fifty-two miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 44'$.

PATRI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Godávári river, and 188 miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 16'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

PATRI.—Fifth-class State in Jhaláwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £523 to the British Government. Area, 39 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3877.

PATRI.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay and a station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$, fifty-eight miles west of Ahmedábád city. Pop. (1872), 6320.

PATROSHAIR.—Town in Bankura district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 7026.

PATRUD.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 192 miles north-west by west from Haidarábád, and 100 miles east from Ahmednagaar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

PATSANDA.—Tháná in Sántal Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 30,666.

PATTAPATTI (PELTAI).—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated in lat. $8^{\circ} 43' 20''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 43' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 6643.

PATTERGHATTA.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; situated fifty-four miles south-west of Dacca. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $89^{\circ} 48'$.

PATTI.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; thirty-eight miles south-east of Lahore; situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 17'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 6407.

PATTI.—Tahsíl of Partabgarh district, Oudh. Bounded on the north by Sultánpur and Kádipur tahsíls; on the east by Jaunpur district; on the south by Allahábád district; and on the west by Partabgarh tahsíl. Area, 468 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 255,697. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 128,177.

PATTIKONDA.—Town in Karnúl district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1871), 4383.

PATUAKHALI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Bákarganj district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20' 35''$, long. $90^{\circ} 22' 45''$. Area of subdivision, 1231 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 426,758. Also tháná. Area, 266 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 173,801.

PATUN.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 481 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,655.

PATUNSAONGI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated thirteen miles north-north-west of Nágpur, and ninety-eight miles east by north of Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

PATUR.—Town in Akola district, Berar; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 27'$, long. $69^{\circ} 59'$, eighteen miles south of Akola town. Pop. (1881), 7219. An annual fair is held in January.

PATURGHATTA—Village in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, four miles north of the route from Berhampur to Dinápur, 134 miles north-west of former, 164 east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $87^{\circ} 16'$.

PATUS.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated forty-two miles east of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 28'$, long. $74^{\circ} 31'$.

PAUDELLA.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated twenty-eight miles west-north-west of Ongole. Lat. $15^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

PAUDURKAORA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated near the north-east frontier, towards Nágpur to Berar. Distance from the city of Haidarábád, north, 178 miles; Nágpur, south-west, ninety. Lat. $19^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

PAUGA.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the left bank of the Gadádhar river, and sixty-five miles east by north of Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $89^{\circ} 20'$.

PAUGARA.—Tháná in Bándá district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,651.

PAUGUR.—Town in Mysore State; situated 123 miles north-north-east of Seringapatam, and seventy-seven miles south-south-east of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

PAUMANI.—Town in Bastar State, Central Provinces; situated ten miles north-west of Jagdalpur, and 162 miles north of Rájámahendri. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 51'$.

PAUMBEN.—Town in Madura district, Madras.—See PÁMBAM.

PAUMUR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated fifty-three miles south-south-east of Nellore. Lat. $15^{\circ} 7'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

PAUNA (POONA).—See GONKOR.

PAUNALI.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, and sixty-six miles north of Ava. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, long. 96° .

PAUNAR.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42' 30''$, on the river Dhám, five miles north-east of Wardhá town. Pop. (1881), 2495.

PAUNDORKAUN.—Town in Nepál State; situated 112 miles west-north-west of Khatmandu, and 123 miles north of Gorakhpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $83^{\circ} 42'$.

PAUNI.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 48'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 40'$, thirty-two miles south of Bhandára. Pop. (1881), 9773.

PAURI.—Capital of Garhwál district, N.W.P. Lat. $30^{\circ} 8' 10''$, long. $78^{\circ} 48' 15''$.

PAURI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Kalpí to Kotah, 195 miles south-west of former, 126 of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$.

PAUTEPASHAKURANELLUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated thirty-three miles south-east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

PAUTI.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

PAVANASI.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated twelve miles north-east of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$.

PAVUGADA.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore; situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 6' 23''$, long. $77^{\circ} 19' 8''$, sixty miles east of Chitaldrúg town. Pop. (1871), 2091. Area of taluk, 456 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 66,250.

PAWAGARH.—Hill-fort in the Páñch Maháls district, Bombay; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$, long. $73^{\circ} 36'$, about twenty-eight miles east of Baroda. On its summit there are a Hindu temple and a Musalmán shrine.

PAWANGARH.—Hill-fort in Kolhápúr State, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 48'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10' 15''$.

PAWAYAN.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $28^{\circ} 4' 10''$, long. $80^{\circ} 8' 25''$, four miles south of the Bhainsi river, and seventeen miles north of Sháhjahánpur town. Pop. (1881), 5478. Area of tahsíl, 589 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 245,454. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 142,373. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 86,948.

PAWI MULANDA.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 87 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1681.

PAYANGHAT.—Valley of the Púrna river, in Berar, lying between lat. $20^{\circ} 27'$ — $21^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 10'$ — 78° .

PAYANG YAY.—Town in Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, and 120 miles south-west from Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $94^{\circ} 39'$.

PA YECH.—Ancient ruin in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated at the northern base of the Kariwa. The building appears to be dedicated to Vishnu. Lat. $33^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

PAYIDIPALA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $17^{\circ} 38'$, long. $82^{\circ} 47'$. Pop. (1871), 7797.

PAY ISLAND.—One of the numerous cluster of islands known as the Mergui Archipelago. It is situate thirteen miles west from the coast of Tenasserim. Lat. $11^{\circ} 27'$, long. $98^{\circ} 36'$.

PEAK.—River in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; rising in lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$, and, flowing south-easterly for fifty miles, falls into the Panch river, in lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

PEDDAPALI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 110 miles north-east by north of Haidarábád, and 182 miles north-north-west of Gantúr. Lat. $18^{\circ} 43'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

PEDDAPUR (PEDAPUR).—Capital of Peddápúr taluk, Godávári district, Madras. Lat. $17^{\circ} 4' 55''$, long. $82^{\circ} 10' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 11,278.

PEGU.—Division of the Province of British Burma, comprising the districts of Rangoon, Thún-khwa, Bassein, Henzada, Tharawadi, Prome, and Thayet-myo. Area, 9159 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,162,393.

PEGU.—Township in Rangoon district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 49,655.

PEGU.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 13,847.

PEGU.—Capital of Pegu division and township, Rangoon district, Pegu division, British Burma; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$, long. $96^{\circ} 30'$, on the left bank of the Pegu river. It is distant north from Rangoon, sixty-two miles. Pop. (1881), 5891. Pegu was captured by the British in 1824, and restored upon the termination of the war. During the second war in 1852, the town previously taken and abandoned was a second time occupied.

PEGU.—River in Rangoon district, Pegu division, British Burma; rises in lat. 18° , long. $96^{\circ} 10'$, on the eastern slopes of the Pegu Yoma Mountains, and, after a tortuous course of about 180 miles, joins the Rangoon or Hlaing river, in lat. $16^{\circ} 45'$, long. $96^{\circ} 11'$, near Rangoon city. The Pegu river is navigable during the rainy season as far up as the town of Pegu.

PEGU YOMA.—See YOMA.

PEHARI.—Village in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Banda to Gwalior, eighty-eight miles west of the former, 116 south-east of the latter. It is the principal place of a small jaghír. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. 79° .

PEHOIA (PIHEWA).—Town in Umballa district, Punjab; situated in lat. $29^{\circ} 58' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 37' 15''$, on the river Saraswati, thirteen miles west of Thanesar. Pop. (1881), 3408. A large fair is held here annually, attended by upwards of 50,000 pilgrims.

PEINT.—State (comprising a subdivision of same name) in Bombay Presidency; bounded on the north by the raj of Dharampur and the territory of the Dang rajas; on the east by the British district of Ahmednagar; on the south by that of Tanna, which also, with Surat, bounds it on the west. It lies between lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$ — $20^{\circ} 27'$, long. $72^{\circ} 58'$ — $73^{\circ} 40'$; is forty-six miles in length from east to west, and twenty-eight in breadth; and contains an area of 458 sq. miles, with a population (1881) of 55,144.

PEINT.—Village in Peint State, Bombay; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 16' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 29' 35''$, thirty-two miles north-west of Násik, ten miles north of Harsul, and 102 miles north-north-east of Bombay.

PEJUR.—River in Tehri-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $31^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$, and holding a south-easterly course of about twenty miles, to the village of Chalun, near which it is joined by the Munlung; it falls into the Sutlej in lat. $31^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

PELIGAO.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 905.

PELLUR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated seventy-two miles north of Nellore. Lat. $15^{\circ} 29'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

PELTAI.—See PATTAPATTI.

PEN.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Kolába district, Bombay; situated twenty-five miles south-east of Bombay, in lat. $18^{\circ} 43' 50''$, long. $73^{\circ} 8' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 8082. Area of subdivision, 290 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 70,200.

PENA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15' 15''$, long. $83^{\circ} 49' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 5331.

PENAGUNCHIPROL.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated

eighty-one miles north-west by west of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 18'$.

PENAGUR.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated fifty-two miles south-west of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

PENANG.—See PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

PENCH.—River of the Central Provinces; rising in lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$, in the Chhindwára district. It flows at first easterly for sixty-five miles, then south for fifty-three miles, and forms a junction with the Kanhán river, in lat. $21^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$, near the town and cantonment of Kámphí.

PENCHALAKONDA.—Mountain in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 28' 45''$. Elevation above sea-level, 3000 feet.

PENDHAT.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; twenty-nine miles north-west of Máinpuri town. Pop. (1872), 1433. A religious gathering is held here annually.

PENDRA.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Area, about 585 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 43,868. The chief village lies in lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. 82° .

PENDRAL.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 73.

PENGANGA (PAINGANGA).—River of Berar; rising in lat. $20^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$, near the eastern boundary of Khándesh; after flowing through the Berar districts in a circuitous but generally easterly direction, it falls into the Wardhá river on the right side, in lat. $19^{\circ} 53' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 11' 30''$. Total length, 200 miles.

PENGRA BAZAR.—Town in Síbsagar district, Assam; situated thirteen miles south-west of Síbsagar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $94^{\circ} 32'$.

PENGUGURAM.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated thirty-eight miles north-west by north of Salem. Lat. $12^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

PENHA DE FRANCA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1835.

PENNAKONDA.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 5' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 38' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 5331. Formerly a place of considerable importance, as testified by numerous ruins of temples.

PENNAR (NORTHERN).—River rising in lat. $13^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$. The stream, flowing to the north-west for thirty miles, crosses the northern boundary of the territory of Mysore, and takes a northerly course for ninety-five miles, to Udarpí Drúg, where it turns eastward, and, continuing to flow in that direction for 230 miles, passes in its course by Nellore, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $14^{\circ} 38'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$; its total length being 355 miles. Its principal tributaries on the right side are the Chittrarati, the Papugni, and the Cheyair; on the left side, the Kúndar.

PENNAR (SOUTHERN).—River rising north of the Nandidrúg Hills, in lat. $13^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$. It flows circuitously, but generally south, for fifty-five miles, to Mútanhalli, where it crosses the south-eastern frontier of Mysore into the Carnatic, through which it holds a south-easterly course of 190 miles, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $11^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$, a mile north of Fort St. David; its total length being 245 miles.

PENT.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated forty miles north-north-east of Ratnágiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 35'$.

PENTAKOTA.—Town and port in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 35' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 1610.

PENUKONDA—See PENNAKONDA.

PENY KYOUNG BENTINCK (MIDDLE BOLONGO).—The centre of three islands at the entrance of the Arakan river, in the Akyab district, British Burma. It is about twenty-six miles in length, and six in breadth. The centre of the island is in lat. 20° , long. $93^{\circ} 4'$.

PEPALI.—Town in Karnúl district, Madras; situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$, on the road from Gooty to Karnúl. Pop. (1871), 5076.

PERAJE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 614.

PERAMBAKAM.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 15' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 1279. The British troops under Colonel Baillie were, in 1780, all but annihilated at this spot by Haidar Ali of Mysore.

PERAMBUR.—See MADRAS CITY.

PERIAPATAM.—See PERIYAPATNA.

PERIKHALI.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; situated eighty-three miles east of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $89^{\circ} 42'$.

PERIM.—An island in the Gulf of Cambay, off the harbour of Gogo, in Guzerat, on the west side of the gulf, in the district Ahmedábád. The island is about one mile in length and 400 yards in breadth, and is separated from the mainland of Guzerat by a channel, which in parts is sixty fathoms deep, while its breadth is about 1200 yards. In the island are the remains of a considerable fort, and of an antique temple, containing an image of Buddha. A lighthouse has been erected on this island. Lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $72^{\circ} 23' 30''$.

PERIM.—Island situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb at the mouth of the Red Sea. Lat. $12^{\circ} 40' 30''$, long. $43^{\circ} 23'$. It is under the superintendence of the Resident at Aden. There is a lighthouse on the island (erected in 1861), which latter is guarded by a small garrison of native infantry.

PERIMBIRI.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated sixty miles south-west by south of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

PERINDORAI.—Town and station on the Madras Railway, in Coimbatore district, Madras; distant 252 miles south-west of Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 15' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 37' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 6347.

PERIPOLIAM.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated twenty-two miles north-west of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 17'$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$.

PERIYA.—Pass in Malabar district, Madras, over which the road from Cannanore to Manantoddi is carried. Lat. $11^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50' 20''$.

PERIYAKULAM.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 16,446.

PERIYAPATNA.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Mysore district, Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 20' 40''$, long. $76^{\circ} 7' 25''$; 113 miles south-west of Bangalore, and ninety miles south-east of Mangalore. Pop. (1871), 1321. Area of taluk, 447 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 116,334.

PERIYAR.—River in Travancore State, Madras; rising in lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$. It flows first north, and afterwards west, a total distance of 142 miles, falling into the sea at Kodungalúr.

PERMAGUDI.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 9287.

PERMAKOIL.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty-three miles north of Cuddalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 10'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

PERNEM.—District in Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 29,895.

PEROWA.—Town in the Tonk State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Ujjain to Kotah, sixty-nine miles north of former, and seventy-two south of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$.

PERUAH.—See **PANDUA.**

PERUMUKAL.—Village in South Arcot district, Madras; situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 12' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 46' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 1728. There is a small tower near this spot situated on a hill 370 feet high.

PERUNGUDI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 5575.

PERUR.—Village in Coimbatore district, Madras. Contains numerous temples. Lat. $10^{\circ} 58'$, long. 77° .

PERUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 620.

PERZAGARH.—Hill range in Chánda district, Central Provinces.

PESHAWAR.—Division in the Punjab; containing the three districts of Pesháwar, Hazára, and Kohát. Area, 8381 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,181,289.

PESHAWAR.—District in Pesháwar division of the Punjab, lying between lat. $33^{\circ} 43'$ — $34^{\circ} 31'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 25'$ — $72^{\circ} 47'$. The area of the district is 2504 sq. miles; its population (1881), 592,674. It is bounded on three sides by Kháibar, Mohmand, Swát and Khattak hills; in the east it is open to the Indus. The chief feature in the district is the valley, which is shut in on three sides by hills and mountains ranging from 3000 to 7000 feet. The valley is very fertile, and in many parts it is highly cultivated. It is intersected by the Kábul river with its main tributaries, the Bára, the Swát and the Kálpáni, which on their way through the district readily lend themselves to irrigation. The climate is very hot in summer, and the range of the thermometer is very great, varying from 17° in February to 137° in July. Patháns form nearly half of the population, which is almost entirely Muhammadan. The language is mainly Pushtu. The chief towns are Pesháwar, with its cantonment, Charsáda, Nowshera (Naushahra), and Tangi Nasratzi, The Grand Trunk Road traverses the district, which is administered by a Deputy Commissioner and Staff.

PESHAWAR.—City (in tahsíl of same name) in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated in lat. $34^{\circ} 1' 45''$, long. $71^{\circ} 36' 40''$, near the left bank of the Bára stream, thirteen miles and a half south-east of the junction of the Swát and Kábul rivers, and ten miles and a half from Jamrúd fort at the entrance of the Kháibar (Khyber) Pass. Distant from Lahore 276 miles, from Kábul 190 miles. Elevation above the sea, 1068 feet. Pop. (1881), 79,982. Area of tahsíl, 374 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 172,031.

PESHAWAR.—Cantonment in Pesháwar district, Punjab, lying west of the city. Lat. $34^{\circ} 0' 15''$, long. $71^{\circ} 34' 45''$. Pop. (1868), 22,709. Lines exist for a battery of artillery, a regiment of Native cavalry, four regiments of Native infantry, one of British infantry, and two companies of sappers.

PET BUDHWARA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2361.

PETH.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5672.

PETHAPUR.—State in the Mahi Kántha Agency, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 7081. The Chief pays an annual tribute of £863 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

PETHAPUR.—Town of Pethápúr State, Mahi Kántha, Bombay; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 13' 10''$, long. $72^{\circ} 33' 30''$.

PETLAD.—District in Baroda division, Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 147,440.

PETT.—Town in Baroda State; situated ninety-two miles north-north-east of Baroda, and eighty-nine miles north-east by east of Kaira. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 46'$.

PETTAH.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated three miles north-west of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 11'$, long. $81^{\circ} 10'$.

PETTAI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 7321.

PETTAI.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated forty miles north-west of Cuddalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 7'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

PETTI.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; situated eleven miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, forty-five miles east-south-east of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 17'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$.

PEYNT.— See PEINT.

PHAETON.—Shoal off the mouth of the Bassein river, British Burma; on which H.M.S. *Phaeton* struck on the 16th of February, 1810.

PHAGEH.—Town in British Burma; situated north by west of Ava, and ninety-six miles east by south of Manipur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $95^{\circ} 30'$.

PHAGI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Delhi to Nímach, 192 miles south-west of former, 180 north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $75^{\circ} 38'$.

PHAGU.—Village in Keonthál State, Punjab; twelve miles east of Simla. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

PHAGWARA.—Town in Kapurthala State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 10,627.

PHAJUDI.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the right bank of a branch of the Guddada river, and sixty-eight miles north-east by east of Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $89^{\circ} 19'$.

PHALALUM (PHALUT).—One of the loftiest peaks in Dárjiling district, Bengal, 12,042 feet in height. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 3'$.

PHALAUDA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5163.

PHALGU.—Torrent in Gayá district, Bengal, formed by the junction of two great mountain-streams, the Mohána and Lilájan, which, taking an easterly direction, falls into the Ganges, on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $86^{\circ} 10'$, having flowed a total distance of about 246 miles.

PHALIA.—Town in Gújrat district, Punjab; situated six miles north of the right bank of the Chenáb, seventy-three miles north-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 27'$, long. $73^{\circ} 38'$.

PHALIAN.—Tahsíl of Gujrat district, Punjab; lying between lat. $32^{\circ} 10' 30''$ — $32^{\circ} 44'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 20'$ — $73^{\circ} 55' 30''$. Area, 772 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 174,704.

PHALJAR.—Village of Sylhet district, Assam; containing a celebrated Hindu temple, at which human sacrifices used formerly to be offered; a practice which led to the British annexation of Jáintia in 1837.

PHALTAN.—State in Sátára Agency, Bombay; lying between lat. $17^{\circ} 56'$ — $18^{\circ} 6'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 16'$ — $74^{\circ} 44'$. Bounded on the north by Poona district, and on the east, west, and south by Sátára district. Area, 397 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 58,402. The ruler ranks as a 'First-class Sardár' in the Deccan.

PHALTAN.—Chief town in Phaltán State; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 59' 40''$, long. $74^{\circ} 28' 20''$; thirty-seven miles north-east of Sátára. Pop. (1881), 10,842.

PHALUT.—See PHALALUM.

PHANCHUGANJ.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; situated sixteen miles south-south-east of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 41'$, long. $91^{\circ} 57'$.

PHANSIDEWA.—Tháná in Dárjiling district, Bengal. Area, 271 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,241.

PHAPHAMAU.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from the cantonment of Allahábád to that of Lucknow, and four miles north of the former. Distance by river, north from Allahábád, seven miles; north-west from Calcutta, 815. Lat. $35^{\circ} 32'$, long. $81^{\circ} 56'$.

PHAPHUND.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35' 50''$, long. $79^{\circ} 30' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 7796. An annual fair is held in this town, attended by upwards of 10,000 persons. Area of tahsíl, 231 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 111,585. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 44,870.

PHARAMGIRI (FARAMGIRI).—Village in the Gáro Hills District, Assam; 3952 feet above sea-level.

PHARHA.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Distant from Máin-puri town, thirty-nine miles and a half. Pop. (1881), 4268. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 26,534.

PHENA.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Moradábád to that of Muzaffarnagar, and thirty-four miles north-west of the former place. Distant 992 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

PHENI.—Subdivision in Noákhálí district, Bengal. Area, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 241,975. Also tháná. Area, 212 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 132,697.

PHENI.—River of Eastern Bengal; rising in Hill Tipperah, in lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $91^{\circ} 49' 30''$, it flows south-west, marking the boundary between Hill Tipperah and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and ultimately falls into the Sandwíp Channel, an arm of the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $22^{\circ} 46'$, long. $91^{\circ} 31'$.

PHILLAUR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jalandhar district, Punjab; situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 0' 38''$, long. $75^{\circ} 49' 55''$, on the right bank of the Sutlej, eight miles north-north-west of Ludhiana. Pop. (1881), 7107. Phillaur is a depot station on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. Area of tahsíl, 294 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 168,269.

PHILU-GYWON (BHILU-GYWON).—Island in Tennasserim, British Burma. Area, about 107 sq. miles. Pop. (1876), 24,141. Lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, long. $97^{\circ} 37'$.

PHINGESWAR (FINGESWAR).—State in Ráipur district, Central

Provinces, about thirty miles south of Ráipur town. Area, 208 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 16,325. Phingeswar town lies in lat. $20^{\circ} 58'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$.

PHIRANDI.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated twenty-two miles south of Bhuj, and eighteen miles east-north-east of Mandavi. Lat. $22^{\circ} 57'$, long. $69^{\circ} 40'$.

PHIRIA.—Town in Nepál State; situated thirty-seven miles north-east of Khatmandu, and 134 miles north by west of Darbhanga. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $85^{\circ} 45'$.

PHITTI (PITTI).—One of the largest, deepest, and best-defined of the mouths of the Indus. The mouth of the Phitti is in lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $67^{\circ} 12'$.

PHOA.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab; situated thirty-two miles south by west of Umballa. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

PHOBUM.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated thirty-two miles south-east by east of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 12'$, long. $98^{\circ} 6'$.

PHUGWARA.—Town in Jalandhar district, Punjab; situated fifteen miles north from the right bank of the Sutlej, fourteen miles east-south-east of the town of Jalandhar. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

PHUKANU.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muzaffarnagar to Rohtak, twenty-two miles west-south west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

PHUL.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab; situated forty-eight miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, on the route from Delhi to Firozpur. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by Delhi and Munuk, 1045 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

PHULAUDI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Bikaner to Balmir, and 147 miles north-east of the latter. Distant north-west from Calcutta, by Agra, Nasirábád, and Nágara, 1180 miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $72^{\circ} 28'$.

PHULDAKOT.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 15,542.

PHULIA.—See SHÁHPURA.

PHULJHAR.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 787 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 65,878. Phuljhar, the chief town, is in lat. $21^{\circ} 13'$, long. $82^{\circ} 53'$.

PHULMURRI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated near the north-west frontier, on the upper part of the river Gurka Puna, a considerable tributary of the Godávári. Distant twenty miles north of Aurangábád, 280 miles north-north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $20^{\circ} 9'$, long. $75^{\circ} 28'$.

PHULPARAS.—Tháná in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Area, 458 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 270,451.

PHULPUR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Allahábád to Jaunpur, and nineteen miles north-east of the former. It is twelve miles from the left bank of the Ganges, and on the right bank of the small river of the same name. Lat. $25^{\circ} 33'$, long. $82^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1881), 8025. Area of tahsíl, 274 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 160,305. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 77,465.

PHULPUR.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2305.

PHULPUR.—Tháná in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Area, 399 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 114,467.

PHULPUR.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 51,139.

PHULRA.—Tahsil in Házara district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 4317.

PHULRIYI.—Village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etáwah, and fourteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

PHULSUND.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated in the depressed tract near the south-west frontier. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $71^{\circ} 57'$.

PHULTAMBA.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated fifty miles north of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 48'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$.

PHULTULA.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; situated sixty-eight miles east-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. 23° , long. $89^{\circ} 24'$.

PHULUNG.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the left bank of a branch of the Monas river, and eighty-seven miles north-west by north of Darrang. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $91^{\circ} 20'$.

PHULWARI.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; situated nine miles west south-west of Patná. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 8'$.

PHUMARA.—Town in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; situated on the right bank of the Naru river, and thirty-two miles south-south-east of Khairpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $69^{\circ} 1'$.

PHUNDA.—Town and pass in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; leading to Viziadrug; distant thirty-four miles south-west of Kolhápúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 22'$, long. $73^{\circ} 57'$.

PHUNDI (KUNDI).—One of the mouths of the Indus, having five feet at low water. The mouth of the Phundi is in lat. $24^{\circ} 38'$, long. $67^{\circ} 13'$.

PHURSABAHA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Bengal; situated seventy-three miles north-north-west of Sambalpur, and 102 miles south by west of Palámau. Lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $83^{\circ} 32'$.

PHURSU.—Village in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; situated on the river Bánganga, and on the route from Agra to Ajmere, forty-five miles west of the former, 183 east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$.

PIAGPUR.—Tháná in Bahraich district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 92,438.

PIALI.—River in the district of the Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. It falls into the Matlá about fifteen miles below Port Canning.

PIANJA.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1872), 6686.

PIARU.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; distance south of Delhi, thirty miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

PICHAURI.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by Mahaban from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mattra, and seventeen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

PICHORE.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated near the south-east frontier, towards Datia. Pichore is twenty-five miles south-east of Gwalior, eighty-five west of Kálpi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

PIDA WAG.—River in Haidarábád State; rising in lat. $16^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$, and, flowing south-easterly for seventy miles, falls into the Krishna river, in lat. $16^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.

PIEDADE.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1905.

PIEN-NAI-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 4510.

PIGEON ISLAND.—Island off the coast of Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 33'$, long. $83^{\circ} 14'$. Another small island off the coast of Kanára bears the same name.

PIHANI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Hardoi district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $27^{\circ} 37' 15''$, long. $80^{\circ} 14' 25''$, on the road between Sítápur and Sháhjahánpur. Pop. (1881), 7540. Formerly a place of importance. Area of pargana, 80 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 37,463. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 91,076.

PIHEJ.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 6294.

PIHEWA.—See РЕНОИА.

PIHONA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of the Wardhá river, and sixty-two miles south-south-west of Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.

PIKALAU.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; situated eighteen miles east by north of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $86^{\circ} 11'$.

PILAKUND.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Moradábád to that of Muzaffarnagar, and twenty-six miles north-west of the former place. Distant north-west of Calcutta, 914 miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

PILAUDA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána, situated on the route from Agra to Kotah, ninety miles south-west of former; 130 north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $76^{\circ} 53'$.

PILERNE.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1816.

PILIBHIT.—District in Rohilkhand division, N.W.P. Area, 1371 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 451,601.

PILIBHIT.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50' 50''$, on the Deoha river, thirty miles north of Bareilly city. Pop. (1881), 29,721. The Pilibhít rice, much prized throughout India for its whiteness, firmness, and fine flavour, is produced in the south of Kumáun, and has received the name by which it is generally known in commerce, in consequence of being brought to market here. Elevation above the sea, 517 feet. Area of tahsíl, 841 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 18,334. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 131,608. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 83,144.

PILICH.—Town in Patná district, Bengal, situated twenty-eight miles south-south-east of Patná. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $85^{\circ} 27'$.

PILKHUWA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5661. Situated in lat. $28^{\circ} 42' 45''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 42'$, nineteen miles south-west of Meerut city. Also thána. Pop. (1881), 27,597.

PILKUCHLA.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Jaunpur to Faizábád, nineteen miles north-north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 58'$, long. $82^{\circ} 37'$.

PIMING.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab, on the boundary between

Chinese and British territory. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$. Elevation above sea, 13,518 feet.

PIMPALGAON RAJA.—Town in Buldána district, Berar; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$, on the river Dayánganga. Pop. (1867), 14,390.

PIMPLADEVI.—See DANG STATES.

PIMPRI.—See DANG STATES.

PIMPULGAUM.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated seventeen miles north-east of Násik. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 59'$.

PIMPULNAIR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated thirty-nine miles north-west of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$. Area of subdivision, 1339 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,549.

PIN (PINU, PIM).—River in Kángra district, Punjab; an important tributary of the Spiti river, joining the Spiti in lat. $32^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$, a little above Dankar, after a course of forty-five miles.

PINAHAT.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated two miles from the left bank of the Chambal, thirty miles south-east of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$. Area of tahsíl, 338 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 142,155. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 39,214.

PINAKINI (NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN).—See PENNAR.

PINAYA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated seventy miles south-south-west of Srinagar, and 112 miles north by east of Lahore. Lat. $33^{\circ} 11'$, long. $74^{\circ} 25'$.

PINDARA JAGIR.—State in Central India Agency. Area, 14 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 12,358.

PIND DADAN KHAN.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 35'$, long. $73^{\circ} 5' 20''$, one mile from the north bank of the Jhelum river, and five miles from the foot of the Salt Range. Pop. (1881), 16,724. Salt is raised in the vicinity for the supply of a great part of the Punjab, and there is a large trade carried on in goods from Central Asia, and English and Indian merchandise and produce. Area of tahsíl, 1006 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 166,186.

PINDI BHALIAN.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 3528.

PINDIGHEB.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; situated in lat. $33^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 18'$, on the road between Ráwal Pindi and Kálabagh. Pop. (1881), 8583. Area of tahsíl, 1517 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 103,581.

PINDI PATHAN.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab; situated six miles from the left bank of the Chenáb, seventy-one miles north-west by west of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° , long. $73^{\circ} 16'$.

PIND MULIK ONLIA.—Town in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; situated ten miles south-east of the left bank of the Indus, fifty-four miles south-east by south of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 14'$, long. $72^{\circ} 8'$.

PINDRAI.—Town in Bálághát district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Jabalpur to the territory of Nágpur, forty-five miles south-east by south of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80 17'$.

PINDUR.—River of Kumáun and Garhwál districts, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$, from three snow-beds on the western de-

clivity of a summit of the Himálaya, having an elevation of 22,491 feet. It takes a course generally south-west for forty-five miles, to Chiring, where it turns north-westward, flowing in that direction thirty miles, to Kurnprag, in lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$, where it joins the Aláknanda.

PINGIRI.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and nineteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

PINGNA.—Tháná in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Area, 124 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,262.

PINJAR.—Town in Akola district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$, twenty-four miles east of Akola town. Pop. (1867), a little over 3000. Contains a fine ancient temple.

PINJAUR.—Small town in Patiála State, Punjab; situated at the confluence of two feeders of the river Ghaggar. Pop. (1881), 1223. The town is distant north-west of Calcutta, *via* Kurnál and Umballa, 1053 miles. Lat. $30^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 59'$.

PINU (PIM).—See PIN.

PINYARI, a great branch of the Indus, in Sind, Bombay, parting from the main stream on the eastern or left side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $68^{\circ} 22'$.

PIORA.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; situated on the route from Thaneswar to Kaithal, and fifteen miles west of the former town. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1003 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

PIORA.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora to Bareilly, and nine miles south of the former. Elevation above the sea, 5238 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

PIPALGAON.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2162.

PIPAR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the city of Jodhpur to that of Ajmere, and thirty-seven miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

PIPARGAON.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Farrukhábád to Máinpuri, five miles west-south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

PIPARIA.—Town in Kawardha Feudatory State, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2205.

PIPARIA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2177.

PIPARPUR.—Tháná in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 66,012.

PIPARWANI.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2065.

PIPCHA (BARDAN PIPCHA).—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated 124 miles east-south-east of Srínagar, and 105 miles north-north-east of Kángra. Lat. $33^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$.

PIPCHU.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated forty-nine miles north-north-east of Ramgur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$, long. $85^{\circ} 47'$.

PIPILI.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Muzaffarnagar, and forty-four miles north-west of the former. Distant north-west of Calcutta, 932 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

PIPIRA.—Town in Bijáwar State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the river Dhásán, ninety miles south-west of Bándá. Lat. $24^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 24'$.

PIPIRANDA.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore, by Chila Tára Ghát, to the town of Bándá, ten miles north of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 38'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$.

PIPIRIA.—Pass in Central Provinces, by which the route from Bándá to Jabalpur ascends from the more depressed tract of Lohárganáo to the plateau on the range called the Bandair Hills. It is 105 miles south of Bándá, ninety north-east of Jabalpur; and is steep, but neither long nor very difficult. Lat. $24^{\circ} 15'$, long. $80^{\circ} 23'$.

PIPLAI.—Walled town, with fort, in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated in an extensive sandy plain fifty-five miles south-east of the town of Jáipur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

PIPLAUDA.—State in Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 11,643.

PIPLIA.—See HATH KA PIPLIA.

PIPLIANAGAR.—State in the Central India Agency.

PIPLOD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the left bank of the Suktha river, and sixty-seven miles north-west by west from Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 39'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

PIPLI.—Town in Balásor district, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the river Subarnárekhá, ten miles above its fall into the Bay of Bengal, formerly of some commercial importance. It was the first place in which the English were formally permitted to trade, the privilege being in 1634 granted by the Emperor Sháhjahán of Delhi. Distant south-west from Calcutta ninety miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $87^{\circ} 22'$.

PIPLI.—Tháná in Purí district, Bengal. Area, 325 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 226,782.

PIPLI.—Tahsil of Umballa district, Punjab. Area, 745 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 209,341.

PIPRA.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situated eighty miles south-east of Lucknow. Distant north from Gonda eight miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. $82^{\circ} 4'$.

PIPRA.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated two miles from the right bank of the river Jharia. Distant south-east from Gorakhpur cantonment, fifty-two miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $84^{\circ} 9'$.

PIPRAGANAU.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, three miles north of the city of Mírzápur, or lower down the stream; 718 north-west of Calcutta by the stream. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 39'$.

PIPRAICH (EASTERN).—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur cantonment to Mulai, ten miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $83^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1881), 2932. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 61,896.

PIPRAICH (WESTERN).—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated ten miles north of the left bank of the river Ghágra. Distant west from Gorakhpur cantonment thirty-eight miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $82^{\circ} 48'$.

PIPRA KHAS.—See PIPRAICH.

PIPRAON.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Kutra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahábád to Rewah,

and nineteen miles south-east of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $81^{\circ} 59'$.

PIPRAUL.—Ferry over the Ganges in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and eighty-one miles north-west of the former. Pipraul is in lat. $27^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

PIPRI.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated sixty-six miles south by east from Rájkot, and 159 miles south-west from Ahmedábád. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. 71° .

PIPULKHIRI.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; situated on the north-west extremity towards Úlwar, forty miles north-west of the towns of Mattra and Bhartpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

PIPULSANA.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and forty-one miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

PIPULTON.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; situated twenty-six miles south-west by south from Bhopál, and forty-two miles west-north-west from Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

PIPURIA.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Pilibhít to Oudh, and thirty-five miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$.

PIRABHOR.—Tháná in Patná district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 24,744.

PIRAI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by Rájápur ferry, from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bánda, and eighteen miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 34'$.

PIRAL.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 407.

PIRANTURAI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; forty-six miles east-north-east of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

PIRAO.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated 187 miles west by south from Jodhpur, and eighty-two miles south-west by south from Jáisalmír. Lat. 26° , long. $70^{\circ} 11'$.

PIRAWA.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5681.

PIRBUTPUR.—Village in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, 532 miles north-west of Calcutta by water; east of Gházípur cantonment, fifty. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $84^{\circ} 20'$.

PIRGANJ.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated twenty-six miles north-west by west of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 47'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20'$. Also tháná. Area, 237 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 93,880.

PIRGANJ.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated twenty-eight miles south-south-east of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $89^{\circ} 24'$. Also tháná. Area, 158 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 69,008.

PIRGANJ.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated nine miles south-south-west of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $87^{\circ} 30'$.

PIRH.—Town in Nepál State; situated fifty-three miles east by south from Khatmandu, and 103 miles north from Darbhanga. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $86^{\circ} 9'$.

PIRI.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated fifty miles south-east of Gorakhpur cantonment. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $84^{\circ} 12'$.

PIRKI.—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Sohágpur to Ratanpur, forty-four miles south-east by south of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 48'$.

PIRLA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 188.

PIRMAID.—Hill station in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 36'$, long. 77° ; average elevation, 3000 feet. Noted for its coffee plantations.

PIR MANGHO (PIR MAGAR).—See **MAGAR TALÁO**.

PIRNAGAR.—Village (in pargana of same name) in Sítápur district, Oudh; on the route from Lucknow to Sítápur, thirty-seven miles north of the former, fourteen south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$. Area of pargana, 44 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 19,692.

PIROZPUR.—Subdivision of Bákarganj district, Bengal. Area, 692 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 447,306. Also tháná. Area, 116 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 117,638.

PIRPAINTI (PEERPOINTEE).—Town and station on the East Indian Railway, in Bhágálpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17' 52''$, long. $87^{\circ} 27' 40''$.

PIR PANJAL (THE SAINT'S MOUNTAIN).—A lofty range, forming part of the south-western boundary of Kashmír, and separating it from the Punjab. Its general direction is from north-west to south-east; its length, from the Baramula Pass, at the former extremity, to the Pír Panjál Pass, or that of Nándan Sár, at the latter, is about forty miles. Its highest point is supposed to be about lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$, and is estimated to be 16,500 feet above the sea.

PIR PANJAL.—River of Kashmír State, Punjab; rising in lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 43'$, and, flowing first north-westerly for forty-five miles, and subsequently south-westerly for sixty-three miles, falls into the Jhelum, in lat. $33^{\circ} 16'$, long. $73^{\circ} 38'$.

PIRPORI.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated seventy-seven miles north-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39'$, long. $88^{\circ} 48'$.

PIRTHULA.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Delhi to Muttra, and thirty-four miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

PIRU.—Tháná in Sháhábád district, Bengal. Area 309 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 179,492.

PISANGUN.—Town in Ajmere district, Rájputána. Distance fifteen miles west of Ajmere, north-west of Nasírábád, twenty-two miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

PISINI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 144 miles north-north-west from Haidarábád, and 128 miles south by east from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

PISSURLEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 638.

PITAR.—Village in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on a feeder of the Tons, and about five miles from the right bank of that river. Elevation above the sea, 6684 feet. Lat. 31° , long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

PITARI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh, about four miles north-west of Unao town. Pop. (1869), 3589.

PITHAPUR.—Capital of the Pithápur taluk, Godávári district, Madras. Lat. $17^{\circ} 6' 45''$, long. $82^{\circ} 18' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 11,953.

PITHORAGARH.—Cantonment in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35' 35''$, long. $80^{\circ} 14' 30''$. Elevation above sea-level, 5334 feet. Pop. (1881), 438.

PITHORIA.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Ságár to Narwár, twenty-one miles north-west of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$.

PITHORIA.—State in Ságár district, Central Provinces; twenty miles north-west of Ságár town. Area, 51 sq. miles.

PITHIRA (PUTERA).—State in Ságár district, Central Provinces. Area, 231 sq. miles. The capital of the same name has a population of about 800.

PITLAD.—Capital of the Pitlád Subdivision of Baroda State. Lat. $22^{\circ} 29'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 14,418.

PITLAUD (PITLAWUD).—Town in Jhábuá State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Nímach to Baroda, 117 miles south of former, 150 north-east of latter. Lat. 23° , long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

PITLAUD.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; situated forty-two miles south-south-east of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 27'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

PITRABAR.—Town in Chutiá Nágpur division, Bengal; situated twenty-one miles east by south of Rámgarh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $85^{\circ} 50'$.

PITTA.—See PITHAPUR.

PITTAPURAM.—See PITHAPUR.

PITTI RIVER.—See PHITTI.

PITUMPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Etáwah, and forty-seven miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

PITUMPUR.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bulandshahr to Alígarh, twenty miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

PLASSY.—Village in Hindur (Nalagarh) State, Punjab; situated on the route from Rupar to Biláspur, and ten miles north-east of the former place. It is situate on the right bank of the Sursa. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1080 miles. Lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$.

PLASSY.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; thirty-nine miles south-east by east of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $88^{\circ} 2'$.

PLASSY.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Bhágirathi, and on the route from Calcutta to Berhampur, ninety-six miles north of the former, twenty-two south of the latter. It was here, on the 23rd June, 1757, that the memorable battle was fought between Clive and Suráj-ud-daula, subahdár of Bengal, which ended in the total defeat of the latter. The immediate effect of this memorable engagement was the transfer of the subahdárship of Bengal from Suráj-ud-daula to Mír Jaffir; but its eventual consequences were much more important, seeing that in this victory was laid the foundation of the magnificent fabric of the British Empire in India. Lat. $23^{\circ} 47'$, long. $88^{\circ} 17' 45''$.

PODAKOTE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 447.

PODANGMEW.—Town in Pegu district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, and nine miles south-west from Prome. Lat. $18^{\circ} 41'$, long. $94^{\circ} 58'$.

PODAVADA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 459.

PODDATURU.—See PRODDUTUR.

PODICHAIID.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated fifty-one miles east from Haidarábád, and 110 miles north-west from Gantúr. Lat. $17^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$.

POGULAPALLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated six miles from the right bank of the Godávári river, and 161 miles east by north from Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 33'$, long. $80^{\circ} 58'$.

POHNA.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated forty miles south-west of Nágpur, and seventy-nine miles east-south-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

POHONI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated on the right or west bank of the Waingangá. Distance from the city of Nágpur, south-east, forty-five miles. Lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

POHRA.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3111.

POHUJ.—River in Bundelkhand, rising from a small lake twenty miles south-west of Jhánsi, in lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$. It holds a course sinuous, but generally north-east, for 125 miles, and falls into the Sind, on the right side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

POHUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated seventy-two miles west-south-west from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

POICHA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £150 to the Gáekwar of Baroda. Area, 3 sq. miles.

POINGUINIM (TALPONA).—Village in Canacona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3562.

POINI.—River rising in the North Arcot district, Madras, and flowing about forty-five miles south to the Palár between Vellúr and Arcot.

POKARAN (POKHARN).—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated in lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $71^{\circ} 57' 45''$, on the route from Phulodi to Jáisalmír, sixty-six miles east of the latter place. It is situated close to a deserted town of the same name, and contains about 3000 houses. A conspicuous temple, on an elevated situation, marks the site of the old deserted city. Distant south-west of Nágpur 134, west of Nasrábad, by Nágpur, 228 miles.

POKHAUR.—See PUSHKAR.

POKRAURA.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Pithoragarh to Askot, seven miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 41'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

POKRI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 15'$. Elevation above sea-level, 6110 feet. Here are copper mines, but though formerly very productive, they were abandoned in 1841, as the produce did not meet the expenses of working.

POL.—See PAL.

POLAIR.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated sixty-one miles south of Jáipur, and seventy-four miles west-north-west of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

POLAVARAM.—State in the 'Northern Circars,' Godávári district, Madras. The village of Polávaram is situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 14' 50''$, long. $81^{\circ} 40' 40''$; twenty-three miles north-north-west of Rájámahendri. Pop. (1871), 2734.

POLBA.—Tháná in Húglí district, Bengal. Area, 83 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 46,173.

POLE.—Town in Baroda State; situated eighty-one miles east by south of Dísá, and eighty-three miles north-east by north of Ahmedábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 59'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

POLEKUL.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated seventy-two miles north-east of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

POLEKURRU (POLKURU).—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 47'$, long. $82^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1871), 6429.

POLEM.—Village in Canacona district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 452.

POLENSHAW.—Town, with fort, in Haidarábád State; situated thirteen miles from the right bank of the river Godávári. Distant 150 miles east of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

POLI.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated in lat. $14^{\circ} 12' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$; thirty-one miles south-east by east of Cuddapah. Pop. (1871), 6660.

POLLACHI.—Capital of Pollachi taluk, Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 39' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 3' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 5082.

POLLASURRA.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; situated twenty-seven miles north-west by north of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 41'$, long. $84^{\circ} 53'$.

POLLIAM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Godávári river, and 154 miles north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$.

POLLILUR.—Town in Conjeveram taluk, Chengalpat district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 58' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 45' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 933.

POLUR.—Capital of Polúr taluk, North Arcot district, Madras; situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 30' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 9' 30''$, thirty-three miles south-west of Arcot. Pop. (1881), 5649.

POMBURPA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2569.

POMURNA.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated nine miles from the right bank of the Waingangá river, and ninety-five miles south-south-east of Nágpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

PONAMALLU.—See PÚNAMALLU.

PONANI.—Capital of Ponáni taluk, Malabar district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 11,472, chiefly Moplas. Distance from Bombay, south-east, 600 miles; Mangalore, south-east, 160; Calicut, south-east, 34; Bangalore, south-west, 190. Lat. $10^{\circ} 47' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 57' 55''$.

PONANI.—River of Malabar district, Madras; rising in the British district of Coimbatore, in lat. $10^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$, and flowing north-west enters the Arabian Sea, in lat. $10^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$; the total length of the course is 128 miles.

PONASSA (POMAWA).—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasírábád to Dísá, and 157 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $73^{\circ} 4'$.

PONDA.—Town in the Portuguese territory of Goa; situated nine miles south-east by east from Goa, and sixty-six miles west from Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 25'$, long. $74^{\circ} 5'$.

PONDA.—District in Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 39,097.

PONDALURIA.—Town in Chhatisgarh district, Central Provinces; situated 165 miles north-east by east of Nágpur, and seventy-four miles south of Sohágpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26'$.

PONDAMALAI.—See PÚNAMALLU.

PONDICHERRI.—On the Coromandel coast, a French settlement included within the limits of the British district of South Arcot. During the obstinately-contested wars between the British and French in India, in the course of the last century, Pondicherri, as a military and maritime station, had the advantage over Madras of lying to windward of it during the south-west monsoon, which was the season for hostile operations. Pondicherri is the capital of the French possessions in India, and the seat of their supreme government. In each of these settlements there is a government agent, who receives the governor's orders direct, and corresponds with him. The territory of Pondicherri consists of—1. The district of Pondicherri, properly so called, containing, besides the town, eleven villages; 2. The district of Vallianúr, containing forty-five villages; 3. The district of Báhúr, containing thirty-six villages. The total area is estimated at 113 sq. miles, with a population (1876) of 156,094. The population of the town is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. Distance from Madras, south-south-west, eighty-six miles. The town of Pondicherri is in lat. $11^{\circ} 55' 57''$, long. $79^{\circ} 52' 53''$.

PONDUA.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; situated fifteen miles north-north-west of Sylhet. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $91^{\circ} 47'$.

PONGA.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated thirty-nine miles north-west of Rangpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $88^{\circ} 52'$.

PONNAPETE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 783.

PONOXEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 155.

PONPUTTA.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated seventy-one miles south-east of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$.

PONSULI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 115.

PONWAR.—Town in Sháhábád district, Bengal; situated fifty-one miles north-east by east of Sasseram. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $84^{\circ} 41'$.

POODOCOTTÁH.—See PUDUKOTTAI.

POO-GAN-DOUNG.—See PU-GAN-DOUNG.

POO-HTO.—See PU-HTO.

POO-LOO.—See PU-LU.

POO-LOO-PYENG-MA-GOON.—See PU-LU-PYENG-MA-GUN.

POONA.—District in the Deccan, Bombay; situated between lat. $17^{\circ} 54'$ — $19^{\circ} 23'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 24'$ — $75^{\circ} 13'$. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Nasik and Ahmednagar; on the east by those of Ahmednagar and Sholápur; on the south by Sátára and the State of Phaltán; and on the west by the Bhor State and the Sahyádrí Hills or the Western Gháts. Area, 5347 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 900,621. The chief rivers are the Níra, the Bhíma, the Mula, the Mata, and the Gur. The district is traversed by the south-eastern branch of the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The principal roads are those from Poona, connecting that city with Bombay, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sátára, by the Nirí bridge. The administration is in the hands of a Collector and Staff.

POONA.—The capital of the district of the same name. Pop. (1881), 99,622. It is situate on the small river Mata, immediately above its confluence with the Mula. The south-eastern branch of the main line of

the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company passes by the city. The most remarkable building is the palace, formerly the residence of the Peshwá. It is of considerable extent, and contains a handsome quadrangle, surrounded by cloisters of carved wooden pillars. The headquarters of one of the divisions of the Bombay army are at Poona, and from July to November it is the seat of the Government of Bombay. The cantonments (pop. 1881, 30,129) are on an elevated site a mile west of the city, and are perhaps the most extensive and best arranged in India. The Khadakwásla lake, which has an area of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles, and is situated about ten miles south-west of Poona, now affords the chief water supply to Poona and to the neighbouring cavalry and artillery cantonment of Kírki. There are two colleges at Poona, the Deccan College and the Engineering College, also a training college for preparing teachers for vernacular schools, a government high school, and several government and private schools for education both in English and the vernacular. A female normal school has also been in operation for some time. Elevation above the sea, 1850 feet. Distance from Bombay, south-east, seventy-four miles; from Sátára, north, fifty-eight; from Ahmednagar, south-west, seventy. Lat. $18^{\circ} 30' 41''$, long. $73^{\circ} 55' 21''$.

POON-NA-RIEP.—See PUN-NA-RIP.

POO-ZWON-DOUNG.—See PU-ZWON-DOUNG.

PORADU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 241.

PORAKAD (PORKA).—Town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 21' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 25' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 2922.

PORAKADI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated fifty-five miles east by south of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

PORAYAR.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 6189.

PORBANDAR.—Third-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 567 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,072. The chief rivers are the Somti, Warlu, Minsár, and Ojad. The chief harbours are Porbandar, Madhupur, and Miáni. The ráná, or chief of Porbandar, who pays a yearly tribute of £3350 jointly to the British Government, the Gáekwár of Baroda, and the Nawáb of Junágarh, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and maintains a military force of 683 men.

PORBANDAR.—Capital of Porbandar State, Bombay; situated on the western coast of Káthiáwár, in lat. $21^{\circ} 37' 10''$, long. $69^{\circ} 48' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 14,569. Though having no shelter for ships of considerable burden, in consequence of a bar obstructing the entrance, it is much frequented by craft of from 12 to 80 tons burthen, carrying on a brisk trade with the opposite coast of Africa and various ports in Sind, Báluchistan, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf.

PORIAN POINT.—In Bassein district, Pegu, British Burma; situated at the mouth of the Negrais river. It lies low, is formed of white cliffs covered with trees. Distant sixty-nine miles south-south-west of Bassein. Lat. $15^{\circ} 49'$, long. $94^{\circ} 29'$.

PORIEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2313.

PORINAMLA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated thirty-nine miles north by east of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° , long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

PORKA (PORKAD).—See PORAKAD.

POROS-CONDEM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 378.

POROXEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 242.

PORSHA.—Tháná in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Area, 202 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 48,586.

PORT BLAIR.—Harbour of the Andaman Islands.

PORT CANNING (MATLA).—Town and port in the District of the Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 19' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 43' 20''$. There were considerable endeavours made in 1853 and following years to form here a port for Calcutta, but they entirely failed, and the place is now almost deserted. It has a line of railway from Calcutta, but no traffic worth mention passes by it. There is also a tháná of the same name. Area, 261 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 47,518.

PORTO.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 982.

PORTO NOVO.—Seaport town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated on the Coromandel coast, at the mouth of the river Vellár. This town was formerly of considerable importance and prosperity. Endeavours were made to establish iron works here, by a joint-stock company, but after some years the enterprise had to be abandoned. Distance from Tranquebar, north, thirty-three miles; Madura, north-east, 155; Tanjore, north-east, sixty-three; Madras, south, 116. Lat. $11^{\circ} 29' 25''$, long. $79^{\circ} 48' 13''$. Pop. (1881), 7823.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.—The Portuguese Possessions in India consist of Goa, Damán, and Diu. Total area, 1086 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 481,467.

POTAL.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated forty-four miles south-west by west of Nasirábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$, long. $89^{\circ} 50'$.

POTALPUTTU.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty-five miles north-west by north of Arcot. Lat. $13^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 9'$.

POTANUR.—Railway Station in Coimbatore district, Madras; 302 miles from Madras.

POTEGAON.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces; sixteen miles east-north-east of Chámursí. Area, 34 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 793. Potegaon village is situated in lat. 20° , long. $80^{\circ} 11'$.

POTHI.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

POTIKALL.—State in Bastar district, Central Provinces. Area, 350 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2013. Potikall, the chief village, is situated on the river Tál, in lat. $18^{\circ} 33'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$.

PO-TSA-DAW.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Irawadi, Henzada district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2732.

POUK-KHOUNG.—Revenue circle in Prome district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2106.

POUK-TAW.—Revenue circle in Toung-ngú district, Tenasserim division, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 4020.

POUK-TAW.—Revenue circle in Prome district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2298.

POUK-TAW.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 4625.

POUK-TAW.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 7657.

POUNG.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, Tenasserim division, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 5459.

POUNG-DAY.—Township in Prome district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 33,750.

POUNG-DAY.—Chief town of the township of same name, Prome district, Pegu division, British Burma; situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 28' 20''$, long. $95^{\circ} 33' 40''$, on the main road from Rangoon northwards, thirty-three miles south of Prome. Pop. (1881), 6727.

POUNG-LOUNG.—Range of hills in Tenasserim, British Burma, forming the eastern boundary of Shwe-gyeng district.

POWAI.—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 46,242.

POWAIN.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Sháhjahánpur to Jamla, eighteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

POWANGARH.—Town in Baroda State; situated twenty-two miles north-east from Baroda, and sixty-nine south-east by east from Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

POWANGARH.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; situated sixty-four miles south from Sátára, and sixty-nine miles north-north-west from Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 12'$.

POWAR.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated seventeen miles west of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 31'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39'$.

POWNAR.—See **POHNA**.

PRACA.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 572.

PRAIGPUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Delhi to the town of Jáipur, 107 miles south-west of former, fifty-four north-east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

PRAKASHA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 28'$, twenty-five miles south-west of Dhuliá, and seven miles south-west of Sháháda; at the junction of the Tápti river with two of its tributaries. Pop. (1881), 5651. A great Hindu fair is held here once in twelve years.

PRANHITA.—River in the Upper Godávári district, Central Provinces; it separates the Central Provinces in these parts from the Haidarábád state. It is formed by the junction of the Wardhá and Waingangá rivers, and falls into the Godávári at Síroncha, in lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

PRATAPGARH.—See **PARTABGARH**.

PRATAPNAGAR.—Village in the district of the Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 23' 5''$, long. $89^{\circ} 15' 15''$, on the bank of the Kholpetuá river.

PRATTIPADU.—Village in Krishna district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 12'$, long. $80^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. (1871), 7315.

PREMPUR.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 2424. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £18 14s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and of £4 12s. to Edar.

PREMTOLI.—Village in Rájsháhí district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 25' 15''$. An annual religious trading fair is held here.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND (PENANG).—Island situate near the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca, off the western coast of the Malay peninsula, being separated from its dependency Province Wellesley, on the mainland, by a channel two miles and a half wide. It lies between lat. $5^{\circ} 14'$ — $5^{\circ} 29'$, long. $100^{\circ} 25'$; is fifteen miles in length, and twelve in its greatest breadth, and contains an area of 160 sq. miles.

PRIOL.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2946.

PRODDUTUR (PODDATURU).—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 6510.

PROME (PYE).—District in Pegu division, British Burma; bounded on the north by the Thayet district; on the east by the Pegu Yoma mountains; on the south by the Henzada and Tharawadi districts; and on the west by the Arakan Mountains. Area, 2887 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 322,342. The chief features of the district are the two mountain ranges on either side, sending down forest-covered spurs towards the Irawadi river, which, flowing from north to south, divides the district. The Na-weng rivers, which fall into the Irawadi at Prome, drain, in conjunction with their tributaries, the ranges of the Pegu Yoma. The Hlaing, known in its upper course as the Zay and the Myit-ma-kha, carries off the surplus waters between the Pegu Yoma and the Prome Hills. From the side of the Arakan range comes the Thani, which falls into the Irawadi at Pai-gyí, the Bhú-rú, which, after a course of thirty-five miles, falls into the Thani, the Kyouk-bhú, another tributary of the Thani, and the Tha-le-dan streams, which unite near Ma-toung, and fall into the Irawadi at Tha-le-dan. The rivers are chiefly made use of for floating timber down to the Irawadi. The chief towns are Prome, Padoung, Shwe-doung, and Poung-day. There are at Shwe-tshan-daw and at Shwe-nat-daw two celebrated pagodas. The Irawadi Valley State Railway traverses the district.

PROME.—Capital of Prome district, Pegu division, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, in lat. $18^{\circ} 43'$, long. $95^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1881), 28,813. Station on the Irawadi Valley State Railway.

PROMNA.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated fifty-three miles north of Maulmain. Lat. $17^{\circ} 16'$, long. $97^{\circ} 42'$.

PRUCHITGARH.—Town in Sáwantwári State, Bombay; situated twenty miles north-east of Vengurla, and fifty-two miles south-west by south of Kolhápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53'$.

PRUCHITGARH.—Town in Kolhápur State, Bombay; situated fifty miles north-west of Kolhápur, and thirty-eight miles south-west by south of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 12'$, long. $73^{\circ} 47'$.

PUARI.—Village in Kunáwar district, Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea, 6008 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

PUBB MOUNTAINS, extending southward from the Hala range, and forming a natural boundary between the Baluch province of Lus and Sind. The highest point is about 2000 feet.

PUBTHUL.—Town in Bardwán district, Bengal; situated thirty-two miles north-east by east of Bardwán. Lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $88^{\circ} 21'$

PUCH.—Village in Jhānsi district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kālpī to Gūna, fifty-five miles south-west of former, 150 north-east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6'$.

PUCHAK.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna; situated on the route from Nasirābād to the town of Jodhpur, and forty-three miles east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 47'$.

PUCHARI.—Village in Jāipur State, Rājputāna. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 1'$.

PUCHROLI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna; situated on the route from the town of Jodhpur to that of Ajmere, and thirty-seven miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $74^{\circ} 11'$.

PUDAPADDI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated forty-nine miles south-east by east of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$.

PUDDOPUKER.—Section of Calcutta. Area, 165 acres. Pop. (1881), 20,516.

PUDHOR.—See BHUDDUR.

PUDORA.—Village in Alīgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and fifty-three miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

PUDUKOTTAI (POODOOCOTTAH).—State in Madras; situated between lat. $10^{\circ} 15'$ — $10^{\circ} 29'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 45'$ — 79° . The State is bounded on the north by the Trichinopoly district; on the east by the Tanjore district; and on the south and west by the Madura district. It is about forty-three miles in length from north to south, and the same in breadth, and has an area of 1101 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 302,127. The country is generally level, with occasional small rocky hills, and is well cultivated, except in the south-west, where some hill and jungle is found. The chief, called the Tondaman, from the Tamil word meaning a ruler, has a salute of 11 guns; he maintains a military force of 126 infantry, 21 cavalry, and 3260 militia.

PUDUKOTTAI (POODOOCOTTAH).—Capital of the State of the same name, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51' 51''$. Pop. (1881), 15,384. It is situated on the left bank of the Vellore river, fifty-nine miles north-east by east of Madura.

PU-GAN-DOUNG.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877–78), 10,257.

PUGHI SAWUR.—Town in the Dang States, Bombay; situated sixty-three miles west of Mālegāon, and fifty-eight miles south-east of Surat. Lat. $20^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 32'$.

PUHASU.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bulandshahr to Alīgarh, nineteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

PU-HTO.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, Pegu division, British Burma. Area, 48 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 2645.

PUKARI.—Village in Bānda district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bānda to Ajāigarh, twenty miles north of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$.

PUKHRA.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh; situated five miles east of the Gumti river, on the Rāi Bareli and Haidargarh road. Pop. (1869), 3383.

PUKHRAIN.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Kalpi, and ten miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 54'$.

PUKKA SERAI.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh cantonment to that of Delhi, and fourteen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$.

PUKLI.—Small tract in Hazára district, Punjab; situated in lat. $34^{\circ} 15'$ — $34^{\circ} 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$ — $73^{\circ} 15'$.

PULALCHERRU.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated seventy-three miles north of Cuddapah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

PULALI.—State of Jhaláwár, in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £35 to the British Government, and £4 12s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

PULANA.—Village in Keonthál State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Girí, near the confluence of a feeder from the north. Elevation above the sea, 6133 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

PULANA.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated fifteen miles north-north-east of Udáipur, and sixty-six miles west-north-west of Nímach. Lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 55'$.

PULANTI.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the San Kus river, and twenty-eight miles east from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $85^{\circ} 44'$.

PULAVAINDLA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated forty miles west by south of Cuddapah. Lat. $14^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

PULBADI.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated forty-four miles south-east by south of Jaipur, and sixty-eight miles north-west by north of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 33'$, long. $82^{\circ} 51'$.

PULGAON.—Village and railway station in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$, near the river Wardhá. A yearly fair is held in this village, which is considered sacred by the Hindus.

PULIANGUDI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated on the Madura road, in lat. $9^{\circ} 10' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 26' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 6810.

PULICAT (PALIYAVERKADU).—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated on an island in an extensive inlet of the sea or salt-water lake of the same name. The lake of Pulicat is thirty-three miles in length from north to south, and eleven in breadth where widest, and contains some large islands besides that on which the town is situate. The town of Pulicat is distant from Arcot, north-east, seventy-six miles; Nellore, south, seventy-five; Madras, north, twenty-two. Lat. $13^{\circ} 25' 8''$, long. $80^{\circ} 21' 24''$. Pop. (1871), 4903.

PULIKONDA (PULLICONDAH).—Village in North Arcot district, Madras; situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 54' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$, on the road from Madras, by Vellore, to Bangalore; distant from the former place, ninety-seven miles, and from the latter, 115 miles.

PULIKOTTU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 773.

PULIVENDLA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1885.

PULIYERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1824.

PULLA CHAND.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and thirty-two miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

PULLOK.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; situated eighty-eight miles north-north-west of Tenasserim. Lat. $13^{\circ} 20'$, long. $98^{\circ} 41'$.

PULLOW.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated sixty-six miles north-north-west of Tenasserim. Lat. 13° , long. $98^{\circ} 44'$.

PULNEY.—See PALNI.

PULP.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated half a mile west of the right bank of the Káli (Eastern), thirteen miles south-east of Champáwat cantonment. Lat. $29^{\circ} 17'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

PU-LU.—Tidal creek in Bassein district, British Burma. It branches from the Myoung-mya river in about lat. $16^{\circ} 35' 32''$, and then runs south and west into the Rwe.

PU-LU-PYENG-MA-GUN.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 28 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 4285.

PUNA.—See POONA.

PUNADRA.—State on the Watruk River, in the Mahi Kántha Agency, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £37 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Pop. (1881), 3767.

PUNAHANA.—Town in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muttra to Rewári, forty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

PUNAKULLO.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Godávari river, and 126 miles north-north-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 7'$.

PUNAMALLU.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; thirteen miles west-south-west of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 2' 40''$, long. $80^{\circ} 8' 11''$. Pop. (1871), 4733.

PUNASA.—Town in Nimár District, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$, thirty-three miles from Khandwá. Formerly a place of considerable importance.

PUNASA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Kutra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahábád to Rewah, twenty-one miles south-east of the former. It is situated on the left bank of the Tons, close to its confluence with the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 7'$.

PUNDARPUR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated on the Bhima river, a tributary of the Krishna. Distance south-east from Poona 112 miles, and 185 south-east from Bombay. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 24'$.

PUNDRI.—Town in Karnál district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 36' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 4977.

PUNDUKISUR.—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Srínagar to Thibet, fifty-four miles north-east by east of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$.

PUNDUR.—Tract of country in Keonthál State, Punjab; originally subject to the Júbal State, on the north of which it lies. It extends about eight miles in length, nearly in a direction from south-west to north-east, and five in breadth, in a direction at right angles with the former; lying between lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$ — $31^{\circ} 4'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 35'$ — $77^{\circ} 42''$.

This tract consists principally of a main ridge running from south-west to north-east, forming part of the range connecting the peak of Wurtu with that of Chur, and having probably an elevation of from 6000 to 7000 feet above the sea. The streams flow across the district in a south-easterly direction towards the Tons. On the expulsion of the Gúrkhas, Pundur passed into the possession of the East-India Company, and was transferred to the Rána of Keonthál, its present sovereign. The population is estimated at 3000.

PUNG.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated eleven miles north of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 38'$, long. $97^{\circ} 42'$.

PUNGANUR.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated in lat. $13^{\circ} 21' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 36' 33''$, on a plateau 2000 feet above the sea. Pop. (1881), 7672.

PUNGUL.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Baháwalpur, and forty-eight miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 29'$, long. $72^{\circ} 52'$.

PUNITU.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated fifty-seven miles north by east of Quilon, and ninety-one miles north-west of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

PUNJAB (THE).—Province of British India, so called from two Persian words, signifying "five waters," the name having reference to five great rivers which flow through it. It includes within its districts and states, exclusive of Baluchistán, all India north of Rájputána to Sind between the Jumna on the east and the Suláimán Mountains on the west, or between lat. $27^{\circ} 39'—35^{\circ} 2'$, and long. $69^{\circ} 35'—78^{\circ} 35'$. The length from north to south is about 800 miles, with a breadth of 650 miles. The Province comprises thirty-two districts, with an area of 106,632 sq. miles, and a pop. (1881) of 18,842,264; and thirty-six States, largely hilly, and desert, with an area of 35,817 sq. miles, and a pop. (1881) of 3,861,683. The Salt Range, sometimes known as the Kálábágh Mountains, holds a direction a little south of east, between lat. $32^{\circ} 33'—33^{\circ}$, and terminates rather abruptly on the right bank of the river Jhelum. The elevation is not great, probably in few places exceeding 2000 feet above the sea. The chief rivers are the Sutlej, Beas, Rávi, Chenáb, and Jhelum. The chief towns are Lahore (capital), Delhi, Umballa, Múltán, Ráwal Pindi, and Pesháwar. The plain of the Punjab is divided by its rivers into five extensive natural sections, described by the native term *doáb*, signifying a great tongue of land lying in the bifurcation above the confluence of two rivers. First, the doáb of Jalandhar, between the Sutlej and the Beas; second, the doáb of Bari, between the Beas and Ghara on the east and the Rávi on the west; third, the doáb of Rechna, between the Rávi on the east and the Chenáb on the west; fourth, the doáb of Jetch, between the Chenáb on the east and the Jhelum on the west; fifth, the doáb of Sind Ságur, between the Jhelum, Trimáb or Chenáb, and Panjnad on the east, and the Indus on the west. Of late years a large and constantly increasing area has been devoted to the cultivation of wheat. The Punjab was annexed in 1849, on the conclusion of the second Sikh war, and the Mahárájá Dhulip Singh became a pensioner of Government. It is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor. The province is traversed by the East Indian Railway, the Rájputána State Railway, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the Northern

State Railway. There are also numerous canals, as well as several excellent roads. The manufacturing industry of the Punjab is considerable. It is exercised principally in the silk and cotton productions of Amritsir, Lahore, Múltán, Shujahábád, Leia, and some other places in the south, and in the fabrication of arms in Lahore. Much of the commerce of the Punjab consists in the transit of the goods of Hindostan to the countries west of the Indus. The chief marts are Amritsir, Múltán, Lahore, Umballa, Delhi and Pesháwar.

PUNNAH.—See PANNA.

PUN-NA-RIP.—Village in Henzada district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3351.

PUNNIAR.—See PANNIAR.

PUNNOH.—Village in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Ajmere, forty-three miles west of former, 185 east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$.

PUNPUN.—River of South Behar, rising in the extreme south of Gayá district, in lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 11'$. It flows towards the Ganges, into Patná district, joining the Ganges at Fatwá. About nine miles above its junction with the Ganges, the Púnpún is joined by the Múrhár. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 13' 30''$. The width of the Púnpún, which is enclosed with high steep banks, is here about 100 yards.

PUNU.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated thirty-two miles west of Shikárpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $68^{\circ} 8'$.

PUNWA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route, by Rajápur ferry, from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bándá, and thirty-eight miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 23'$.

PUPRI.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated thirty-six miles north-east of Muzaffarpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 50'$. Also tháná. Area, 242 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 222,516.

PUR.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Elevation above the level of the sea, 963 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

PUR.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57' 15''$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$. Pop. (1881), 5735. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 40,124.

PURA.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Fatehgarh to that of Cawnpore, and twenty-six miles north-west of the latter. It has a bazar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

PURAI.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated on the route from Azamgarh to Faizábád, seventy-six miles north-west of the former, ten south-east of the latter, two south-west of the right bank of the Ghágra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$.

PURAINA.—Town in Basti district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Oudh, fifty-four miles west by north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $82^{\circ} 32'$.

PURAINDAR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 211 miles north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.

PURAINHA.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to the cantonment of Sháhjahánpur, and eighteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

PURAINI.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the

route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and forty-four miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

PURAIYAR.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated close to Tranquebar, in lat. $10^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1871), 5864.

PURA MUFTI.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 39,503.

PURANDA.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated twenty-two miles west of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $87^{\circ} 10'$.

PURANDHAR.—Hill-fort and sanitarium (in subdivision of same name) in Poona district, Bombay. The highest point of the mountain of Purandhar is upwards of 1700 feet from the plain immediately below, and 4472 feet above the sea. There are two forts, an upper and a lower, situated from 300 to 400 feet below the summit, which command a passage through the Gháts, denominated the Purandhar Ghát. Purandhar is distant sixteen miles south of Poona, forty miles north of Sátára, and ninety south-east of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 16' 33''$, long. $74^{\circ} 0' 45''$. Area of subdivision, 470 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,678.

PURANGARH.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated twelve miles south of Ratnágiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 22'$.

PURANI CHAONI.—Town in Dholpur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5246.

PURANIGUDAM.—Village in Nowgong district, Assam.

PURANIPUR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 779 miles north-west of Calcutta by the river route, twenty-nine miles south-east of Allahábád by the same. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 14'$.

PURANPUR.—Tahsíl in Pilibhít district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 88,907.

PURANPUR.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to the Nepál territory, forty-eight miles east by north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

PURANUM.—Town in Gujrát district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Jhelum, eighty-nine miles north-north-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 46'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

PURARA.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 37 sq. miles. Pop. (1811), 3517. Purára, the chief village, is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

PURALI.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Fatehgarh, and forty-four miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$.

PURAUUR.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated 126 miles north-north-west from Trivandrum, and eighty-two miles south-south-east from Calicut. Lat. $10^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$.

PURBANI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Dúdna river, and 174 miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

PURBASTHALI.—Tháná in Bardwán district, Bengal. Area, 116 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 82,070.

PURBUNI.—Village in Kunáwar district, Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej. Purbuni is 7318 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

PURCHAPUR.—Pargana in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 40,124.

PURGAI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Fatehgarh, and ten miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

PURI.—A district in Bengal; situated between lat. $19^{\circ} 27' 40''$ — $20^{\circ} 16' 20''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 0' 26''$ — $86^{\circ} 28'$. Area, 2473 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 888,487. Bounded on the north by the States of Bání 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 Madras district of Ganjám and by the State of Rampur. In the western part of the district there are a range of hills of no great height, by which numerous rivers and streams pass through an alluvial plain to the Chilká Lake, and the low sandy banks of the sea-coast. The lower part of the district is very much open to inundation, which occasionally occurs in spite of the protection of some 317 miles of embankment. The chief rivers are the Bhárgaví, the Nún, and the Dayá, which fall into the Chilká Lake, and the Kusbhadrá, which falls into the Bay of Bengal. They are practically channels of the Mahánadi river. The Chilká Lake is a gulf or inland sea, salt or fresh according to the season of the year, and varying from 450 to 344 sq. miles, with an average depth of 5 to 3 feet. The chief towns are Purí or Jagannáth, widely known on account of the festivals held there, Piplí and Bhuvaneswar. There are two main lines of road in the district.

PURI (JAGANNATH).—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Purí district, Bengal; situated on the coast, in lat. $19^{\circ} 48' 17''$, long. $85^{\circ} 51' 39''$. Pop. (1881), 22,095. During the great festivals of Jagannáth, the number is sometimes swollen by as many as a hundred thousand pilgrims. The great Car festival of Jagannáth, which takes place annually about June or July, is well known, and much has been written on it. The Imperial Gazetteer of India states that "There have doubtless been instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement; but such instances have always been rare, and are now almost unknown. At one time several people were injured or killed every year, but these were almost invariably the result of accidental trampling. The few cases of suicide that did occur were for the most part those of diseased and miserable objects who took this means to put themselves out of pain. The official returns place this beyond doubt." Area of subdivision, 1530 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 565,082. Also tháná. Area, 868 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 222,133.

PURLA KIMIDI.—See PARLA KIMEDI.

PURMA.—Town in Chhatisgarh district, Central Provinces; situated 126 miles east-north-east of Nágpur, and eighty-seven miles south of Ramgarh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 33'$, long. $81^{\circ} 3'$.

PURNA.—River of Haidarábád State; a considerable feeder of the Godávári; rises in lat. $20^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$, and, flowing south-east for 190 miles, falls into the Godávári river, in lat. $19^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$.

PURNA.—River of Dang States, Bombay; rising in lat. $20^{\circ} 59'$, long. $73^{\circ} 44'$, on the western slope of the Western Gháts, and falling into the North Indian Ocean, in lat. $20^{\circ} 53'$, long. $72^{\circ} 48'$.

PURNA.—River of Berar, rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$, in the

Betúl district, Central Provinces, and flowing southerly for sixty-five miles through that district, and for ninety-five through the Amraoti and Akola districts of Berar, falls into the Tápti, in lat. $21^{\circ} 4'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.

PURNABHABA.—River of Bengal; rises in the Dinájpur district, and flows southwards for about seventy-two miles, until it enters Maldah district. Here it takes a south-westerly direction, and joins the Mahánandá, in lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $88^{\circ} 21'$, about a mile below Rohanpur.

PURNGAD.—Port in Ratnágiri district, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

PURNIAH.—District in Bhálgapur division, Bengal; situated between lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$ — $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $87^{\circ} 1'$ — $88^{\circ} 33'$. It is bounded on the north by the state of Nepál and the Dárjiling district, on the east by Maldah, Dinájpur and Jalpáigurí districts, on the south by the Ganges dividing it from the districts of Bhálgapur and the Santál parganas, and on the west by the Bhálgapur district. The area is 4956 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,848,687. Though remote from the sea, it is a level and rather depressed tract, traversed by numerous streams, generally descending from the Himálaya Mountains, lying to the north. There are no mountains or hills within Purniah, the chief eminence throughout this extensive tract being a conical peak, about 100 feet high, at Maniári. The principal rivers which skirt or intersect the district are the Ganges, the Kusí, the Gogari, and the Mahánandá. The staple produces of the district are rice, which is cultivated with considerable care, and indigo, which forms an important manufacture. Tobacco and jute are also extensively cultivated. The chief towns are Purniah, the capital, and Karagola, on the Ganges. It is administered by a Collector and Staff.

PURNIAH.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Purniah district, Bengal. It is situated on the banks of the Little Kusí, occupying both sides of the river, and lying on the route from Bhálgapur to Titályá, seventy-eight miles north-east of the former, and seventy-two south-west of latter. Pop. (1881), 15,016. Purniah is distant north-west from Calcutta by Berhampur 283 miles; south-west from Dárjiling ninety-eight. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46' 15''$, long. $87^{\circ} 30' 44''$. Area of subdivision, 1644 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 511,945. Also tháná. Area, 424 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 153,720.

PUROGAON.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; situated sixty miles east by south of Jáintiapur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. 93° .

PUROKH.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Máinpuri, and eight miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

PURSOI.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated fifty-three miles south-south-east of Mírzapur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 27'$, long. $82^{\circ} 58'$.

PURSUD.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Muttra, and eleven miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 54'$.

PURSUR.—Town in Baroda State: situated forty-one miles north-north-west from Rájkot, and sixty miles east-south-east of Bhuj. Lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$, long. $70^{\circ} 36'$.

PUBTIAL.—Town in Gantúr district, Madras; situated fifty-nine miles north-west by west of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

PURTUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Dúdna river, and 140 miles south-west by south from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$.

PURULIA.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 19' 38''$, long. $86^{\circ} 24' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 9305. Area of subdivision, 3344 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 861,644. Also tháná. Area, 711 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 186,791.

PURUSGAON.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated seventy-one miles east by north of Nágpur, and 130 miles south of Jabalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$.

PURUSHOTTAPUR (PURUSHOTTAMAPURAM).—Town in Gan-jám district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 31' 15''$, long. $84^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 3962.

PURUSPATI.—Village in Sultánpur district, Oudh, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Azamgarh to Sultánpur cantonment, sixty-six miles west of the former, twelve south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$.

PURWA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Unao district, Oudh; situated twenty miles south-east of Unao town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27' 20''$, long. $80^{\circ} 48' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 9719. Area of tahsil, 547 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 278,527. Also pargana. Area, 111 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 60,335. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 76,589.

PURWA.—See PAHRA.

PURWA.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated sixty-five miles north-west of Lucknow, and thirty-seven miles east-north-east of Farrukh-ábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

PURWA.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated twenty-nine miles south-south-west of Lucknow, and thirty miles east of Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $80^{\circ} 51'$.

PUS.—River of Berar; rises in lat. $20^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$; and, after a course of sixty-four miles, first south-east and then north-east, empties itself into the Pengangá at Sangam, in lat. $19^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

PUSA.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated on the route from Dinápur to Purniah, fifty miles north-east of former, 150 west of latter. It is situate on the banks of the Little Gandak river. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $85^{\circ} 41'$.

PUSA.—Government estate in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Has been used as a stud depot, and also as a model farm.

PUSAD.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Básim district, Berar; situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 36' 30''$, about twenty-five miles south-east of Básim town, on the Pús river, from which it takes its name. Pop. (1881), 5047. Area of taluk, 1273 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 125,051.

PUSEAVLI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 26'$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$, twenty-seven miles south-east of Sátára town. Pop. (1872), 2456.

PUSHKARA.—Town, lake, and place of pilgrimage in Ajmere-Mhair-wára district, Rájputána. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$. No living thing may be put to death within the limits of the town. A fair is held annually in October and November, attended by about 100,000 pilgrims, who bathe in the sacred lake.

PUSHPA-GIRI.—Highest peak of the Subrahmanya range of mountains, a spur of the Western Gháts, in the territory of Coorg. Lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$. Elevation, 5626 feet above the sea.

PUT.—Town in Tavoy district, Tenasserim, British Burma; situated 110 miles south by east of Maulmain. Lat. $14^{\circ} 56'$, long. $98^{\circ} 5'$.

PUTAU.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpur, and fourteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $72^{\circ} 30'$.

PUTERA.—See ΠΥΤΗΡΑ.

PUTH.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Meerut to Budáon, thirty-eight miles south-east by east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. of pargana, (1881), 62,638. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 21,709.

PUTHIA.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh cantonment to that of Máinpuri, and thirty-seven miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

PUTHONA.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, twenty-one miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $81^{\circ} 38'$.

PUTINI.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Kurnál to Meerut, and nineteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

PUTIRA.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Bándá, seventeen miles north of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$.

PUTJIRWA.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; situated eight miles west-north-west of Bettiá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 48'$, long. $84^{\circ} 28'$.

PUTLI.—See КОПУТЛИ.

PUTLI.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated twenty-eight miles west-north-west of Ulwar, and ninety-eight miles south-west of Delhi. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

PUTNI.—River rising in the Central Provinces in lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$, and taking a northerly course of eighteen miles, it crosses the northern frontier into Bundelkhand, through which it flows first north-easterly and then north-westerly, and falls into the Kan on the left side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$, having a total course of about seventy miles.

PUTNITOLA.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated forty miles south of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $88^{\circ} 42'$. Also tháná. Area, 262 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 69,238.

PUTORAI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated twenty miles south-east from Trivandrum, and thirty-two miles west-north-west from Cape Comorin. Lat. $8^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

PUTPURGANJ.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Aligarh to Delhi cantonment, and eight miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

PUTRA.—Town in Jáipur State, Madras; situated 182 miles west by south from Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $82^{\circ} 23'$.

PUTRUHUT.—Town in Soháwal State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Ságár, by Rewah, to Allahábád, 158

miles south-west of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the river Tons (South-eastern). Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80^{\circ} 59'$.

PUTSIN.—Town in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; situated thirty-two miles north-east by east of Rámpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$, long. $89^{\circ} 5'$.

PUTTA HAT.—Town in Noákháli district, Bengal; situated fourteen miles north-west of Bhullua. Lat. 23° , long. $90^{\circ} 46'$.

PUTTAKOT.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated twenty-nine miles south-south east of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

PUTTANAPARAM.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated forty-three miles north by west from Trivandrum, and sixty-two miles west-north-west from Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 55'$.

PUTTARI.—Village in Rewah State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the old route from Mírzápur to the town of Rewah, and thirty-five miles south-west of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$.

PUTTIA.—Tháná in Chittagong district, Bengal. Area, 252 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 180,448.

PUTTIA.—Town in Rájsháhí district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6249. Also tháná. Area, 140 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 121,238.

PUTUR.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated twenty-six miles east by south of Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 45' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 14' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 2312.

PUTUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1871), 8169.

PUWAI.—Town in Panna State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated thirty-two miles south by west of Panna, and fifty-five miles north-east by east of Damoh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 16'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$.

PU-ZWON-DOUNG.—River in Rangoon district, Pegu division, British Burma; rises in the Pegu Yoma range, in about lat. $17^{\circ} 8'$, and, after a southerly course of fifty-three miles, falls into the Hlaing just below Rangoon town.

PWAI-THA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2510.

PYA-MA-LAW.—One of the mouths of the Irawadi, British Burma; falling into the sea in lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$, long. $94^{\circ} 48'$.

PYA-PUN.—Township in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 44,207.

PYA-PUN.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 7220.

PYA-PUN.—Village in Thún-khwa district, British Burma; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 16'$, long. $95^{\circ} 40'$.

PYA-PUN.—Tidal creek in Thún-kwa district, British Burma; forming one of the numerous mouths of the Irawadi.

PYAW-BHWAY.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 7990.

PYAW-BHWAY.—Village in Rangoon district, British Burma; situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $96^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1877), 3766.

PYENG-BHU.—Revenue circle in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3583.

PYENG-DA-RAY.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3579.

PYENG-MA-BENG-HLA.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 33 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 2365.

PYENG-MA-NA.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3806.

PYKARA.—See NILGIRI.

PYNG.—Town in Independent Burma; situated nineteen miles west from the right bank of the Irawadi river, and 149 miles south-west from Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $94^{\circ} 24'$.

PYUN-WA.—Tidal creek at the entrance to the Bassein river, British Burma. Total length, sixteen miles.

Q.

QUEDAH.—State on the Malay peninsula, occupying that portion of the mainland which lies opposite the British possession of Prince of Wales Island. Province Wellesley forms its western boundary. Quedah, the principal place, is in lat. 6° , long. $100^{\circ} 30'$.

QUEDDEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 152.

QUELAUDEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 205.

QUELAUNIM.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 334.

QUEPEM.—Village in district of same name, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1624. Pop. of district (1881), 18,263.

QUERARBARI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 133.

QUERDI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 326.

QUERIM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1456.

QUERIM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 876.

QUERIM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1489.

QUERPUM.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 142.

QUETTA.—Town in Khelát State, Baluchistán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $66^{\circ} 55'$. Quetta has been the seat, since 1876, of a British political officer, with an adequate military detachment. A railway is now (1885) in course of construction to this spot.

QUEULA.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 5181.

QUILANDI (COILANDI, KOYILANDI).—Town in Malabar district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 26' 25''$, long. $75^{\circ} 44' 11''$. Pop. (1871), 10,367.

QUILON (KOLLAM, COILAM).—Town in Travancore State, Madras; thirty-eight miles north-west of Trivandrum, 225 south-east of Cannanore, and 385 south-west of Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 53' 28''$, long. $76^{\circ} 36' 59''$. Pop. (1875), 14,366.

QUISCONDA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 127.

QUITOL.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 369.

QUOMORUDINAGAR.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; situated on the route from Rohtak to the city of Delhi, and eleven miles west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

R

RABKAVI.—Town in the State of SÁngli, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 28' 25''$, long. $75^{\circ} 8' 16''$. Pop. (1881), 5028.

RABKOB.—Village of Udáipur, a State of Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated near the centre of the State, in lat. $22^{\circ} 28' 18''$, long. $83^{\circ} 15' 25''$.

RABNABAD.—An arm of the Bay of Bengal, east of the Haringhátá river in the Sundarbans, with a large island of the same name at its mouth.

RABNABAD.—Island at the mouth of the channel of the same name, in the Sundarbans, Bengal. Its southern extremity is situated in about lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, eighteen or twenty miles to the eastward of the Haringhátá entrance.

RACHERRI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated nineteen miles from the left bank of the Godávari river, and 158 miles north-east from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

RACHOL.—Town in the Portuguese state of Goa, situated fourteen miles south-south-east from Goa. Lat. $15^{\circ} 19'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$.

RACHOL.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1419.

RACHUR.—Town in Gantúr district, Madras; situated twenty-nine miles south-east by east of Gantúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

RACHUTI.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated on the Mundavir or Chittair, a small stream tributary to the river Northern Pennair. Distance from the town of Cuddapah, south, thirty miles; Nellore, south-west, eighty-six; Madras, north-west, 123. Lat. $14^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

RACOLI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 335.

RADAUR.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1881), 4081.

RADHANPUR.—State in Guzerat, Bombay; lying between lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$ — $23^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 28'$ — $72^{\circ} 3'$. Including Munjpur and Sami, it is bounded on the north by the States of Morwára and Terwára; on the east by Baroda; on the south by Ahmedábád district and Jhinjhiwára under Káthiáwár; and on the west by the State of Wárahi under Pálanpur. The area of Rádhanpur is 1150 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 98,129. The district is traversed by the Banass river and by the minor streams of the Saraswati and Rupan; but as they generally dry up during the hot weather, the inhabitants are mainly dependent on wells for their supply. The chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, and

maintains a military force of 248 horse and 362 foot. Political relations with the State are conducted by the Political Superintendent of Pálanpur.

RADHANPUR.—Capital of Rádhanpur State, Bombay; situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 49' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 38' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 14,722.

RADHAPURAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 16' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 44' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5268.

RAGAULI.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; twenty-one miles north-north-west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $83^{\circ} 17'$.

RAGAULI.—Hill-fort in Bándá district, N.W.P.; ten miles north of Ajaigarh. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 22'$. Elevation above sea-level, about 1300 feet.

RAGAVAPURAM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated sixty-eight miles north by west of Masulipatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 59'$.

RAGHUGARH.—State in Málwá, Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 16,920.

RAGHUGARH.—Capital of the State of the same name, Central India Agency; situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$, on a tributary of the Párbatí river, and on the road from Gúna to Mhow, sixteen miles south-west of the former and 169 north-east of the latter.

RAGHUNANDAN.—Hill range in the west of Sylhet district, Assam, running north from the State of Hill Tipperah. Estimated area, 61 sq. miles. Height above sea-level, 1000 feet.

RAGHUNATHAPURAM.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 43' 40''$, long. $84^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1881), 7634.

RAGHUNATHGANJ.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 71 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,456.

RAGHUNATHGARH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated fifty-seven miles north-north-west of Jáipur, and 104 miles south by west of Hissár. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$.

RAGHUNATHPUR.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 126 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,124.

RAGHUNATHPUR.—Hill in Mánbhúm district, Bengal; eight miles west of Gaurángdihi. Lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$, long. $86^{\circ} 44'$. Elevation, about 1000 feet above the sea.

RAGHUNATHPUR.—Town in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6115. Also tháná. Area, 300 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 108,668.

RAGHUNATHPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated seventy-seven miles west of Gwalior, near the south or right bank of the river Chambal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

RAHA.—Village in Nowgong district, Assam; situated thirteen miles south-west of Nowgong town.

RAHAHTA.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated forty-seven miles north-north-west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 42'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

RAHATGARH.—Town in a tract of the same name, in Ságár district, Central Provinces. Lat. $23^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$, twenty-five miles west of Ságár town. Pop. (1881), 4013.

RAHIGAU.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the Bhyroi river, and twenty-one miles south by west of Jemla. Lat. 29° , long. $81^{\circ} 37'$.

RAHIMATPUR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 35' 35''$, long. $74^{\circ} 14' 40''$, sixteen miles south-east of Sátára town. Pop. (1881), 6802.

RAHIMNAGAR PANDIAWAN.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the Sáí. Pop. (1869), 2500.

RAHIMPUR.—Town in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Jumna, distant south-east of Delhi forty-two miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

RAHINPUR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Allahábád to Jaunpur, and eight miles north-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$, long. 82° .

RAHLAI.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the southern frontier, towards the territory of Dholpur, seventeen miles south of the city of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

RAHMAN-GARH.—Hill in Kolár district, Mysore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$; 4227 feet above sea-level.

RAHOLI.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, forty miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

RAHON.—Town in Jalandhar district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. (1881), 11,736.

RAHUN.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasirábád to Nágár, and fifty-seven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $74^{\circ} 8'$.

RAHURI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated twenty-one miles north-north-west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$. Area of subdivision, 497 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,289.

RAI.—Port in Thána district, Bombay.

RAIA.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 6669.

RAIBAG.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated forty-eight miles north-north-east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 29'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

RAIBAGA.—Town in Gangpur State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Sankh river, and eighty-one miles north-east by north of Sambalpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 17'$, long. $84^{\circ} 42'$.

RAI BARELI.—Division of Oudh, comprising the districts of Rái Bareli, Sultánpur, and Partabgarh. Area, 4881 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,756,864.

RAI BARELI.—A district of Rái Bareli division, Oudh; situated between lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$ — $26^{\circ} 35'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 44'$ — $81^{\circ} 40'$. The area of the district is 1738 sq. miles; its pop. (1881), 951,905. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Lucknow and Bara Banki; on the east by the Sultánpur and Partabgarh districts; on the west by Unao district; and on the south-west by the Ganges, which separates it from the Fatehpur district. It is one of the most beautifully wooded and fertile districts of the plain of Hindústán. The chief rivers are, the Ganges, which is here navigable for boats of nearly fifty tons burden; the Sáí, which is only navigable in the rains; and the Loni, which dries up in the hot season. The chief towns are Rái Bareli, the capital, Jáis, Dálman, and Sálón. The district, which has numerous roads, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

RAI BARELI.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated on the banks of the Sáí, forty-eight miles south-east of Lucknow, in lat. $26^{\circ} 13' 50''$, long. $81^{\circ} 16' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 11,781. The town is especially interesting from an architectural point of view. Area of tahsíl, 371 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 199,095. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 119,435.

RAICHANGA.—Town in Kuch Behar State, Bengal; situated eighteen miles north-west of Behar. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $89^{\circ} 16'$.

RAICHAO.—Town in Jháláwár State, Rájputána; situated eight miles south-east of Jhalra Patan, and eighty-nine miles east of Nímach. Lat. $24^{\circ} 27'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

RAICHOR.—Town (in district of same name) in Haidarábád State; situated 111 miles south-west by south of Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$. Area of district, 2328 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 315,109.

RAIDHAK.—River of Bengal; rises in the Bhután Hills, and enters the Jalpáigurí district in lat. $26^{\circ} 43' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 48'$, whence, flowing southward, it passes into the Kuch Behar territory, and uniting with the Káljání, forms the Sankos; the combined rivers fall into the Brahmaputra below Dhubri.

RAIDI.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated forty-one miles south-west by south of Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $84^{\circ} 28'$.

RAIDRUG (RAYADRUG).—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated thirty-one miles south of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 41' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 52' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 8766.

RAIGANJ.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 36' 40''$, long. $88^{\circ} 9' 48''$, on the left bank of the river Kulik. It is the principal mart in the district, and engrosses the traffic of a large extent of rich country. Distant thirty-two miles west of Dinájpur, and 292 north-west of Calcutta by Dinájpur.

RAIGANJ.—Tháná in Pabná district, Bengal. Area, 221 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 92,374.

RAIGARH.—State attached to Sambalpur district, Central Provinces, lying between lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$ — $22^{\circ} 35'$, and long. 83° — $83^{\circ} 35'$. It is bounded on the north by the States of Sargúja and Gángpur, under Chutiá Nágpur; on the south by the river Mahánadi and Sambalpur district; on the east by the Kolábirá State; and on the west by Chandrapur state and Saktí. Pop. (1881), 128,943. Area, about 1486 sq. miles. The capital, Ráigarh, is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 54'$, long. $83^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 4860.

RAIGARH (RAYGAD).—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated thirty-two miles south-west of Poona, sixty-five south-east of Bombay. The fort here, situated amidst the Northern Gháts, was, during the campaigns against the Marhattás, considered one of the strongest in India. Lat. $18^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

RAIGARH (RAEGARH).—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated six miles from Bihár, on the Partabgarh road. Pop. (1869), 4323.

RAI-HLA.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 5512.

RAIJWA.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, thirty-four miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

RAIKA.—State of Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £57 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

RAIKOT.—Town in Ludhiána district, Punjab. Distant thirty miles south-west of Ludhiána town. Lat. $30^{\circ} 39'$, long. $75^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1881), 9219.

RAIKWARA.—Town in Nagode State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated forty-one miles west from Rewah, and ninety-five miles north-west by north of Sohágpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 44'$.

RAI-LAING.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2770.

RAIMANGAL.—Estuary in the Sundarbans, Bengal. Its entrance is situated about twelve miles east of the Guásubá river, in lat. $21^{\circ} 37'$.

RAIMANGAL RIVER.—One of the mouths of the Ganges, falling into the sea in lat. $21^{\circ} 42'$, long. $89^{\circ} 5'$.

RAIMATLA.—See MATLA.

RAIN.—District in Keonthál State, Punjab; bounded on the north, east, and south by the native state of Bashahr, and on the west by Jubbal and Bashahr. It extends from lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$ — $31^{\circ} 12'$, and from long. $77^{\circ} 47'$ — $77^{\circ} 57'$, and is twelve miles in length from north to south, and five in breadth.

RAINA.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4' 20''$, long. $87^{\circ} 56' 40''$.

RAINGARH.—Fort on the left bank of the river Pábar, in Keonthál State, Punjab. It is situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$. Belonged to Bashahr before the Gúrkha invasion; surrendered to the British in 1815, and transferred to Keonthál in exchange for territory now forming part of Simla district. Elevation of fort above sea-level, 5408 feet.

RAINWAL.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 181 miles south-west of former, 326 north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

RAIPORA.—Town in Panna State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated sixty-one miles south by west of Panna, and eight miles east of Ságar. Lat. $23^{\circ} 53'$, long. 80° .

RAIPUR.—A district in the Central Provinces; situated between lat. $19^{\circ} 48'$ — $21^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 28'$ — $82^{\circ} 38'$; bounded on the north by Biláspur district; on the south by Bastar State; on the east by the Sambalpur district; and on the west by Chánda and Bálághát districts. The area is 11,885 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,405,171. The Ráipur district may be best described as the basin of the Mahánadi and its tributaries. This river rises in the south-eastern portion, near Scháwá town, flowing west for thirty miles, then northerly, till its junction with the Seonáth river, which is at the junction the larger of the two, and receives as tributaries on the right bank the Gurnariá, Am, Súri, Gára-ghát, Ghogwá, and Hámp; on the left, the Karkará, Tendúlá, Kárún, and Khorsí. Prior to its junction, the Mahánadi receives the Pairí, the Kesho, Korár, and Nainí. The chief towns are Ráipur and Dhamtári. Ráipur, which was formed into a separate district in 1861, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner.

RAIPUR.—The capital (in subdivision of same name) of Raipur district, Central Provinces; situated on a plateau 950 feet above sea-level, about 180 miles east of Nágpur, by the road from Nágpur to Calcutta. Lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $81^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1881), 24,948. Area of subdivision, 5791 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 466,091.

RAIPUR.—Subdivision of Sultánpur district, Oudh. Area, 366 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 199,038. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 142,482.

RAIPUR.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Sír múr, twenty miles north of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

RAIPUR.—Town in Jaláun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, sixteen miles north-west of Kálpi. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$.

RAIPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated six miles south-west of the fort of Gwalior. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

RAIPUR.—Village in Rewah State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahábád to Jabalpur, and ninety-five miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, about 1100 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

RAIPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Máinpuri, and fifty-five miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

RAIPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Kálpi, and sixteen miles south-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

RAIPUR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated sixty-one miles north-north-east from Udáipur, and eighty-two miles south-south-west from Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $74^{\circ} 9'$.

RAIPUR.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Meerut, and 106 miles north-west of the former, is situate near the left bank of the Káli Nadi (East). Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

RAIPUR.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2346.

RAIPUR.—Tháná in Bánkurá district, Bengal. Area, 333 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 95,802.

RAIPURA.—Tháná in Dacca district, Bengal. Area, 298 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 202,738.

RAIRAKHOL.—State attached to Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated between lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$ — $21^{\circ} 20'$, and long. 84° — $84^{\circ} 48'$. Bounded on the north by Bámrá, on the east by Athmallik and Angúl, on the west by Sambalpur district, and on the south by Sonpur. Pop. (1881), 17,750. Area, about 833 sq. miles.

RAIRI.—Fort in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 45'$, long. $73^{\circ} 44'$, 225 miles south of Bombay, on a rocky eminence at the mouth of a small river, navigable for boats of some size. This place is also called Yeswantgarh.

RAIRI.—River of Jodhpur State, Rájputána; rising on the confines of Mhairwára, in lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$, and flowing in a westerly direction for eighty-eight miles, falls into the Luni river, in lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $72^{\circ} 51'$.

RAI SANKLI.—Sixth-class State, in Jháláwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £55 to the British Government, and £38 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

RAISIN.—Fort in Bhopál State, Central India; situated twenty-three miles north-east of the town of Bhopál, in an elevated tract, a peak in its vicinity rising to the height of 2500 feet. The fort is on the route from Hoshangábád to Ságar, fifty miles north of former, eighty-seven south-west of the latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 46' 10''$.

RAITAL.—Village in Tehri-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated close to the right bank of the Bhágirathi. Elevation above the sea, 7082 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

RAITPUR.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Muttra, and twenty miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

RAJA BELL.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus, 123 miles south-south-west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 14'$, long. $71^{\circ} 11'$.

RAJABITA.—Town in Bír bhúm district, Bengal; situated 159 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $86^{\circ} 40'$.

RAJABORARI.—Forest in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; covering about 160 sq. miles, and extending from Sálígarh on the east to Kálíbhít and Makrái on the west.

RAJAGRIHA.—A range of rocky hills in Patná district, Bengal, between lat. $24^{\circ} 58' 30''$ — $25^{\circ} 1' 30''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 25'$ — $85^{\circ} 33' 30''$.

RAJAGRIHA (RAJGIR).—Ruins in Patná district, Bengal. Considered to have been formerly the residence of Jarásindhu, King of Magadha (1426 B.C.). Lat. $25^{\circ} 1' 45''$, long. $85^{\circ} 28'$.

RAJAHAT.—Town in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; nineteen miles south-south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20'$.

RAJAHMUNDRY.—See RAJÁMAHENDRI.

RAJAHPALAYAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated fifty-one miles north-north-west of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. (1881), 12,021.

RAJA JANG.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5187.

RAJAKHAIRA.—Town in Dholpur State, Rájputána; situated twenty-three miles north-east of the town of Dholpur, twenty south-east of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1881), 6274.

RAJAKULARAMAN.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated in lat. $9^{\circ} 23' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 40' 30''$, on the Tinneveli road. Pop. (1871), 5447.

RAJAM.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated fifty-eight miles north-north-east of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 27'$, long. $83^{\circ} 44'$.

RAJAMAHENDRI (RAJAHMUNDRY).—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated on the left bank of the Godávári, thirty miles from the sea, and 365 miles north-east of Madras. Lat. 17° , long. $81^{\circ} 48' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 24,555.

RAJAMUNDRUG.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay; fifteen miles north-north-west of Honáwar. Lat. $14^{\circ} 31'$, long. $74^{\circ} 26'$.

RAJANPUR.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Indus river, and 116 miles south-west by west from Baháwalpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 31'$, long. $70^{\circ} 10'$.

RAJANPUR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situated seventy-three miles south of Derá Ghází Khán town. Lat. $29^{\circ} 6' 20''$, long. $70^{\circ} 21' 54''$. Pop. (1881), 4932. Area of tahsíl, 1615 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 82,675.

RAJAORI (RAJAWUR).—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the banks of a stream, which, rising in the Pír Panjal, falls into the Chenáb. Elevation above the sea, 2800 feet. Lat. $33^{\circ} 19'$, long. $74^{\circ} 21'$.

RAJAPUR.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the Gogra river, and fifty miles north-north-east of Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

RAJAPUR.—Town in Janjirá State, Bombay; situated on the northern point of land forming the entrance of the harbour of Rájápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 18'$, long. $73^{\circ} 3'$.

RAJAPUR.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád cantonment to that of Bándá, fifteen miles west of the former, sixty east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 14'$.

RAJAPUR.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; on the left bank of the Gogra, at the confluence of the Rápti. Distant south-east of Gorakhpur cantonment, thirty-five miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $83^{\circ} 48'$.

RAJAPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated thirty miles south by east of Ratnágiri town. Lat. $16^{\circ} 39' 10''$, long. $73^{\circ} 33' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 7448. Area of subdivision, 512 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 127,999.

RAJAPUR (MAJHGAON).—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the banks of the Jumna, eighteen miles north-east of Karwi. Four fairs are held here annually. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 12'$. Pop. (1881), 7329. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 37,219.

RAJARAMPUR.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated five miles north-east of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $88^{\circ} 41'$. Also tháná. Area, 388 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 199,409.

RAJA SANSI.—Town in Amritsar district, Punjab; situated on the Siálkot road, seven miles north-west of Amritsar city. Pop. (1868), 3922.

RAJAU.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shájahánpur, and seven south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$.

RAJAULI.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal. Lat. $24^{\circ} 39'$, long. $85^{\circ} 32' 25'$. Pop. (1872), 5012. Also tháná. Area, 345 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 96,775.

RAJAURA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Jumna, and thirty-two miles south-east of the city of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

RAJBARI.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; situated fifty-five miles east-north-east of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 42'$, long. $86^{\circ} 44'$. Also tháná. Area, 388 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,015.

RAJGARH.—State in Málwá, Central India Agency. The area is 642 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 117,533. The Nawáb, who is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, maintains a force of 240 cavalry, 360 infantry, 4 field and 8 other guns, with 12 artillerymen. The town of Rájgarh is in lat. $24^{\circ} 0' 23''$, long. $76^{\circ} 46' 38''$.

RAJGARH.—State in the Deputy Bhíl Agency, under the Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 706.

RAJGARH.—Ruined fort in Sírmúr State, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$. Elevation above sea-level, 7115 feet.

RAJGARH.—Town in Ajmere-Mhairwára district, Rájputána; situated ten miles south of Ajmere city, and six miles west of Nasrábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17' 50''$, long. $74^{\circ} 40' 35''$.

RAJGARH.—Town in Baroda State; situated thirty miles north-east of Baroda, and seventy-two miles east-south-east of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$, long. $73^{\circ} 35'$.

RAJGARH.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated on the right bank of the Waingangá river, and eighty-eight miles south-south-east from Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$. Also pargana. Area, 447 sq. miles.

RAJGARH.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of the Banas river, and seventy-seven miles south-south-east from Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11'$.

RAJGARH.—Fort in Patiála State, Punjab; situated two miles from the right bank of the river Giri. Elevation above the sea, 7175 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

RAJGARH.—Town in Rewah State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the left bank of the Son river, and fifty-four miles east by north from Rewah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 35'$, long. $82^{\circ} 13'$.

RAJGARH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated seventy-five miles south-west by south from Gwalior, and sixty-eight miles west by south from Jhánsi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 35'$.

RAJGARH.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasrábád to Muttra, and seventy-six miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1881), 9749.

RAJGARH.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated 140 miles east-north-east of Bikaner, and forty miles south-south-west of Hissár. Lat. $28^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$.

RAJGARH.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of the Níwaj river, and thirty miles east by south of Kotah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

RAJGAWA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Rájápur ferry, from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bánda, and forty-one miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 21'$.

RAJGHAT.—Fort in Benares district, N.W.P., commanding the city of Benares, and situated on an eminence fifty feet above the plain, at the junction of the Barna river with the Ganges.

RAJGHAT.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P. Elevation above the sea, 1516 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

RAJGHAT.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, seventy-three miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

RAJGIR.—See *RAJÁGRHÁ*.

RAJHLI.—Village in Karnúl district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and fifty-six miles north of the former town. It is situate on a branch of the river Ghaggar, in a low, level country. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 1032 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$.

RAJIAKA.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Narnúl to Rewári, and six miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

RAJIM.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated at the junction of the Pairí and Mahánadi rivers, twenty-four miles south-east of Ráipur town. Lat. $20^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 3252. A fair is held annually, attended by upwards of 30,000 persons.

RAJIPUR.—Village in Farrukhábad district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Fatehgarh, and nine miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

RAJKOT.—Second-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 231 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 46,540. The Chief, who pays a tribute of £2132 jointly to the British Government and the Náváb of Junágarh, maintains a military force of 327 men. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

RAJKOT.—Capital of the State of the same name, in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 17' 40''$, long. $70^{\circ} 55' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 15,139; exclusive of the civil cantonment and military station, pop. (1881), 6013. The Ráj Kumar College for the education of the sons of native chiefs is situated at Rájkot.

RAJLA.—Town in Jhabua State, Central India Agency; situated ten miles south by east of Jhabua, and ninety-six miles east-north-east of Baroda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 39'$, long. $74^{\circ} 39'$.

RAJMAHAL.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in the Santál Parganas district, Bengal; situated in lat. $25^{\circ} 2' 51''$, long. $87^{\circ} 52' 51''$, on the right bank of the Ganges. The place is principally remarkable for the ruins, which are of great antiquity, but are now buried in jungle about four miles west of the modern town. As the Ganges in 1864 shifted its main channel to a distance of four miles from Rájmahál, the trade that was carried on here has much decayed, and the place is now little more than a collection of mud huts. Area of subdivision, 751 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 253,825.

RAJMAHAL HILLS.—An important range in the Santál Parganas district, Bengal; estimated to cover an area of 1366 sq. miles. The height nowhere exceeds 2000 feet above sea-level, but they form an isolated group, the north-eastern extremity of which constitutes the turning-point of the Ganges.

RAJNAGAR.—See NAGAR.

RAJNAGAR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated thirty-nine miles north-north-east from Udáipur, and 107 miles south-south-west from Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $74^{\circ} 2'$.

RAJNAGAR.—Town in Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated eighty-five miles south of Kálpi. Lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. 80° .

RAJNAGAR.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; situated twenty-six miles south of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $91^{\circ} 52'$.

RAJOLI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 43 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1625. The town of Rájoli lies in lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

RAJORA.—Town in Dholpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Bári, thirty miles south-west of former, fourteen north-west of the town of Dholpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$.

RAJPARA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £25 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £1 16s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

RAJPIPLA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, between lat. $21^{\circ} 23'$ — $21^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 5'$ — 74° . Area, 1514 square miles. Pop. (1881), 114,756. The State is bounded on the north by the river Narbada, on the east by the Mehwási States under the district of Khándesh, on the south by part of the Baroda State and the Surat district, and on the west by the Broach district. Its extreme length from north to south is thirty-six miles, and its extreme breadth from east to west fifty-five miles. The population mainly consists of wild tribes inhabiting the hills; but the lowlands contain a considerable proportion of agriculturists. Three-fourths of the State are occupied by a continuation of the Satpura range, known as the Rájpipla hills. The main rivers are the Narbada, skirting the territory for nearly 100 miles, and the Karjan, which, flowing northwards into the first-mentioned stream, divides the State into two equal portions. The Chief, who pays a yearly tribute of £6500 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, through the British Government, maintains a force of 456 men, horse and foot, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The capital of the State, Nandod, is situated on the river Karjan, in lat. $21^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1881), 10,777.

RAJPIPLA.—Town in Rájpipla State, Rewa Kántha, Bombay; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 47'$, long. $73^{\circ} 29'$.

RAJPITA.—Town in Mánbhúm district, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated thirty miles north-west of Raghunáthpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $86^{\circ} 25'$.

RAJPUR.—Village in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Ulwar to Jáipur, and fifty-five miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 36'$.

RAJPUR.—Town in Rájpur Alí State, in the Bhíl Agency, Central India Agency. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 21'$.

RAJPUR.—Town in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab; situated nine miles from the left bank of the Beas, and forty-three miles north-east of the town of Jalandhar. Lat. $31^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

RAJPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Étáwah, and sixteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

RAJPUR.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Dehra to the station of Landaur, and six miles and a half south of the latter. Lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1881), 3293. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 10,151.

RAJPUR.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 36 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4765.

RAJPUR.—Pargana in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 56,297.

RAJPUR.—Town in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 10,576.

RAJPUR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £241 to the British Government, and £18 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

RAJPUR.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £5 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, about 1 sq. mile.

RAJPURA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £292 to the British Government, and £24 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

RAJPURA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Pilibhit to Kásipur, twenty miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

RAJPURA.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated 112 miles north-east by east of Bikaner, and sixty-two miles south-west of Hissár. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$.

RAJPURA.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab; situated on the route from Umballa to Ludhiána, and thirteen miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1881), 3031.

RAJPURA.—Tháná in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 49,756.

RAJPUR ALI.—State in the Bhíl Agency, under the Central Indian Agency, lying between the Narbada river and the Vindhya Mountains. Area, about 800 sq. miles. Estimated population (1875), 29,000, almost all of whom are Bhíls. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, maintains a force of 2 guns, 31 horse, and 150 policemen.

RAJPURI.—See RÁJÁPUR.

RAJPUTANA.—An extensive tract of Western India, so denominated from its prevailing population, the Rájputs. It is bounded on the north-east by the Punjab and North-Western Provinces; on the south-east by the Indore and Gwalior States; on the south-west by Baroda and districts of Bombay; on the west by Sind; and on the north-west by the Baháwalpur State. Defined by these limits, it lies between lat. 23° — 30° , and long. $69^{\circ} 30'$ — $78^{\circ} 15'$. The area is 129,750 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 10,268,392. The States comprised within Rájputána are Sirohi, Mewár or Udáipur, Dungarpur, Bânswára, Partabgarh, Márwár or Jodhpur, Jáisalmír, Bikaner, Jáipur, Kishengarh, Ulwar, Bhartpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Búndi, Kotah, Jháláwár, and Tonk. The territory comprised within Rájputána is intersected by the Aravali range of mountains, in a line commencing from the ridge of Delhi on the north-east to Mount Abú on the south-west. The country lying north-west of this line and comprising about three-fifths of the province is chiefly desert. In this desert, which is covered with sand-hills, generally lying in long straight ridges, water is obtainable from wells or pools with difficulty, and as the water gives out villages often have to shift position. The principal towns however, which have a secure water supply, are generally well built and prosperous. To the southward of the Aravali range the country is more fertile; being watered by the Banás and Chambal rivers with their tributaries, rising from the Vindhya Mountains. In the north-western portion the only river of importance is the Loni, which rises near Ajmere, and runs south-west for about 200 miles into the Rann of Cutch. Among the most striking physical features of Rájputána is the Sambhar Salt Lake, lying between Jáipur and Márwár. The chief towns are generally the capitals of the principal States: the towns of Jáipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jáisalmír, Ulwar, Udáipur, Bhartpur, Tonk, Kotah, Búndi, and Jhalra Patan are the most important. The province, which is traversed by the Rájputána Railway, is administered by the Governor-General's Agent at Rájputána.

RAJSHAHÍ.—District in Bengal; situated between lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$ — $24^{\circ} 59'$, and long. $88^{\circ} 20' 45''$ — $89^{\circ} 23' 30''$. It is bounded on the north by Bográ and Dinájpur districts, on the east by Bográ and Pabná districts, on the west by the district of Maldah; on the south-west and south the

Ganges forms a continuous boundary separating it from the Murshidábád and Nadiyá districts. The area of the district is 2361 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 1,338,638. The chief rivers are the Ganges, the Mahánandá, which, rising in the Himálayas, touches the western boundary for a few miles before it falls into the Ganges, the Atrái, a channel of the Tista, and the Baranáí, which flows into the Atrái. The chief towns are, Rámpur Bauleah, the administrative headquarters of the district, and Nattor. The district which is traversed by the Northern Bengal State Railway, is administered by a Collector.

RAJSHAHI.—Subdivision of Rájsháhi district, Bengal; between lat. $24^{\circ} 3' 15''$ — $24^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $88^{\circ} 21'$ — $89^{\circ} 11'$. Area, 944 sq. miles. Pop. (1881). 599,847.

RAJSHAHI with KUCH BEHAR.—Division in Bengal; situated between lat. $23^{\circ} 43' 45''$ — $26^{\circ} 20'$, and long. $87^{\circ} 43'$ — $89^{\circ} 54' 30''$. It is bounded north by Bhután and Nepál; east by the districts of Goálpára, the Garo Hills, and Maimansinh; south by Dacca, Farídpur, Nadiyá, and Jessor; and west by Purniah, Maldah, and Murshidábád. Area, 17,428 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 7,733,775. It comprises the seven districts of Dinájpur, Rájsháhi, Rangpur, Bográ, Pabná, Dárjiling, Jalpáigurí, and the native state of Kuch Behar.

RAJUKONDU.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated twenty-three miles east-south-east from Haidarábád, and 108 east-north-east from Karnúl. Lat. $17^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$.

RAJULA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Distance from Ahmedábád south-west 155 miles, Baroda 145. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $71^{\circ} 28'$.

RAJULDISIR.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Ratangarh to the town of Bikaner, and 75 miles east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. $74^{\circ} 34'$.

RAJUMPET.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 66 miles north by west from Haidarábád, and 166 miles east by north of Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

RAJUR.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated twenty-seven miles south-east from the left bank of the Indus, and twenty-seven miles south-east by east from Bukkur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $69^{\circ} 16'$.

RAJURA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Waingangá river, and 180 miles north by east from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

RAJURI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 138 miles north-west by west from Haidarábád, and 100 miles north-east from Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. 77° .

RAKCHAM.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated in the valley of the Buspa, on the right bank of the river of that name, and near the confluence of the Gor. Elevation above the sea, 10,456 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

RAKHA.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the Gandak or Salagra river, and 145 miles west-north-west from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$, long. $83^{\circ} 13'$.

RAKI.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sohan river, fifty-four miles south-south-east of the town of Attock. Lat. $33^{\circ} 15'$, long. $72^{\circ} 48'$.

RAKISHBUN.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Godávári river, and thirty-seven miles south by west from Jaulna. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$.

RAKLIN.—Town in Sikkim State; situated nineteen miles north from Dárjiling, and 116 miles north-north-east from Purniah. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $88^{\circ} 22'$.

RAKRI.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; twelve miles south-east of the cantonment of Aligarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

RALA.—Town in Akyab district, British Burma; situated twenty-two miles north-west by west of Arakan. Lat. $20^{\circ} 51'$, long. $93^{\circ} 8'$.

RALAIGAON.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eighty-five miles south-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

RALDANG (WEST KAILAS).—A lofty mountain of the Kunáwar Valley, Bashahr State, Punjab, separating the valley of the Baspa from that of the Tidang. The highest peak has an elevation of 21,103 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

RALHUPUR.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; on the route from Benares to Sasseram, five miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $83^{\circ} 7'$. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 29,417.

RALLI.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated fourteen miles north by west of Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 53'$, long. $83^{\circ} 19'$.

RAMA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated forty-six miles south-south-west of Jodhpur, and 128 west-south-west of Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$.

RAMAGHARI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated fifty-three miles north of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

RAMAGIRI.—Town, with fort, in Mysore State; situated on the right or west side of the river Arkavati. Distant from Seringapatam, north-east, forty-eight miles; Bangalore, south-west, twenty-five. Lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

RAMAMALAI (RAMANDRUG, RAMADURGAM).—Hill sanatorium in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 6' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 30' 30''$; thirty-eight miles west of Bellary. This convalescent depôt has been established for many years in the state of Sandúr with the permission of the Chief. Elevation above the sea, 3150 feet; above Bellary, 1825; and above the surrounding plain, 1200 feet. The station is best known as Rámandrug.

RAMANADA-PURAM.—See RÁMNÁD.

RAMANKA.—State in Gohelwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £57 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £10 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

RAMAPUR.—Tháná in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 78,588.

RAMARI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora to the frontier of South-western Thibet, by the Jawáhir Pass, sixty-seven miles north-east of the former, eighty-nine south-west of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

RAMAS.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £15 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 1708 acres. Pop. (1881), 1745.

RAMAS.—High bluff headland on the coast of Goa. Lat. $15^{\circ} 5'$, long. $73^{\circ} 58'$.

RAMA SERAI.—Valley in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; extending in a direction from north-west to south-east, between lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$ — $30^{\circ} 58'$, and long. 78° — $78^{\circ} 12'$. It is about a mile wide, fertile, and well watered, and formerly was well cultivated. The Kamalda river, which flows down the valley, falls into the Jumna on the right side.

RAMATGANJ.—Village in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, twenty-two miles north-east of the former, thirty-one south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 41'$.

RAMBHA.—Village in Ganjám district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 2543.

RAMBRAI.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 1737.

RAMBUDRAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Godávári river, and 168 miles east by north of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 48'$, long. $81^{\circ} 2'$.

RAMDAS.—Town in Amritsar district, Punjab; situated near the Kirrán stream, twelve miles north-east of Ajnála. Lat. $31^{\circ} 58'$, long. $74^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 4498.

RAMDRUG.—State in the Southern Marhattá Country, Bombay. Area, 140 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,570. Bounded on the north and west by the Kolhápúr State, on the south by Dhárwár district, and on the east by the Kaládgi district. The Chief, who ranks as a "first-class" Sardár in the Southern Marhattá Country, maintains a military force of 750 men.

RAMDRUG.—Capital of the State of the same name, Bombay; situated fifty-four miles east by north of Belgaum, and sixty-six miles south-south-west of Bijápúr. Lat. $15^{\circ} 56' 40''$, long. $75^{\circ} 20' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 6810.

RAMENALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 65.

RAMESAR.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated at the confluence of the rivers Surju and Eastern Rámghanga. Elevation above the sea, 1500 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

RAMESWAR.—Town in Purí district, Bengal; situated twenty-eight miles north-west by west of Jagannáth. Lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$, long. $85^{\circ} 33'$.

RAMESWARAM.—Island and town in Madura district, Madras, situated at the western extremity of Adam's Bridge, forming the northern boundary of the gulf of Manaar, and extending in a direction nearly east and west between Ceylon and the south-eastern coast of the peninsula of India. It is about twelve miles long by six wide, and was probably at one time connected with the mainland. It contains one of the most venerated Hindu shrines in India, founded, according to tradition, by Ráma himself. Lat. $9^{\circ} 17' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 21' 55''$. Pop. (1871), 13,767.

RAMGANG.—Village in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, sixteen miles north-east of the former, thirty-seven south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $80^{\circ} 37'$.

RAMGANGA (EASTERN).—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P., rising on the southern declivity of the main chain of the Himálaya, at an elevation of about 9000 feet, in lat. $30^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$. It holds a course generally southerly for about fifty-five miles, to Ramesar, where it falls into the Surju, on the left side. The name of Rámghanga is often given to the united stream as far as its confluence with the Káli.

RAMGANGA (WESTERN).—River of Kumáun and Rohilkhand districts, N.W.P., and of Hardoi district, Oudh; rising in lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$. Its course for the first twenty miles is in a south-easterly direction; it then becomes south-westerly, and so continues to its exit from the hills, in lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$, at the distance of about ninety miles from its source. In this upper part of its course, it receives numerous mountain-streams, on both the right and left sides. A short distance below its entrance into the plain, and about 100 miles from its source, it takes a southerly direction, which it holds for fifteen miles, and in lat. $29^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$, receives the Koh, a considerable feeder, on the right side. Besides some feeders of less size, it receives on the left side the Sanka. Sixty miles still lower, it on the left side receives the Deoha or Garah, a considerable stream. Ten miles below this last confluence, the Rámganga falls into the Ganges on the left side, nearly opposite the ancient city of Kanauj, in lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$. Its total length of course is about 373 miles.

RAMGANJ.—Town in Noákhálí district, Bengal; situated twelve miles north of Bhulluá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $90^{\circ} 57'$. Also tháná. Area, 117 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,742.

RAMGARA.—Town in Panna State, Central India Agency; situated forty-eight miles south by east from the town of Panna, and sixty-nine miles north-north-east of Jabalpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$.

RAMGARH.—State in the Bhopál Agency, under the Central India Agency.

RAMGARH.—Coal-field in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Its total area is about 40 sq. miles. The coal in the eastern part occurs generally in thick seams, but the quality is so variable that it is doubtful if it could be profitably extracted.

RAMGARH.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 42'$, long. $85^{\circ} 30'$. Also tháná. Area, 364 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,953.

RAMGARH.—Hill in Sargujá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; noted for its rock-caves and ruins of temples.

RAMGARH.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Mandla district, Central Provinces; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$, and long. 81° , on a rocky eminence, below which flows the Burhner, separating Rámgarh from the village of Amarpur, the site of an encamping ground. The town is on the route from Sohágpur to Nágpur, forty-five miles south-west by south of the former. Area of tahsíl, 2677 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 129,962.

RAMGARH.—Fort in Hindúr State, Punjab; situated on the steep ridge which runs from the Himálayan range to the left bank of the Sutlej. During the Gúrkha war of 1814, General Ochterlony invested the fort, and succeeded in conveying guns up the precipitous and previously trackless slopes of the hill-side; the defences were in consequence speedily demolished, and the garrison capitulated. Elevation above sea-level, 4054 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

RAMGARH.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated eighty miles south of Bastar, and seventy-six miles north by east of Rájámahendri. Lat. $18^{\circ} 5'$, long. 82° .

RAMGARH.—Town in Barwáni State, Central India Agency; situated

twenty-one miles south-west of Barwáni, and sixty-seven miles north of Dhulia. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49'$.

RAMGARH.—Town in Ajmere district, Ajmere-Mhairwára; situated on the route from Ajmere to Udáipur, thirty-nine miles south-south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $74^{\circ} 32'$.

RAMGARH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the west frontier towards Bikaner. Distance west of Delhi, 141 miles, north-west of Jáipur, 100, east of Bikaner, 108. Lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, long. $75^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1881), 11,313.

RAMGARH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated forty-one miles north-west by west of Jáipur, and sixty-eight miles north-east by north of Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 21'$.

RAMGARH.—Village, with fort, in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Ajmere, seventy-two miles west of former, 156 east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 58'$.

RAMGARH.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Ulwar, by Firozpur, to Delhi, and ninety-five miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1881), 5101.

RAMGARH.—Town in Baitúl district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Baitúl to Kurgaon, fifty-four miles west of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

RAMGARH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated thirty-six miles north from Gwalior, and thirty-four miles south-south-east from Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

RAMGARH.—Town in Chittagong district, Bengal; situated forty-eight miles north by west of Chittagong. Lat. 23° , long. $91^{\circ} 43'$.

RAMGARH.—Fort and village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated thirty-five miles north-west of the town of Jáisalmír. Lat. $27^{\circ} 16'$, long. $70^{\circ} 42'$.

RAMGARH.—Village (in pargana of same name) in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora to Bareilly, and nineteen miles south-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, 4872 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 177,000.

RAMGARTAL.—Jhíl or shallow lake in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated close to the cantonment of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $83^{\circ} 24'$.

RAMGHARI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 110 miles north-east of the city of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

RAMGHAT.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh to Bareilly, and thirty miles north-east of the former, situate on the right bank of the Ganges, eighty miles south-east of Delhi. Pop. (1881), 2903. Lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 80'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 15,267.

RAMGIRI.—Hill in Bangalore district, Mysore, on the left bank of the Arkavati. Lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

RAMIA BIHAR.—Village in Kheri district, Oudh. Pop. (1869), 1486.

RAMISSERAM.—See RAMESWARAM.

RAMJIBUNPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 10,909.

RAMJUNDA.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal;

situated twenty-four miles west by south of Palamau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$.

RAMKAIL.—Fair held annually on the last day of June, and continuing for five days, within the precincts of Old Gaur, in the immediate neighbourhood of the great Ságar Díghí, Maldah district, Bengal. Pilgrims, chiefly Hindus of the Vaishnav sect, flock hither to the number of 30,000 from all parts of Maldah, and from the neighbouring districts.

RAMKOLA.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Gorakhpur to Bettiá, twenty-eight miles east of the former, fifty-four west of the latter. Distant north-west of Dinápur, 110 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $83^{\circ} 56'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 59,664.

RAMKOT.—Pargana in Sítápur district, Oudh, N.W.P.; bounded on the north by Sítápur pargana, on the east by Khairábád, on the south by Machhrehta, and on the west by Misrikh. Area, 20 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 7666.

RAMKUNDA.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 770 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,300.

RAMMÁN.—One of the tributaries of the Great Ranjít river in Dárjiling district, Bengal, rising in the Singálilá range, which separates Dárjiling from Nepál. The Rammán flows along the northern boundary of the Dárjiling district from west to east, until it falls into the Great Ranjít, in lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $88^{\circ} 19'$.

RAMNAD.—Town in Madura district, Madras, the principal place of an extensive zamindári or feudal estate of the same name, situated five or six miles from the sea-coast of Palk's Bay, and about a mile and a half from the right bank of the river Vaigai. The State lies between lat. $9^{\circ} 3'$ — $10^{\circ} 2'$, and long. 78° — $79^{\circ} 24'$, and is bounded on the north by Sivaganga, Pudukottai, and Tanjore, on the east and south by the sea, on the south by the Tinneveli district, and on the west by the districts of Tinneveli and Madura. Its area is about one million acres. Pop. (1871), 500,653 persons. The town of Ramnad has a pop. (1881) of 10,519, and is distant eighty-seven miles north-east of Palamkotta, sixty miles south-east of Madura, 100 miles south of Tanjore, and 275 miles south-west of Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 22' 16''$, long. $78^{\circ} 52' 9''$.

RAMNAGAR.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the Ganges, about two miles above Benares city, on the southern bank. Residence of the Mahárájá of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16' 7''$, long. $83^{\circ} 4' 1''$. Pop. (1881), 11,859. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,061.

RAMNAGAR.—Town in Gujránwálá district, Punjab; situated below the high bank of the river Chenáb, twenty-four miles south-west of Wazírábád, and twenty-eight miles north-west of Gujránwálá town. During the second Sikh war, Lord Gough first encountered the Sikh troops of Sher Singh near Rámnagar in 1848. Lat. $32^{\circ} 19'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 6830.

RAMNAGAR.—Village in the district of the Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal.

RAMNAGAR.—Village in Champáran district, Bengal; thirteen miles north-west of Bettiá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9' 53''$, long. $84^{\circ} 22' 2''$. Residence of the Rájá of Rámnagar.

RAMNAGAR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bara Banki district, Oudh; situated (on the right bank of the Gogra river) about four miles from Bahramghát, and thirty-two miles east-north-east of Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 5376. Area of pargana, 112 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,559. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 112,760.

RAMNAGAR.—Town on the Narbada, in Mandla district, Central Provinces; ten miles east of Mandla town. Lat. $22^{\circ} 36'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$. Formerly a place of considerable importance.

RAMNAGAR.—Village in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated on the route from Partabgarh to Faizábád, forty-five miles north of the former, eighteen south of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 56'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 103,281.

RAMNAGAR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Fatehgarh, and twelve miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

RAMNAGAR.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated near the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Sárán. Distant south-east of Gorakhpur cantonment, fifty miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $84^{\circ} 2'$.

RAMNAGAR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Máinpuri, and twenty-five miles west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

RAMNAGAR.—Town in Rewah State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the left bank of the Son river, and twenty-three miles south of Rewah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

RAMNAGAR.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 879 miles from Calcutta, and 71 miles above Allahábád; twenty-four miles by land east of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $81^{\circ} 15'$.

RAMNAGAR.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route, by the Kutra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahábád to Rewah, and twenty-six miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$.

RAMNAGAR.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Sháhjahánpur to Pilibhít, forty miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$.

RAMNAGAR.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated ninety-six miles north of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 57'$, long. $88^{\circ} 30'$.

RAMNAGAR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated ninety-five miles south-south-east of Srínagar, and 100 miles north-east of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 45'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$.

RAMPA.—Hill tract in Godávári district, Madras. Between lat. $17^{\circ} 18' 40''$ — $17^{\circ} 49'$, and long. $81^{\circ} 34' 30''$ — 82° . Pop. (1871), 13,958. Rampa is a wild country, thinly populated, and yielding no revenue to Government. It extends into the Haidarábád State, and towards the States of Bastar and Jáipur of Vizagapatam. It has more than once been the scene of local outbreaks, which the nature of the country has made difficult to suppress.

RAMPALI.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2157.

RAMPAL.—Tháná in Khulná district, Bengal. Area, 159 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 49,827.

RAMPARDA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Paying a yearly tribute of £7 to the British Government.

RAMPUR.—State in Rohilkhand, N.W.P.; situated between lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$ — $29^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 54'$ — $79^{\circ} 33'$. Bounded on the north by the Taráí district, on the east and south by the Bareilly district, on the west by the Moradábád district. Area, 945 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 543,901. It is a level fertile country, abundantly supplied with water in its northern division by the rivers Kosíla and Nahúl, both of which hold a course generally southerly and nearly parallel to each other, the latter on an average about ten miles east of the former. The southern division is irrigated by the Ramgangá, which, after receiving the waters of the Kosíla, traverses this quarter of the territory in a south-easterly direction. The northern part of the district adjoins the Taráí, or tract of marshy forest which extends along the base of the mountains and is much overrun with jungle. The upper classes of the inhabitants are for the most part Rohillá Afgháns. The Nawáb, who has (1885) a personal salute of 15 guns (or two more than the State can claim), maintains a force of 315 artillery, 505 cavalry, and 977 infantry, with 28 guns, besides 1023 military police.

RAMPUR.—Capital of Rámpur State, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Kosíla, at an elevation of 546 feet above the sea. Pop. (1881), 74,250. Rámpur is the residence of the Nawáb, who represents the old Rohillá chieftains of Rohilkhand. Distant 789 miles north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $28^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

RAMPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated fourteen miles south of Saháranpur town, in lat. $29^{\circ} 48' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 29' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 7951. A religious fair is held in June in this town, which is famous for the manufacture of glass bangles. Pop. of pargana (1881), 74,810. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 56,577.

RAMPUR.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated seventy-one miles east by south of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

RAMPUR.—Town in Baroda State; situated sixty-four miles east by north of Baroda, and 112 miles east-south-east of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 26'$, long. $74^{\circ} 12'$.

RAMPUR.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated sixty-three miles north-east by north of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$.

RAMPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Sítápur, and thirty-two miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 57'$.

RAMPUR.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the river Jumna, twenty-three miles north of Muttra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$.

RAMPUR.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, twelve miles north-west of Mírzápur, 733 north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$.

RAMPUR.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and 45 miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

RAMPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; near the north-east frontier, towards the British district of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

RAMPUR.—Town in Rewah State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the left bank of the Son river, and twenty miles south-east of Rewah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. $81^{\circ} 33'$.

RAMPUR.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the Gogra river, and 138 miles north-north-west of Lucknow. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 23'$.

RAMPUR.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situated ninety-eight miles north-west of Nágpur, and forty-seven miles south-east of Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

RAMPUR.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated on the left bank of the Chauka river, and forty miles north-east by north of Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 22'$.

RAMPUR.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the Gandak or Salagra river, and ninety-three miles west of Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $83^{\circ} 49'$.

RAMPUR.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5070.

RAMPUR.—State in Orissa. Area, 203 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 36,539.

RAMPUR.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Jaunpur cantonment to that of Mírzápur, twenty-one miles south of the former, twenty-two north of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, long. $82^{\circ} 38'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 82,756.

RAMPUR.—Town in Tipperah district, Bengal; fifty-two miles north of Tipperah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 13'$, long. $21^{\circ} 10'$.

RAMPUR.—Village in Etah district, N.W.P.; situated four miles and a half north of Aliganj, thirty-two miles east of Etah town. Pop. (1881), 4670. The village is commonly known as Rámpur Rájá.

RAMPUR.—Town in Bashahr State, Punjab, and residence of the Rájá; situated at the base of a lofty mountain, overhanging the left bank of the Sutlej, and 138 feet above the stream. Cliffs surround the town and confine the air, so that during summer the radiation from the rocks renders the heat intolerable. The Rájá resides at Rámpur during the winter, and retires to the cooler station of Saháran for the hottest months. Elevation above sea-level, 3300 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

RAMPUR.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Area, 190 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 13,248.

RAMPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Partabgarh district, Oudh, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $81^{\circ} 47'$. Area of pargana, 179 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 73,962.

RAMPURA.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána; seventy miles south of Jáipur, ninety south-east of Nasrábád, 145 west of Agra. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57' 53''$, long. $76^{\circ} 7' 26''$.

RAMPURA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £142 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles.

RAMPURA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated thirty-four miles east of Nímach, and 124 miles north by west of Indore. Lat. $24^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 26'$.

RAMPURA.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Etáwah to that of Cawnpore, and forty-five miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

RAMPURA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Nimach to Kotah, formerly the capital and residence of the court, before the selection of Indore. It is situated a mile from the north bank of the river Taloyi. Elevation above the sea, 1360 feet. Distant 120 miles north of Indore, ninety-five miles north of Ujjain. Lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$.

RAMPURA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated 123 miles south-west by south of Gwalior, and 120 miles north-west by west of Ságar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

RAMPURA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated five miles south of the confluence of the Sind with the Jumna. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6'$.

RAMPURA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 717. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £4 16s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

RAMPURADAPETE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 253.

RAMPUR BEAULEAH.—Capital of Rájsháhí district, Bengal; situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in lat. $24^{\circ} 22' 5''$, long. $88^{\circ} 38' 55''$. Pop. (1872), 22,291.

RAMPUR HAT.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Murshidábád district, Bengal; situated in the extreme west of the district, in lat. $24^{\circ} 9'$, long. $87^{\circ} 49' 30''$. Station on the East Indian Railway; 136 miles from Howrah. Area of subdivision, 669 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 310,507. Also tháná. Area, 153 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,774.

RAMPURI.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated five miles south-east of Nujíbábád. Lat. $29^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

RAMPURIA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and thirty-seven miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.

RAMPUR MATHURA.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated one mile east of the Chauka, and three miles west of the Gogra, forty-four miles south-east of Sítápur town. Pop. (1869), 2217.

RAMPUR SHAHPUR.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and forty-four miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

RAMRA.—Town in Phuljhar State, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated seventy-five miles west by south of Sambalpur, and eighty-two miles south-east by south of Ratanpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $82^{\circ} 52'$.

RAMRAI.—State in the Khási Hills district, Assam; bounded on the north by the district of Kám-rúp; on the south-east by the states of Muriau and Nustung; and on the west by the territory occupied by the Garo hill tribes. It is about forty miles in length from north to south, and twelve in breadth, and contains an area of 328 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $91^{\circ} 13'$.

RAMRI.—Island off the coast of British Burma, in Kyouk-hpyú district, Arakan. It contains the towns of Ramrí and Kyouk-hpyú, the capital of the district. The island is crossed by a main range of mountains, with a general north-north-west and south-south-east direction,

and an elevation above the plain of from 500 to 1500 feet; highest point, 3000 feet. It is separated from the mainland of Arakan by a narrow but deep channel. Its length is about fifty miles from north to south, and its extreme breadth twenty miles. Between lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$ — $19^{\circ} 24'$, and long. $93^{\circ} 28'$ — 94° .

RAMRI.—Township in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; occupying the southern portion of the island of the same name. Pop. (1876-77), 46,838.

RAMRI.—Capital of the township of the same name, in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; situated in lat. $19^{\circ} 6' 30''$, long. $93^{\circ} 53' 45''$, near the eastern coast of Ramrí Island, about thirteen miles up the Tan, a tidal river, navigable thus far by good-sized boats. Pop. (1876-77), 4028.

RAMSAGAON.—Town in Nowgong district, Assam; situated forty-six miles south-east by east of Nowgong. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $93^{\circ} 22'$.

RAM SANEHI.—Subdivision of Bara Banki district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Rám Nagar; on the east by Nawábganj; on the south by Muzaffarkhána; and on the west by Haidargarh and Bara Banki tahsils. Pop. (1881), 354,706. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 104,898.

RAMSURA.—Town in Sírsa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hissár to Múltán, seventy-four miles west by north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 38'$.

RAMTAL.—Lake in Dárjiling district, Bengal.

RAMTEK.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Ságar to Nágpur, twenty-four miles north of Nágpur city. Pop. (1881), 7814. East of the town is a steep peaked hill, on the summit of which, about 500 feet above the circumjacent plain, is a group of temples, access to which from below is by a broad steep flight of well-laid stone steps. Rámtek is accounted a very holy place, and is much frequented by pilgrims. Lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$. Area of tahsíl, 1117 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 147,336.

RAMU.—Village on the Chittagong and Arakan road, Chittagong district, Bengal; eighty-five miles south of Chittagong town. Lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$, long. $92^{\circ} 8' 25''$.

RAMURADIPET.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated seventy-six miles north of Haidarábád, and 174 miles east-north-east of Sholápúr. Lat. $18^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

RAMU SARAI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated seventeen miles south of Srínagar, and seventy-five miles north from Jamu. Lat. $33^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 56'$.

RANA.—Village in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna. Elevation above the sea, 7084 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

RANAGHAT.—Town and railway station (in subdivision of same name) in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated on the Churní river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10' 40''$, long. $88^{\circ} 36' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 8871. Area of subdivision, 427 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 241,205. Also tháná. Area, 161 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 84,415.

RANAHI (NAURAHÍ).—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 5210.

RANASAM.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £37 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and 6s. to the British Government. Pop. (1881), 4840.

RANAUSUN.—Town in Baroda State; situated eighty-seven miles south-east of Dísa, and forty-eight miles north-east of Ahmedábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $73^{\circ} 9'$.

RAN-BYAI-MYOMA, EAST.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2466.

RAN-BYAI-MYOMA, SOUTH.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 4961.

RANCHI.—Capital of Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated on the high central plateau of Lohárdaga, in lat. $23^{\circ} 22' 37''$, long. $85^{\circ} 22' 6''$, with a general elevation of 2100 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1881), 18,443. Also tháná. Area, 566 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 140,595.

RANDA-GRANDE.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 537.

RANDA-PEQUENO.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 190.

RANDER.—Town in Surat district, Bombay; situated three miles north-west of Surat city, with the river Tápti flowing southwards between. Lat. $21^{\circ} 12'$, long. $72^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1881), 9416.

RANDHIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay.

RANEH.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3037.

RANGAGURA.—Town in Goálpára district, Assam. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $95^{\circ} 20'$.

RANGAMATI.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; situated in lat. $24^{\circ} 1' 10''$, long. $88^{\circ} 13' 11''$, on the right bank of the Bhágirathi, fourteen miles below Berhampur.

RANGAMATI.—Town in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal, and one of the chief markets for the sale of hill produce. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41' 5'$, long. $91^{\circ} 49' 50''$.

RANGAMATI.—Village in Goálpára district, Assam; situated on the north or right bank of the Brahmaputra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $90^{\circ} 48'$.

RANGANADI.—River in the north of Lakhimpur district, Assam, which rises in the Daphla Hills, and, flowing south, empties itself into the Subánsirí below Gorámur.

RANGASAMUDRA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; sixty-five miles south-west by south of Cuddapah. Lat. $13^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

RANGASAMUDRA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 42.

RANGASWAMI.—Peak in the Nílghiri Hills, Madras; situated near the Gazzalháthi Pass. Lat. $11^{\circ} 27' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$; height above sea-level, 5948 feet.

RANGAUTI.—Town in Hill Tipperah State, Bengal; situated forty miles south by east of Sylhet, and eighty miles north-east by north of Tipperah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. 92° .

RANGI.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Area, 112 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4562. Rángi, the principal village of the State, is situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

RANGIA.—Village in Kámrúp district, Assam; on the Baráliya river, about twenty miles north-north-west of Gauháti. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $91^{\circ} 40'$.

RANGIR.—Village in Ságar district, Central Provinces; twenty-two miles south-east of Ságar town. A fair is held annually attended by upwards of 70,000 persons.

RANGMAGIRI.—Village in the Gáro Hills district, Assam, on the southern slope of the Mimanrám Mountain.

RANGNÁ.—Town in Sáwantwári State, Bombay; situated twelve miles north-west of Sáwantwári, and forty-nine miles west-north-west of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53'$.

RANGOON.—District in the Pegu division, British Burma; also called the Hanthawadi district; situated between lat. 16° — 17° , and long. 95° — 96° . The area of the district is 4236 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 427,720. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Henzada and Tharawadi, on the east by the Shwe-gyeng district, on the west by the Thún-khwa district, and the south by the Gulf of Martaban. The chief mountains are the Pegu Yoma, which, rising to an elevation of 2000 feet in the northern parts, run southwards and separate the valleys of the Hlaing and Pú-zwon-doung rivers. The Hlaing enters the district as the Zay from Prome, and leaves it as the Rangoon river; it receives from the slopes of the Pegu Yoma, the Uk-kan Ma-ga-ri and Hmaw-bhi, and at Rangoon the Pegu river and the Pú-zwon-doung. On the west tidal creeks, most of which are navigable, connect the mouths of the Hlaing and the Irawadi. The chief towns are Rangoon, the capital, and Pegu, situated on the Pegu river.

RANGOON.—Capital of the Rangoon district and of British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Hlaing river, at its junction with the Pegu and Pú-zwon-doung streams, twenty-one miles from the sea. Lat. $16^{\circ} 46' 40''$, long. $96^{\circ} 13' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 134,176.

RANGOON RIVER.—The name usually given to the lower portion of the Hlaing River, British Burma.

RANGPUR.—District in Bengal; situated between lat. $25^{\circ} 2' 50''$ — $26^{\circ} 18' 45''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 47'$ — $89^{\circ} 55' 30''$. The district is bounded on the north by Jalpáigurí district and Kuch Behar State; on the east by the Brahmaputra, separating it from Goálpára and Maimansinh; on the south by Bogra; and on the west by Dinájpur and Jalpáigurí. The area is 3486 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,097,964. The district is a level plain skirted on the eastern border by the Brahmaputra river, whose main tributary in these parts, the Tístá river, crosses the district from north-west to south-east for 110 miles. Prior to 1787 this river flowed into the Ganges, but changed its course in that year for the Brahmaputra. Old channels of the Tístá, as the Karatoya, Ghághát, Manás and Gujaria, abound in the district, and form valuable water communications during the rainy season. The Dharla, Sankos and Dudhkumar are also tributaries of the Brahmaputra. Rangpur, the capital, is the chief and only town. Rice is the chief product. The district is traversed by the Northern Bengal State Railway, and is administered by a Collector and Staff.

RANGPUR.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Rangpur district, Bengal; situated on the north bank of the Ghaghát river, 268

miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44' 55''$, long. $89^{\circ} 17' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 13,320. Area of subdivision, 1151 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 662,672.

RANGPUR.—Ruins in Síbságar district, Assam, immediately south of Síbságar town, marking the site of the residence of the Aham kings during the seventeenth century.

RANGUN.—See RANGOON.

RANIA.—Town in Sírsa district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the river Ghaggar, thirteen miles west of Sírsa town, on the route from Hánsi to Bhutnair. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 4626.

RANIA.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; on the route from Cawnpore to Kálpi, thirty-one miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

RANIBENNUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated on the high road from Poona to Madras, *via* Sholápur and Hubli, about eighty miles south-east of Dhárwár town. Lat. $14^{\circ} 37' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 40' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 10,202. Celebrated for its silk and cotton fabrics. Area of subdivision, 405 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 74,213.

RANIBULA.—Village in Sírsa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Bhutnair, and twenty-eight miles east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 32'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49'$.

RANIGAM.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £71 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

RANIGANJ.—Tháná in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 96,798.

RANIGANJ.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Bardwán district, Bengal; situated on the north bank of the Dámodar river, 120 miles north-west of Calcutta, 295 miles south-east of Benares. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 8' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 10,792. This town is the centre of the Rániganj coal industry; and its prosperity dates from the discovery and working of the mines, and also from the time when it was made a station on the East Indian Railway. Area of subdivision, 671 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 245,017.

RANIGANJ.—Coal-field in Bardwán district, Bengal; situated at a distance of from 120 to 160 miles north-west of Calcutta. Area, about 500 sq. miles. Between lat. $23^{\circ} 35'$ — $23^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $86^{\circ} 40'$ — $87^{\circ} 15'$. The coal of the Rániganj field is a non-coking bituminous coal, occurring in seams of great thickness. It is inferior to the average English coal, especially for the purposes of long sea-voyages, but is much used for locomotives on railways in India.

RANIGANJ.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated on the river Kamlá, sixteen miles due west of Basantpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51' 40''$, long. $87^{\circ} 57' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 5978. Centre of trade. Also tháná. Area, 341 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,552.

RANIGAT.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated fifteen miles from the right bank of the Indus, fifty-three miles north-east by east of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 20'$, long. $72^{\circ} 30'$. There is an ancient fortress of this name, identified by General Cunningham with the Aornos of Alexander's historians.

RANIGHAT.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated forty-four miles north by east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $88^{\circ} 33'$.

RANI GODAUN.—Town in Kamrúp district, Assam; situated fourteen miles south-west of Gauhati. Lat. 26° , long. $91^{\circ} 35'$.

RANIKHET.—Military sanatorium in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 39' 50''$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1881), 5984, irrespective of the cantonment (6638).

RANI-NUR.—Rock-cave in Khandgiri Hill, Purí district, Orissa, Bengal.

RANIPET.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated on the north bank of the Palár river, in lat. $12^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 23' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 3697.

RANIPUR.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; situated on the Jhánsi and Nowgong road, five miles west of Mhow. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14' 40''$, long. $79^{\circ} 10' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 6846.

RANIPUR.—Town in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; situated on the main road from Haidarábád to Rohri, forty-five miles south-west of Rohri, and fifteen west of Diji fort. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17'$, long. $68^{\circ} 31' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 6310.

RANIPUR.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Azamgarh to Gházípur, seventeen miles east-south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $83^{\circ} 29'$.

RANIPURA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 168.

RANIPUR TENGRAHI.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6197.

RANISANKAIL.—Tháná in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Area, 189 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,102.

RANI SARAI.—Village in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Azamgarh to Jaunpur, eight miles south-west of the former, thirty-four north-east of the latter, fifty north of Benares. Lat. 26° , long. $83^{\circ} 7'$.

RANISUNKER.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated thirty miles north-west of Dinájpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $88^{\circ} 17'$.

RANIWALA.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, and fifty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

RANJIT (GREAT).—River of Bengal, which rises in Independent Sikkim, and enters Dárjiling district from the west, forming part of the northern boundary. After a short course from west to east, it falls into the Tistá in lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $88^{\circ} 29'$.

RANJIT (LITTLE).—River of Bengal, rising in the Singálibá range, on the borders of Sikkim and Nepál. It flows generally in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Great Ranjít on its right bank.

RANJITPURA.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated twenty-two miles east of Cawnpore, thirty south-west of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

RANJUNGAM.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated seventeen miles south-west by south of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 53'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$.

RANKA.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated twenty-six miles north-west by west of Palámau. Lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$, long. $83^{\circ} 42'$.

RANKATTA.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated one mile from the right bank of the Jumna, on the route from the city of Agra to

that of Muttra, and twelve miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 15,887.

RAN-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2531.

RANMATSH.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of a branch of the Kurnalli river, and sixteen miles east-north-east of Jemla. Lat. $29^{\circ} 22'$, long. $81^{\circ} 56'$.

RANNI CHAUKI.—See BUNNI CHAUKI.

RANOD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated three miles to the right or north of the route from Kálpi to Gúna cantonment, 155 miles south-west of former, fifty north-east of latter. Lat. 25° , long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

RANPUR.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 22'$, long. $71^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1872), 5796.

RANPUR.—State in Orissa, Bengal; situated between lat. $19^{\circ} 52' 45''$ — $20^{\circ} 12'$, and long. $85^{\circ} 9' 15''$ — $85^{\circ} 29' 15''$. Area, 203 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 27,306. Bounded on the north, east, and south by Puri district; and on the west by Nayágarh state. The south-western part of the state is very hilly, covered with forest, and almost uninhabited. The only town is the Rájá's place of residence, situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 3' 55''$, long. $85^{\circ} 23' 26''$. The Chief has a militia of 8 men, and a police force of 94.

RANSI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situate two or three miles to the right of the route from Srínagar to the Temple of Kedárnáth, and fifteen miles south of the latter. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the river Mudmesur. Lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

RANSKANDI.—Town in Cachar district, Bengal; situated ten miles east of Silchar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. 93° .

RANTICHOTA.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; situated sixty-one miles south-west of Ganjám. Lat. $18^{\circ} 49'$, long. $84^{\circ} 27'$.

RAN-WA.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2020.

RAOJAN.—Village in Chittagong district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$, long. $91^{\circ} 57' 50''$.

RAOLDI.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.

RAOMAKA BAZAR.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated eighty-eight miles south-east by south of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $69^{\circ} 14'$.

RAOTSIR.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated 115 miles north-east of Bikaner, and eighty-one miles west by north of Hissár. Lat. $29^{\circ} 18'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

RAPRI.—Village and ruins in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, about forty-four miles south-west of Máinpuri. Pop. (1872), 903.

RAPTI.—River of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. It takes its rise in the Sub-Himálayan ranges of Nepál, in lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 53'$, and flowing round a long spur of mountains, first southerly for forty miles, and then north-westerly for forty-five miles, enters the plains of Oudh, in lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$, which it traverses in a south-easterly

direction for ninety miles, passing through Bahraich and Gonda districts, till it reaches the North-Western Provinces in Basti district. It finally joins the Gogra in lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 42'$. Total length, 400 miles. Its principal tributary is the Burhá Rápti, which joins it on its left bank in Gorakhpur district.

RAPTÍ (BURHA RAPTÍ).—Chief tributary of the Rápti, into which it discharges, in lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $83^{\circ} 17'$. It rises in lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$. Total length, 134 miles.

RAPUR.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4601.

RARANG.—Village in Kunáwár district, Bashahr State, Punjab; situated near the right bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea, 9519 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

RASAN.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-nine miles south-east of Bándá town, seven miles north-east of Kalinjar. Pop. (1872), 2707.

RASANDA.—Tahsíl of Gházípur district, N.W.P. Area, 335 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 187,766.

RASAULI.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh; situated four miles east of Nawábganj, on the Faizábád road. Pop. (1869), 3431.

RASDHAN.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3146. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

RASHMI.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; fifty-two miles north-east of Udáipur, and 103 miles south by west of Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $74^{\circ} 27'$.

RASIN.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated forty-six miles south-south-east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 29'$, long. $74^{\circ} 58'$.

RASIPUR.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated on the Salem-Námakal road, in lat. $11^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 13' 47''$. Pop. (1881), 8808.

RAS MUARI (RAS MOVARI, RAS JIL).—Promontory between Sind and Baluchistán, at the south-eastern extremity of the estuary of the Hab river. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $66^{\circ} 43'$. It is also known as Monze Cape.

RASRA.—Tháná in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 56,480.

RASRA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-eight miles north-east of Gházípur town, twenty-two miles north-west of Ballia. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51' 20''$, long. $83^{\circ} 53' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 11,224. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 452,481.

RASSA.—Village in the district of the Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal.

RASTAM.—Village in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated nine miles north-east of Shikárpur town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $68^{\circ} 51' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 1114.

RASULA.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Bareilly, twenty-five miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$.

RASULABAD.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated fourteen miles north of Unao town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1869), 3443. Noted for its goldsmiths' and jewellers' work.

RASULABAD.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2552.

RASULABAD.—Town in Farrukhábad district, N.W.P.; situated near the left bank of the Isan, twenty-five miles south of the city of Farrukhábad. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

RASULABAD.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Etáwah, thirty-three miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$. Area of tahsil, 223 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 102,168. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 97,255.

RASULABAD.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Partabgarh, forty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. 26° , long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

RASULPUR.—River of Bengal, the only tributary of the Húglí within Midnapur district.

RASULPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated on the bank of the Gogra river, four miles from Tándá. Pop. (1869), 3691.

RASULPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Fatehgarh to that of Cawnpore, and thirty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

RASULPUR.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muttra cantonment to Bhartpur, and thirteen miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 8098.

RASULPUR.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated twenty-five miles north-east by north of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $85^{\circ} 4'$.

RASULPUR GHÁUS.—Pargana in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 176,337.

RASULPUR MONER.—Town in Patná district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5769.

RASULPUR NARAINPUR.—Village in the Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; twenty miles north of Alígarh. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

RASUNWAS.—Village in Nabha State, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

RASURI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Penganga river, and 108 miles south-east by south from Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 59'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

RAT.—Village in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Jabalpur to Kálpi, forty-six miles south of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

RATANGANJ.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; situated twenty-three miles west-south-west of Bhágalpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 56'$.

RATANGARH.—Fort in Káhlur State, Punjab; situated on the crest of the steep ridge of Maláun. During the Gúrkha war in 1815, the fort was occupied by the British, and, though small, was at the time of some importance. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

RATANGARH.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Udáipur to the town of Bikaner, and eighty-six miles east of the latter place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. $74^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1881), 7580.

RATANGARH KHIRI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Nímach to Búndi, thirty-six miles north-east of former, seventy-three south-west of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$.

RATANJAN.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated twenty-nine miles north of Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 4'$, long. $75^{\circ} 57'$.

RATANMAL.—State in the Bhíl Agency, under the Central India Agency. The population, which is entirely Bhíl, amounted, in 1881, to 468.

RATANPUR.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated in a hollow surrounded by spurs from the Vindhya range, twelve miles north of Biláspur town. Lat. $22^{\circ} 16' 30''$, long. $82^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. (1881), 5615.

RATANPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated eleven miles from the right bank of the Gogra river, and thirteen miles south from Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$.

RATANPUR DHAMANKA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £75 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £15 to the Náwab of Junágarh.

RATANPURI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by Nanakmath and Ruderpur, from the town of Pilibhít to that of Kashípur, twenty-five miles south-east of the latter. Lat. 29° , long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

RATESH.—State in the Punjab, subordinate to Keonthál. Area, 3 sq. miles. Pop. from 400 to 500.

RATGARH.—See RAHATGARH.

RATH.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35' 35''$, long. $79^{\circ} 36' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 14,479. Area of tahsíl, 381 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 106,013. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 59,903.

RA-THAI.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3117.

RA-THAI-DOUNG.—Township in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), 55,189.

RA-THAI-MYO.—Ancient capital of the kingdom of Prome, British Burma. Known also as Tha-re-khettra; situated about eight miles west of Prome town, on the main road northwards to Mye-dai.

RATI.—Village in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated on the route from Allahábád to Lucknow, ninety-nine miles north-east of the former, twenty-nine south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 53'$.

RATIA.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab; situated forty miles north-west of Hissár town. Pop. (1881), 3212.

RATLAM.—State in the Western Málwá Agency, under the Central India Agency. Area, 729 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,314. The Rájá has a personal salute of 13 guns, or two in excess of the number assigned to the State; he maintains a force of 5 field-guns, 58 artillerymen, 35 cavalry, and 300 infantry.

RATLAM.—Capital of the State of the same name, Málwá, Central India; situated fifty miles west of Ujjain, and 288 miles south-west of Gwalior fort. The Nímach State Railway, connecting Indore with Nímach and Nasírábád, passes by the town. Lat. $23^{\circ} 21'$, long. $75^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. (1881), 31,066. Elevation, 1577 feet above sea-level. Centre of opium trade.

RATNAGIRI.—District in the southern division, Bombay Presidency; situated between lat. $15^{\circ} 43'$ — $18^{\circ} 5'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 3' 30''$ — $74^{\circ} 2'$. The area of the district is 3922 sq. miles, its pop. (1881), 997,090. It is bounded on the north by the Janjirá State and the Kolába district; on the east by the Sátára district and the Kolhápúr and Sávantwári States;

on the south by the Portuguese possessions of Goa; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The eastern boundary of the district is formed by the Sahyádrí Hills, running parallel to the coast-line at an elevation varying from 2000 to 3000 feet, though some of the peaks attain an altitude of 5000 feet. Two good cart roads cross the Sahyádrí Hills, and form the communication with the interior. From the hills several rivers flow to the sea, the largest being the Vashishti. The district, which is backward in means of communication, is administered by a Collector and the usual Staff.

RATNAGIRI.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated on the sea-coast, 136 miles south by east of Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 59' 37''$, long. $73^{\circ} 19' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 12,616. A lighthouse was erected in 1867. Area of subdivision, 432 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 126,227.

RATO DERO.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated eighteen miles north-east by north of Lárkhána. Pop. (1872), 3057. Area of taluk, 228 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 35,896.

RATOL.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and thirty miles south of the latter place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 29'$, long. 76° .

RAT-THIT.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 4329.

RATUA.—Tháná in Purniah district, Bengal. Area, 259 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,024.

RATWA.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Kálpi to the fort of Gwalior, eighty-four miles west of former, forty east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

RATWAL.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; situated twenty-four miles north-west of Bettiah. Lat. 27° , long. $84^{\circ} 17'$.

RAUCHERLA.—Town in Mysore State, Madras; situated 138 miles north-north-east of Seringapatam, and seventy-two miles south-east by south of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

RAUDPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to the cantonment of Cawnpore, and seven miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

RAUDUKUNDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty-one miles south-east of Mudgul. Lat. $15^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

RAUJAN.—Tháná in Chittagong district, Bengal. Area, 240 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 144,380.

RAU KARNA.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated seven miles from Unao town, on the road to Safpur. Pop. (1869), 2273.

RAULI GHAT.—Ferry over the Ganges, in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Muzaffarnagar, and twenty-five miles east of the latter town. The village of Rauli is situate on the left bank of the Ganges. Distant north-west of Calcutta 970 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

RAUNAPUR.—Village in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Azamgarh to that of Gorakhpur, and eighteen miles north of the former, forty-three south of the latter. Distant north of Benares seventy miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 46,613.

RAUNPUR.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situated seventy-eight miles south-west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $71^{\circ} 40'$.

RAUNPUR.—Town in Baroda State; situated seventy-five miles west-south-west of Rájkot, and sixteen miles north by east of Porbandar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $69^{\circ} 49'$.

RAURA.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of a branch of the Kurnali river, and thirteen miles north-north-east of Jemla. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 46'$.

RAURA.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated 118 miles north-west by north of Ahmednagar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 29'$, long. $73^{\circ} 42'$.

RAUS (RASS).—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the north-west declivity of the Aravalli range, on the route from Nasirábád to Dísá, and thirty-eight miles west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $74^{\circ} 16'$.

RAUSHPURAM.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated fifteen miles south of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$.

RAUSURA.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated thirty-one miles south-south-east of Darbhanga. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $86^{\circ} 7'$.

RAVER.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; station on the north-east line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 297 miles north-east of Bombay, and 121 miles east-north-east of Málegáon. Pop. (1881), 4782. Lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4' 30''$.

RAVER.—Town in Nimár district, Central Provinces; on the Narbada river, forty miles south-west of Khandwa.

RAVI.—River in the Punjab; one of the five great streams from which the province derives its name; it rises in Kullu, Kángra district, a short distance west of the Rotang pass, about lat. $32^{\circ} 26'$, long. 77° , and finally falls into the Chenáb in lat. $30^{\circ} 31'$, long. $71^{\circ} 51' 20''$, after a total length of about 450 miles.

RAVIPAUD.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated eighty miles north-north-east of Cuddapah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 15'$.

RAVONA.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 247.

RAVUR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated thirty-three miles west-north-west of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 36'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

RAWA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated twenty-four miles south-south-east of Nímach, and eighty-three miles north-west of Ujjain. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1'$.

RAWAI.—State in Punjab. Area, 3 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 752.

RAWALHAIR.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and forty miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

RAWAL PINDI.—Division in the Punjab, containing the four districts of Ráwal Pindi, Jhelum, Gujrá, and Sháhpur. Area, 15,435 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,520,508.

RAWAL PINDI.—District in the Punjab, situated between lat. 33° — 34° , and long. $71^{\circ} 46'$ — $73^{\circ} 41'$. It is bounded on the north by the Hazára and Pesháwar districts, on the east by the river Jhelum, separating it from Kashmír, on the south by the Jhelum district, and on the west by the Indus, separating it from the Pesháwar and Kohát districts. Its area is 4861 sq. miles, and the population (1881), 820,512. The

district forms part of the Himálayan spur which runs down into the Sind Ságar Doáb. The eastern ranges of sandstone are known as the Murree Hills, which near the sanatorium of Murree reach an elevation of 8000 feet. The mountains on the western side belong to the Trans-Indus limestone system, the chief range is known as the Chitta Pahár. The chief rivers are the Indus, the Jhelum, the Sohan, and the Haroh. The chief cities are Ráwal Pindi (the capital), Házro, and Pindi Gheb. The district, which is traversed by the Punjab Northern State Railway, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and the usual Staff.

RAWAL PINDI.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab. Lat. $33^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1881), 52,975. A great horse fair is held in this town. Government contributes largely in the way of prizes. Area of tahsíl, 769 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 211,275.

RAWAL PINDI.—Cantonments in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab, lying south of the native town, from which they are separated by the little river Leh. The barracks are capable of accommodating about 2500 European soldiers. Lat. $33^{\circ} 36' 20''$, long. $73^{\circ} 5' 40''$.

RÁWATSIR.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated 147 miles east by south of Haidarábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $70^{\circ} 46'$.

RAWUL.—Village in Gúrugaon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Rewári to Ulwar, and eight miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$.

RAWUNHIRI.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the southern frontier, and on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, being forty-five miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 49'$.

RAYA.—Tahsíl, on the bank of the river Rávi, of Síálkot district, Punjab. Area, 476 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 194,205.

RAYA (RAI).—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Muttra, and nine miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1881), 2752. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 44,219.

RAYACHOTI.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 4367.

RAYADRUG.—See RÁIDRUG.

RAYAGUDDA.—Village in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated thirty-three miles north-west of Párvatipur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 9' 40''$, long. $83^{\circ} 27' 30''$.

RAYAK.—Village in the Garo Hills district, Assam; situated on the Sameswari river.

RAYAKOTTAI.—Village in Salem district, Madras; situated near an old fort which was of much importance in the wars of the last century. At an elevation of 2449 feet above the sea it commanded one of the chief passes into Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

RAYAN.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated twenty-seven miles north-west of the city of Jodhpur. There is a fort here, on a rock about 200 feet above the plain, which commands the whole town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 17'$.

RAYAPETTA (ROYAPET).—Suburb of the city of Madras.

RAYAVALASA.—Pass in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated on the route from Kásipur or Kásimkota to Jáipur by Gallikonda. The crest of the pass is 2850 feet above the sea. Lat. $18^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 7'$.

RAYGAD.—See RÁIGARH.

RE.—A river of British Burma; falling into the sea in lat. $15^{\circ} 5'$, in the extreme south of Amherst district, Tenasserim.

REBAI.—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency. Area, 8 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3365.

RECHNA DOAB.—Natural division of the Punjab, situated between the rivers Chenáb and Rávi, extending between lat. $30^{\circ} 33'$ — $32^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 49'$ — $75^{\circ} 36'$.

REDANA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated 135 miles west by south of Jodhpur, and seventy-four miles south of Jáisalmír. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $71^{\circ} 3'$.

REDI.—Port in the Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated seven miles south of Vingorla, and eighty-nine miles south by east of Ratnágiri town. Lat. $15^{\circ} 45' 15''$, long. $73^{\circ} 42' 30''$.

REGULAVALASA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated twenty-three miles north by west of Vizianagram. Lat. $18^{\circ} 27'$, long. $83^{\circ} 27'$.

REGUNVARA.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 190.

RE-GYAW.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 3583.

RE-GYI.—Revenue circle in Toung-ngú district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2158.

RE-GYI.—Two adjoining revenue circles in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 17 sq. miles. Chief town, Re-gyi Pan-daw. Pop. (1876–77), 7752.

RE-GYI.—Creek in Bassein district, British Burma. It falls into the Nga-won or Bassein river, close to Nga-thaing-khyoung.

RE-GYI PAN-DAW (PANDAN YAYGYI).—Town in Bassein district, British Burma; situated on the Re-gyi creek. Lat. $17^{\circ} 19' 50''$, long. $95^{\circ} 10' 20''$.

REH.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, at the mouth of the small river Rind. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 37'$.

REHAND.—River of Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; rising in lat. $22^{\circ} 46'$, long. $83^{\circ} 17'$, in the Udáipur State, Chutiá Nágpur. It first takes the name of the Rher, and flowing in a northerly direction through Udáipur, Sargujá, the State of Rewah in Baghelkhand, into the Bengal district of Mírzápur, it falls into the Son on the right side, near the town of Agorí Khas, in lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $83^{\circ} 3'$.

REHAR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4543. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 19,594.

REHLI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Ságár district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-eight miles south-east of Ságár. Elevation, 1350 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1881), 5230. Lat. $23^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$. Area of tahsíl, 1301 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 168,870.

REHLI.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated on the route from the cantonment of Gorakhpur to that of Sekrora, seventy-three miles north-west of the former, thirty-nine south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $82^{\circ} 4'$.

RE-HPYU.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 20 sq. miles. Pop. (1876–77), 2591.

REHRA.—Tháná in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 38,413.

REIS-MAGOS.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2157.

RE-KENG.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 15,770.

RE-KENG.—Town in Henzada district, British Burma; situated on the east bank of the Irawadi. Pop. (1877), 2997.

RE-LA-MAING.—Township in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 11,788.

REMDA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2511.

REMUNA.—Village in Balasor district, Bengal; situated five miles west of Balasor town. Lat. $21^{\circ} 33'$, long. $86^{\circ} 59'$. A religious fair, attended by upwards of 12,000 persons, is held annually in February.

RENGAN.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £46 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. mile.

RENG-E.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 4126.

RENG-GNYIEM.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2245.

RENGMA.—Mountain range in the Nágá Hills, Assam, lying between the Jamuna and Kaliáni rivers. Between lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$ — $26^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $93^{\circ} 24'$ — $93^{\circ} 40'$; height, between 2000 and 3000 feet above sea-level.

RENGTIPAHAR.—Mountain range in the south of Cáchár district, Assam; forming the watershed between the Sonái and Dhaleswari rivers.

RENG-UN.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 6499.

RENHDAR.—Tháná in Jaláun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,435.

RENI.—Walled town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated near the north-eastern frontier, towards Shaikháwati. Pop. (1881), 5198. Lat. $28^{\circ} 41'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$.

REOTI.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated on the stream which discharges the water of the lake Suraha into the river Ghagra, and four miles south-west of the right bank of the latter. Distant north-east of Gházípur cantonment fifty-five miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $84^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 9933. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 51,994.

REOTIPUR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated two miles south-west of the right bank of the Ganges, ten south-east of Gházípur cantonment. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. (1881), 10,297.

RESALPUR.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2311.

RE-THO.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 8359.

RE-TSU-DAING.—Tidal creek in Thún-khwa district, British Burma.

REVELGANJ.—See GODNA.

REVORA.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3880.

REWADANDA.—Town and port in Kolába district, Bombay; situated six miles south by east of Alíbagh, in lat. $18^{\circ} 32' 50''$, long. $72^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 6908.

REWAH.—State in Baghelkhand, under the Central India Agency; situated between lat. $22^{\circ} 39'$ — $25^{\circ} 12'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 46'$ — $82^{\circ} 51'$. The State is bounded on the north by the Bándá, Allahábád, and Mírzápúr districts, N.W.P.; on the east by part of Mírzápúr district and by States in Chutiá Nágpur; on the south by the Chhatísgarh, Mandla, and Jabalpur districts, Central Provinces; and on the west by Maihar, Nagode, Soháwal, and Kothi States in Baghelkhand. The area of the State is about 13,000 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 1,305,124. The chief mountains are the Káimur Hills. The chief rivers are the Son, which rises in the State, the Mahánadi, the Tons, the Beher, and the Biland. The State is rich in minerals and forest produce. The principal places are Rewah Simerea, Mowganj, and Bandugarh. The Mahárájá (1881), who was created a G.C.S.I. for his services during the Mutiny, receives a salute of 17 guns; he maintains a force of 900 cavalry, 12,600 infantry, 6 field and 50 other guns, and 100 artillerymen.

REWAH.—Capital of the State of the same name in Baghelkhand, Central India; situated 131 miles south-west of Allahábád, and 182 north-east of Ságar. The town is surrounded by three ramparts, of which the innermost incloses the palace of the Rájá. Elevation above the sea, about 1200 feet. Pop. (1881), 22,016. Lat. $24^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

REWA KANTHA.—Political Agency in Bombay; comprising numerous small States; situated between lat. $21^{\circ} 23'$ — $23^{\circ} 33'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 3'$ — $74^{\circ} 18'$, or generally between the Mahi and Tápti rivers, about fifty miles from and parallel to the coast of the Gulf of Cambay, from which it is separated by the Bombay district of Broach. The eastern boundary is formed by States under the Central India Agency. The area is 4814 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 543,452.

REWARI.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Delhi to Jáipur, thirty-four miles south-east of Gurgáon town, and fifty miles south-west of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 23,972. Area of tahsil, 426 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 142,555.

REWAS.—Port in the Kolába district, Bombay; situated ten miles north-east of Alibágh. Lat. $18^{\circ} 47' 20''$, long. $72^{\circ} 58' 30''$.

RHOTUK.—See ROHTAK.

RHUNU.—Village in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Jaunpur cantonment to that of Sultánpur, in Oudh, twelve miles north-west of the former, forty-six south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $82^{\circ} 35'$.

RIAGADA.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated on the right bank of the Lalglá river, and seventy-two miles north from Vizagapatam. Lat. $19^{\circ} 10'$, long. $83^{\circ} 29'$.

RIAH.—See RÁYA.

RIALPETTA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated eighty miles south of Cuddapah. Lat. $13^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 48'$.

RIAN.—See RÁYAN.

RIASI.—Fort and town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated near the left bank of the Chenáb, on the southern slope of the most southern of the Himálaya ranges. Lat. $33^{\circ} 5'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

RIBÁNDAR.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3560.

RICHA.—Town in Pilibhít district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Pilibhít to Rámpur, eighteen miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 43'$, long. $79^{\circ} 37'$.

RICHAL RIVER.—Name of one of the mouths of the Indus river, flowing into the sea in lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$, long. $67^{\circ} 26'$.

RICHAHA.—Pargana in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 100,600.

RICHOLA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Pilibhít, and twenty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 57,636.

RIDHPUR.—See RITPUR.

RIGA.—Town in the territory occupied by the Abar tribe, on the northern boundary of Upper Assam. It is situated on the right bank of the Dihong river, fifty-one miles north-west of Sudiya. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $95^{\circ} 7'$.

RIGAULI.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Khachi, twenty-one miles north-north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $83^{\circ} 17'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 59,951.

RIGAULI.—See AJÁIGARH.

RIHILU.—Town in Kángra district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of one of the branches of the Beas, eleven miles north of the town of Kángra. Lat. $32^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$.

RIKABGANJ.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 30,951.

RIKHESWAR.—See LOHÁGHÁT.

RIKI KASI.—Hindu temple (1427 feet above the level of the sea) in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated at the north-east angle, where the Ganges, leaving the mountains, enters the plains of Bengal. Lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$.

RIKNAR.—River of Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; rising amidst the mountains in lat. $30^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$. It holds a south-easterly course of about twenty miles, and falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. $30^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

RILAKOT.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route to Chinese Tartary, by the Jawahír Pass, from which it is twenty miles south. It is situate on the left bank of the river Gori, which runs 250 feet below. Elevation, 10,680 feet above the sea. Lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

RINGNOD.—Town in Jáora State, Central India Agency; situated on the left bank of a branch of the Chambal river, and eight miles north-north-east from Jáora. Lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

RINJAKHAR.—Town in Bálághát district, Central Provinces; situated 153 miles east-north-east from Nágpur, and fifty-three miles south-south-east from Rámgarh. Lat. $22^{\circ} 6'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

RINTIMBUR.—Fort in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on an isolated rock, the summit of which is surrounded by a massive stone wall, strengthened by towers and bastions. Within the inclosure are an ancient palace, the residence of the Governor; a mosque, with the tomb of a reputed Muhammadan saint; and barracks for the garrison. Distant

seventy-five miles south-east of Jáipur, 195 south of Delhi. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

RIOTI.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated six miles south of the Gogra, and sixteen miles north-east of Ballia. Pop. (1872), 7700.

RIOTIPUR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated one mile south of the southern branch of the Ganges, and eight miles east of Gházípur town. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50' 15''$, long. $84^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1872), 9323.

RIPALI.—Town in Gantúr district, Madras; situated thirty-two miles south-east by east of Gantúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 53'$.

RIPU.—One of the Dwárs or lowland tracts of Goálpára district, Assam. Area, 242 sq. miles. Pop. (1870), 2645.

RIRIGHAT.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the Gunduk or Salagra river, and 116 miles west by north of Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $83^{\circ} 27'$.

RIRWI.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Ratangarh to the town of Bikaner, and fifty miles east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, long. $74^{\circ} 11'$.

RISHIKUND.—Sacred warm spring in Monghyr district, Bengal. A small fair is held at Rishikund once in three years.

RISOD.—Town in Basím district, Berar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1867), 4716.

RISP.—Village in Kunáwár district, Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, a short distance below the confluence of the river Tidung. Elevation above the sea, 8046 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

RITHAURA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and eleven miles north-east of the former place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 17,338.

RITPUR.—Town in Ellichpur district, Berar; situated twenty miles east of Ellichpur town. Lat. $21^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1867), 2450. Formerly a place of some importance.

RIVEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 118.

RIVONA.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1230.

RIWARI.—See REWARI.

RIWASUN.—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; situated sixty-six miles north-east of Ulwar, forty-four miles south-west of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

RIXI.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated twenty-four miles south-south-east of Palámau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 11'$.

ROBARTSGANJ.—Tahsil in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Area, 2632 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 226,318. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 35,143.

ROBKRAI.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated ten miles from the left bank of the Indus, ninety-five miles south of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 40'$, long. $71^{\circ} 33'$.

ROGI.—Village in Kunáwár district, Bashahr State, Punjab; situated about a mile from the right bank of the Sutlej. Rogi is 9100 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

ROH.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated sixty miles east-north-east of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 53'$, long. $85^{\circ} 45'$.

ROHA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated thirty miles west of Bhúj, and fifty miles south-east of Luckput. Lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, long. $69^{\circ} 17'$.

ROHA.—Subdivision of Kolába district, Bombay. Area, 200 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 44,835.

ROHA ASHTAMI.—Town in Kolába district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4894.

ROHAIRI.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Alígarh cantonment, and twenty miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

ROHANA.—Village in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Meerut to Saháranpur, and forty-two miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

ROHANIA.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 38,335.

ROHANPUR.—Town in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; situated on the western frontier, towards the British district of Maldah, on the left side of the river Mahanandá, a short distance below the confluence of the Purnabada. Distant south-east of Maldah twenty miles, north of Calcutta, by Barhampur, 168. Lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20'$.

ROHERA.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated forty-two miles west by north of Udáipur, and seventy-six miles north-east by east of Dísa. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

ROHILKHAND.—Division in the North-Western Provinces, containing the six districts of Bijnaur, Moradábád, Budáun, Bareilly, Shah-jáhánpur, and the Taráí. Area, 10,882 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5,122,557.

ROHINA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Máinpuri, and twelve miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

ROHISALA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £10 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and 16s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

ROHNA.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-three miles west by north of Wardhá town. Lat. $20^{\circ} 32' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 2172. A fair takes place annually in February.

ROHRI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated upon the right bank of the Indus, on a rocky eminence of limestone interspersed with flint. This rocky site is terminated abruptly on the western side by a precipice forty feet high, rising from the beach of the Indus, which in inundations attains a height of sixteen feet above its lowest level. Pop. (1881), 10,224. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $68^{\circ} 56'$. Area of subdivision, 4258 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 217,515.

ROHTAK.—District in the Hissár division of the Punjab; situated between lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$ — $29^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 17'$ — $77^{\circ} 30'$. It is bounded on the north by Karnál district; on the east by the State of Dujána and the Delhi district; on the south by Gurgáon district; and on the west by Hissár district and the State of Jind. The area of the district is 1811 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 553,609. The district consists of a very level plain, in which there is only one stream, the Sahibi, which flows

from the Ajmere hills; but the land is watered by the Rohtak and Butána branches of the Western Jumna Canal. The chief towns are Rohtak, Jhajjar Beri, Májra, Bahádurgarh, Gohána, and Máhim. The roads are not numerous, and the administration is conducted by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

ROHTAK.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Rohtak district, Punjab; situated forty-two miles north-west of Delhi, on the Hissár road. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1881), 15,699. Area of tahsíl, 587 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 171,215.

ROHTANG.—Pass in Kángra district, Punjab, over the Himálayan ranges; between Koksár in Lahúl and Palchán in Kullu. The crest has an elevation of only 13,000 feet above the sea, but the range on either side rises to a height of 16,000 feet, while several peaks within twelve miles exceed 20,000 feet. The main road from Sultánpur and Kángra to Leh and Yárkand crosses this pass. Lat. $32^{\circ} 22' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 17' 20''$.

ROHTASGARH.—Hill-fort in Sháhábád district, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the river Son. Elevation above the sea, 1490 feet. It is distant 22 miles south of Sasseram, seventy-five miles south-east of Benares, and 373 north-west of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37' 30''$, long. $83^{\circ} 55' 50''$.

ROHUD.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated on the route from Delhi to Hánsi, and twenty-seven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

ROHUT.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nímach, *via* Pali, to the city of Jodhpur, and twenty-four miles south of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59'$, long. $73^{\circ} 14'$.

ROIR BAZAAR.—Town in Purí district, Bengal; situated twenty-three miles north-north-east of Jagannáth. Lat. $20^{\circ} 7'$, long. 86° .

ROJHAN.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situated upon the west bank of the Indus, below Derá Ghází Khán. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $68^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1868), 5656.

ROKHA JAIS.—See JAIS.

RO-KYWON.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2244.

ROLAGAON.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; situated forty-nine miles south-west by west of Bhopál, and sixty-one miles east by north of Indore. Lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

ROLI.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and forty-one miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$.

ROLPA.—Town in Nepál State; situated forty miles south of Jemla, and 121 miles east of Pilibhít. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 51'$.

RON.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated fifty-two miles east by north of Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 11' 1''$. Pop. (1872), 5251. Area of subdivision, 370 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 60,724. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 112,771.

RONAHI.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated ten miles from Faizábád town, near the bank of the Gogra. Pop. (1869), 5193.

RONCHI.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Muttra, and five miles south of the latter, and near the right bank of the Jumna. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 47'$.

RONTAN.—Village in Keonthál State; situated near the left bank of the Pabur. Elevation above the sea, 7898 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

ROORKEE.—See RÚRKI.

ROPA.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated in the valley of Raskalang, and near the left bank of the river Darbung. Elevation above the sea, 9800 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

RORI.—Town in Sírsa district, Punjab; situated nineteen miles north-west of Sírsa town. Lat. $29^{\circ} 43'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. (1881), 3063.

RORI (LOHURI).—See ROHRI.

RORI MIR SHAH.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus, seventy-five miles north-west by north of the town of Múltán. Lat. 31° , long. $70^{\circ} 46'$.

ROSHNABAD.—State in Tipperah district, Bengal. Area, 589 sq. miles.

ROSHRA.—See RUSERA.

ROSHUNABAD.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated near the right bank of the Ganges, ten miles north-west of the city of Farrukhábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 32'$.

ROSS ISLAND.—Considerable island, forming one of the group known as the Mergui Archipelago. Its centre is about lat. $12^{\circ} 14'$, long. $98^{\circ} 12'$.

RO-TA-RUP.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 3900.

ROTAS.—Ruins of a celebrated fort built by Sher Sháh, in the Salt Range, on a hill overlooking the gorge of the Kuhán Nadi, eleven miles north-west of Jhelum town, in Jhelum district, Punjab. The walls are of immense strength, in some parts 30 feet thick; they extend for three miles and encircle the rocks which command the entrance of the pass. Lat. $32^{\circ} 55'$, long. $73^{\circ} 49'$.

ROTAS.—See ROHTASGARH.

ROTHINGI.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; leading over a ridge rising abruptly from the left or south-eastern bank of the Taglakhar torrent. The elevation of the crest of the pass is 14,638 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

ROTUNDA GHAT.—See RURTUNDA GHÁT.

ROUK-THWA.—River of British Burma; rising in the Pong-loung range in Toung-ngú district. After a south-westerly course of upwards of thirty miles, it falls into the Tsit-toung about six miles north of Mún, a village in Shwe-gyeng district.

ROXAKANDI.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; situated fifty miles north-east of Jessor. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $89^{\circ} 26'$.

RUBUPURA.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muttra to Delhi, on the left bank of the Jumna, thirty-five miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 3830.

RUDANA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 624.

RUDAULI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bara Banki district, Oudh; situated thirty-seven miles south-east of Bara Banki town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44' 45''$, long. $81^{\circ} 47' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 11,394. Area of pargana, 173 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 110,262.

RUDAULI.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the river Ami, forty miles north-west of Gorakhpur cantonment. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $82^{\circ} 48'$.

RUDAULI.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 56,355.

RUDAWAL.—Village in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Mhow, forty-one miles south-west of the former, 374 north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

RUDHAMAU.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated ten miles from the left bank of the Ganges, and fifty-one miles west by north of Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

RUDLIGANJ.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated fourteen miles west by south of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. $89^{\circ} 2'$.

RUDRABIDU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 165.

RUDRAGUPPE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 690.

RUDRA HIMALA.—Mountain peak in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the eastern frontier of Garhwál, towards Chinese Tartary. Elevation above sea-level, estimated at 22,390 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $79^{\circ} 9'$.

RUDRA PRAYAG.—Temple in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situated at the confluence of the Mandákini with the Alaknanda. One of the five sacred confluences of the Hindus. Elevation above sea-level, 2200 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$.

RUDRAPUR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the river Majhua, upon the Gorakhpur and Barhaj road, twenty-three miles south-east of Gorakhpur town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26' 40''$, long. $83^{\circ} 39' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 9843. A fair is held in February, attended by upwards of 1500 persons. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 137,577.

RUDRAPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated fifty-three miles north of Bareilly town, on the Almora road. Lat. $28^{\circ} 58'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26' 40''$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 88,138.

RUDRAPUR.—Tahsíl in Tarái district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 83,030. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 34,256. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,116.

RUDRAPUR.—Town in Chutiá Nágpur district, Bengal; situated sixty-one miles south-west by south of Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 46'$, long. $84^{\circ} 9'$.

RUDRAR.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated fifty-eight miles north-north-west of Cuddapah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

RUDUNDA.—Fort in Thána district, Bombay; situated on the coast twenty-nine miles south of Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 33'$, long. 73° .

RUDURPUR.—See RUDRAPUR.

RUKUNPUR.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh cantonment to that of Delhi, and twenty-three miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

RUL.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated near the southern base of the Shatul Pass. Elevation, 9350 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

RUMA.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Fatehpur, and ten miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

RUMALA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Delhi to Saháranpur, thirty-eight miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

RUMPAH.—See **RAMPA.**

RUMYIPUR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated ten miles west of the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 21'$.

RUNANG.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; leading over a range in Kunáwar and dividing the valley of Raskalang from that of Píjar. Elevation above sea-level, 14,500 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 43'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

RUNDALA.—See **KHUNDALU.**

RUNGALPUR.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Rávi river, twenty-five miles south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$, long. 74° .

RUNGAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 102 miles north-east of Haidarábád, and 148 miles north-north-west of Gantúr. Lat. $18^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

RUNGPUR.—See **BILÁSPUR.**

RUN-TSHIEP.—Revenue circle on the right bank of the Irawadi, in Promé district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2052.

RUOJAN (RAOJUN).—Town in Chittagong district, Bengal; situated nineteen miles north-east of Chittagong. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $92^{\circ} 5'$.

RUPAIN.—River of Baroda State; rising in lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$, long. $72^{\circ} 2'$, and, flowing west for forty-two miles, falls into the Rann of Cutch, in lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $71^{\circ} 28'$.

RUPAL.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £116 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £36 to the Rájá of Édar. Pop. (1881), 3497.

RUPAR.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Umballa district, Punjab; situated on the south bank of the Sutlej, forty-three miles north of Umballa city. Pop. (1881), 10,326. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 33'$. Two large fairs are held in this town, one Muhammadan, the other Hindu, at each of which upwards of 50,000 persons assemble together. Area of tahsil, 277 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 154,303.

RUPBAS (RUPAS).—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; situated sixteen miles south-east of the city of Bhartpur. Lat. 27° , long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

RUPGANJ.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; situated eight miles north-east of Dacca. Lat. $23^{\circ} 47'$, long. $90^{\circ} 31'$. Also tháná. Area, 227 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 164,159.

RUPGARH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated forty-five miles north-west of Jáipur, and seventy-six miles north-east by north of Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

RUPIN.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; over the range of the Himálaya, bounding Kunáwar on the south. Elevation above the sea, 15,480 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

RUPNAGARH.—Town in Krishnagarh State, Rájputána; situated twenty-six miles north-east by north of Ajmere, and sixty-one miles west by south of Jáipur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 5665.

RUPNARAYAN.—River of Bengal. The name given to the Dhal-kisor from the point where it receives the waters of the Silai, a tributary which flows into it from Midnapur district. It flows through the Húglí district with a course generally south-easterly, and joins the Húglí river opposite Húglí Point, in lat. $22^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 6' 15''$.

RUPNARAYAN AND RASULPUR CANAL.—Tidal canal in Midnapur, Bengal, extending from Rúpnráyan to the Rasúlpur river.

RUPNATH.—Village in the Jáintia Hills, Assam, with a Hindu temple greatly frequented by pilgrims from the plains of Sylhet.

RUPOHI RIVER.—Considerable watercourse formed by the Brahma-putra river; it leaves that stream in lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $92^{\circ} 51'$, and rejoins it again in lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $92^{\circ} 1'$, after a course of seventy miles.

RUPSHU.—An elevated plain or extensive valley in Ladakh; among the Western Himálayas. Its mean elevation is 16,000 feet. Its centre is about lat. 33° , long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

RUPSI.—Village and fort in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated ten miles north-west of the city of Jáisalmír. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $70^{\circ} 50'$.

RURGAON.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Etáwah, and sixty-three miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

RURKHAKALAN.—Town in Jalandhar district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 7' 12''$, long. $76^{\circ} 45' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5492.

RURKI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on a high ridge overlooking the bed of the Soláni river, twenty-two miles east of Saháranpur. The Ganges Canal passes east of the town, which is the headquarters of the Ganges Canal works and foundry. The Thomason Civil Engineering College is also established at Rúrki, and there is a cantonment for native sappers and British troops. Lat. $29^{\circ} 52' 25''$, long. $77^{\circ} 55' 40''$. Pop. (1881), exclusive of the cantonment (3135), 15,953. Area of tahsíl, 789 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 274,571. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 66,236. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 64,168.

RURTONDA GHAT.—Pass in Sátára district, Bombay; by which the road from the Konkan to Sátára is carried over the Western Gháts. Distant thirty-four miles west-north-west of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 38'$.

RURU.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Pabur, near the confluence of a small feeder called the Supil. Elevation of the village above the sea, 5100 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$.

RUSERA (ROSHRA).—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated on the east bank of the Little Gandak, just below the confluence of that river with the Bághmatí. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45' 8''$, long. $86^{\circ} 4' 8''$. Pop. (1881), 11,578. Also tháná. Area, 347 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 256,605.

RUSHIKULYA.—River in Ganjám district, Madras; rising in the Chinna Kimidi Málíyas, in lat. $19^{\circ} 55' 20''$, long. $84^{\circ} 20'$, it runs south-east to Aska, where it is joined by the Mahánadi; thence south-east and east till it enters the sea at Ganjám town, in lat. $19^{\circ} 22'$, long. $85^{\circ} 7'$. The total length of its course is about 115 miles.

RUSHKATONG.—See DARBUNG.

RUSKULUNG.—See DARBUNG.

RUSKUND.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; situated twenty-six miles north of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. $87^{\circ} 28'$.

RUSSELLAWALA.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab; situated fifteen miles from the left bank of the Chenáb, eighteen miles east-north-east of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $71^{\circ} 47'$.

RUSSELLKONDA.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; situated on

the river Loharákandí about fifty miles north-west of Ganjám town. The name is compounded of the surname of Mr. Russell, who was Commissioner here in 1835, and the word "konda" signifying a hill. There was at one time a military cantonment here. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56' 20''$, long. $84^{\circ} 37' 34''$. Pop. (1871), 1658.

RUSTAM.—See RASTAM.

RUSTAMPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Hardwár to Moradábád, and thirteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

RUTBHANPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Etáwah to that of Máinpuri, and ten miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

RUTHAURA (RHUTORA).—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Delhi to Saháranpur, thirty-seven miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$.

RUTLAM.—See RATLAM.

RUTMU.—River, or great torrent, of Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$. It holds a course of about thirty-five miles in a southerly direction, to its confluence with the Soláni, in lat. $29^{\circ} 50'$, long. 78° .

RUTNAGHERRY.—See RATNÁGIRI.

RUTSIR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated near the northern frontier, towards Azamgarh, and thirty-five miles north-east of Gházípur cantonment. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $84^{\circ} 8'$.

RUTTIA—Town in Sírsa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hissár to Firozpur, thirty-seven miles north by west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$.

RUTTURSAU.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated thirty-four miles north-west of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $87^{\circ} 9'$.

RUXAM.—Town in Goálpára district, Bengal; situated twenty miles south-south-west of Goálpára. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $90^{\circ} 30'$.

RWA-GUN.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2108.

RWA-LWOT.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3658.

RWA-THIT.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 11,595.

RWA-THIT.—Town in Henzada district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi. Pop. (1877), 3671.

RWA-THIT.—Village in Henzada district, British Burma; situated six miles north of Henzada. Pop. (1877), 2038.

RWA-TOUNG.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3321.

RWA-TOUNG.—Town in Thayet district, British Burma, a suburb of Allan-myo; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi, just opposite the Thayet-myo cantonment. Lat. $19^{\circ} 19' 20''$, long. $95^{\circ} 18' 45''$. Pop. (1878), 2643.

RWE.—One of the mouths of the Irawadi, British Burma; formed by the junction of the Pú-lú with the Tsaga-mya, in about lat. $16^{\circ} 33'$, long. $95^{\circ} 8'$. The course is south-south-west, length about 60 miles; it is navigable by river steamers at all seasons.

RWE-DOUNG.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 5802.

RWEK-GNYO-TOUNG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3925.

RWON, EAST.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 5723.

RWON, WEST.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 4275.

RWON-GNYA.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2310.

RWON-ZA-LENG.—River in Tenasserim division, British Burma; rising to the north of the mountainous country forming the Salwín Hill Tracts. It flows nearly due south through a rocky valley as far as Kawkarit, where it joins the Salwín.

S

SAADATGANJ.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh; situated fourteen miles north-east of Bara Banki town. Pop. (1869), 2789.

SAADATGANJ.—Tháná in Lucknow district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 30,588.

SAAR.—River in Burma, an offset of the Yennan, one of the branches of the Irawadi. It runs in a south-easterly direction, and falls into the Sitang, near the town of Toung-ngú, in lat. $19^{\circ} 2'$, long. $96^{\circ} 20'$.

SAAWAN.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route by Bhapura and the Makundura Pass, from Nímach to Kotah, thirteen miles east of former, 109 south-west of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 10'$.

SABALGARH.—Town, with a fort of great natural strength, in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on a hill on the right or south bank of the river Chambal, forty-five miles west of Gwalior fort. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 24'$.

SABANG.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 284 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 201,714.

SABAR.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; situated eighteen miles north-west of Dacca. Lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$, long. $90^{\circ} 13'$.

SABARI (SEBERI, SEVERI, SAVARI).—River, rising in the Eastern Gháts, in the State of Jáipur, Madras; it traverses the Upper Godávari district, Central Provinces, and falls into the Godávari in lat. $17^{\circ} 35'$, long. $81^{\circ} 18'$.

SABARMATI.—River of Rájputána and the Mahi Kántha and Ahmedábád districts, Bombay; rising in lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$, near the town of Mairpur, in the Udáipur State, Rájputána; after a course in a southerly direction of about 200 miles, it falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $72^{\circ} 21'$.

SABATHU.—See SUBÁTHU.

SABAYIA.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, 144 miles south-west by south of Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $94^{\circ} 43'$.

SABBIAN.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, seventy-nine miles south-west by west of Ava. Lat. $21^{\circ} 13'$, long. $94^{\circ} 59'$.

SABHAR.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; situated on the north bank of the Buríganga, a tributary of the Dhaleswari. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50' 55''$, long. $90^{\circ} 17' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 2350. Also tháná. Area, 370 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 174,831.

SABHAWALA.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Asun. Elevation above the sea, 1792 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$.

SABI.—See SÁHIBI.

SABZULKOT.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated fourteen miles south-east of the left bank of the Indus, and seventy-six miles north-east by east of Bukkur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. $69^{\circ} 57'$.

SACHENDI.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; fourteen miles west of Cawnpore. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 58,691.

SACHIN.—State in Guzerat, Bombay. The territory mainly lies within the Surat district, though there are some outlying villages within the Baroda State. The area is estimated at 42 sq. miles and the pop. (1881), 15,721. The Nawáb, who is a descendant of a branch of the Habshis or Abyssinians of Janjirá, is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. He maintains a force of 62 men.

SACHIN.—Capital of Sachin State, Bombay; nine miles south of Surat city. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3' 40''$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$.

SADABAD.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3286. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 80,217.

SADALGI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated fifty-one miles north of Belgaum town, and twenty-five south-east of Kolhápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1872), 6863. Noted for its manufacture of sugar.

SADAR.—Tahsíl of Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; along the west bank of the Ganges. Area, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 256,516.

SADARPUR.—Pargana in Sítápur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 50,233.

SADARVAIL.—Town in the Dang States, Bombay; situated fifty miles east by south from Surat, and sixty-six miles north-west by west from Málegáon. Lat. 21° , long. $73^{\circ} 37'$.

SADASHIVGAD (SADASHIVGARH).—Port in Kánara district, Bombay; situated on the north side of the mouth of the Kálí river. The entrance is hazardous and intricate, and ships frequenting this part of the coast anchor outside in Kárwár Bay. Distant 290 miles south-east of Bombay. Lat. $14^{\circ} 50' 25''$, long. $74^{\circ} 10' 55''$.

SADAT.—Town (in tháná of same name) in Gházípur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3951. Pop. of tháná (1881), 44,455.

SADHAURA.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab; situated near the hills, on the left bank of the Markanda torrent, twenty-six miles east of Umballa. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$. Pop. (1881), 10,794. An annual fair attracts upwards of 20,000 pilgrims.

SADIGANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

SADIPUR.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the right

bank of the Jumna, twenty-six miles north-east of the town of Bánda, twenty miles south-west of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 37'$.

SADIYA.—The name formerly given to a tract of country stretching along the north bank of the Brahmaputra, on the extreme north-east frontier of Assam.

SADIYA.—Village in Lakhimpur district, Assam; situated on the right bank of the main stream of the Brahmaputra, about 100 miles above Dibrugarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $95^{\circ} 41' 35''$.

SADR.—See MUTTRA.

SADRA.—Town in Mahi Kántha, Bombay.

SADRAS (SATRANJA-PATANA).—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated on the Coromandel coast, three miles north of the estuary of the river Pálár. It was at one time a trading settlement of the Dutch, but the river has silted up so that only small coasting craft are able to pass the bar. Distant sixty-two miles south-east of Arcot, forty-two miles south of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 31' 25''$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

SADRPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated thirty miles south-east of Sítápur town. Pop. (1869), 2109. Area of pargana, 108 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 54,477.

SADULAGANJ.—Tháná in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 22,880.

SADULANAGAR.—Village (in pargana of same name) in Gonda district, Oudh; situated twenty-eight miles north-east of Gonda town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5' 45''$, long. $82^{\circ} 24' 51''$. Pop. (1869), 706. Area of pargana, 103 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 40,894. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 59,645.

SADULAPUR.—Village in Maldah district, Bengal. The chief descent to the holy stream of the Bhágirathi is at this place, to which the dead bodies of Hindus are brought from great distances to be burned. Market and small annual fair held in March, chiefly for religious purposes. There is another village of this name, on the right bank of the Chenáb, in the Punjab.

SADULAPUR.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated twenty-six miles south-east by south of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $89^{\circ} 29'$. Also tháná. Area, 188 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 112,563.

SAEL.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated fifty-one miles south by east of Ratanpur, and 110 miles west of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

SAFAPUR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated fourteen miles north-west by north of Srinagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 14'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49'$.

SAFDARGANJ.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Lucknow, 137 miles west of the former, twenty-nine east of the latter. Pop. (1881), 1150. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $81^{\circ} 15'$.

SAFED KOH.—Range of mountains in Afghánistán, commencing to the east of the Allah-koh ridge, between Kábul and Ghazní, and following 34° of latitude for about seventy-five miles to longitude $70^{\circ} 35'$, when it splits into two main ridges, one going north-east to the Khaibar and the Kábul river; the other, after a short turn to the east, continuing due east to the junction of the Kábul river with the Indus. The highest point is the Sítarám mountain, 15,622 feet above the sea, whence the

range preserves a tolerably uniform level, perhaps nowhere less than 12,500 feet, until it again culminates in a double-peak mountain, whose summits average 14,800 feet.

SAFFRAI.—Coal area in Sibságar district, Assam; extending along the foot of the Nágá Hills to the Dikhu river.

SAFIDON.—Town in Jind State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 4160.

SAFIPUR (SAIPUR).—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Unao district, Oudh; situated seventeen miles north-west of Unao town, on the road leading thence to Hardoi. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44' 10''$, long. $80^{\circ} 23' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 7031. Area of tahsíl, 395 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 194,001. Also pargana. Area, 132 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,258. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 136,435.

SAFTIBARI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal; situated fourteen miles north-east by north of Rangpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $89^{\circ} 22'$.

SAGAR (SAUGOR).—District in the Central Provinces; situated between lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$ — $24^{\circ} 27'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 6'$ — $79^{\circ} 12'$. Bounded on the north by the Lálitpur district of the North-Western Provinces and the states of Bijáwar, Panna, and Charkhári; on the east by Panna and Damoh districts; on the south and west by Narsinhpur district and the states of Bhopál and Gwalior. The area is 4005 sq. miles, and the population (1881) 564,950. The principal rivers are the Sunár, the Biás, the Dhúpán, and the Bíná, all of which flow in a northerly direction to the Jumna. In the north of the district there is the Ramna teak forest, covering eight square miles. The chief towns are Ságár, the capital, Garha-Kota, Rehlí, and Kurái. The district, which was formed into a separate charge in 1861, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

SAGAR (SAUGOR).—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Ságár district, Central Provinces; situated in an elevated position, 1940 feet above sea-level, on the north-west borders of a fine lake nearly a mile broad, from which it derives its name. There is a large Marhattá fort commanding the city and the surrounding country, now used as an ordnance depot; the civil station of Ságár and the cantonments lie to the east and north of the lake. Pop. (1881), 44,416. Ságár lies ninety miles north-west of Jabalpur, 185 miles north of Nágpur, and 223 miles south-west of Allahábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 49' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 48' 45''$. An European regiment and two batteries of European artillery, as well as some native troops, are stationed at Ságár. Area of tahsíl, 1067 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 196,980.

SAGAR (SAUGOR).—Island at the mouth of the Húglí river, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 35' 30''$ — $21^{\circ} 56' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 4' 30''$ — $88^{\circ} 14'$. There is a lighthouse on the island, and the meteorological department have an observatory here. Enormous destruction and loss of life was caused on the island by a cyclone in 1864. An annual religious fair is held here in January, when pilgrims wash away their sins in the sacred waters of the river.

SAGAR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 124 miles south-west by west of Haidarábád, and ninety-five miles south-east of Sholápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 36'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

SAGAR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Shimoga district, Mysore; situated on the left bank of the Varada river, forty miles west-north-west of Shimoga town. Pop. (1871), 1740. Lat. $14^{\circ} 9' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 4' 20''$. Area of taluk, 621 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 60,231.

SAGARDIGHI.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 86 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 27,859.

SAGAUR.—Town in Bonái State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated eighty-six miles east-north-east of Sambalpur, and 110 miles north-north-west of Cuttack. Lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, long. $85^{\circ} 15'$.

SAGEMARUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 159.

SAGLA.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; leading over the outer range of the Himálaya, and forming a communication between Kunáwár and Garhwál. Lat. $31^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$. A peak about three miles north-east of this pass was, in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himálaya, ascertained to have an elevation of 21,178 feet above the sea.

SAGOR.—Village in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from the British cantonment of Mhow to Baroda, twelve miles west of former. Elevation above the sea, 1932 feet. Lat. $22^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

SAGRI.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur, thirteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $83^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. of tahsíl (1881), 447,455. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 178,533.

SAGRWAHA.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 5643.

SAHAIL.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,789.

SAHANGARI.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated sixty miles east by south of Nágpur, and seventy-eight miles south by east of Seoni. Lat. $20^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

SAHANPUR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and sixty-four miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

SAHAPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradábád, and thirty-six miles south-east of the former place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

SAHAR.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muttra to Delhi, fifteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. (1881), 2776. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 19,393.

SAHARANPUR.—District in the Meerut division of the North-Western Provinces; situated between lat. $29^{\circ} 34' 45''$ — $30^{\circ} 21' 20''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 9'$ — $78^{\circ} 14' 45''$. Bounded on the north by the Siwálik hills, separating it from the Dehra Dún district; on the east by the Ganges, separating it from Bijnaur district; on the south by the Muzaffarnagar district; and on the west by the river Jumna, separating it from the Umballa and Karnúl districts of the Punjab. The area of the district is 2221 sq. miles. Its population (1881), 979,544. Saháranpur is the most northerly portion of the Doáb or alluvial land between the Ganges and the Jumna; the Ganges Canal and the Eastern Jumna Canal both begin at the base of the Siwálik Hills, and flow through the length of the district from north to south. The chief towns are Saháranpur, the capital, Deoband, Hardwár, the celebrated place of pilgrimage, and Rúrki, the headquarters of the Ganges Canal Establishment, and site of the Civil Engineering College. The Punjab and Delhi railway passes for forty-one miles through the district, and is joined at Saháranpur by the

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; there is also considerable traffic by the Ganges Canal.

SAHARANPUR.—Capital (in tahsil of same name) of Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on a low site on both sides of the Damaula Nadí. It is a station on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and is the headquarters of the Jumna Canal Establishment. Elevation above the sea, 902 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 35' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 59,194. Area of tahsil, 618 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 292,293. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 131,629. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 135,070.

SAHASPUR.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated eleven miles south-south-east of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $84^{\circ} 5'$.

SAHASPUR (SAHISPUR).—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Moradábád and Hardwár road, twenty-eight miles south-east of Bijnaur town. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 40' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 6338. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 19,492.

SAHASPURA.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Mírzápur to Patná, twenty-seven miles east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 9'$, long. $83^{\circ} 2'$.

SAHASPUR LOHARA.—Chiefship in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 197 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 19,748.

SAHASWAN.—See SAHISWÁN.

SAHATWAR.—Town in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 11,024.

SAHAWAR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Etah district, N.W.P.; forty miles from Máinpuri. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 4065. Pop. of pargana (1881), 52,517. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 41,180.

SAHDURI.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated fifty-one miles east-south-east of Udáipur, and twenty-three miles west by south of Nímach. Lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$, long. $74^{\circ} 33'$.

SAHDURI.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated sixty-two miles east-south-east of Udáipur, and thirteen miles south-west by west of Nímach. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 43'$.

SAHET MAHET (SRAVASTI).—Ruins in Gonda district, Oudh; situated on the south bank of the Rápti river, ten miles from Balrámpur, and six from Ikauna. Probably the remains of the ancient city of Srávasti. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$.

SAHGANJ (SAIGANJ).—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated three miles south-west of the right bank of the Tons (North-eastern). Distant south-east of Lucknow, seventy-eight miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $82^{\circ} 2'$.

SAHI.—Village in Hindúr State, Punjab; situated on the route from Subáthu to Bilaspúr, and eighteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

SAHIBGANJ.—Town in the Santál Parganas district, Bengal; situated on the Ganges, and near the station on the loop-line of the East Indian Railway. Pop. (1881), 6512. Sáhibganj has of late years become a centre of traffic between the river and rail. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 40' 3''$.

SAHIBGANJ.—Civil station of Gayá district, Bengal; adjoining Gayá town, of which it forms a part. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47' 58''$, long. $85^{\circ} 2' 45''$.

SAHIBGANJ.—Village in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated on the river Bayá, a channel of the Gandak, from which it is about four miles distant; it is thirty miles north-west of Muzaffarpur town.

SAHIBGANJ.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal.

SAHIBGANJ.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 26' 20''$, long. $87^{\circ} 52' 45''$. Also tháná. Area, 124 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 75,171.

SAHIBGANJ.—Village on the river of the same name in Bákarganj district, Bengal.

SAHIBGARH.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5077.

SAHIBI (SABI).—Hill stream in Gurgáon district, Punjab; rises in Rájputána near the Sámbar Lake, flows through the Rewári tract, and empties itself into the Najafgarh lake on the borders of Delhi district.

SAHIBNAGAR.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1320.

SAHINSPUR.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Asun. Elevation above the sea, 1754 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$.

SAHISPUR.—See SAHASPUR.

SAHISWAN.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Budáun to Rewári, twenty-three miles west of the former. Pop. (1881), 14,605. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4' 20''$, long. $78^{\circ} 47' 20''$. Area of tahsíl, 473 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 192,131. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 95,714. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 54,842.

SAHIWAL.—Town in Sháhpur district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Jhelum, twenty miles south of Sháhpur town. Lat. $31^{\circ} 58'$, long. $72^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1881), 8880.

SAHJADPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated a mile south-west of the right bank of the river Tons (North-eastern), 100 miles east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $82^{\circ} 28'$.

SAHLAYDAN.—Town in Prome district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, and sixteen miles south-west by south from Prome. Lat. $18^{\circ} 35'$, long. $94^{\circ} 54'$.

SAHPAN.—Tháná in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,830.

SAHSON.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,505.

SAHUKA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £51 to the British Government, and £6 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SAHUWALA.—Tahsíl of Sírsa district, Punjab. Pop. (1868), 57,520.

SAHYADRI.—Mountain range in Bombay. The term Sahyádri is applied to the entire system of the Western Gháts from the Tápti river to Cape Comorin, but more especially to the ranges in the coast districts of the Deccan. The Sahyádri hills in this sense commence in Khándesh district, and they run south and south-west as far as Goa, with scattered continuations to the Pál Ghát. The range may be generally described as forming a continuous eastern boundary parallel to the coast at a distance of from thirty to forty miles; the general elevation varies from 2000 to 3000 feet, though some of the peaks attain an altitude of 5000 feet.

SAI.—River of Oudh, rising in Hardoi district, in lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 32'$, between the Gumti and the Ganges. It holds a very serpentine course, in a direction generally south-east, through Oudh, passing Rái Bareli and Partabgarh towns; it enters the North-West Provinces in the Jaunpur district, and falls into the Gumti on its right or south bank a few miles below Jaunpur town.

SAIARA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated forty-two miles east-north-east from Jodhpur, and fifty-nine miles west of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $73^{\circ} 48'$.

SAIDABAD.—See SAYYIDÁBÁD.

SAIDAPET (SYDAPET).—Capital of the Chengalpat district, Madras, and a station on the South Indian Railway; situated five miles from Madras city. Lat. $13^{\circ} 1' 32''$, long. $80^{\circ} 15' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 10,290. A model farm was established in this town in 1865, but was abolished in 1885.

SAIDNAGAR.—See SAYYIDNAGAR.

SAIDPUR.—See SAYYIDPUR.

SAIDUPRI.—Town in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, near the confluence of the Gumti, twenty-three miles north-east of Benares, and the same distance west of Gházipur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 18'$.

SAIDWALA.—See SAYYIDWÁLA.

SAIFGANJ.—Town in Purniah district, N.W.P.; situated twenty miles distant from Purniah town. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $87^{\circ} 37' 36''$. A centre of trade.

SAIFGANJ PIRWAHA.—Village in Purniah district, Bengal; situated thirty-eight miles north of Purniah town, and sixteen from Basantpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13' 55''$, long. $87^{\circ} 15' 51''$. Pop. (1872), 709.

SAIGARH.—Village in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Partabgarh, eighty miles south-east of the former, thirty north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $11^{\circ} 30'$.

SAIGIWUN.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated sixty-one miles north-west by west of Jálna, and forty-seven miles east by south of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11'$.

SAIHAI.—River of Lálitpur district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $24^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$, and, flowing north for about forty miles, falls into the Betwa, on the right bank, in lat. 25° , long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

SAIJERA.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; situated nine miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, thirty-five miles south-east by south of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

SAILANA (SILLANA).—State in the Central India Agency. The area is 113 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 29,723. The state at one time formed part of Ratlam. The Rájá receives a salute of 11 guns, and maintains a force of 3 field guns, 18 artillerymen, 50 horse, and 120 foot. Sailána, the capital of the state, is in lat. $23^{\circ} 30' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 0' 45''$.

SAILGUMNA.—Town in Koreá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated sixty-eight miles east-north-east of Sohágpur, and 101 miles west by south of Palámau. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 26'$.

SAILI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 793.

SAILU.—See SELU.

SAIMBRAMKUM.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated seventeen miles west of Madras, close to a tank twenty miles in circuit, formed by an embankment between two natural ridges of ground. Lat. $13^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

SAIMRI.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muttra cantonment to Delhi, eighteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

SAIN.—Range of mountains in Sírmúr State, Punjab; stretching in a direction from north-west to south-east, between the river Julal, which flows along its south-western base, while the Giri passes its eastern base. At the south-east extremity is situated Thandu Bhawání, 5700 feet above the sea; at the north-west Sarsu Debi, 6299 feet. The range stretches about twenty-five miles in length, between lat. $30^{\circ} 37'$ — $30^{\circ} 51'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 15'$ — $77^{\circ} 29'$.

SAINAGARH.—Town in Panna State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Bándá to Jabalpur, sixty-nine miles north of the latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 55'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

SAINGARH (SENGUR).—River of N.W.P.; rising in the Alígarh district, in lat. $27^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$. It passes through the Máinpuri and Etáwah districts in a south-easterly direction, and falls into the Jumna on the left side, about fifteen miles below Kálpi, in the extreme south of the Cawnpore district. Its total length of course is about 210 miles.

SAINI.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 67,749.

SAINJ.—River of Kángra district, Punjab; rising in lat. $32^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$, and, flowing south-west for thirty-eight miles, falls into the Beas, in lat. $31^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$.

SAINJUNA.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment at Fatehgarh, and forty-three miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$.

SAINKHERA.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2549.

SAINT MARTIN ISLAND, off the coast of Arakan; it is formed of two divisions united by a dry ledge of rocks, near the east side of the island. Lat. $20^{\circ} 36'$, long. $92^{\circ} 25'$.

SAINT THOMAS MOUNT (FARANGI MALAI).—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated at the foot of a hill, the most northern and least elevated of a small range running parallel to the Coromandel coast, and about five miles west of it. It is one of the most important military stations in the Madras Presidency. The Mount itself is granite and syenite rock, about 220 feet above sea-level, overlooking the cantonment. The pop. is (1881) 15,013. Distant ten miles north-west of Madras, 178 east of Bangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 0' 18''$, long. $80^{\circ} 14' 11''$.

SAINT THOME (MALAIPUR).—Suburb of Madras city. Lat. $13^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$.

SAIPUR.—See SAFIPUR.

SAIPUR (SHAHIPUR).—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situated on the river Rhern, a tributary of the Son, ninety miles south of Benares, 170 west of Hazáribágh, 409 west of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$, long. $82^{\circ} 45'$.

SAIRA.—Town in Baroda State; situated sixty-five miles east of Ahmedábád, on a small river tributary of the Mahi. Lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, long. $73^{\circ} 37'$.

SAIRI.—Village in the Simla Hills, in a part of Kunhíar territory of

the Patialá state, Punjab; situated on a ridge crossed by the road from Kálka and Kasauli to Simla, *viá* Subáthu, ten miles from Simla station. Elevation above sea-level, 4971 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

SAIRIAM.—Town in British Burma; situated on the right bank of one of the branches of the Irawadi river, and eleven miles east-north-east of Rangoon. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $96^{\circ} 26'$.

SAIRSA.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; sixty-one miles west by north of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $87^{\circ} 30'$.

SAIYAN.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 23,752.

SAJAITI.—Tháná in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,327.

SAJAPUR.—Town in Samthar State, Central India Agency; situated twelve miles north-west of the left bank of the river Betwa. Distant south-west of Kálpi seventy-five miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

SAJAULI.—Tháná in Bahraich district, Oudh. Pop. (1881); 11,633.

SAJNAIR.—River of Lálitpur district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $24^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$, a few miles south of the town of Sindwa, and, flowing about sixty miles in a northerly direction, falls, on the left side, into the Jamuni, a feeder of the Betwá, in lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

SAKALA.—See SANGALA.

SAKALDIA.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Chunár to Dinápur, twenty-eight miles north-east of the former, 118 south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $83^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 2880. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 41,939.

SAKALPUR.—Village in Pilibhít district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Gaula. Lat. $29^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

SAKARTAL.—Small fort and hamlet in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated about half a mile from the right bank of the Ganges, which is navigable from the sea to this point. Lat. $29^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

SAKATPUR.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Farrukhábád to Jaláun, thirty-one miles south by west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 26,673.

SAKEKAMENG.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated on the left bank of the Nankatha Khyoung river, eight miles north-east of Manipur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $94^{\circ} 9'$.

SAKESWAR (SUKESAR).—Mountain in Sháhpur district, Punjab; the highest peak in the Salt Range. Distant twenty-five miles east of Miánwáli. Elevation above sea-level, 4994 feet. Lat. $32^{\circ} 33'$, long. $71^{\circ} 58'$.

SAKHAR.—See SUKKUR.

SAKHAS.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehpur to Bánda, and seven miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $80^{\circ} 46'$.

SAKHEDA.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1872), 5522.

SAKHI-SARWAR.—Muhammadan shrine in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situated on the bank of a hill-stream at the foot of the Suláimán range. Lat. 30° , long. $70^{\circ} 10' 30''$. Throughout the year, the shrine forms the resort of numerous mendicants, Hindu and Muhammadan.

SAKIT.—Town in Etah district, N.W.P.; situated on a very isolated site, twelve miles south-east of Etah town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26' 10''$, long. $78^{\circ} 49' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5435. This town, which was formerly of considerable importance, contains an unfinished temple of great beauty. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 53,896.

SAKKAMPATTI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5945.

SAKKAR.—See SUKKUR.

SAKKARAIKOTTAI.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 28' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 59' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 7578.

SAKKEYMOUN.—Town in Tharawadi district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, fifty-two miles south-south-east of Prome. Lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$, long. $95^{\circ} 21'$.

SAKLESHPUR.—Village in Mysore State; situated on the right bank of the Hemavati river, twenty-three miles west of Hassan town. Lat. $12^{\circ} 57' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 50' 31''$. Pop. (1871), 1027.

SAKOLI.—Subdivision of Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 2033 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 272,481. Sákolí town is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. 80° .

SAKRA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated eighty-four miles west by south of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$.

SAKRANA.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Farrukhábád to Jaláun, thirty miles south-south-west of the former. Lat. 27° , long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

SAKRAND.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; fifty miles north of Haidarábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $68^{\circ} 24'$. Area of taluk, 1399 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 53,566.

SAKRAPATAM.—Town in Mysore State; situated eighty-eight miles north-west of Seringapatam, and eighty-four miles north-east by east of Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

SAKRAUDA.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Hardwár, eighteen miles east of the former. Lat. 30° , long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

SAKRAWA.—Pargana in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 17,786.

SAKRAYPATNA.—Village in Kádúr district, Mysore; situated fifteen miles north-east of Chik-magalúr. Lat. $13^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58' 5''$. Pop. (1871), 1866.

SAKRI.—River of Bengal; rising in Hazáribágh district, and flowing in a generally northerly direction through Gayá and Patná districts.

SAKRIA.—Town in Shahábád district, Bengal; thirty-eight miles north-east by east of Sasseram. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $84^{\circ} 33'$.

SAKSURA.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the Arun river, 101 miles east by north of Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $86^{\circ} 55'$.

SAKTHA (SUKTA).—River of Nimár district, Central Provinces; rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$, and, flowing northerly for seventy miles, falls into the Narbada river on the left side, in lat. $22^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 41'$.

SAKTI.—State attached to Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated along the base of the Gunji hills. Area, 115 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 22,819. Saktí town lies in lat. $22^{\circ} 0' 30''$, long. 83° .

SAKTISGARH.—Village, with fort (in pargana of same name), in Mírzápúr district, N.W.P.; situated thirty miles south-west of Benares, twenty south-east of Mírzápúr. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $82^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 16,828.

SAKULIPUR.—Tháná in Bír bhúm district, Bengal. Area, 244 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 122,723.

SAKUM.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; situated fourteen miles from the right bank of the Rávi, eighteen miles north-west by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $74^{\circ} 8'$.

SAKUN.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated eight miles north by east of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 34'$, long. $84^{\circ} 2'$.

SAKUN.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated forty-nine miles west-south-west of Jáipur, and thirty-four miles north-east by east of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11'$.

SAKUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated seventy-two miles south by east of Ellichpur, and thirty-one miles north-west from Mahur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

SAKVAR.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 15,282.

SALAGRA.—See GANDAK.

SALAGRAM.—Town in Mysore State; situated thirty-two miles west-north-west of Seringapatam, and seventy-seven miles north-east of Cannanore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$.

SALAMBHA.—Village and salt-works in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated at the foot of the Mewát Hills, north of Sonah.

SALANDI (SALNADI).—River of Bengal, rising in the southern slope of the Meghásani Mountain in Morbhanj State. As the river passes into the lowlands of Cuttack, it forms a network of streams with the Matai river, and after a serpentine course eventually falls into the Dhámrá near to the mouth of the latter.

SALAULY.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2085.

SALAYA.—Port in Nawánagar State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 2773.

SALBAI (SALBYE).—Village in Gwalior State, Central India; situated thirty-two miles south-east of the fort of Gwalior. The village is celebrated on account of the treaty concluded here in 1782 between the British Government and the Marhattá Confederacy. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

SALBALDI.—Village and hill on the Máraú river; situated five miles north of Morsi, partly in Ellichpur district, Berar, and partly in Betúl district, Central Provinces. Lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

SALBARI.—Tháná in Jalpáigurí district, Bengal. Area, 742 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 51,697.

SALBET (SHIALBET, SEARBET, SHALBET).—Island of Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated about two miles from the coast, eight miles east-north-east of Jafarábád and seventeen miles from Mowah Point. The centre of the island is in lat. $20^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 33' 30''$.

SALBUNI.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 207 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 53,617.

SALELI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 253.

SALEM (SELAM).—District in the Madras Presidency; situated between lat. $11^{\circ} 2'$ — $12^{\circ} 54'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 33'$ — $79^{\circ} 6'$. The district is bounded on the north by Mysore and North Arcot; on the east by Trichinopoli and South and North Arcot; on the south by Coimbatore and Trichinopoli; and on the west by Coimbatore and Mysore. Its area is 7653 sq. miles and the population (1881), 1,599,595. The district is hilly, except towards the south, and is divisible into three tracts, the Bálághát or country above the Gháts, part of the Mysore plateau; the Báramahál, partly below and partly on the face of the Gháts; and the Talághát or country below the Gháts. The chief ranges are the Shevaroy, of which the highest portion is the Green Hills, rising to 5410 feet, and forming sites for coffee plantations; the Kalrayan and other ranges have a general elevation of from 4000 to 4500 feet. The chief river is the Kávári, from which a considerable area in the south of the district is irrigated. The Palar passes through the district for a few miles only. The Pennar, the Sanathkumára, the Vasishta and the Swetha are rivers of much value to the district. The chief towns are Salem (the capital), Tirupatur, and Shendamangalam. The district, which is traversed by the Madras Railway, is administered by a Collector and Staff.

SALEM (SELAM).—Capital of Salem district, Madras; situated in a valley to the southward of the Shevaroy Hills; at an elevation of 900 ft. above the sea. The river Tirumanimutár divides the native town into two quarters. The Europeans live in a suburb named Hastanpet. The railway station lies in another suburb, Suramangalam, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Salem is distant 100 miles south-east of Bangalore, 170 south-west of Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 39' 10''$, long. $78^{\circ} 11' 47''$. Pop. (1881), 50,667.

SALEM (CHINNA SALEM, LITTLE SALEM).—Village in South Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 5303.

SALEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1278.

SALEMPUR.—Tháná in Alígarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 14,759.

SALEMPUR.—Pargana in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 481,145. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 115,165.

SALEMPUR MAJHOLÍ.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5599.

SALETEKRI.—Chiefship in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Area, 284 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5809. The principal village is fifty miles south-east of Búrha.

SALHANA.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated twenty miles south of Shikárpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $68^{\circ} 37'$.

SALIGAOR.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3939.

SALIGORI.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated seventy-seven miles north by west of Dinájpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$.

SALIHATTA.—Town in Patná State, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of the Aurag river, forty-two miles south-west by south from Sambalpur. Lat. 21° , long. $83^{\circ} 39'$.

SALIJANWA.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 57 403.

SALIKHA.—Tháná in Jessor district, Bengal. Area, 90 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 50,464.

SALIMABAD.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4' 50''$, long. $88^{\circ} 2' 45''$. Also tháná. Area, 113 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,709.

SALIMAUN.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Chenáb, eighty-eight miles west by south of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$, long. $72^{\circ} 29'$.

SALIMPUR.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated twenty miles south-east of Lucknow city, on the road to Sultánpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1869), 2365.

SALIMPUR.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; situated on the route from the city of Delhi to Jind, forty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

SALIMPUR.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Khasganj to Meerut, fifty-eight miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

SALIMPUR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehpur, eleven miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$.

SALIMPUR.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Little Gandak. Distant south-east from Gorakhpur forty-five miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $83^{\circ} 57'$.

SALIMPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Budáun district, N.W.P.; eighteen miles east of Budáun. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 109,843.

SALIPUR.—Tháná in Cuttack district, Bengal. Area, 286 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 249,979.

SALKHIA.—Northern suburb of Howrah, the capital of Húglí district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $88^{\circ} 24'$.

SALKOPA.—Tháná in Jessor district, Bengal. Area, 246 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 180,170.

SALMURA KAPALI.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of one of the branches of the Gandak river, 144 miles west by north from Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 4'$, long. 83° .

SALNADI.—See SALANDI.

SALON.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated on the road from Partabgarh to Rái Bareli town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 1' 40''$, long. $81^{\circ} 29' 50''$. Pop. (1869), 5155. Area of tahsíl, 434 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 245,232. Also pargana. Area, 226 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 127,122. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 122,640.

SALOR HIRAPUR.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2431.

SALPI GHAT.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated fifty miles north-north-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 59'$, long. $74^{\circ} 14'$.

SALSETTE.—Island in Bombay Presidency; situated north of Bombay town, and connected with it and with Bombay island by a bridge and causeway. The island of Salsette extends sixteen miles from Bhandára northwards to the Bassein inlet; and lies between lat. $19^{\circ} 2' 30''$ — $19^{\circ} 18' 30''$, and long. $72^{\circ} 51' 30''$ — $73^{\circ} 3'$; its area is 150 sq. miles. It is a beautiful, picturesque and well-wooded tract, the surface being

much diversified by hills and peaks, of which the central and highest, Tanna, is 1530 feet high, and on the north is another detached peak 1500 feet above the sea. The lower grounds are very fertile and rich in rice-fields. The island of Bombay and that of Salsette are connected with the mainland by the G.I.P. Railway. There is also a district of the same name. Area, 241 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 108,149.

SALSETTE.—District in Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 101,330.

SALSI.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated fifty miles south-south-east of Ratnágiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39'$.

SALT RANGE.—Hills in Jhelum, Sháhpur, and Bannú districts, Punjab; known to the natives under various denominations, but by Europeans the range is comprehended under the general term Salt Range, in consequence of the great extent and thickness of the beds of rock-salt which it in many places contains. It stretches generally in a direction from west to east in lat. $32^{\circ} 41'$ — $32^{\circ} 56'$, long. $71^{\circ} 42'$ — 73° . Commencing with the convergence of three spurs cropping up from the Jhelum river, the main chain runs westerly in two parallel ridges culminating in the mountain of Sakeswar in Sháhpur, which has an elevation of 4994 feet above sea-level. The Salt Range is generally remarkably barren, and vegetation is very scanty. In addition to salt, an indifferent quality of coal is obtainable, and it is stated that other valuable minerals are to be found.

SALT-WATER LAKE (DHAPA).—Lake in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated about five miles east of Calcutta, between the Húglí and Bidyádhari rivers. Area, about 30 sq. miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$ — $22^{\circ} 36'$, long. $88^{\circ} 25' 30''$ — $88^{\circ} 30' 30''$.

SALUMBA.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5574.

SALUR.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated fifty-eight miles north of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 30' 40''$, long. $83^{\circ} 14' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 11,856.

SALVADOR DO MUNDO.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1852.

SALWIN (SALWEEN).—River of Tenasserim, British Burma, with a general north and south course. The source of this river has never been visited by Europeans, but it appears to take its rise far up in the snowy range about lat. 28° north of the Chinese province of Yunan. After traversing Yunan and the Shan and Kareng-ni States, the Salwín enters British Burma at its extreme north-eastern corner, and marks the eastern boundary of the Province till its confluence with the Thoung-yeng river, in about lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$. Thence it passes through Tenasserim, and unites its waters with the Gyaing and the Attaran near Maulmain. The length of the main stream of the Salwín is estimated at 750 miles. Its northern mouth is in lat. $16^{\circ} 25'$, long. $97^{\circ} 20'$.

SALWIN HILL TRACTS.—District in Tenasserim division, British Burma; bounded on the north by the Kareng-ni States; on the east by Zeng-mai in Siam; on the south by the Amherst and Shwe-gyeng districts; and on the west by the Shwe-gyeng and Toung-ngú districts. The area is about 4646 sq. miles; its pop. (1881) 30,009. The district is exceedingly mountainous; the Poug-loung mountains form three principal ranges running north-west and south-east, and from these innumerable wooded spurs are thrown out. The chief rivers are the

Salwín, the Rwon-za-leng, and the Blífleng. Pa-pwon, the capital, is the only town in the district. The inhabitants are chiefly Karengs. The district is administered by an Assistant-Commissioner and Staff.

SAMADIALA CHABARIA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £189 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £38 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SAMADIALA CHARAN.—State of Káthiáwár, Bombay.

SAMADRALA.—State of Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £51 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and 16s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SAMAGUTING.—Frontier Station of the Nágá Hills district, Assam; situated on a tributary of the Dhaneswari river, about sixty-seven miles south of Golághát in Síbságar district. Elevation, 2477 feet above sea-level. Lat. $25^{\circ} 45' 30''$, long. $93^{\circ} 46'$. Sámaguting is now abandoned as a station in favour of Kohima.

SAMALKOT.—See SAMULKOTA.

SAMANA.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab; situated sixteen miles south-west of Patiála, and thirty-four miles south-west by west of Umballa. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 9495.

SAMANAGAR.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; situated thirty-one miles west by south of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $91^{\circ} 21'$.

SAMAND.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situated seventeen miles west by south of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$, long. $72^{\circ} 20'$.

SAMARA.—Town in Nepál State; situated at the source of one of the branches of the Rápti river, 153 miles west of Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 50'$.

SAMARIA.—Town in Raípur district, Central Provinces; situated 156 miles east-north-east of Nágpur, and seventy-seven miles south-south-east of Rámgarh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 49'$, long. $81^{\circ} 29'$.

SAMARKHA.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay Presidency. Lat. $22^{\circ} 36'$, long. $73^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1872), 5321.

SAMARSI.—River of the Central Provinces; rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$, in the Chhindwára district, and, flowing north-west for sixty miles, through Chhindwára and Hoshangábád districts, falls into the Narbada in lat. $22^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

SAMAULI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the Asun river, nineteen miles north-west from Gwalior. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. 78° .

SAMB.—Town in Seoní district, Central Provinces; situated seventy-six miles south by east of Jabalpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

SAMBAL.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated twelve miles north-west of Srinagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 11'$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$.

SAMBALPUR.—District in the Chhatisgarh Division of the Central Provinces; situated between lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$ — $21^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 16'$ — $84^{\circ} 21'$. It is bounded on the north by Chutiá Nágpur; on the east and south by Cuttack district, Bengal; and on the west by Biláspur and Raípur districts. The area of the district is 4521 sq. miles. Its pop. (1881), 693,499. Sambalpur is entirely surrounded by feudatory states, which are attached to the district for administrative purposes, and are included in its boundaries. The Government portion of the district lies in the valley of the Mahánadi, forming an undulating plain bordered by rugged hill ranges, of which the chief is the Bará Pahár, which at Debrí-

garh attains an elevation of 2267 feet above the plain. The Mahánadi flows through the district in an easterly and south-easterly direction for ninety miles, and is joined within the district by the Ib, Kelú, and Jhira. The only town of importance is Sambalpur, the capital. Sambalpur, which was formed into a separate district in 1861, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

SAMBALPUR.—Town and capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the north bank of the Mahánadi. Lat. $21^{\circ} 27' 10''$, long. $84^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 13,939. Area of tahsíl, 1758 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 297,361.

SAMBARVANIM.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 574.

SAMBHAL.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the Alígarh road, twenty-two miles south-west of Moradábád town, and four miles west of the Sot river. Lat. $28^{\circ} 35' 5''$, long. $78^{\circ} 36' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 21,373. Area of tahsíl, 463 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 248,107. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 108,383.

SAMBHALHIRA.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muzaffarnagar to Moradábád, eighteen miles south-east by east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

SAMBHAM.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated forty-nine miles north-north-east of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$.

SAMBHAR.—Lake in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the border of the Jáipur and Jodhpur States, east of the Aravalli range of hills, between lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$ — $27^{\circ} 2'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 57'$ — $75^{\circ} 16'$. In the rains the lake becomes twenty miles in length, with a breadth varying from three to ten miles, and one to four feet in depth. In the dry season the wet saline portion is only about one mile by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The bottom consists of a tenacious black mud, in which the salt is formed in small crystals; the water also holds the salt in solution. The average yearly out-turn of salt is from 3000 to 4000 tons, and the cost of extraction is about three farthings for 82lbs. The town of Sambhar is situated on the south side of the lake. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1881), 10,794.

SAMBHARPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Cawnpore, eighteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

SAMBHUGANJ.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated three miles east of Nasirábád. Pop. (1872), 2257. Centre of trade.

SAMBRANI.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay; situated thirty-seven miles north of Sunda. Lat. $15^{\circ} 14'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49'$.

SAMBU GYAING.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, and 123 miles south-west of Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 38'$, long. $94^{\circ} 36'$.

SAMBURA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated three miles north of the right bank of the Lúni, on the route from Balmír to Jodhpur, and fifty-eight east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $72^{\circ} 19'$.

SAMESWARI (SOMESWARI, SAMSANG).—River in the Gáro Hills, Assam; rising near the station of Turá. It flows first in an easterly direction along the north of the Turá range, and then turns south into the plains in the Maimansinh district, and finally empties

itself into the Kanks river. It is navigable for a considerable part of its course.

SAMI.—Town in Rádhanpur State, Bombay; situated on the river Saraswatí. Lat. $23^{\circ} 41' 15''$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1872), 5486.

SAMIR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated twenty miles north by west of Indore, and fourteen miles south of Ujjain. Lat. $22^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 48'$.

SAMIWALA.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, and twenty-two miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

SAMKUR.—Town in Cáchár district, Assam; situated seventy-four miles east of Jáintiapur, and eighty-nine miles south-south-east of Nowgong. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $93^{\circ} 14'$.

SAMNAGAR.—See SYAMNAGAR.

SAMOT.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 143 miles south-west of former, 364 north-east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$.

SAMPAJE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 161.

SAMPAJI GHAT.—One of the passes connecting South Kánara district, Madras, with Coorg.

SAMPGAON.—Subdivision of Belgaum district, Bombay. Area, 425 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 119,843.

SAMPIGEDALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 146.

SAMPLA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Rohtak district, Punjab; situated on the Rohtak and Delhi road, half-way between Rohtak town and Bahádurgarh. Lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$, long. $76^{\circ} 49'$. Area of tahsil, 417 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 142,177.

SAMRA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Jáipur, thirty-two miles west by south of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36' 25''$.

SAMRAH BABDAHA.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 5571.

SAMRALA.—Tahsil in Ludhiána district, Punjab. Area, 288 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 152,509.

SAMTHAR (SAMPTHAR, SUMPTER).—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated between lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$ — $25^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 51'$ — $79^{\circ} 11'$. Sámthar is bounded on the north and west by Gwalior; on the south by the Jhánsi district; and on the east by Jaláun district. The area is 175 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 38,633. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, maintains a force of 300 cavalry and 2000 infantry, with 35 guns and 150 gunners.

SAMTHAR.—Capital of Sámthar State, Bundelkhand. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

SAMULBARI.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated twenty miles north-east of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $87^{\circ} 47'$.

SAMULKOTA (CHAMARLAKOTA).—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated seven miles north of Coconada. Elevation above the sea, 70 feet. Lat. $17^{\circ} 3' 10''$, long. $82^{\circ} 12' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 5535.

SAMURIA.—Village in Pilibhít district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and forty-one miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.

SANA.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated near the right bank of the river Sai, 65 miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $81^{\circ} 24'$.

SANA.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal; situated forty miles south by west of Monghyr. Lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$, long. $86^{\circ} 20'$.

SANALA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £30 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and 30s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SANAND.—Town in (subdivision of same name) in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situated sixteen miles west of Ahmedábád city, in lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$, long. $72^{\circ} 25' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6984. Sánand is a station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, eighteen miles from Ahmedábád. Area of subdivision, 366 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 76,964.

SANAULI.—Village in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, twenty-five miles south of Gházípur by water, fourteen by land. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $83^{\circ} 28'$.

SANAURA.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Etáwah, forty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

SANAUT.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated thirty-nine miles south-west of Behar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $85^{\circ} 10'$.

SANAVARAPETA.—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 3200.

SANAWAN.—Tahsil of Muzaffargarh district, Punjab. Area, 1327 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,851.

SANAWAR.—Plot of land in Simla district, Punjab; on which the Lawrence Military Asylum is built. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54' 35''$, long. $77^{\circ} 2' 10''$.

SANAWAR.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 9128.

SAN BRAS.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2810.

SANCHI.—Village in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; situated on the left bank of the Betwa river, about five miles and a half south-west of Bhílsa, and twenty miles north-east of the city of Bhopál. It is celebrated as the site of remarkable Buddhist remains, being in the centre of the group described by General Cunningham as the Bhílsa topes.

SANCHORI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasírábád to Dísá, and 132 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 25'$.

SANCOALE.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 486.

SANCORDEM.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2192.

SANDA.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; situated nineteen miles south-south-west of Patná. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $85^{\circ} 8'$.

SANDAIRA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasírábád to Dísá, 144 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $73^{\circ} 17'$.

SANDAN SERAI.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, thirty-two miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

SANDI.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the left bank of the Garra river, on the old route from Sháhja-

hánpur *via* Sháhábád to Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 17' 15''$, long. $79^{\circ} 59' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 9810. Area of pargana, 168 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,830.

SANDILA.—Town, and station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (in tahsíl of same name), in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated thirty-two miles north-west of Lucknow, and thirty-four south-east of Hardoi. Lat. $27^{\circ} 4' 15''$, long. $80^{\circ} 33' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 14,865. Area of tahsíl, 557 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 250,406. Also pargana. Area, 329 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 151,440. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 114,363.

SANDIP.—Island in the Bay of Bengal; situated at the mouth of the Meghna river, off the coast of Chittagong and Noákháli, and part of the latter district. The island, though fertile, lies very low, and is much exposed to disasters from cyclones, and consequent inundations. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24'$ — $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $91^{\circ} 22'$ — $91^{\circ} 35'$.

SANDIP.—Tháná in Noákháli district, Bengal. Area, 258 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,467.

SANDLI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the left bank of the Luni river, seventy-six miles west-south-west of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, long. $72^{\circ} 5'$.

SANDLIPUR.—Village in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Betúl to Mhow, ninety-six miles north-west of former, eighty-nine south-east of latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. about 1500.

SANDLIPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Moradábád to Hardwár, ten miles north-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, 690 feet. Lat. $28^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

SANDOWAY (THAN-DWAI).—District in the Arakan division, British Burma. Bounded on the north by the Ma-í river, separating it from Kyouk-hpyú district; on the east by the Arakan Mountains; on the south by the Khwa river, separating it from the Bassein district; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. Area, 3667 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,010. The district is mountainous, the Arakan range, rising in the north in peaks having elevations of about 5000 feet above the sea, sinks to about 3200 feet where the Toung-gúp road crosses the range and falls to about 890 feet near the sources of the Khwa. It throws out numerous spurs reaching down to the coast. The chief rivers are the Ma-í, the Tan-lwai, the Toung-gúp, the Sandoway, and the Khwa. The chief towns are Sandoway (the capital), and Toung-gúp, situated near the river and pass of the same name. The district is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

SANDOWAY.—Capital of Sandoway district, British Burma; situated on the Sandoway river, about fifteen miles from its mouth, but only four and a half from the sea in a direct line. Lat. $18^{\circ} 27' 35''$, long. $94^{\circ} 24' 36''$.

SANDOWAY.—River in Sandoway district, British Burma; rising in the Arakan Hills. It flows in a west-north-westerly direction past the town of Sandoway, from which point to the sea, a distance of fifteen miles, it is navigable by large boats. Its mouth is situated in lat. $18^{\circ} 31'$.

SANDOWAY MYOMA.—Township in Sandoway district, British Burma.

SADOWAY MYOMA.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2809.

SANDRU.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab, across the Himálayan range in Kunáwar. Elevation above sea-level, about 16,000 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

SANDUA.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab; situated close to the southern frontier, towards Shekháwati. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$.

SANDUR (SUNDOOR).—State in Bellary district, Madras; situated between lat. $14^{\circ} 58'$ — $15^{\circ} 12'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 28'$ — $76^{\circ} 43'$. The area of the State is about 140 sq. miles and its pop. (1881), 10,530. It consists of a valley almost completely shut in by wooded hills, of which Rámandrug, used as a convalescent depôt for Madras troops, is the chief. The hills round Sandúr have a general elevation of about 3000 feet above the sea.

SANDUR (SUNDOOR).—Hills in Bellary district, Madras; running from south-east to north-west for about fifteen miles, and forming a western boundary of the State of Sandúr. Rámandrug, 3150 feet above the sea, is the principal hill, and on it is situated the sanatorium of Ramanamalai.

SANDWA.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated fifty-eight miles east by south of Bikaner, and ninety-three miles north-north-west of Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $74^{\circ} 17'$.

SANDY ISLAND.—Small island off the coast of Arakan, eighty miles north of Cape Negrais. Lat. $17^{\circ} 11'$, long. $94^{\circ} 31'$.

SANEHÁ.—Pargana in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 56,042.

SANEHIGHAT.—See RAM SANEHI.

SANGAIYANAPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 64.

SANGALA.—Ruins in Jhang district, Punjab; identified by General Cunningham with the Sangala of Alexander's historians.

SANGAM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Mánjira river, 109 miles north-north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

SANGAM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated nineteen miles north-west by west of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

SANGAMESHWAR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated twenty-one miles north-east by east of Ratnágiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 9'$, long. $73^{\circ} 36'$. Area of subdivision, 557 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 104,640.

SANGAMNER.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated forty-nine miles north-west of Ahmednagar city. Lat. $19^{\circ} 34' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 16' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 8796. Area of subdivision, 708 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,357.

SANGAMULASA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated seventy-seven miles north of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 48'$, long. $83^{\circ} 27'$.

SANGANIR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nímach to Nasirábád, seventy-four miles north of former, sixty-nine south of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

SANGANIR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated nine miles south by west of Jáipur, and seventy-eight miles east-north-east of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 53'$.

SANGARH.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; ninety miles west-north-west of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 44'$, long. $70^{\circ} 6'$. Area of tahsíl, 628 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 51,779.

SANGARHI.—Town (in chiefship of same name) in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-four miles south-east of Bhandára town, and three miles south of the Seoní Lake. Lat. $20^{\circ} 58'$, long. 80° . Pop. (1881), 3172.

SANGAWARA.—Town in Banswára State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Mhow to Dísa, 136 miles north-west of former, 165 south-east of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 37'$, long. $74^{\circ} 5'$.

SANGHAKHERA.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2957.

SANGHI.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 1'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$. Pop. (1881), 5194.

SANGI.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situated ninety miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $81^{\circ} 58'$.

SANGIPUR.—Tháná in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 111,426.

SANGLA.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Buspa, in Kunáwar. Elevation above the sea, 8600 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

SANGLI.—State in the Southern Marhattá Country, Bombay, consisting of six separate detached portions; the centre of the principal tract is in lat. $17^{\circ} 28'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$. The area of the state is altogether 896 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 196,832. The chief, who ranks as a "first-class" Sardár in the Southern Marhattá Country, maintains a military force of 822 men.

SANGLI.—Capital of Sánгли State, Bombay; situated on the river Krishna, north of the confluence of the Wárna, and north-east of Kolhápúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 51' 35''$, long. $74^{\circ} 36' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 13,272.

SANGNAM.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the river Darbang. Elevation, 9350 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

SANGOD.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasírábád to Ságar, 153 miles south-east of former, 197 north-west of latter. Distant from the city of Kotah, south-east, thirty-three miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 5006.

SANGOLA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated nineteen miles south-west of Pandharpur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 14' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 4726. Area of subdivision, 649 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,849.

SANGOLI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated twenty-four miles east-south-east of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 44'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$.

SANGRAMGARH.—Tháná in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 101,492.

SANGRAPUR.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal; situated on the river Gandak. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28' 38''$, long. $84^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1872), 6181.

SANGRI.—Hill State in the Punjab; situated south of the river Sutlej. Its area is about sixteen sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 2593.

SANGRUL.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; situated ten miles west-south-west of Kolhápúr, and sixty-three miles north-north-west of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

SANGRUR.—Town in Jind State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 9139.

SANGRUR.—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, and fifty-one miles south of the latter town. Lat. $30^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

SANGU.—Subdivision of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal.

SANGU.—River of Chittagong, Bengal; rising in the range of hills which divide Arakan from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, near the hill of Kudáng. It flows in a course generally northerly for about 125 miles, till it reaches Bandárban, whence it takes a westerly direction through Chittagong district, and finally empties itself into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $22^{\circ} 6'$, long. $91^{\circ} 53'$, about ten miles south of the Karnaphulí. It is navigable by large cargo boats for a distance of thirty miles throughout the year. The principal tributary is the Dolu.

SANGUELIM.—District in Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 42,790.

SANGUEM.—Town (in district of same name) in the Portuguese territory of Goa; situated twenty-four miles south-east of Goa. Lat. $15^{\circ} 13'$, long. $74^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. of district (1881), 20,180.

SANGWA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasirábád to Dísa, and 128 miles south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 27'$.

SANI.—River of Garhwál district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 12'$, and flowing southerly for thirty miles, and north-west for thirty-two, falls into the Bhágirathí river, in lat. $30^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

SANI.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the left bank of the Monas river, 103 miles north by west of Gauhati. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $91^{\circ} 37'$.

SANICHARA.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated four miles from the left bank of the Gogra. Distant south-west of Gorakhpur twenty-five miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. 83° .

SANIRAMPUR.—Town in Tipperah district, Bengal; situated forty-six miles north by west of Tipperah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$, long. $91^{\circ} 2'$.

SANIVARSANTE.—Village in Coorg State.

SANIYA MUNDI.—Village in Pilibhít district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, and sixty-four miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$.

SANJA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated eight miles west of the right bank of the Luni river, and ninety-two miles south-west by west of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $71^{\circ} 51'$.

SAN JACINTHO.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 484.

SANJAIT.—Town in Jaora State, Central India Agency; situated on the small river Rithum. Distant north of Indore 115 miles, north-west of Ujjain eighty-five, south-east of Nímach twenty-seven. Lat. $24^{\circ} 18'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

SANJAN.—Village in Thána district, Bombay. Supposed to have been the place where the Pársis first landed in India.

SANJELI.—State of Rewa Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 3751.

SANJULI.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated twelve miles south-east of Purniah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $87^{\circ} 41'$.

SANK.—River of Gwalior State, Central India Agency; rising about lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$. It runs in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Asun river on the right side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 16'$, after a course of about forty-five miles, the whole of which is through the Gwalior territory.

SANKAR.—River of Chittagong district, Bengal; it rises in lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $92^{\circ} 40'$, and, flowing seventy miles through the district of Chittagong, falls into the sea in lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $91^{\circ} 58'$.

SANKARIDRUG (SANKA GIRI DURGAM).—Village in Salem district, Madras; situated at the foot of a square mass of gneiss rising 1000 feet above the plain, terraced with fortifications. Lat. $11^{\circ} 28' 52''$, long. $77^{\circ} 55' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 1711.

SANKARKATI.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. An annual fair is held here.

SANKARNAINARKOIL.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated on the road from Madura to Travancore. Lat. $9^{\circ} 10' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 34' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 8212.

SANKAR NARAIN.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated fifty-one miles north of Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 56'$.

SANKARPUR.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated sixteen miles north-north-east of Chimár. Lat. $20^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

SANKESWAR.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated twenty-seven miles north by west of Belgaum town. Lat. $16^{\circ} 15'$, long. $74^{\circ} 31' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 8905.

SANKH.—River of Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; rises in the west of Lohárdaga district, and after a course of 120 miles, first south-westerly and then south-easterly, joins the South Koel in Gangpur State. The united stream, under the name of the Bráhmañí, enters the sea to the north of Orissa.

SANKHA.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Kálpi, and eighteen miles east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

SANKHATRA.—Town in Siálkot district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 13'$, long. $74^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 2381.

SANKHEDA.—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 4661. Area, 177 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 51,645.

SANKHUND.—Spring in Bhágálpur district, Bengal.

SANKISA.—Village and ruins in Etah district, N.W.P.

SANKOS.—River of North-Eastern Bengal, flowing through the low tract of country between the Himálayas and the Brahmaputra, where no river preserves its identity amid the frequent fluvial changes that take place year by year. It can only be affirmed that the name is given, in different parts of its course, to a river that flows southward from the Bhután Hills, and ultimately joins the Brahmaputra, in lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, and long. $89^{\circ} 52'$. The main channel of this river forms a boundary separating Bengal from Assam. Its chief tributaries are the Káljání and Ráidhak on the right bank, and the Gadádhar on the left. The name of the Gadádhar is commonly applied to the united stream.

SAN LOURENCO.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2116.

SAN MATHIAS.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 783.

SANN.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated close to the western bank of the Indus, at the mouth of a torrent that issues from the Laki Hills; on the main road from Kotri to Sehwan, eleven miles north of Mánjhand, and eleven south of Amri. Lat. 26° , long. $68^{\circ} 8'$. Pop. (1872), 1798.

SANOSRA.—Sixth-class State of Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £18 to the British Government, and £5 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SAN PEDRO.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 744.

SANPUR.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated seventeen miles north of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 13'$, long. $85^{\circ} 29'$.

SANSAR DHARA.—Grotto and place of pilgrimage in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated twelve miles south-east of Mussooree. Lat. $30^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

SAN SIMAO E MOULA.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 158.

SANTA.—Town in Karnál district, Punjab; situated on the Umla torrent, and on the route from Karnál to Patiála, 39 miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$.

SANTA ANNA.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 247.

SANTA BARBARA.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 526.

SANTA CRUZ.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3818.

SANTA IGNEZ.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 116.

SANTALGARH.—Village in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Delhi to Jáipur, twenty-six miles north-east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 5'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23'$.

SANTALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 291.

SANTAL PARGANAS (THE).—District in Bhágalpur division, Bengal; situated between lat. $23^{\circ} 48'$ — $25^{\circ} 19'$, and long. $86^{\circ} 30'$ — $87^{\circ} 58'$. Bounded on the north by the districts of Bhágalpur and Purniah; on the east by Maldah, Murshidábád, and Bírghúm; on the south by Bardwán and Mánbhúm; and on the west by Hazáribágh and Bhágalpur. The area of the district is 5456 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 1,568,093. The Rájmahál hills form the chief physical feature, though of no great elevation, being nowhere above 2000 feet above sea-level, they cover an extensive area of 1366 sq. miles. The other minor ranges, the Mahuásarkhí, Rámgarh, Belpata, are generally densely overgrown with jungle, and most difficult of access. The Ganges forms the northern and part of the eastern boundary of the district, and all the rivers in this part, as the Gumání, the Moral, the Bánsloi and others, flow into it or pass through the district to join the Bhágirathí. The main and loop lines of the East Indian Railway inclose the district. The chief towns are Naya Dumka, the capital, Deogarh, Rájmahál and Sáhíbganj, which is a great mart for rail and river traffic on the Ganges.

SANTALPUR-with-CHADCHAT.—State in the Pálanpur Agency, Bombay; bounded on the north by the Márwára and Singám estates, on the east by the States of Wáráhi and Rádhanpur, and on the south and west by the Rann of Cutch. The two divisions of Santalpur and Chadchat form a state ruled by a number of chieftains, and the area of the whole is estimated to be 440 sq. miles, and the pop. in 1872 was put at 18,193.

SANTAPILLY.—See CHANTAPILLI.

SANTAPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 75.

SANTAUR GARH.—Town in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Dehra to Kunáwar, eight miles north of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

SANTAVERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 40.

SANTHAL.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 2488. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £17 14s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

SAN THOME.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2509.

SANTIPUR.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated on the river Húglí. Pop. (1881), 29,687. Sántipur is a place of considerable trade and traffic. There is a large fair held, lasting for three days, in October or November each year, attended by upwards of 26,000 persons. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14' 24''$, long. $88^{\circ} 29' 6''$. Also tháná. Area, 74 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 53,864.

SANTO ANDRE.—Parish in Diu district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 5180.

SANTO ESTEVAM.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India, Pop. (1881), 3463.

SANTU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of a branch of the Sukri river, eighty-four miles south-south-west of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $72^{\circ} 38'$.

SANVORDEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 336.

SANVORXEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 349.

SANWARA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Jabalpur to Betúl, eighteen miles south-west by west of the former. Lat. 23° , long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

SAOLI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated seven miles east of Múl. Lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 3680.

SAOLI.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 6275.

SAOLIGARH.—Government forest, in the north of Betúl district, Central Provinces. Area, 130 sq. miles. The town of Sáoligarh is situated thirty-four miles north-west by west of Betúl, in lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

SAONER (SONAIR).—Town on the Kolár, in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-four miles north-west of Nágpur city, near the main road to Chhindwára, with which place a good branch road connects the town. Lat. $21^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 5023.

SAONKAIRA.—Town in Baroda State; situated twenty-one miles east-south-east from Baroda, and eighty-four miles north-east by north of Surat. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 31'$.

SAORGAON.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3241.

SAPI.—Town in Bhután State; situated 116 miles north of Goálpára, and 141 miles east-north-east of Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $90^{\circ} 26'$.

SAPI.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; thirty-eight miles north-east of Almora. Lat. $30^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

SAPTAGRAM.—See SÁRGAON.

SAR.—Lake in Purí district, Bengal. A back-water of the Bhargavi river, situated to the north-east of Purí town; its length from east to west is four miles, and its breadth from north to south two miles. The centre of the lake is in lat. $19^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 55'$.

SARA (NORTH).—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh. Area, 90 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 16,685.

SARA (SOUTH).—Pargana in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 17,842.

SARAGAJ (LANGLA).—Hill range in the south of Sylhet district, Assam. Estimated area, 81 sq. miles; height above sea-level, 700 feet.

SARAGUR (SARGUR).—Village in Mysore district, Mysore; situated on the right bank of the Kabbani, thirty-six miles south-west of Mysore city. Lat. $12^{\circ} 0' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1871), 1626.

SARAHAN.—Town in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated three miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, in a wooded amphitheatre, beyond which rise the snow-clad summits of the Kullu Mountains. It is the summer residence of the Bashahr Rájá. Elevation above sea-level, 7264 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

SARAI.—Town in Lálitpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Tehri to Ságár, thirty miles south of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

SARAI AGHAT.—Town and ruins in Etah district, N.W.P.; situated on either side of a ravine of the Káli Nadi, forty-three miles south-east of Etah town, and three-quarters of a mile north-west of Sankisa. The ruins and an ancient mound lie to the west of the village. Pop. (1881), 2880.

SARAI AKIL.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2823. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 72,765.

SARAI GIRDHARI.—Town in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1477.

SARAI GUNGA.—Village in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kurnál to Saháranpur, twenty-three miles north-east of the former town. Lat. $29^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

SARAIKALA.—State in Singbhúm district, Bengal; situated between lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$ — $22^{\circ} 54' 30''$, and long. $85^{\circ} 53'$ — $86^{\circ} 13'$. Area, 438 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 77,062.

SARAIKALA.—Village in Sáraikalá State, Singbhúm district, Bengal. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41' 52''$, long. $85^{\circ} 58' 28''$.

SARAI KHWAJA.—Tháná in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 59,033.

SARAI KONDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty-one miles south-south-east from Haidarábád, and eighty-eight miles north-east by north from Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$.

SARAI MAMREZ.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 75,740.

SARAI MIR.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5238. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 55,501.

SARAI MIRAN.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2195. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 92,233.

SARAI MOHI-UD-DIN.—Tháná in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 79,720.

SARAI SADAR.—Tháná in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 14,819.

SARAI SALIH.—Town in Hazára district, Punjab; situated in the Hariipur plain. Pop. (1868), 2887.

SARAI SIDHU.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Múltán district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 35' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 1'$. Area of tahsíl, 1752 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,012.

SARAI TARIN.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 11,585.

SARAJGANJ.—Subdivision of Pabná district, Bengal. Area, 946 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 699,764. Also tháná. Area, 306 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 219,185.

SARAN.—District in the Patná division, Bengal; situated between lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$ — $26^{\circ} 38'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 58'$ — $85^{\circ} 14'$. The district is inclosed by the Gandak, Gogra and Ganges. It is bounded on the north by the Gorakhpur district of the North-Western Provinces; on the east by the Champarán and Muzaffarpur districts; on the south by the Sháhábád and Patná districts. The area of Sárán district is 2622 sq. miles, its pop. (1881), 2,280,382. It is a level alluvial tract, intersected by numerous channels draining into the three great rivers that surround it, and is very liable to inundation. The chief towns are Chhapra (the capital), Revelganj, Sewán, Pánápur and Mánjhi.

SARAN.—Subdivision of district of same name, Bengal. Area, 998 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 985,834.

SARAN.—Town in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej river, forty-six miles north-east by east of Simla. Lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$.

SARANDA.—Group of villages of the Kolhán, in Singbhúm district, Bengal; containing forty-three villages. Lat. $22^{\circ} 1' 15''$ — $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 2'$ — $85^{\circ} 28'$.

SARANDA.—Hill range in Singbhúm district, bordering on Gangpur State, Bengal; rising to an elevation of 3500 feet.

SARANGARH.—State attached to Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated between lat. $21^{\circ} 21'$ — $21^{\circ} 45'$, and long. $82^{\circ} 59'$ — $83^{\circ} 31'$. It is bounded on the north by the Chandrapur and Ráigarh States, on the east by Sambalpur district, on the south by the Phuljhar, and on the west by the Biláspur district. The area is 540 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 71,274. The State lies on the south bank of the Mahánadí, and the country is generally level, though in the south and east there are ranges of hills. The chief town, Sárangarh, is situated sixty-eight miles west of Sambalpur, in lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $82^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1881), 4220.

SARANGARH.—Chief town of State of same name; sixty-eight miles

from Sambalpur and eighty-four from Udáipur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $82^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1881), 4220.

SARANGKOT.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sohan river, seventy-three miles south-south-east of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 5'$, long. $72^{\circ} 13'$.

SARANGPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated on the river Tons (North-eastern), 110 miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 33'$.

SARANGPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Guna to Mhow, ninety-seven miles south-west of former, eighty-eight north-east of latter. It is situated on the right or east bank of the Kali Sinh river. Distant north-east of Ujjain, fifty-five miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

SARAO.—Village in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated in the valley of the Budiar, on the left bank of the river of that name. Elevation, 7885 feet above the sea. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

SARASWATI.—River of Húglí district, Bengal; at one time it was the main channel of the Ganges, and navigable by large ships, but it has now silted up, and has become a shallow creek, branching south-west from the Húglí near Tribení, in lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$, long. $88^{\circ} 26' 45''$.

SARASWATI.—Sacred river of Western India, rising in Mount Abu, Rájputána. It flows through the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States, and through part of Baroda State, and eventually, after a south-westerly course of over 100 miles, enters the Rann of Cutch to the east of the State of that name.

SARASWATI (SARSUTI).—Sacred river of the Punjab, rising in lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$, in Sírmúr State; it enters the plain at Zadh Budri in Umballa, flowing in a general south-westerly direction, and is more than once lost in the sands, but reappears again with little diminished volume; passes by the town of Thanesar, enters Karnál district and Patiála State, and finally joins the Ghaggar in Sírsa district, in lat. $29^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 5'$.

SARATH.—Tháná in Sántal Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 61,930.

SARATHA.—Port on river of the same name in Balasor district, Bengal. Lat. $21^{\circ} 34' 45''$, long. $87^{\circ} 8' 16''$.

SARATH DEOGARH.—See DEOGARH.

SARAUULI.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated twenty miles west-north-west of Bareilly. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

SARAUULI (NORTH).—Pargana in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 41,330.

SARAUULI (SOUTH).—Pargana in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 36,693.

SARAUN.—Town in Sírsa district, Punjab; situated sixty-two miles north-west of Sírsa. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $74^{\circ} 25'$.

SARAWA.—Town in Rangoon district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, sixty-four miles west of Pegu. Lat. $17^{\circ} 44'$, long. $95^{\circ} 19'$.

SARAYAN.—River of Oudh; rising in Kheri district, in lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$, after a course of forty-nine miles in a south-easterly direction it enters the Sitápur district, where it receives the Jamwári on its

left bank, in lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 47'$. Thence it flows for about three miles in a north-westerly course, and, resuming its previous direction, joins the Gumti in lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 55'$. Total length, about 95 miles.

SARAYAT.—Village in Basti district, N.W.P.; situated fifty miles north-west of Gorakhpur cantonment. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 53'$.

SARDA.—River of North-Western India and Oudh; rising in the ranges of the Himálayas, between Kumáun and Thibet. The elevation of its source is probably 18,000 feet above the sea. It debouches from the hills at Barmdeo, 148 miles from its source, in lat. $29^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$, at an altitude of 847 feet above sea-level. 190 miles from its source, it joins the Chauka, near Mothia Ghát. From this point the united stream takes the name of the Chauka, falling into the Gogra on its right bank, in lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

SARDHANA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated twelve miles north-west of Meerut. It is noted as the former capital of the famous Begam Samru. Lat. $29^{\circ} 9' 6''$, long. $77^{\circ} 39' 26''$. Pop. (1881), 13,313. Area of tahsíl, 251 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 159,422. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 88,427. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 87,510.

SARDHAUR.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay, situated 118 miles south-west of Ahmedábád, and 140 west of Baroda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 8'$, long. $71^{\circ} 1'$.

SARENDI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated near the right bank of the river Sai, fifty miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $81^{\circ} 5'$.

SARENI.—Pargana of Rái Bareli district, Oudh; bounded on the north by Khiron, on the east by Dálmau, on the south by the Ganges, and on the west by Daundia Khera. Area, 114 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 63,823. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 84,426.

SARGAUM.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated fifty-three miles north of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 43'$, long. $72^{\circ} 52'$.

SARGUJA.—State of Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated between lat. $22^{\circ} 37' 30''$ — $24^{\circ} 6' 30''$, and long. $82^{\circ} 32' 5''$ — $84^{\circ} 7'$. It is bounded on the north by the Mírzápur district of the North-Western Provinces, and the State of Rewah; on the east by Lohárdaga district; on the south by Jashpur, Udáipur, and the Biláspur district; and on the west by Koreá. Its area is 6055 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 270,311. Sargúja is inclosed by the table-lands of the Máinpat and Jamirápát ranges, the former of which rises to 3781 feet above the sea. The Koreá forest closes it in on the west. The chief rivers are the Kanhar, Rehr and Máhán, which are tributaries of the Son, and the Sankh river, which flows into the Bráhmáni. The chief towns are Bistrámpur and Pratápur.

SARGUNG.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated forty-seven miles north-north-east of Ráipur, and ninety-one miles south-east of Rámgarh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 58'$.

SARGUNG.—Town in Bhután State; situated sixty-two miles north by east of Darrang, and seventy-three miles north-west of Bishnath. Lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $92^{\circ} 17'$.

SARGUR.—See SARAGUR.

SARH.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $89^{\circ} 24'$.

SARH SALIMPUR.—Tahsil of Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Area, 208 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 101,830. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 30,020.

SARHA.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Kálinjar, 104 miles south-west of former, eight north-east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$.

SARHAD.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated seven miles south-east of the left bank of the Indus, and forty-six miles north-east from Bukkur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $69^{\circ} 29'$.

SARHALI KALAN.—Town in Amritsar district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5197.

SARHANDI.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Karauli, twenty-nine miles south-west by west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

SARHAT.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated on the route from Pachete to Monghyr, forty-five miles north of former, eighty south of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 16'$, long. $86^{\circ} 52'$.

SARHIND.—Town in Patiála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5401.

SARHUCHIA.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated fourteen miles north-north-east of Muzaffarpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $85^{\circ} 33'$.

SARHUL.—Town in Jháláwár State, Rájputána; situated twenty-seven miles east by south of Jhalra Patan, and 143 miles west-north-west of Ságar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

SARILA.—State of Bundelkhand, in the Central India Agency, and in the Hamírpur district, N.W.P., and completely surrounded by British territory. The area of the State is 35 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 5014. The military force of the State consists of 4 guns, 40 cavalry, and 200 infantry and police. The town of Sarila is situated twenty-five miles south of Kálpi, and forty-five north-west of Bándá, in lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

SARIR.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5199.

SARISHPUR (SIDDHESWAR).—Hill range in the south of Assam; between the Cáchár and Sylhet districts.

SARIYA.—Town, with fort, in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated on a stream called the River of Sariyá. Distance south-west of Ahmedábád, 190 miles; west of Baroda, 220. Lat. $22^{\circ} 18'$, long. $69^{\circ} 47'$.

SARIYA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; eight miles west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 45'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$.

SARJAPUR.—Village in Bangalore district, Mysore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49' 5''$. Pop. (1871), 3051.

SARJU (EASTERN).—River of Nepál and Oudh; a tributary to the Gogra. It rises in the kingdom of Nepál (where it is known by the name of the Relang), in lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57'$, and flowing in a direction north-westerly for forty miles, it enters the plains of Oudh, in lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 24'$. Its course is then generally from north to south for about 120 miles, when it falls into the great river Gogra, on its left side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 46'$.

SARJU (WESTERN).—River of the N.W.P.; a considerable tributary of the river Gogra, rising in the British district of Kumáun, in a

gorge on the southern face of the main range of the Himálaya. At Supi, eight miles from its source, the bed of the river is 5659 feet above the sea. It holds a south-westerly direction, receiving many streams; and one of considerable volume (the Phungur) falls into it on the left side, thirty-one miles from the source, in lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$. Flowing five miles further in the same direction, it, at Bágeswar, receives, on the right side, the Gaomati, a considerable stream running from the north-west. From that point it takes a south-easterly direction, receiving several small streams, and thirty-five miles below the confluence of the Gaomati it receives, on the right side, the Punar, a considerable river flowing from the south-west. Flowing from the confluence with the Punar still in a south-easterly direction, it at Rámesur, three or four miles farther down, receives, on the left side, its greatest feeder, the Rámanga (Eastern), flowing from the north. This confluence is 1500 feet above the sea. Below the confluence it is indifferently called the Sarjú or the Rámanga. Continuing to flow in a south-easterly direction for twelve miles farther, it, at Pachisar, in lat. $29^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 18'$, falls into the Kali (Eastern), or principal head-water of the great river Gogra. The total length of course is between eighty and ninety miles.

SARMALI.—Town and stockade in Nepál State; situated eighty miles west of Jamla, and forty-six miles east-south-east of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 23'$.

SARMASTIPUR.—See SOMASTIPUR.

SARMOT.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated fifty-four miles south of Srinagar, and eighty-one miles east-north-east of Jhelum. Lat. $33^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

SARNAL.—Village in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Budiari, a feeder of the Jumna. Elevation above the sea, 7255 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

SARNATH.—Buddhist ruins in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated three miles and a half north of Benares city.

SAROMANNAGAR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated six miles south of Sháhábád, and fifteen miles north-west of Hardoi town. Pop. (1869), 1452. Area of pargana, 35 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 13,096.

SARRAU.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated forty-one miles north-east by north of Rájkot, and ninety-four south-west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$, long. $71^{\circ} 10'$.

SARSA.—River of Simla district, Punjab; rising in the valley south of Subáthu, in lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$. It holds a north-westerly course through the Pinjor Dún, and, receiving several small feeders from the mountains of Hindur, falls into the Sutlej near Kanoli, in lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$, after a course of about thirty miles.

SARSA.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; situated twenty-eight miles east by south of Kaira town. Lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $73^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. (1872), 5218.

SARSAGANJ.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the Etáwah road, six miles north of Bhadan station, East Indian Railway, and twenty-seven miles south-west of Máinpuri town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43' 50''$.

SARSAP.—Hill fort in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Nímach, 145 miles south-west of former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

SARSAWA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the road from Saháranpur to Umballa, ten miles west of the former. Sarsáwa is identified by General Cunningham with Sharwa or Sharasháraha, the city of Rájá Chand, sacked by Mahmúd of Ghazní in 1019 A.D. Pop. of pargana (1881), 40,293.

SARSAWA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; eighty-eight miles west of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $82^{\circ} 40'$.

SARSHA.—Tháná in Nadiyá district, Bengal. Area, 130 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,046.

SARSIRI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated twenty-two miles east of north of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$.

SARSUTI.—See SARASWATÍ.

SARU.—Hill in Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated in Lohárdaga district, west of Ránchí town. Elevation, 3615 feet. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 30' 45''$.

SARUMOGAY.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated twenty-three miles north by east of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$.

SARUR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated thirty miles south-west by west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 25'$.

SARURPUR.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5374.

SARUVIAL.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated thirty-eight miles east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

SARVEPALLI.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated twelve miles south by west of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 17' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 0' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 5101.

SARVONA.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 325.

SARWA.—Village in Panna State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Bándá to Ságar, by the Hirápur Pass, 110 miles south-west of the former, sixty-two north-east of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

SARWA.—Pargana in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,008.

SARWAN.—Town in Ratlam State, Central India Agency; situated twenty miles north-west of Ratlam, and seventy miles south by west of Nímach. Lat. $23^{\circ} 29'$, long. $74^{\circ} 49'$.

SARWAN.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal; situated sixty miles south of Monghyr. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $86^{\circ} 20'$.

SARWAN.—Village in Unao district, Oudh; situated six miles north-west of Purwá and twenty-six miles east of Unao town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1869), 2183. Contains a celebrated Sivaite temple.

SARWANI SÁRAI.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Benares to Jaunpur, nine miles north-west of the former, twenty-nine south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $82^{\circ} 57'$.

SARWAR.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated ten miles south-west of Bijápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 43'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$.

SARWAR.—Town in Krishnagarh State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Gúna to Nasírábád, 204 miles north-west of the former, and

twenty-five south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $75^{\circ} 8'$. Pop. (1881), 5361.

SARYA.—Indigo factory in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated eighteen miles south-west of Muzaffarpur town, on the banks of the Bayá river. Near to this spot is a monolith, 24 feet in height, known as Bhím Sinh's láthí or club; the subject is a lion carved in stone.

SASA.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5174.

SASNI (SASANI).—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the road from Aligarh to Agra, fourteen miles south of the former, and seven miles north of Háthras. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42' 12''$, long. $78^{\circ} 8' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 4851. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 44,627.

SASPANI.—Town in Seoní district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Jabalpur to Nágpur, thirty-nine miles south-south-west of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 39'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

SASRAN.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated forty-two miles south-west by west of Gwalior, and seventy miles west-north-west from Jhánsi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

SASSARA.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated sixty-seven miles south-east of Baháwalpur, and seventy miles north-west of Bikaner. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $72^{\circ} 37'$.

SASSERAM.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Sháhábád district, Bengal; situated on the Grand Trunk Road, sixty miles south of Arrah, and seventy-two miles south-east of Benares. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56' 59''$, long. $84^{\circ} 3' 7''$. Pop. (1872), 21,023. The town, which derives its name (one thousand toys) from a certain infidel who had a thousand arms, each of which held a separate plaything, contains the tomb of Shír Sháh, the Afghán Emperor of Delhi. Area of subdivision, 1493 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 519,207. Also tháná. Area, 691 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 155,760.

SASSUR.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated sixteen miles south-east of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 3'$.

SASU.—River of Lakhimpur district, Assam, rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $95^{\circ} 16'$, and flowing westerly for forty-five miles, it falls into the Burí Dihing near its junction with the Brahmaputra, in lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$, long. $94^{\circ} 43'$.

SASUKHA.—Town in Bhután State; 110 miles north of Goálpára, and 141 miles north-west of Darang. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $90^{\circ} 40'$.

SASUNI.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Aligarh, and fourteen miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

SASURAHALLI.—Town in Mysore State; situated on the right bank of the Tunga river, and 138 miles north-west by north of Seringapatam. Lat. $14^{\circ} 9'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

SASWAD (SASAR).—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated on the left bank of the river Kárha, sixteen miles south-east of Poona city. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 20''$, long. $74^{\circ} 4' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 5684.

SATA.—Branch of the Indus in Sind, forming the chief eastern channel, that to the west being known as the Baghár. The Sata sends off, on the left or eastern side, two branches, the Mal and the Matni, both of which are now only shallow streams. In the lower part of its course the Sata, still the main stream of the Indus, is known by the

names Manija and Wanyani, and falls into the Indian Ocean by the Hajamro, not far from its former mouth, the Kukaiwara, which is now choked by sand. The Kukaiwara mouth is in lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$, long. $67^{\circ} 32'$.

SATAHUNG.—Town in Nepál State; situated 102 miles west-north-west of Khatmandu, and 102 miles north by east of Gorakhpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. $83^{\circ} 44'$.

SATAI.—Town in Panna State, Central India Agency; situated thirty-nine miles west of Panna, and eighty-four miles north-east of Ságár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

SATAK.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated 160 miles east-south-east from Srínagar, and 100 miles north-east from Kángra. Lat. $33^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

SATALURI.—Town in Bákarganj district, Bengal; situated 126 miles east of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $90^{\circ} 11'$.

SATANA.—Subdivision of Násik district, Bombay. Area, 619 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,875.

SATANONES.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £10 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and 12s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SATANWARI.—Fort in Bhopál State, Central India; situated thirty miles north-west of Bhopál town, close to the Gwalior frontier. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

SATARA.—District in the Centrál division, Bombay Presidency; situated between lat. $16^{\circ} 51'$ — $18^{\circ} 10' 30''$, and long. $73^{\circ} 37'$ — $74^{\circ} 58'$. It is bounded on the north by the states of Bhor and Phaltan, and the Níra river separating it from Poona district; on the east by Sholápur district; on the south by the river Várna, separating it from Kólhápur and Sánгли States; and on the west by the Sahyádrí hills, separating it from the districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri. The area of the district is 4987 sq. miles; its pop. (1881), 1,062,350. The feudatory States have an area of 3063 sq. miles, and a pop. (1881) of 318,687. The main range of the Sahyádrí hills or Western Gháts extends along its west frontier for about ninety miles, separating it from the Konkan, and on this side the mountains rise precipitously from the plain, but on the east or Deccan side they have a very gradual declivity towards the plains of Haidarábád, though the surface is generally very rugged and diversified by many considerable ranges and isolated mountains. In the north-west corner of the district is the well-known hill-station of Mahábaleshwar, 4717 feet above the sea, from which point the Mahádeo range of hills starts, running nearly at right angles to the Sahyádrí range, and having much the same elevation. Almost all the rivers have a south-easterly direction and ultimately fall into the Krishna. The chief towns are Sátára (the capital), Wái, Karád, and Urun. The district, which is traversed by the Western Deccan Railway, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and the usual Staff.

SATARA.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Sátára district, Bombay; situated fifty-six miles south of Poona, near the confluence of the Krishna and the Yena, in the highlands of the Deccan. The fort is situated on the summit of a small, steep, rocky hill; and immediately under it, in a deep hollow, lies the town of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 41' 25''$, long. $74^{\circ} 2' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 28,601, inclusive of the military lines, pop. 427. Area of subdivision, 336 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 119,913.

SATARI.—District in Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 18,650.

SATARRA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated 166 miles east of Nágpur, and 135 miles south-south-east of Rámgarh. Lat. $20^{\circ} 59'$, long. $81^{\circ} 41'$.

SATASGARH.—See PANDUA.

SATASI.—Pargana in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 47,011.

SATGAON (SAPTAGRAM).—Ruined town in Húglí district, Bengal. Formerly a city of considerable importance. Lat. $22^{\circ} 38' 20''$, long. $88^{\circ} 25' 10''$.

SATGARH.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Pithoragarh to Askoth, six miles north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$.

SATHAMBA.—See SUTHUMBA.

SATHAN.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated on high ground overlooking the Gumti river, forty miles north-west of Sultánpur. This city is much frequented by Muslim worshippers. Pop. (1869), 2253.

SATHIKA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated fifty-three miles north by east of Jodhpur, and ninety-seven miles west-north-west of Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $73^{\circ} 18'$.

SATHWALI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Manjera river, and sixty-four miles north-west by north from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

SATIGHAT.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the Marachangdi river, and seventy miles west from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $84^{\circ} 10'$.

SATIGHIRI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated thirty-nine miles east-north-east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 7'$.

SATIKUL.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated eighty-nine miles north by east of Coimbatore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$.

SATJORA.—Town in Sáran district, Bengal; situated thirty miles north by east of Chupra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $84^{\circ} 56'$.

SATKANYA.—Tháná in Chittagong district, Bengal. Area, 246 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 147,515.

SATKHIRA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated on the Betná river. Contains many Hindu temples. Lat. $22^{\circ} 42' 35''$, long. $89^{\circ} 7' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 8738. Area of subdivision, 702 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 434,766. Also tháná. Area, 138 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 96,614.

SATKUNIA.—Town in Chittagong district, Bengal; situated twenty-seven miles south-east of Chittagong. Lat. $22^{\circ} 1'$, long. $92^{\circ} 9'$.

SATLAJ.—See SUTLEJ.

SATLASNA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £168 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £73 to the Rájá of Edar. Pop. (1881), 7894.

SATNAIR.—Town in Betúl district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Betúl to Ellichpur, twenty-two miles south-south-west of the former. Lat. $21^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

SATODAR WAORI.—State of Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £146 to the British Government, and £46 to the Nawab of Junágarh.

SATODEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 98.

SATPATI.—Port in Thána district, Bombay.

SATPURA.—Hill range of the Central Provinces and Western India; commencing at Amarkantak in the BÍlaspur district of the Central Provinces, it stretches east and west for about 600 miles, with an extreme breadth of 100 miles; the western portion of the range parts the valleys of the Narbada and the Tápti, and reaches nearly down to the coast. The hill of Amarkantak is 3328 feet above sea-level, whence the range passes through Seoni and Chhindwára districts, then north of the Berars to Asírganh, where it leaves the Central Provinces. Just east of Asírganh there is a break, through which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is carried. Sápura, a small town in the Indore State, from which the range takes its name, is in lat. $21^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 27'$.

SATPURA.—State forest lying along the southern slopes of the Sápura Hills, in Seoni, Chhindwára, and Nágpur districts, Central Provinces. Area, about 1000 sq. miles.

SATREM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 107.

SATRIKH.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bara Banki district, Oudh; situated five miles south-east of Bara Banki town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 14' 10''$. Pop. (1869), 3584. Area of pargana, 46 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 22,570.

SATRUNJAYA (SHETRUNJA).—Sacred hill near Pálitána in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 31' 10''$, long. $71^{\circ} 53' 20''$.

SATRUNJI.—River of Káthiáwár, Bombay; rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $70^{\circ} 45'$, and, flowing easterly for sixty miles, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. $21^{\circ} 16'$, long. $72^{\circ} 5'$.

SATTANKULAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5116.

SATTAVADE.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty-three miles north-west of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 27'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

SATTENAPATTI.—Town in Gantúr district, Madras; situated twenty-one miles west-north-west of Gantúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

SATULA.—Village in Simla district, Punjab; situated on a mountain rising steeply over the left bank of the Sutlej. Elevation above the sea, 6771 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

SATULANU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of the Luni river, and twenty-four miles south-south-west of Jodhpur. Lat. 26° , long. 73° .

SATUR.—Village in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 6443. A station on the South Indian Railway.

SATWARA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated sixty-five miles south by east of Indore, and sixteen miles south-east of Kargun. Lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

SATWAS.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated seventy miles south-east of Ujjain, and seventy-six miles west-south-west of Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

SATYAMANGALAM.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; with a fort situated on the Bhaváni river, commanding the fords at the foot of the Gazzalháthi Pass into Mysore; it was of considerable strategic

importance in our wars with Haidar Ali and Tipú. Lat. $11^{\circ} 30' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 17' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 3210.

SAUAR.—Village in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; situated on the north-eastern route from the town of Rámpur to Nugina, eighteen miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 6'$.

SAUDAPALLI.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated seventy-two miles south by west of Cuddapah. Lat. $13^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

SAUDAR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated 108 miles east-north-east of Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. 76° . Pop. (1881), 8642. Area of subdivision, 553 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 141,745.

SAUDRA.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated near the route from Rohri, in Sind, to the town of Jáisalmír, and eleven miles north-west of it. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $71^{\circ} 7'$.

SAUGOR.—See SÁGAR.

SAUHAR.—Pargana in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 14,079.

SAULIGARH.—Town in Betúl district, Central Provinces; situated 34 miles north-west by west of Betúl. Lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

SAUMB (SUMB).—Mountain torrent rising at the southern base of the Siwálik Mountains, in lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

SAUNAIR.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-one miles north-west of Nágpur, and ninety-one miles east by north of Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 57'$.

SAUNDA.—Town in Datia State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the river Sind, seventy-two miles west of Kálpi. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

SAUNDATTI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated forty-one miles east by south of Belgaum town, and about two miles north of the ruins of the hill fort of Parasgad. Lat. $15^{\circ} 45' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 9' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 7133. Near this town a fair is held annually in April and November, attended on each occasion by upwards of 20,000 persons.

SAUNDUR.—See SÁNDUR.

SAUNI.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Hoshangábád to Asírgarh, thirty miles south-west of former, 111 north-east of latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

SAUNKH.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4126.

SAUNUR.—Town in Datia State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the river Sind, seventy-two miles west of Kálpi. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

SAURATH.—Village in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated eight miles west of Madhubaní. Celebrated for its annual religious fair.

SAURIKH.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Farrukhábád to Jaláun, twenty-five miles south by west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1881), 2316. Pop. of pargana (1881), 315,093. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 79,552.

SAURUJPUR.—Town in Nepál State; situated 113 miles west by south of Khatmandu, and fifty-six miles north of Gorakhpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 29'$.

SAUSA.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route

from Muttra to Kumbher, in Bhartpur, fifteen miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

SAUSAR.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situated thirty-four miles south of Chhindwára town, on the main road to Nágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 4311. Area of tahsil, 1088 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 110,809.

SAVANDRUG.—Hill-fort in Bangalore district, Mysore State; situated nineteen miles west of Bangalore. It is known locally as the Magadi Hill, has an elevation of 4024 feet above the sea, and consists of an enormous mass of granite, standing on a base eight miles in circumference. The rock is divided by a chasm into two great summits, each surmounted by a fortress independent of each other, and both abundantly supplied with water. The forts were stormed by a British army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791. Lat. $12^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

SAVANTANKUTTA.—Town in Mysore State; situated 172 miles north-west of Seringapatam, and eighty-six miles north of Mangalore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 6'$, long. $74^{\circ} 51'$.

SAVANUR.—State in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated between lat. $14^{\circ} 56' 45''$ — $15^{\circ} 1' 45''$, and long. $75^{\circ} 21' 45''$ — $75^{\circ} 25'$. The area of the State is 70 sq. miles. Its pop. (1881), 14,763. The Nawáb is of Afghán descent, and his family was connected with Tipú Sultán.

SAVANUR.—Capital of Savanúr State, Bombay; situated thirty-nine miles south by east of Dhárwár. Lat. $14^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 23' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 7640.

SAVARI.—See **SABARI**.

SAVDA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay, and a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; situated 285 miles north-east of Bombay city. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1872), 7552.

SAVITRÍ (SAVATRI).—River of Bombay, rising on the western declivity of the Mahábaleshwar range, Sátára district, in lat. $18^{\circ} 28'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$. It flows west past the town of Mhar, forms the northern boundary of the Ratnágiri district for twenty-four miles, and falls into the Arabian Sea in lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 3'$. The total length of its course is about seventy miles.

SAWA.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated fifty-five miles east-north-east of Udáipur, and twenty-six miles north-west of Nímach. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $74^{\circ} 39'$.

SAWAN.—River of the Punjab; rising in lat. $31^{\circ} 41'$, long. $69^{\circ} 40'$, and, flowing easterly for fifty-five miles, loses itself in the desert, about lat. $31^{\circ} 41'$, long. $70^{\circ} 20'$.

SAWANTGARH.—Town in Búndi State, Rájputána; situated nineteen miles north-east by north of Búndi, and ninety-four miles south-east of Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

SAWANTWARI.—State in Bombay; situated about 200 miles south of Bombay city, between lat. $15^{\circ} 38' 30''$ — $16^{\circ} 14'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 37'$ — $74^{\circ} 23'$. It lies between the Sahyádrí mountains and the sea, and is bounded on the north by the Ratnágiri district; on the south by Portuguese Goa. Its area is 900 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 174,433. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, maintains a force of 436 men, known as the Sávantwári Local Force. Sávantwári, the capital, is situated seventeen miles east of Vingorla, in lat. $15^{\circ} 56'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$.

SAWAR.—Town in the Sárán district, Bengal; situated forty-one miles south by west of Bettia. Lat. $26^{\circ} 11'$, long. $84^{\circ} 25'$.

SAWÁR.—Town in Ajmere-Mhairwára district, Rájputána; situated on the route from Guna to Nasrábád, 177 miles north-west of former, fifty-two south-east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 21'$.

SAWOTTI.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, and fifty-nine miles north of Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 37'$, long. $94^{\circ} 55'$.

SAWUR.—Hill-fort and village in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Nímach, 147 miles south-west of former, 182 north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 9'$.

SAWURD.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated thirty-three miles north-north-east of Ratnágiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 34'$.

SAWURGAUM.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated forty-seven miles east by north of Násik. Lat. $20^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

SAWUTSIR.—Village in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Ratangarh to the town of Bikaner, and thirty-three miles east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 52'$.

SAYANA.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6532.

SAYLA.—Third-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 222 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 16,991. The Chief pays a tribute of £1551 jointly to the British Government and the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SAYLA.—Capital of Sáyla State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$, long. $71^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 6488.

SAYYIDABAD.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated eighteen miles east of Allahábád. Lat. $35^{\circ} 22'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$.

SAYYIDABAD.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Alígarh, and twenty-one miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$. Area of tahsíl, 180 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 108,305. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 61,165.

SAYYIDAPURAM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated twenty-five miles south-west of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

SAYYIDNAGAR.—Town in Jaláun district, N.W.P.; situated seventeen miles south-west of Urái. Pop. (1881), 3157. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 11,499.

SAYYIDPUR.—Town in Farídpur district, Bengal; situated on the Barásiá river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25' 10''$, long. $89^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1876), 6324.

SAYYIDPUR.—Village and ruins (in tahsíl of same name) in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated on the north bank of the Ganges, thirty miles west of Gházípur town. The ruins are chiefly of Hindu or Buddhist origin. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32' 5''$, long. $83^{\circ} 15' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 5075. Area of tahsíl, 247 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 169,720. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 109,805. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 92,262.

SAYYIDPUR.—Taluk in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Area, 167 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 20,488.

SAYYIDRAJA.—Tháná in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 53,533.

SAYYIDWALA.—Village in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated on the north bank of the Rávi, twenty miles north-east of Gugaira. Pop. (1881), 3,389. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $73^{\circ} 31'$.

SEALKOTE.—See SIALKOT.

SEBERI (SEVERI).—See SABARI.

SECUNDERABAD.—See SIKANDARÁBÁD.

SECUNDERABAD.—British military cantonment in Haidarábád State; situated six miles north-east of Haidarábád city. Secunderábád cantonment is the largest military station in India, and forms the headquarters of the Haidarábád Subsidiary Force, which is maintained by the British Government, under treaty, in lieu of certain auxiliary forces which had been previously raised by the Nizám to co-operate with the British Army, but had proved inefficient. The cost is defrayed out of the revenues of certain districts ceded by the Nizám for the purpose. The average strength of the Force is about one regiment British cavalry, two of British infantry, four batteries royal artillery, one regiment native cavalry, three regiments native infantry, and one company of engineers. The arsenal is in charge of an ordnance department. In addition to this force, the Bolaram cantonment, to the north of Secunderábád, is garrisoned by a brigade of the Haidarábád Contingent, which is under the immediate authority of the Nizám. About two miles south of Secunderábád are situated the lines of the Haidarábád Reformed Troops, also belonging to the Nizám. Both of these latter forces are under the command of European officers. About two miles to the north-east of the city there are two very remarkable and large granitic hills of a hemispherical shape, each completely isolated. Secunderábád town, which forms the cantonment bazar, has a population estimated at about 32,000. The elevation of the cantonment above the sea is 1830 feet. It is distant from Bombay south-east 449 miles, Bellary, north-east, 229 miles, Madras, north-west, 398 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

SEEBSAUGOR.—See SÍBSÁGAR.

SEGAON.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated fifty-eight miles south from Nágpur, and 123 miles south-east by east from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

SEGAULI.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal; situated near the south bank of the Sikhrena river, fifteen miles north-west of Motihári, on the Bettiá road. It is a military station, ordinarily held by a regiment of native cavalry. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46' 41''$, long. $84^{\circ} 47' 51''$.

SEGHUR (SIGUR) GHAT.—Pass in the Nilgiri Hills, Madras; situated near the village of Seghúr, and forming the chief communication by road between Bangalore, Madras, and places to the northward. Lat. $11^{\circ} 29'$ — $11^{\circ} 31' 40''$, long. $76^{\circ} 43' 30''$ — $76^{\circ} 43' 35''$.

SEGHUR GANJ.—Town in Rámpur State, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

SEHNA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 5736.

SEHORE.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situated 103 miles south-south-west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $71^{\circ} 55'$.

SEHORE.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India; situated on the right bank of the Saven, on the route from Ságara to Asígarh, 132 miles south-west of the former place, and 152 north-east of the latter; distant from Bhopál city twenty-two miles south-west. Noted for its printed muslins. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11' 55''$, long. $77^{\circ} 7' 14''$.

SEHPAN.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3623.

SEHRA.—Town in Kashmir State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Pír Panjal river, fifty-seven miles south-west by west from Srinagar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 38'$, long. $74^{\circ} 6'$.

SEHTWAN.—Town in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 11,024.

SEHUL.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Almora, five miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

SEHWAN.—Sub-district of Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; between lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$ — $26^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $67^{\circ} 10'$ — $68^{\circ} 29'$. Area, 3646 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 162,836.

SEHWAN.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the main road from Kotri to Shikárpur *viá* Lárkhána; eighty-four miles north-north-west of Kotri, and ninety-five miles south-south-west of Lárkhána. The river Aral, which formerly flowed close to the town, has now quite deserted it. At Sehván is the shrine of Lál Sháh-báz, whose memory stands high for sanctity not only with Muhammadans, but also with Hindus; great numbers of pilgrims flock to this spot from all parts of Sind and the neighbouring countries. To the west of the town is a mound, about 80 feet high, surrounded with an ancient wall, where the remains of towers are still visible. This work is ascribed to Alexander the Great. The population of Sehván in 1872 was 4296. Its elevation above the sea is 117 feet. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $67^{\circ} 54'$. Area of taluk, 924 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 54,292.

SEJAKPUR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £31 to the British Government, and £11 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SEKAIBIN.—Town in Myanong district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, sixty-nine miles west by north of Pegu. Lat. $17^{\circ} 48'$, long. $95^{\circ} 16'$.

SEKAIGADU.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, sixty-six miles south-west by west of Ava. Lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$, long. $95^{\circ} 8'$.

SELAM.—See SALEM.

SELERE.—See SILLER.

SELI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1042.

SELTI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 521.

SELU (SAILU).—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated on the Bor river, eleven miles north-east of Wardhá town, and close to the old high road from Nágpur to Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1881), 2918.

SEMRA.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 76,331.

SENDAMANGALAM.—See SHENDAMANGALAM.

SENDGARSA.—Peak in the Santál Parganas district, Bengal, overlooking the valley of the Rájmahál Hills. Elevation, about 2000 feet above the sea.

SENDHAT.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, forty-six miles west of Ava. Lat. $21^{\circ} 54'$, long. $95^{\circ} 20'$.

SENDURJANA.—Town in Ellichpur district, Berar; situated about sixty miles south-east of Ellichpur town. Pop. (1867), 7032.

SENHATI.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; situated four miles north of Khulná.

SENTAPILLI.—See CHANTAPILLI.

SENTHAL.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4113.

SEODIVADUR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £5 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and 16s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SEONATH (SEO).—River in Central Provinces, rising in Chánda district, in lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$. It flows northwards through Ráipur district, then, turning to the east, it forms the boundary between Ráipur and Biláspur districts for some distance, and finally falls into the Mahánadi at Devíghát.

SEONDA.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bándá to Kálinjar, twenty-five north-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18'$, long. $80^{\circ} 25'$.

SEONDARA.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Budáun, nineteen miles south by east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 63,320.

SEONI.—District in the Narbada division of the Central Provinces; situated between lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$ — $22^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 14'$ — $80^{\circ} 19'$. It is bounded on the north by Jabalpur, on the east by Mandla and Bálághát, on the south by Nágpur and Bhandára, and on the west by Narsinhpur and Chhindwára. The area of the district is 3247 sq. miles, and its population (1881), 334,733. It forms part of the high table-lands of the Sátapura range, spreading out into fine fertile plateaux, with a general elevation of from 1800 to 2200 feet above the sea. The reserved forests of this district are noticeable; they mainly consist of teak, sáj, and satinwood. The chief river is the Waingangá, which rises a few miles east of the Nágpur and Jabalpur road, and crossing the district and turning south forms part of the eastern boundary separating it from Bálághát. Its tributaries on the right bank are the Hirí and the Ságar. The chief town is Seoní, which is also the capital of the district. Seoní, which was formed into a separate district in 1861, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner.

SEONI.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Seoní district, Central Provinces; situated on the road from Nágpur to Jabalpur, nearly half-way between the two places. Lat. $22^{\circ} 5' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1881), 10,203. Area of subdivision, 1664 sq. miles. Pop. (1881) 196,017.

SEONI.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; situated on the high road from Jabalpur to Bombay, and on the G.I.P. Railway, which has a station here. Pop. (1881), 6998. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$. Area of tahsil, 491 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 53,865.

SEONIBAND.—Lake in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; formed by an embankment 630 feet long. It has an average depth of thirty feet, and is eight miles in circumference. It is situated eight miles north-west of the Nawegáon tank. Lat. 21° , long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

SEOPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Benares to Jaunpur, three miles north-west of the former, thirty-four south-east of the latter, five north-

west of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $83^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 1907. Pop. of pargana (1881), 33,728.

SEOPUR (SHEOPUR).—Town in Gwalior state, Central India; situated near the western boundary of that territory. Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$, long. $76^{\circ} 41' 15''$.

SEOPUR DIAR.—Town in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; situated two miles from the northern bank of the Ganges, and five miles south-east from Ballia. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $84^{\circ} 18'$.

SEORAJ.—Tract of country in Kángra district, Punjab; situated between lat. $31^{\circ} 20' 30''$ — $31^{\circ} 54' 30''$, and long. $77^{\circ} 14'$ — $77^{\circ} 43'$. It consists in great part of forest land, of deodar and other trees, and lying between the Sainj and the Sutlej, forms part of Kullu. Its area is 575 sq. miles.

SEORI NARAYAN.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated thirty-six miles east of Biláspur town, on the Mahánadi river. Pop. (1881), 2250. Lat. $21^{\circ} 43'$, long. $82^{\circ} 39'$. Area of tahsíl, 1415 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 276,590.

SEOTA.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated thirty-two miles east of Sítápur town, between the Chauka and Gogra rivers. Pop. (1869), 3428.

SEOTI.—River of Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. $82^{\circ} 15'$, close to the Bujhat Ghát, and at an elevation above the sea of probably upwards of 1000 feet. It holds a northerly course of about fifteen miles, and then turning to the north-west, flows by the northern base of the Kutra Pass, and receiving several small streams, falls into the Bilund on its left side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$, long. $82^{\circ} 8'$, having flowed altogether a distance of about forty miles.

SERA.—See **CHERA** and **KERÁLA**.

SERAMPUR (SRIRAMPUR).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Húglí district, Bengal; situated on the west bank of the Húglí river, opposite Barrackpur. The Serampur station on the East Indian Railway is thirteen miles north of Calcutta. The town is noted as the site of the Baptist Mission, originally conducted by Carey, Marshman and Ward; whose successors have established a church, school, college and excellent library. The "Friend of India" newspaper is published here. The manufacture of paper is a thriving business at Serampur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 45' 26''$, long. $88^{\circ} 23' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 25,559. Area of subdivision, 343 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 351,955. Also tháná. Area, 22 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 68,344.

SERAMPUR.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated sixty-one miles east by north of Hazáribágh. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $86^{\circ} 20'$.

SERAULIM.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1044.

SERIGAO.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 482.

SERINGAPATAM (SRIRANGAPATNAM).—Fortress and town in Mysore State, formerly the capital; situated on an island of the same name in the river Káveri, seventy-five miles south-east of Bangalore by road, and ten miles north-east of Mysore city. The island is about three miles in length by one in breadth; the fortifications, constructed on an irregular pentagon, and laid out by Tipú Sultán, lie at the western end, and are exceedingly massive, with deep ditches cut out of solid granite.

They were besieged three times by British forces, and eventually captured in 1799 by General Harris, when Tipú himself was killed in the defence of the breach. The fortifications have been left much in the same state as they were at the time of the capture; within the fort are the ruins of of Tipú's palace and other buildings. Including Ganjáam, a commercial suburb to the east of the fortified town, the pop. in 1871 was 10,594. The elevation above the sea is 2412 feet. Lat. $12^{\circ} 25' 33''$, long. $76^{\circ} 43' 8''$.

SERINGHAM.—See SRIRANGAM.

SESHACHALAM.—Range of hills skirting the east and north-east of Cuddapah district, Madras. Elevation, from 1200 to 1800 feet above sea-level. Between lat. $14^{\circ} 12'$ — $14^{\circ} 35'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 1' 30''$ — $78^{\circ} 56'$.

SETTUR.—See SATUR.

SEVEN PAGODAS.—See MAHÁBALIPUR.

SEVERI (SEBERI).—See SABARI.

SEWAN.—Subdivision of Sárán district, Bengal. Area, 853 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 749,482. Also tháná. Area, 340 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 315,388.

SEWAN.—Town in Karnál district, Punjab; situated fourteen miles north of Kaithal. Lat. $29^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 5717.

SEWAN.—See ALIGANJ SEWÁN.

SEWANI.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab; situated twenty-one miles south of Hissár town. Pop. (1868), 4053.

SEWNA.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated twenty-four miles north-west by west of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 42'$, long. $73^{\circ} 35'$.

SEWNI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated near the north-east frontier, towards Nágpur, on a small river tributary to the Penganga. Distance from the city of Haidarábád, north, 200 miles; from the city of Nágpur, south-west, eighty. Lat. $20^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

SHABAZPUR RIVER.—One of the mouths of the Meghna, flowing east of the island of Deccan Shabazpur into the sea, in lat. $22^{\circ} 27'$, long. $91^{\circ} 3'$.

SHABKADAR (SHANKARGARH).—Town and fort in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated about three miles from the foot of the western hills, and seventeen miles north-east of Pesháwar city. Lat. $34^{\circ} 10' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 33'$. The fort stands about a mile north-east of the village. It was built by the Síkhs, and is now strongly fortified, and held by a detachment from Pesháwar.

SHADATPUR.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the route from Larkhána to Gandava, twenty-five miles north-west of the former place. To the north-west stretches the dreary tract called the *Pat* or desert of Shikárpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $67^{\circ} 55'$.

SHADAURA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated 117 miles south-south-west of Gwalior, and ninety-two miles north-west by north of Ságar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

SHADIABAD.—Pargana in Benares district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 118,499.

SHADIABAD.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Bisu, a small river tributary to the Ganges, distant twelve miles north-west of Gházípur cantonment, thirty-two north-east from Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 22'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 82,397.

SHADIPUR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated nine miles north-west from Srínagar, and 112 miles north-east from Jhelum. Lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 53'$.

SHAFIABAD.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; on the route from the city of Delhi to Karnál, eighteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

SHAHABAD.—District in the Patná division of Bengal; situated between lat. $24^{\circ} 31'$ — $25^{\circ} 43'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 23'$ — $84^{\circ} 55'$. It is bounded on the north by the Ganges, separating it from the Gházípur district of the N.W.P., and the Sáran district of Bengal; on the east and south by the river Son, separating it from the districts of Patná, Gayá, and Lohárdaga; on the west by the Mirzápur, Benares, and Gházípur districts of the N.W.P., from which it is separated by the river Karamnása. The area of the district is 4365 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 1,964,909. About a third of the district, situated in its south-western part, is rough and elevated, and is probably about 500 feet above the flat alluvial plains of the Ganges and the Son that occupy the remainder of the district. In the extreme south of the district the Káimur Hills rise to an elevation of 1500 feet above the sea. In addition to the Ganges, Son, and Karamnása rivers already mentioned, the district is watered by the Dhubá or Káo and the Dargáuti. It is also irrigated by the system of the Son Canals, which are navigable, and hence form not only a protection against famine, but an assistance to trade also. The chief towns are Arrah, the capital (noted for its defence in 1857), Baxár, Sasseram, Dumráon, and Jagdispur. The East Indian Railway traverses the district, which is also intersected by the Ganges.

SHAHABAD.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the road from Lucknow to Sháhjahánpur, fifteen miles from the latter town. There is a station here on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38' 25''$, long. $79^{\circ} 59' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 18,510. Area of subdivision, 539 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 216,825. Also pargana. Area, 131 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 67,182. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 126,033.

SHAHABAD.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sarsuti, but the river is now nearly desiccated by irrigation channels and the silting up of dams. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 10,218.

SHAHABAD.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; formerly a favourite residence of the Mughal Emperors, but now ruinous and neglected. It is situated in the midst of a fruitful and picturesque valley, famous for producing the finest wheat in Kashmír. Elevation above sea-level, 5600 feet. Lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 16'$.

SHAHABAD.—Town in Jháláwár State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Kálpi to Kotah, 225 miles south-west of former, ninety-six east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$.

SHAHABAD.—Town in Rámpur State, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1881), 8200.

SHAHABAZAR.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay. Pop. (1872), 6268.

SHAHADA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated forty-eight miles north-west of Dhulia. Pop.

(1881), 5441. Area of subdivision, 479 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 64,368.

SHAHADARA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6552.

SHAH ALUM.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Indus river, 176 miles west by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 2'$, long. $71^{\circ} 17'$.

SHAHANA.—Thána in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 25 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 31,023.

SHAHAPUR.—Town in Sánгли State, Bombay. Lat. $15^{\circ} 50' 5''$, long. $74^{\circ} 33' 56''$. Pop. (1881), 10,732.

SHAHAPUR.—Subdivision of Thána district, Bombay. Area, 870 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,729.

SHAHAPUR.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated thirty-two miles west-north-west of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $73^{\circ} 26'$.

SHAHAR and MAKULLA.—State on the Arabian Coast; having relations with the Resident at Aden. The Jamadár receives a salute of 12 guns as a personal distinction.

SHAHARA.—Town in Nimár district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2266.

SHAHBANDAR.—Town (in subdistrict of same name) in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated in the delta of the Indus, thirty miles south-west of Mugalbhin, and thirty-three miles south of Sujáwál. Sháh-bandar stood formerly on the east bank of the Malir, one of the mouths of the Indus, but it is at present ten miles distant from the nearest point of the river. Prior to 1775 there was an English factory here, which supported fourteen vessels, but the stream deserted the place. Lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $67^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1872), 1203. Area of subdistrict, 3378 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 103,887. Also taluk. Area, 699 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 21,046.

SHAHBAZAR.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal; situated near the north-west frontier, towards the British district of Bardwán, four miles from the right or east bank of the Dámóda. Distance from Bardwán, south-east, sixteen miles; Calcutta, north-west, thirty-six. Lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$, long. $88^{\circ} 4'$.

SHAHBAZGARHI.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated twenty-six miles north-west of the right bank of the Indus, thirty-five miles north-east of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 15'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12'$.

SHAHDADPUR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the Jámwa Canal, fifteen miles north-east of Hála, and forty miles north-east of Haidarábád city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $68^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1872), 2232. Area of taluk, 765 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 55,707.

SHAH DHERI.—See DERI SHAHÁN.

SHAHDIRA.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; on the route from Delhi to Meerut, six miles east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

SHAHDRA.—Village in Lahore district, Punjab; situated on the west bank of the Rávi, nearly opposite Lahore city. It contains the mausoleum of Jahángír and his wife Núr Jahán, and the tomb of Asaf Khán, brother of the Empress. Lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1868), 4370.

SHAHDWARA.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from the city of Agra to Máinpuri, five miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

SHAHDWARA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated near the left bank of the Eastern Jumna Canal, about thirty-one miles south-west of Meerut, and six miles east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40' 5''$, long. $77^{\circ} 20' 10''$. Pop. (1872), 7257. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 18,518.

SHAHGANJ.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3' 30''$, long. $82^{\circ} 41' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 6317. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 41,755.

SHAHGANJ.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated forty-one miles south-east of Mírzápur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 41'$, long. $83^{\circ} 1'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 25,329.

SHAHGANJ (MUKIMPUR).—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated about ten miles from Faizábád town. Pop. (1869), 3744.

SHAHGARH.—Town in Ságár district, Central Provinces; situated forty miles north-east of Ságár town. Prior to 1857 this town was the capital of the State of an independent chieftain, who took a prominent part in the Mutiny. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. 79° . Pop. (1881), 2155.

SHAHGARH.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-five miles north-west of Pilibhít. Lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

SHAHGARH.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Almora, thirty miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

SHAHGARH.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated eighty-six miles south-east by east of Bukkur, and fifty-three miles west by north of Jáisalmír. Lat. 27° , long. $70^{\circ} 6'$.

SHAHI.—Village (in pargana of same name) in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated near the right bank of the river Bhagul, nineteen miles north of Bareilly. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. (1881), 3755. Pop. of pargana (1881), 43,828. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 58,431.

SHAHI.—See HÁSLI.

SHAHJAHANABAD.—Name given to the city of Delhi by Sháh-jahán, its founder.

SHAHJAHANPUR.—District in the Rohilkhand division of the N.W.P.; situated between lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$ — $28^{\circ} 28' 15''$, and long. $79^{\circ} 23'$ — $80^{\circ} 25' 45''$. It is bounded on the north by Bareilly; on the east by the districts of Hardoi and Kheri, in Oudh; on the south by the Ganges, separating it from Farrukhábád; and on the west by Budáun and Bareilly. The area of the district is 1744 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 856,946. It is a long narrow tract of very irregular shape, extending from the base of the Himálayas to the Ganges. The chief rivers crossing the district are the Gumti, the Khanaut, which falls into the Deoha below Sháhjahánpur town, the Garái, and the Rám-ganga. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses the district in a north-westerly direction. The chief towns are Sháhjahánpur (the capital), Tilhar Pawáyan, Jalalábád, and Miránpur Katra. Sháhjahánpur is the seat of a Civil and Sessions Judge, but the administration is conducted by a Collector-Magistrate and Staff.

SHAHJAHANPUR.—Capital (in tahsil of same name) of Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the river Deoha,

crowning the high ground just above its junction with the Khanaut. An old fort overhangs the confluence, and a large masonry bridge spans the smaller river. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52' 55''$, long. $79^{\circ} 56' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 74,830. There is a cantonment at Sháhjahánpur. Pop. (1881), 7512. Area of tahsil, 401 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 252,028. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 146,109. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 130,294.

SHAHJAHANPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the left bank of the river Tilir, 114 miles south-west of Gúna, seventy-two north-east of Mhow. It received its name from its founder, Sháhjahán, Emperor of Delhi, who reigned from the year 1628 to the year 1658. Lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$.

SHAHJAHANPUR.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Meerut to Moradábád, twenty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 3618.

SHAHJAHANPUR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, twelve miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

SHAHJAHANPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated thirty miles east of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 95,911.

SHAHJAHANPUR.—Town in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated sixty-two miles south-west of Delhi. Lat. 28° , long. $76^{\circ} 32'$.

SHAH JAMAB.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus, fifty-six miles south-west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 37'$, long. $70^{\circ} 49'$.

SHAH-KI-DHERI.—See DERI SHAHÁN.

SHAHKOTTA.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated forty-four miles east-north-east of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.

SHAHLIMAR.—Pleasure-ground in Lahore district, Punjab; situated in the village of Bághampur, five miles east of Lahore. The gardens and pavilions were made by order of Sháh Jahán, and were restored by Ranjít Sinh, who substituted stucco for the original marble of the central pavilion. Lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$, long. $74^{\circ} 23'$.

SHAH NUHUR CANAL, flows out of the Firuzsháh Canal in lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$, and joins it again in lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$.

SHAHPUR.—District in the Ráwal Pindi division of the Punjab; situated between lat. $31^{\circ} 32'$ — $32^{\circ} 42'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 37'$ — $73^{\circ} 21'$. It is bounded on the north by the Jhelum river and district, on the east by Gujrát and the river Chenáb, on the south by Jhang, and on the west and north-west by Derá Ismáíl Khán and Bannu. The area of the district is 4691 sq. miles; and the pop. (1881), 421,508. The greater part of the district is still a barren waste, stretching from the Chenáb across the valley of the Jhelum into the Sind Ságar Doáb as far as the Salt Range. The cultivated portions are chiefly strips of land along the borders of the Chenáb and Jhelum rivers. Some of the upper land is good and used for pasturage, but cannot be regularly cultivated for want of water. The Salt Range rises to its greatest elevation, of 5000 feet, in Mount Sakeswar. The chief towns are Sháhpur, which is the capital, though in itself but a small town, Bhera, Sahiwál, Khusháb and Miáni. The administration is in the hands of a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

SHAHPUR.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Sháhpur district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Jhelum river, exactly opposite Khusháb. Pop. (1881), 7752. Lat. $32^{\circ} 16'$, long. $72^{\circ} 31'$. Area of tahsíl, 1032 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 122,633.

SHAHPUR.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, forty miles west of the city of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 23'$, long. $81^{\circ} 15'$.

SHAHPUR.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Rávi, sixteen miles south-south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, long. $74^{\circ} 12'$.

SHAHPUR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated eight miles east of the left bank of the Jhelum river, and ninety-three miles south-west of Srínagar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 5'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53'$.

SHAHPUR.—Village in Umballa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Subáthu, thirty-one miles north-west of the former place. Elevation above the sea, 1228 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

SHAHPUR.—Town in Jhaláwar district, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated eighty-four miles north-east by east of Rájkot, and forty-two miles west-south-west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$, long. $71^{\circ} 59'$.

SHAHPUR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Azamgarh, twenty-five miles south by west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $83^{\circ} 17'$.

SHAHPUR.—Town in Mándla district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Rámgarh to Rewah, eighteen miles north by east of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $81^{\circ} 3'$.

SHAHPUR.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated forty-six miles north-east of Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 27'$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$.

SHAHPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 119 miles south-west by west of Haidarábád, and ninety-three south-east of Sholápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

SHAHPUR.—Range of hills in Mándla district, Central Provinces; situated north of the Narbada river, and rising precipitously from the valley of the Johilá, which flows in a deep bed below.

SHAHPUR.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1258.

SHAHPUR.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 3608. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 50,615.

SHAHPUR.—Towns in Nimár district, Central Provinces, having a pop. respectively (1881), of 3812 and 2364.

SHAHPUR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £46 to the British Government, and £14 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SHAHPUR (PADSHAHPUR).—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated on the river Gutpurba, fifty miles north-west of the town of Dhárwár. Lat. $16^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

SHAHPURA.—State in Rájputána. The Rájá belongs to a junior branch of the Udáipur family, and is a feudatory of Udáipur as well as of the British Government. The area is estimated at 400 sq. miles. The pop. being (1881), 51,750. The military force of the State consists of 12 guns, 20 artillerymen, 250 cavalry, and the same number of infantry.

SHAHPURA.—Capital of Sháhputra state, Rájputána. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 10,652.

SHAHPURA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Delhi to Mhow, 125 miles south-west of former, 382 north-east of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

SHAHPURA.—Town in Mándla district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Rámgarh to Bijáwar, thirty-two miles north-west of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 2588.

SHAHPURA.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated 104 miles north-east of Udáipur, and sixty-two miles south-south-east of Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. 75° .

SHAHPURI.—Island in Chittagong district, Bengal; situated at the mouth of the Naaf river. The centre of the island is in lat. $20^{\circ} 46'$, long. $92^{\circ} 24'$. Its seizure by the Burmese in 1824 was one of the causes leading to the first Burmese war.

SHAHPUR KUBRA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Azamgarh, twelve miles south of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $83^{\circ} 23'$.

SHAHR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Nasrábád, ninety-two miles south-west of former, 129 north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

SHAHRA.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated 100 miles south-east by south of Ujjain, and eighty-two miles north-west by west of Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$, long. $76^{\circ} 31'$.

SHAHR SULTAN.—Town in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$, long. $71^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1881), 2132.

SHAHZADANAGAR.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Agra to Bareilly, thirty-four miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. $79^{\circ} 7'$.

SHAHZADAPUR.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated half a mile from the right bank of the Ganges, on the route from the city of Allahábád to that of Fatehpur, thirty-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1881), 3496.

SHAHZADPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Etáwah to that of Cawnpore, twenty-six miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

SHAHZADPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated on the river Tons, seventy-three miles south-west of Gorakhpur, thirty-seven miles north-east of Sultánpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 28'$.

SHAHZADPUR.—Town in Pabná district, Bengal; situated twenty-eight miles north-east by east of Pabná. Lat. $24^{\circ} 12'$, long. $89^{\circ} 36'$. Also tháná. Area, 201 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 216,494.

SHAIKHASIR.—Decayed village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, ninety-five miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $72^{\circ} 14'$.

SHAIKHAWATI (SHEKHAWATI).—District of Jáipur State in Rájputána; situated between lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$ — $28^{\circ} 33'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 40'$ — $76^{\circ} 5'$. The chieftains of Shaikháwati form a confederacy under the suzerainty of Jáipur. The area has been estimated at 5400 sq. miles, and its pop. at 432,000. It is chiefly noticeable for the valuable copper mines at Khetri.

SHAIKH BUDIN.—Sanatorium in Bannu and Derá Ismáil Khán districts, Punjab; situated on the border of the two districts, fifty-seven

miles north of Derá Ismáíl Khán, and sixty-four miles south of Bannu. Elevation above sea-level, 4516 feet. Lat. $32^{\circ} 17' 48''$, long. $70^{\circ} 50' 48''$.

SHAIKH BUDIN.—Mountain range, separating the districts of Bannu and Derá Ismáíl Khán, Punjab. The highest point (4516 feet above sea-level) is occupied by the Shaikh Budín sanatorium.

SHAIKHPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, nine miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

SHAIKHPURA.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $85^{\circ} 53' 11''$. Pop. (1881), 12,517. Also tháná. Area, 344 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 199,480.

SHAIL.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated at the south-eastern base of the Wartu Mountain. Here is a mine of excellent iron ore. Elevation, 8000 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

SHAILGAON.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 124 miles north-west of Haidarábád, and 122 miles east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 4'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$.

SHAILOD.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated fifty miles east-south-east of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 34'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$.

SHAIRMADAVI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated ten miles west-south-west of Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.

SHAKAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the great route from Cutch to Haidarábád. About a mile north-east of the town are the ruins of a large city. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $68^{\circ} 24'$.

SHAKARGARH.—Tahsíl of Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Area 501 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 208,228.

SHAKARGARH.—See SHAKKADAR.

SHAKARPUR.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Meerut to Rewári, thirty-eight miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

SHA-KHAI.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3296.

SHALI.—Peak in Bhajji State, Simla district, Punjab; situated about four miles south of the Suttlej, very difficult of access on account of its steepness. On its summit is a wooden temple where human sacrifices were formerly offered to the goddess Káli. Elevation above sea-level, 9623 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

SHALKUR.—Fort in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated near the northern boundary of Kunáwar, on the right bank of the Li, or river of Spiti, the site being elevated 400 feet above the stream. Elevation above the sea, 10,413 feet. Lat. 32° , long. $78^{\circ} 34'$.

SHALVARI.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated thirty-two miles east by north of Dhárwár town. Pop. (1872), 5220.

SHALWI.—River of Jubbal State, Simla district, Punjab; rising in lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$, and falling into the Tons river, in lat. $30^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$, after a course of about twenty-five miles. In the upper part of its course, it is called the Koti Nála.

SHAMBAZAR.—Town in Húglí district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 12,462.

SHAMGARH.—Town in Ajmere district, Ajmere; situated on the route from Nasirábád to Jalor, twenty-four miles south-west by west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 32'$.

SHAMGARH.—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; situated on the route from Karnál to Ludhiána, five miles north-west of the former town. Lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 57'$.

SHAMI.—Town in Pálanpur State, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5306.

SHAMLI.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the bank of the Eastern Jumna Canal, twenty-four miles west of Muzaffarnagar town. Lat. $29^{\circ} 26' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 21' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 7359. Area of tahsil, 461 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 202,233. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 56,182.

SHAMPUKER.—Section of Calcutta. Area, 327 acres. Pop. (1881), 25,487.

SHAMPUR.—Tháná in Howrah district, Bengal. Area, 67 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 323,737.

SHAMSABAD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated twenty-nine miles north-west of Bhílsa, and eighty-one west by south of Ságár. Lat. $23^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31'$.

SHAMSABAD.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 28,719.

SHAMSHA (SHIMSHUPA).—River of Mysore State; rising in Túngkúr district, in lat. $13^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$, it flows in a southerly direction to join the Káveri, in lat. $12^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 18'$, just below the falls of Sivasamudaram. Its waters are utilized in the Túngkúr district to form the great Kadaba tank, and in the Mysore district to form the Maddúr tank and irrigation channels.

SHAMSHABAD.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Buddhi Ganga river, eighteen miles north-west of Fatehgarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32' 15''$, long. $79^{\circ} 28' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 8271. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 35,144. There are also two parganas of the same name, East Shamshábád, with a pop. (1881) of 58,013; and West Shamshábád, with a pop. (1881) of 97,901.

SHAMSGARH.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; situated twelve miles west-south-west of Bhopál, and thirty-seven miles north-west of Hoshangábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

SHAMSERGANJ.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 104 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 69,536.

SHAMSERGANJ.—Village in Sylhet district, Assam. Lat. $24^{\circ} 43'$, long. $91^{\circ} 34'$.

SHAMSHURNAGAR.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated forty-one miles north-north-west of Shergháti. Lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, long. $84^{\circ} 31'$.

SHANDAMANGALUM.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated twenty-four miles south by east of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 19'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

SHANKARGARH.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 1367.

SHAN-KWENG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 40 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 2402.

SHANOR.—State of Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £157 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $3\frac{3}{4}$ sq. miles.

SHARA.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Sinh-ka-báb, or Indus river, and 192 miles north-east by east of Jamu. Lat. $33^{\circ} 50'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

SHARADANADI (ANAKAPALLI).—River in Vizagapatam district, Madras; rising in the Madgol Hills, and, flowing south-west past Anakapalli and Kásimkota, it enters the sea at Wattada.

SHARAKPUR.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Lahore district, Punjab; situated on the bank of the river Degh, to the west of the Rávi. Lat. $31^{\circ} 27'$, long. $74^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1881), 4595. Area of tahsil, 887 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 121,451.

SHARAVATI.—River of Mysore State and North Kánara district, Bombay; rising in lat. $13^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11'$, it flows in a north-westerly direction through the district of Shimoga, in Mysore, and, after breaking through the line of the Western Gháts by a sheer leap of 900 feet over the magnificent Falls of Gersoppa, falls into the sea at Honáwar in North Kánara.

SHARGODA.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; situated thirty-two miles west-north-west of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 32'$, long. $84^{\circ} 40'$.

SHARIAKANDI.—Tháná in Bogra district, Bengal. Area, 151 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 122,362.

SHARRETALAI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 23' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 9228. An annual festival is held in the town.

SHATAL PASS, in Bashahr State, Punjab; on the route from Chuára to Kunáwar, over the most southern ridge of the Himálaya, here running in a direction from east-south-east to west-north-west. It is excessively dangerous, both on account of the deep snow from which it is never free, and the furious cold winds, to which the traveller is exposed. The elevation of the pass is 15,555 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

SHAULA (BARA SHAULA).—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Moradábád to Muzaffarnagar, thirty-one miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

SHAYAK.—Town in Kashmir State, Punjab; situated 187 miles east by north of Srínagar, and 186 miles north-east by north from Kángra. Lat. $34^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

SHEDBAL.—Tracts of land on the borders of the Kolhápur State, Bombay. It was formerly one of the southern Marhattá jághírs, but lapsed many years ago.

SHEGAON.—Town in Akola district, Berar, and a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; situated twenty-four miles west of Akola town, and about eleven miles from Bálápúr and Khámgaón. Lat. $20^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1881), 11,079.

SHEKHAWATI.—SHAIKHÁWATI.

SHEKH BUDIN.—See SHAIKH BUDÍN.

SHEKHPURA.—Town in Gujránwálá district, Punjab; situated on the road between Háfizábád and Lahore, twenty-two miles south-east of the former town. It contains a ruined fort, built by the Emperor Jahángír.

SHEKUL.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated sixty miles south-east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

SHELLA.—State in the Khásí Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 5511. Shellá has been for many years a station of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission.

SHEMAR.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route up the course of the Ramgángá (Eastern), from Pithoragarh to the Anta Dhara Pass, fourteen miles north of Pithoragarh, half a mile east of the left bank of the Ramgángá. Lat. $29^{\circ} 47'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

SHEM DEO.—Hindu temple in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on a summit of the Sub-Himálaya, east of Almora cantonment eleven miles. Elevation above the sea, 6760 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.

SHENDAMANGALAM.—Town in Salem district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 40' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 10' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 12,575.

SHENDURJANA.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar. Pop. (1881), 8501.

SHENDURNI.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated sixty miles south-east of Dhulia, and seventeen miles east of Páchora station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Lat. $20^{\circ} 39'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1881), 5644. An annual Hindu fair is held in this village.

SHENG-DHA-WAI.—Pagoda in Tavoy district, British Burma. It is 77 feet high, and 301 feet in circumference at the base.

SHENG-MAW.—Pagoda on Tavoy Point, Tavoy district, British Burma. Supposed to contain a tooth of Gautama.

SHENG-MUT-TI.—Pagoda in Tavoy district, British Burma; 58 feet high, and 308 feet in circumference at the base. An annual festival is held here.

SHENG-NGAY.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2142.

SHENKOTTA.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated on the main road from Trevandrum and the South Travancore ports, across the Gháts, to Tinneveli, from which place it is distant about forty miles. Lat. $8^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17' 45''$. Pop. (1871), 9752.

SHENKOTTA.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated forty-nine miles north-east by north of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

SHEO.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Jáisalmír to Balmír, thirty-six miles north of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $71^{\circ} 14'$.

SHEOPUR.—See SEOPUR.

SHEOPURI.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4519.

SHEORAJPUR.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9671.

SHEORAJPUR.—Village (in tahsíl of same name) in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, and twenty-one miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$. Area of tahsíl, 268 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 150,728. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 51,266.

SHER.—River of the Central Provinces, rising in lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$, in Seoní district; after a north-westerly course of eighty miles, it falls into the Narbada, in lat. 23° , long. $79^{\circ} 10'$, near the centre of Narsinhpur district.

SHER ALI.—See SHIRÁLÍ.

SHERGARH.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Almora, twenty miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1881), 2326.

SHERGARH.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Jumna, eight miles north-east of Chháta. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 38' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 4712. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 19,445.

SHERGARH.—Village in Sháhábád district, Bengal; situated twenty miles south-west of Sásserám. There was a fort here, but the whole place is now in ruins. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $83^{\circ} 46' 15''$.

SHERGARH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated seventy-four miles south-east by south of Jáipur, and 121 miles east by south of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$.

SHERGHATI.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated at the point where the Grand Trunk Road crosses the Murahar, twenty miles south-west of Gayá. Lat. $24^{\circ} 33' 24''$, long. $84^{\circ} 50' 28''$. Pop. (1881), 5862. Also tháná. Area, 575 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 162,319.

SHERKHANWALA.—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated on the route from Ludhiána to Firozpur, nine miles east of the latter town. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $74^{\circ} 42'$.

SHERKOT.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the bank of the Kho river, forty miles north-west of Moradábád. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19' 35''$, long. $78^{\circ} 36' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 15,087. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 33,280.

SHERMADEVI (SHERANMAHADEVI).—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated on the Támbraparni river. Lat. $8^{\circ} 40' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 35' 13''$. Pop. (1881), 7624.

SHERODA.—See SHIRODA.

SHERPUR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated on the alluvial plain south of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34' 40''$, long. $83^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1881), 9030.

SHERPUR.—Town in Bográ district, Bengal; situated twelve miles south of Bográ, on the right bank of the river Karátóyá. The place has historical interest from its mention by Muhammadan writers as an important frontier post. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40' 20''$, long. $89^{\circ} 28' 20''$. Pop. (1872), 4229. Also tháná. Area, 165 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 78,875.

SHERPUR.—Town in Maimansih district, Bengal; situated between the rivers Shirí and Mirghí, about half a mile from the former, and one mile from the latter, nine miles north of Jamalpur. Contains a fine Hindu temple. Lat. $25^{\circ} 0' 58''$, long. $90^{\circ} 3' 6''$. Pop. (1881), 8710. Also tháná. Area, 528 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 187,065.

SHERPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated thirty miles north of Dhulia. Lat. $21^{\circ} 21'$, long. $74^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 7613. Area of subdivision, 651 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 43,321.

SHER SHAH.—Fort in Múltán district, Punjab; situated upon the Chenáb river. Lat. $30^{\circ} 6' 45''$, long. $71^{\circ} 20'$.

SHERVARAYAR MALAI.—See SHEVAROY..

SHETRUNJA.—See SATRUNJAYA.

SHETTALLI.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881), respectively, of 505 and 202.

SHETTIGANAHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 33.

SHETTIGERI.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881), respectively, of 465 and 420.

SHETTIKAIKA.—Town in Mysore State; situated sixty-two miles south by east from Chitaldrug, and sixty-six miles north from Seringapatam. Lat. $13^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$.

SHEVA (SIVA).—Port on the coast of Thána district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 3'$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$.

SHEVAROY HILLS (SEERVARAYAR MALAI).—Range of hills in Salem district, Madras; situated between lat. $11^{\circ} 43'$ — $11^{\circ} 55'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 13'$ — $78^{\circ} 24' 30''$. They occupy a total area of about 100 sq. miles, with a plateau of about 20 sq. miles; average elevation, 4500 feet; highest point in the Green Hills, 5410 feet above the sea.

SHEVGAON.—Subdivision of Ahmednagar district, Bombay. Area, 670 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 87,113.

SHEVLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 130 miles south-west of Ellichpur, and 111 miles east-north-east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$.

SHEWE ZUTO.—Town in Independent Burma; situated eighteen miles west from the right bank of the Irawadi, and 151 miles south-west from Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 14'$, long. $94^{\circ} 25'$.

SHIALBA.—Village in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Jumna, near the confluence of the Budiar, a feeder of that river. Lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

SHIALLI.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated fifty-one miles north-east of Tanjore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

SHIANAGAR.—District in Amreli division, Baroda State. Area, 29 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5016.

SHIANKRA.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána; situated eleven miles south-south-west of Tonk, and eighty-one miles east-south-east of Ajmere. Lat. $26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$.

SHIAR.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; leading over a ridge proceeding southwards from the great range of the Himálaya bounding Kunáwar on the south. The prospect from this spot is vast and magnificent, comprehending the Chor Mountain to the south-west; on the east the flanks of Barendra, but not the pass itself; to the south-east the peaks of Jumnotri, rising one above the other in majestic disorder, and covered with perpetual snow; and beyond, the Gunas Pass, one of the huge Ruldung peaks, upwards of 21,000 feet high. Shiár Pass has an elevation of 13,720 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

SHIBCHAR.—Thána in Farídpur district, Bengal. Area, 121 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 116,043

SHIBGANJ.—Thána in Maldah district, Bengal. Area 186 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 102,162.

SHIBGANJ.—Thána in Bogra district, Bengal. Area 123 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,080.

SHIBI (SIBI).—Village in Túmkúr district, Mysore; situated fifteen miles north of Túmkúr town. There is here a famous temple of Vishnu. A festival is held annually, attended by upwards of 10,000 persons. Pop. (1871), 754.

SHIBI.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated in the valley of Ruskulung, near the left bank of the river Darbung. Elevation above the sea, 9800 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

SHIBPUR.—Thána in Howrah district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 31,594.

SHIKARPUR.—District in Sind, Bombay; situated between lat. 27° — 29° , and long. 67° — 70° . It is bounded on the north by the Frontier District of Upper Sind; on the east by the States of Baháwalpur and Jáisalmír; on the south by Khairpur State and the Karáchi district; and on the west by the Khirthar Mountains. The area of the district is 10,000 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 852,986. The river Indus intersects the district, and its alluvial plain is only broken at Sukkur and Rohri by low limestone hills inclosing the river. The Khirthar range on the west rises up to 7000 feet. The chief towns are Shikárpur (the capital), Sukkur, with the island fortress of Bukkur, and Rohri on the opposite side of the Indus. Lárkhána is also a considerable town. The administration is in the hands of a Collector-Magistrate and Staff.

SHIKARPUR.—Capital (in taluk of same name) of Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated twenty-six miles south-east of Jacobábád, twenty-two miles north-west of Sukkur, and forty miles north-east of Lárkhána. It lies in a fertile tract between the Čhota Begári and the Raiswáh branches of the Sind Canal, and is about eighteen miles west of the Indus. Elevation, 194 feet above sea-level. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57' 14''$, long. $68^{\circ} 40' 26''$. Pop. (1881), 42,496. Area of taluk, 472 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 73,383.

SHIKARPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated thirteen miles south-east of Bulandshahr town. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 10,708. Pop. of pargana (1881), 40,831. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 43,005.

SHIKARPUR.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Shimoga district, Mysore State; situated near the right bank of the Choradi river, twenty-eight miles north-west of Shimoga town. Lat. $14^{\circ} 15' 40''$, long. $75^{\circ} 23' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 2093. Area of taluk, 410 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 63,210.

SHIKARPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muzaffarnagar to Rohtak, fourteen miles west-south-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 58,554.

SHIKOHABAD.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the Agra road, nearly two miles from Shikohábád station, on the East Indian Railway, and thirty-four miles west of Máinpuri town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6' 5''$, long. $78^{\circ} 38' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 11,826. Area of tahsíl, 293 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 144,882. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 56,888.

SHIKUR.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, seventy-five miles north-east of the latter place. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

SHILGANWA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated fifty-eight miles north-east by north of Jodhpur, and seventy miles west-north-west of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $73^{\circ} 42'$.

SHILLONG.—Capital of the Khási and Jáintia Hills district, and headquarters of the Chief Commissioner of Assam; situated on a plateau of the Shillong range, sixty-seven miles south by road from Gauháti. In addition to the Civil station, Shillong contains a cantonment and sanitarium, the elevation of which is 4951 feet above sea-level. The climate is mild and equable, a temperature higher than 80° F. being seldom recorded. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32' 39''$, long. $91^{\circ} 55' 32''$.

SHILLONG.—Range of mountains in the Khási and Jáintia Hills district, Assam; overlooking the station of the same name. The highest peak (lat. $25^{\circ} 34' 18''$, long. $91^{\circ} 55' 43''$) attains a height of 6449 feet above the sea.

SHIMOGA.—District in the Nagar division of Mysore State; situated between lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$ — $14^{\circ} 38'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 44'$ — $76^{\circ} 5'$. It is bounded on the north and west by Dhárwár and North Kánara districts of Bombay; on the south by Kadúr; and on the east by Chitaldrúg. The area is estimated at 3797 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 499,728. The general elevation of the district is 2000 feet above the sea, rising in the west to the Western Gháts, the highest point of which in this part is the Kodachadri peak, 4446 feet above the sea-level. The chief rivers are the Tungabhadra (formed by the junction of the Tunga and the Bhadra), flowing northwards; and the Shirávati, which passes through the Gháts by the celebrated falls of Gersoppa. The chief towns are Shimoga (the capital), and Nagar or Bednúr, the ancient capital.

SHIMOGA (SHIVA MUKHA).—Capital (in taluk of same name) of the Shimoga district, Mysore State; situated on the right bank of the Tunga river, 171 miles by road north-west of Bangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 36' 5''$. Pop. (1871), 11,034. A weekly fair is attended by 1500 persons. Area of taluk, 533 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,031.

SHIMSHUPA.—See SHAMSHA.

SHINGE.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; situated 116 miles south-south-east of Maulmain. Lat. $14^{\circ} 50'$, long. $98^{\circ} 10'$.

SHINGNAPUR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated forty-six miles east by north of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 51' 20''$, long. $74^{\circ} 42' 6''$. Pop. (1876), 1506.

SHINLI.—Tháná in Cawnpore district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 64,212.

SHINOR.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1872), 6006.

SHIOGANANJ.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Jaunpur to Partabgarh, twenty-six miles west of the former, twenty-two east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $82^{\circ} 14'$.

SHIORAJPUR.—See SHEORÁJPUR.

SHIPKI.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the north-eastern boundary, about one mile from the left bank of the Sutlej. This village is usually the limit of the exploratory travels of Europeans towards Chinese Tartary, all beyond being guarded from intrusion with the most vigilant jealousy. In proceeding to it from Dabling, there is a choice of two routes; one by Piming Ghát, having an elevation above the sea of 13,518 feet, the other, a little to the south of the former, by the Kungma Pass, having an elevation of 16,000 feet, but, notwithstanding its greater height, easier than the former. The elevation of Shipkí above the sea is 10,597 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 48'$.

SHIPUR.—Lofty peak in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the north-east frontier, towards Chinese Tartary, six miles north-east of Gangotri, in the bifurcation between the rivers Bhágirathi and Jahnvi. Elevation above the sea, 18,681 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 1'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

SHIRADUN.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 172 miles west-

north-west from Haidarábád, and sixty miles north from Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

SHIRAJGANG.—Town in Pabná district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 21,037.

SHIRALI.—Port on the south-western coast of North Kánara district, Bombay.

SHIRODA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £12 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £1 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SHIROL.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 6944. Lat. $16^{\circ} 44' 10''$, long. $74^{\circ} 38' 40''$.

SHIRPUR.—See **SHERPUR.**

SHIRWAL.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; thirty-two miles north of Sátára. Lat. $18^{\circ} 9'$, $74^{\circ} 1'$.

SHISGARH.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, thirty-four miles north of the former. Pop. (1881), 4198. Lat. $28^{\circ} 43'$, long. $79^{\circ} 23'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 47,011.

SHISWA.—District in Baroda division, Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 48,586.

SHITABGARH.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab; situated sixteen miles north-west from the right bank of the Sutlej, thirty-nine miles east by south of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $72^{\circ} 8'$.

SHIU.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on a ridge projecting northwards from the most southerly range of the Himálaya. The route from the Barendra Pass, northwards, into Kunáwar, lies over the Shiu. The elevation of the pass is 13,350 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

SHIVAGANGA.—See **SIVAGANGA.**

SHIVANASUNDRUM.—Island formed by the river Káveri in Coimbatore district, Madras. It is three miles in length by one in breadth, and upon it are the ruins of an ancient city of the same name. Lat. $12^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

SHIVILPUTUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated fifty-five miles north of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

SHIVNER.—Hill-fort in Poona district, Bombay; situated not far from the Harischandragarh, and near the fort of Junnar. Shivner was the birthplace of Sivají. It commands the road leading to the Náneghát and Málsejghát.

SHIWAR.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, three miles north of the city of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $83^{\circ} 8'$.

SHOEDOWN.—See **SHWE-DOUNG.**

SHOILAGUDI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated fifty-seven miles south-south-east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

SHOLAGARH.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal. Pop. (1872), 6525. Lat. $23^{\circ} 33' 45''$, long. $90^{\circ} 20'$.

SHOLANGARH.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated fourteen miles north-north-east of Arcot. Lat. $13^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

SHOLANGIPURAM.—See **SHOLINGAR.**

SHOLAPADI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated twenty-seven miles north-west of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 53'$, long. $77^{\circ} 56'$.

SHOLAPUR.—District in the Central Division, Bombay; situated

between lat. $17^{\circ} 13'$ — $18^{\circ} 35'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 39'$ — $76^{\circ} 11'$. It is bounded on the north by Ahmednagar district, on the east by Akalkot and Haidarábád States, on the south by Kaládgi district, and on the west by Sátára and Poona districts and the States of Phaltan and Panth Pratinidhi. The area is 4521 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 582,487. The chief rivers are the Bhíma, with its tributaries the Mán, Níra, and Sína, flowing south-east. The chief towns are Sholápur (the capital), Bársi, Pandharpur, Karmála, and Vairag. The district, which is traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is administered by a Collector and staff. There are two subdivisions of this district. (1) Sholapur. Pop. (1881), 89,649. (2) Sholapur City. Pop. (1881), 59,890.

SHOLAPUR.—Capital of Sholápur district, Bombay; situated on the plain of the Sína, 125 miles east of Sátára and 150 miles by rail from Poona. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40' 18''$, long. $75^{\circ} 56' 38''$. Pop. (1881), 59,890, exclusive of the cantonment (1891).

SHOLAVANDAN.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated on the Vaigai river, twelve miles from Madura city. Lat. $10^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1871), 2970.

SHOLINGHAR (SHOLANGIPURAM).—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; having a station on the Madras railway. Contains a famous temple much frequented by pilgrims. Lat. $13^{\circ} 7'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1871), 4956.

SHOR.—Pargana in Kumaún district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 25,516.

SHORAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; previous to 1860 it was the capital of a small state of the same name, tributary to the Nizám, but the affairs of the state were constantly grossly mismanaged, and in 1857 the Rájá joined in the Mutiny. On the settlement of affairs, the state was ceded to the Nizám. Area, 2901 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 287,602. The town of Shorápur is in lat. $16^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$.

SHORIPUR CHOKI.—Halting-place in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Dehra to Saháranpur, and seven miles south-west of the former town. It is situate on the crest of the Khera Pass, across the Siwálik Mountains. Lat. $30^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

SHORKOT.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jhang district, Punjab; situated among the lowlands of the Chenáb, 36 miles south-west of Jhang town. There is here a large mound of ruins surrounded by a wall of antique bricks. The place has been identified by General Cunningham with a town of the Malli, attacked and taken by Alexander. Lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$, long. $72^{\circ} 6'$. Pop. (1881), 2283. Area of tahsíl, 1206 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 95,352.

SHORON.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; on the route from Muzaffarnagar to Rewári, thirteen miles south-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

SHOUNG-GYO-GUN.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-7), 3799.

SHRAVAN-BELGOLA.—Village in Hassan district, Mysore State; situated between two rocky hills called Chandra-betta and Indra-betta, on which are rock inscriptions and a Buddhist statue. Lat. $12^{\circ} 51' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 31' 31''$. Pop. (1871), 1697.

SHRIGONDA.—See SRIGONDA.

SHRIMANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 151.

SHRIVARDHAN.—See SRÍWARDÁN.

SHUBARNAGARI.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; situated fifty-one miles west of Gumsar, and 113 miles south of Sambalpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $83^{\circ} 54'$.

SHUGUNG.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated on the left bank of the Manipur river, thirty-nine miles south of Manipur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 15'$, long. $93^{\circ} 59'$.

SHUHUR (SEWAHUR).—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated twenty-eight miles north by west of Muzaffarpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1881), 5475.

SHUJABAD.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Múltán district, Punjab; situated about three miles from the present bed of the Chenáb. Lat. $29^{\circ} 53'$, long. $71^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 6458. Area of tahsil, 322 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 61,622.

SHUJAGANJ.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh; on the route from Gorakhpur cantonment to Lucknow, 110 miles west of the former, fifty-six east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

SHUJAGANJ.—Tháná in Murshidábád district, Bengal. Area, 23 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 23,857.

SHUJUL.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the left bank of the Rairi river, forty-six miles south-east by east of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $73^{\circ} 44'$.

SHUK.—Town in Nepál State; situated 146 miles north-west by west of Khatmandu, and 145 miles north of Gorakhpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$, long. $83^{\circ} 18'$.

SHUKRABAD.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated forty-three miles west of Srínagar, and seventy-eight miles north-north-east of Jhelum. Lat. $33^{\circ} 59'$, long. $74^{\circ} 14'$.

SHULI.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Máinpuri, twenty-one miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$.

SHUNKERNAKOIL.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated thirty-two miles north by west of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 37'$.

SHUNTHAPA.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated ten miles north-east by east of Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

SHUPIAN.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated twenty-six miles south of Srínagar, and eighty-four miles north-east by east of Jhelum. Lat. $33^{\circ} 43'$, long. $74^{\circ} 56'$.

SHURIARI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated sixty-two miles south-east of Jodhpur, and seventy-eight miles south-west of Ajmere. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53'$.

SHURUFUDINPUR.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated nine miles east of Muzaffarpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 5'$, long. $85^{\circ} 35'$.

SHUSHABAD.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated fourteen miles south-east of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

SHUTAR GARDAN.—Mountain pass in Afghánistán, dividing the Kurám and Logar valleys. It forms an important position on the road to Kábul from the Kurám valley, and was taken and held by Sir F. Roberts in 1878-9. The ascent on the Kurám side is comparatively slight, on the Logar side it is very steep.

SHUTINI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Kálpi, fourteen miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 57'$.

SHWE AN-DAW.—Pagoda in Thayet district, British Burma; situated a few miles north of Thayet town.

SHWE BAN-DAW.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 4761.

SHWE-DAGON.—The great Pagoda of Rangoon, British Burma; situated in the angle formed by the junction of the Rangoon and Pegu rivers. It is an object of the greatest veneration in all the Indo-Chinese countries. The hill on which it stands is fortified; the pagoda was abandoned by the Burmese during the war of 1825-26, and was also stormed and captured in 1852, during the second Burmese war. Lat. $16^{\circ} 46' 40''$, long. $96^{\circ} 13' 50''$.

SHWE-DOUNG.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 82 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 4394.

SHWE-DOUNG.—Township in Prome district, British Burma. Between lat. $18^{\circ} 28'$ — $18^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $95^{\circ} 10'$ — $95^{\circ} 23'$. Area, 200 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 25,901.

SHWE-DOUNG.—Town in Prome district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, about eight miles below Prome, on the great road from Rangoon to the north. Lat. $18^{\circ} 42'$, long. $95^{\circ} 17' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 12,373.

SHWE-DOUNG MYOMA.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3332.

SHWE-GNYOUNG-BENG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 45 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-7), 2426.

SHWE-GNYOUNG-BENG.—River in Bassein district, British Burma; joining the Bassein river in lat. $17^{\circ} 1'$, long. $94^{\circ} 55'$.

SHWE-GUN.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Salwín, in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 1994.

SHWE-GYENG.—District in the Tenasserim division, British Burma; situated in the valley of the Tsit-toung river. It is bounded on the north by the Toung-ngú district; on the east by the Poug-loung range and the Salwín district; on the south by Amherst district; and on the west by the Pegu Yoma Hills, separating it from Tharawadi and Prome. Its area is 5567 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 171,144. The district is inclosed by the Pegu Yoma and Poug-loung ranges, the latter rising to 4000 feet opposite to Shwe-gyeng town. The Tsit-toung river entering at the northern border pursues a tortuous course southwards to the Gulf of Martaban; it is navigable throughout the district for large boats. The Bhí-leng rises in the Salwín district, and also has a southerly course to the Gulf of Martaban. The chief towns are Shwe-gyeng (the capital), Kyaik-hto, Bhi-leng, and Tsit-toung, situated on the rivers of the same name.

SHWE-GYENG.—Township on both sides of the Tsit-toung river, in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 49,198.

SHWE-GYENG.—Revenue circle along the right bank of the Irawadi, in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 3641.

SHWE-GYENG.—Capital of Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Tsit-toung (Sitoung) river, at the con-

fluence of the Shwe-gyeng river, forty-four miles north-east of Pegu. Lat. $17^{\circ} 55'$, long. $96^{\circ} 57' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7519.

SHWE-GYENG.—River in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma; rising in the high mountains north-east of Shwe-gyeng, and falling into the Tsit-toung at that town.

SHWE-HMAW-DAW.—Pagoda in the old town of Pegu, Rangoon district, British Burma.

SHWE-LAY.—River in Prome district, British Burma; 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-kha or Hlaing river. The river is known by the names of Shwe-lay, Wai-gyí, Wek-pút, and Khyún-khyún-gyá, in various portions of its course.

SHWE-LAY.—Township in Prome district, British Burma; between lat. $18^{\circ} 28'$ — $18^{\circ} 51'$, and long. $95^{\circ} 30'$ — $95^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1876-77). 21,963.

SHWE-LI.—River of Independent Burma; rising in lat. $23^{\circ} 51'$, long. $98^{\circ} 30'$, and flowing westerly for about 180 miles, falls into the Irawadi, in lat. $23^{\circ} 59'$, long. $96^{\circ} 10'$.

SHWE-LOUNG.—Revenue circle on both banks of the Myit-ma-kha or Hlaing river. Pop. (1876-77), 4266.

SHWE-LOUNG.—Township in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Area, about 1124 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 34,715.

SHWE-LOUNG.—Town in Thún-khwa district, British Burma; situated on the Irawadi river. Lat. $16^{\circ} 44' 30''$, long. $95^{\circ} 23' 30''$.

SHWE-MYENG-DENG.—Pagoda in Thayet district, British Burma.

SHWE-MYENG-DENG.—Revenue circle along the left bank of the Bassein river, in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 21 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 3224.

SHWE-NAT-TOUNG.—Pagoda in Prome district, British Burma; situated about sixteen miles south of Prome town. An annual festival is held every March, attended by upwards of 20,000 persons.

SHWE-THEK-LWOT.—Pagoda in Thayet town, Thayet district, British Burma.

SHWE-TSHAN-DAW.—Pagoda near Twan-te, in Rangoon district, British Burma.

SHWE-TSHAN-DAW.—Pagoda in Prome town, Prome district, British Burma; situated on a hill about half a mile from the bank of the Irawadi, it gives its name to a quarter of the town. Its height is 180 feet, and it occupies an area of 11,025 sq. feet.

SHWE-TSU-TOUNG-BYI.—See SHWE-MYENG-DENG.

SHWE-TSWAY-DAW.—See SHWE AN-DAW.

SIAL.—River of Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 33'$, long. $84^{\circ} 18'$, and, flowing south-easterly for twenty-six miles, falls into the Mahánadi river, in lat. $21^{\circ} 28'$, long. $84^{\circ} 1'$.

SIALDA.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated just outside the limits of Calcutta, and forming the terminus of the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$, long. $88^{\circ} 26'$.

SIAL KA GARH.—Town in Jhang district, Punjab; situated ten miles from the right bank of the Chenáb, fifty-three miles north-north-east of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$.

SIALKOT.—District in the Amritsar division of the Punjab; situated between lat. $31^{\circ} 56'$ — $32^{\circ} 50'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 16'$ — $75^{\circ} 3'$. It is bounded on the north by Kashmir State and the river Chenáb, separating it from Gujrát district; on the east by Gurdáspur; on the south by Amritsar and Lahore; and on the west by Gujránwála. Its area is 1958 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 1,012,148. The district forms the northern portion of the Rechna Doáb between the Chenáb and Rávi; its general character is that of a level plain, though only twenty miles from the lowest range of the Himálayas. The Chenáb has two tributaries, both of which are called Távi. The Aik and Degh rivers flow only during the rains. The chief towns are Siálkot (the capital), Pasrur, Zaffarwál, Kila Sobha Sinh, and Chawindah. The district, which is fairly well supplied with roads, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

SIALKOT.—Military cantonment and capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Siálkot district, Punjab; situated on the northern bank of the river Aik, seventy-two miles north-east of Lahore. Noted for its paper factories, which employ over 1200 hands. Lat. $32^{\circ} 31'$, long. $74^{\circ} 36'$. Population, including cantonment (1881), 45,762. Area of tahsíl, 637 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 402,825.

SIALPUNT.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora to Thibet, sixty miles east-north-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 39'$.

SIALTEKH.—Village in Cáchár district, Assam; situated on the Barák or Surmá river, near the boundary of Sylhet.

SIAM.—Independent kingdom in the Malay Peninsula; bounded on the west by the Salwín river and the watershed of the Tenasserim Yoma, separating it from British Burma as far south as the Pakchan river and the isthmus of Kra. To the east lie the provinces of Laos and Cambodia, which assert independence, but are claimed as feudatories by Siam. This gives the territory of Siam an area of about 309,000 sq. miles, situated between lat. 4° — 21° , and long. 98° — 107° . The population is estimated at 6,000,000, Muhammadans and Buddhists. The principal rivers are the Menam and the Me-Ping, flowing north and south. The chief products are rice, sugar, pepper, tobacco, and teak-wood. The capital is Bangkok, situated on the left bank of the Menam.

SIANA.—See SIYÁNA.

SIANEYGUA.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; situated 139 miles north-north-west of Tenasserim, and eight south of Tavoy. Lat. $13^{\circ} 59'$, long. $98^{\circ} 21'$.

SIAORI.—Tháná in Jhánsi district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,544.

SIAPRI.—Town in Nepál State; situated at the foot of the Himálaya Mountains, sixty-four miles north-north-east of Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 25'$, long. $85^{\circ} 37'$.

SIARSOL.—Coal-mine in Bardwán district, Bengal, forming part of the Rániganj coal-field.

SIATAKUND.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal; situated thirty-six miles south-east by east of Bettiá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $85^{\circ} 4'$.

SIAULA.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Fatehpur, nine miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 44'$.

SIBGANJ.—Town in Bogra district, Bengal; situated on the river Karátóyá. Lat. 25° , long. $89^{\circ} 20'$.

SIBGANJ.—Town in Maldah district, Bengal; situated twenty-six miles south of Maldah. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $88^{\circ} 10'$.

SIBI.—See SHIBI.

SIBPUR.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; situated forty-six miles south by east of Midnapur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 47'$, long. $87^{\circ} 30'$.

SIBPUR.—Town in Síbságar district, Assam; situated forty-six miles south-east by east of Lakhimpur. Lat. 27° , long. $94^{\circ} 40'$.

SIBPUR.—Suburb of Howrah town, Húglí district, Bengal; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $88^{\circ} 16'$, opposite Fort William.

SIBSAGAR.—District in the Assam valley division of Assam; situated between lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$ — $27^{\circ} 16'$, and long. $93^{\circ} 21'$ — $95^{\circ} 25'$. It is bounded on the north and east by Lakhimpur district, on the west by Nowgong district, and on the south by the Nágá Hills. Its area is 2855 square miles, and the pop. (1881), 370,274. The district lies along the south bank of the Brahmaputra, which is joined by many affluents from the Nágá Hills, the chief being the Dhaneswari, Burí Dihing, Disang and Dikhu, all of which are navigable. In the Síbságar district is included the large island or alluvial deposit of Majuli, which has an area of 400 square miles, and is situated in the channel of the Brahmaputra. The chief towns in the district are Síbságar (the capital), Jorhát and Golághát. The district is a great centre of the tea-planting industry.

SIBSAGAR.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Síbságar district, Assam; situated eleven miles from the Brahmaputra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59' 10''$, long. $94^{\circ} 38' 10''$. Pop. (1872), 5278. Pop. of subdivision (1872), 103,237.

SIDAM.—Town in Udáipur State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated twenty miles north of Udáipur, and seventy-two miles south-west by south of Palámau. Lat. $22^{\circ} 57'$, long. $83^{\circ} 24'$.

SIDDAPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in North Kánara district, Bombay; situated thirty-one miles east of Honáwar. Lat. $14^{\circ} 21'$, long. $74^{\circ} 58'$. Area of subdivision, 239 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 36,658.

SIDDAPUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 322.

SIDDAPURA.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881), respectively, of 941 and 36.

SIDDAWATTAM.—See SIDHAUT.

SIDDHAUR.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh; situated sixteen miles west of the civil station. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $81^{\circ} 26' 10''$. Pop. (1869), 2203. A fair is held annually in this village. There are also two parganas of the same name, North Siddhaur, with a pop. (1881) of 30,165, and South Siddhaur, with a pop. (1881) of 61,715.

SIDDHESHWARA—Peak in the Bráhmagiri range of mountains, a section of the Western Gháts in the territory of Coorg. Lat. $12^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$. On the summit there is a temple dedicated to Siva.

SIDDHESWAR.—Village on the boundary between the districts of Cáchár and Sylhet, Assam; situated on the left bank of the Barák river, at the foot of the Siddheswar range. An annual fair is held here, attended by about 3000 persons.

SIDHAM (SIDHUAN).—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab;

situated about half a mile from the left bank of the Sutlej, on the route from Ludhiána to Firozpur, thirty miles west of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 26'$.

SIDHAULI.—Tahsíl in Sítápur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 240,602. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 127,123.

SIDHAUT (SIDHAWAT).—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated on the left bank of the Pennar river, ten miles east of Cuddapah. Lat. $14^{\circ} 27' 56''$, long. $79^{\circ} 0' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 3759.

SIDHNA JOBNA.—Pargana in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 559,838.

SIDHPUR.—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda State, Bombay; situated on the Saraswatí river, thirty-two miles south-east of Dísá, fifty-eight miles north of Ahmedábád. Place of Hindu pilgrimage. Lat. $23^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 26'$. Pop. (1881), 13,505. Area of district, 266 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 95,079.

SIDLAGATTA.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Kolár district, Mysore; situated thirty miles north-west of Kolár town. Lat. $13^{\circ} 23' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 54' 41''$. Pop. (1871), 7009. Area of taluk, 163 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 91,849.

SIDLI.—One of the Dwárs or lowland tracts forming the Eastern Dwárs Subdivision of Goálpára district, Assam. Area, 361 sq. miles. Pop. (1870), 12,696.

SIDLINGAPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

SIDNOWA.—Village in Loháru State, Punjab; situated on the route from Háni to Churu, thirty-one miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 49'$.

SIGEHO SURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

SIGONEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 85.

SIGOTTA.—Village in Coorg, Madras.

SIGU.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated forty-five miles east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

SIGUR GHAT.—See SEGHÚR GHÁT.

SIHA.—Village in Gurgáon district, N.W.P. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

SIHAR.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Delmau, and eighteen miles north-east of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. 26° , long. 81° .

SIHARI.—Town in Basti district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Bahraich, sixty-two miles north-west by west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $82^{\circ} 31'$.

SIHARI KA SARAI.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, and eight miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

SIHONDA.—Town in Bánda district, N.W.P.; situated on the bank of the Ken river, eleven miles south-east of Bánda. In the time of the Mughals, Sihonda was an important place, but has since fallen to ruins and decay. Pop. (1872), 1477.

SIHOR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty miles west-north-west of Daulatábád, and sixty-eight miles north from Ahmednagar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 3'$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$.

SIHOR.—Town in Bhaunagar State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 42'$, long. $72^{\circ} 1' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 9528.

SIHOR.—See SEHORE.

SIHORA.—State of Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £480 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Its area is about 14 sq. miles.

SIHORA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the road from Jabalpur to Mírzápur, four miles north of the Hiran river, and twenty-seven miles north-east of Jabalpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 29'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1872), 3988. Area of tahsíl, 1197 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 192,722.

SIHORA.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9014.

SIHORA (TIRORA).—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated thirty miles north-east of Bhandára town. Lat. $21^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 2539.

SIJAKPUR.—See SEJAKPUR.

SIJAWAL.—Taluk of Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Area, 192 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 15,107.

SIJU.—Village in the Gáro Hills district, Assam; situated on the Sameswarí river.

SIKANDARABAD.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Chenáb, thirteen miles south-south-west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $71^{\circ} 26'$.

SIKANDARABAD (SECUNDERABAD).—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the Delhi branch of the Grand Trunk Road, thirty-six miles south-east of Delhi, and ten miles east of Bulandshahr town. Elevation above the sea, 792 feet. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 44' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 16,479. Area of tahsíl, 524 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 236,066. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 86,824. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 62,050.

SIKANDARABAD.—See SECUNDERABAD.

SIKANDARPUR.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated sixty-two miles west of Gorakhpur cantonment. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $82^{\circ} 21'$.

SIKANDARPUR.—Village in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Hardwár, thirteen miles east of the former town. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

SIKANDARPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 7029. Pop. of pargana (1881), 269,545. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 116,645.

SIKANDARPUR.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Azamgarh to Muzaffarpur, fifty-six miles east of the former. Lat. 26° , long. $84^{\circ} 6'$. Area of tahsíl, 546 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 281,809.

SIKANDARPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the left bank of the Ganges river, thirty-eight miles south-west by west of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$. Area of pargana, 58 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 31,416.

SIKANDRA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated five miles north-west of Agra city, on the Muttra road. Sikandra is chiefly noticeable as containing the tomb of Akbar, commenced by that monarch, and finished by his son Jahángír in 1613. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12' 59''$, long. $77^{\circ} 59' 34''$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 9877.

SIKANDRA.—Pargana in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 104,469. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 43,790.

SIKANDRA.—Tháná in Monghyr district, Bengal. Area, 233 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 122,389.

SIKANDRA.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Jaláun, forty-six miles west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1881), 2100. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 48,084.

SIKANDRA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of the Banganga, ninety-three miles west of Agra, 135 miles east of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$.

SIKANDRA RAO.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the road from Koil to Máinpuri and Cawnpore, twenty-three miles south-east of Koil. Lat. $27^{\circ} 41' 10''$, long. $78^{\circ} 25' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 10,193. Area of tahsíl, *342 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 175,873. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 118,423. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 64,548.

SIKAR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Distance south-west of Delhi, 143 miles, north-west of Agra, 180. Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 17,739.

SIKHAR.—Town and fort in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Chunár, twenty-three miles south-west of Benares by water, seventeen by land. Lat. $25^{\circ} 8'$, long. $82^{\circ} 53'$.

SIKKIM.—State in the Eastern Himálayas; bounded on the north and north-east by Thibet; on the south-east by Bhután; on the south by the Dárjiling district; and on the west by Nepál. It is situated between lat. $27^{\circ} 9'$ — $27^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $88^{\circ} 4'$ — 89° , containing an area of about 2600 sq. miles, with an estimated pop. of 7000. There are several passes northwards into Thibet. The most southerly, Jelep-la, rises to 13,000 feet; Guiatu-la and Yah-la next to it are 14,000 feet high. The Cho-la and Tankra-la further north are respectively 15,000 and 16,083 feet high. The chief rivers are the Tista and the Am-machu, flowing southwards from the northern ranges. The capital is Tumlung, where the Rájá resides for nine months of the year, usually going to his estates at Chumbi in Thibet in summer to avoid the heavy rains of Sikkim. The Rájá is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

SIKLIBUN.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of a branch of the Raptí river, 104 miles west by south from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $83^{\circ} 38'$.

SIKRI.—Town in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; situated on the river Mangái, thirty miles south-east of Azamgarh. Lat. $25^{\circ} 43'$, long. $83^{\circ} 29'$.

SIKRI.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Delhi to Muttra, thirty-one miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 21'$.

SIKRI.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, thirty-five miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

SIKRIGULI.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, ninety-seven miles north-west of Berhampur, 197 miles east of Dinápur. The Rájmahál Hills come down close to the

river at this point. Distant north-west of Calcutta, by Berhampur, 215 miles; by the course of the river, 268. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $87^{\circ} 43'$.

SIKRÖL (SIROL).—Suburb (on the Barná) of Benares city, containing the military cantonments, civil station and European quarter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20' 20''$, long. $83^{\circ} 1' 20''$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 57,239.

SIKRORA.—British cantonment in Gonda district, Oudh; situated three miles east of the left bank of the Eastern Sarju, a feeder of the Gogra, fifty-six miles north-east of Lucknow, 115 north of Allahábád. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 44'$.

SIKWADANRA.—Town in Nepál State; situated 184 miles west by north of Khatmandu, and forty miles north-west of Khachi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 26'$, long. $82^{\circ} 26'$.

SILA GANGA.—River of Hill Tipperah State, Bengal; rises in lat. $23^{\circ} 55'$, long. $92^{\circ} 3'$, and flowing first westerly for thirty-five miles, then south for eighteen, falls into the Gumti river, in lat. $23^{\circ} 34'$, long. $91^{\circ} 37'$.

SILAI.—River of Bengal; rising in Mánbhúm district, and flowing in a south-easterly direction into the district of Midnapur. After a tortuous course it falls into the Rúpnaráyan (of which it forms the chief tributary), near the point where that river touches the eastern boundary of Midnapur.

SILANA.—State of Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £10 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

SILANATH.—Village on the Kamlá river, in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34' 30''$, long. $86^{\circ} 9' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 2520. An annual fair is attended by upwards of 15,000 persons.

SILANG.—See SHILLONG.

SILAO.—Tháná in Patná district, Bengal. Area, 142 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,477.

SILCHAR.—Capital of the district of Cáchár, Assam; situated on the south bank of the Barák river, sixty-three miles east by south of Sylhet. The military cantonments at Silchár are generally garrisoned by one regiment of native infantry. Lat. $24^{\circ} 49' 40''$, long. $92^{\circ} 50' 48''$. Pop. (1872), 3729. A trading fair is held here annually, attended by upwards of 20,000 persons.

SILDA.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; situated thirty-nine miles west-north-west of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $86^{\circ} 51'$.

SILDARRAMPUR.—Town in Nowgong district, Assam; situated thirty miles south-east by east of Nowgong. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $93^{\circ} 10'$.

SILHAT.—Pargana in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 197,191.

SILHETI.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; sixty miles north-west of Ráipur town. Area, 83 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4475. The town of Silhetí lies in lat. $21^{\circ} 47'$, long. $81^{\circ} 9'$.

SILLANA.—See SAILÁNA.

SILI.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated seventy-one miles east of Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $85^{\circ} 53'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 68,335.

SILLAY MEW.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, 116 miles south-west from Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$, long. $94^{\circ} 38'$.

SILLER (SELERE).—River in Vizagapatam district, Madras. It has a very tortuous course through mountainous country, and finally, after a total length of 150 miles, joins the Saveri at Moat, about twenty miles north-east of the junction of that latter stream with the Godávári.

SILLIGORI.—Tháná in Jalpáigurí district, Bengal. Area, 330 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,178.

SILONDI.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2025.

SILPATA.—Village in Darrang district, Assam. A large fair is held here annually.

SILVASSA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 680.

SIMALIA.—See SINDHIAPURA.

SIMAUNI.—Town in Bánda district, N.W.P.; situated on an insignificant stream tributary to the Jumna, eight miles south of the right bank of the latter, twenty north-east of the town of Bánda, seventy-eight west of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

SIMBIL.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated thirty-eight miles north-west of Udáipur, and ninety miles south by east from Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 3'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

SIMBOLONG.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated thirty-seven miles west from Manipur, and forty miles east from Silchár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$, long. $93^{\circ} 28'$.

SIMBULKET.—Village in Kumaún district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the course of the Rám-ganga (Western), from Moradábád cantonment to Almorah. It is distant fifty-six miles north of Moradábád. Lat. $29^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

SINGA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated on the Seo river, twenty-eight miles north of Ráipur town, on the road to Biláspur. Pop. (1881), 2277. Area of tahsil, 1401 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 275,626.

SIMHACHALAM.—See SINHACHALAM.

SIMIRIA (SIMRIA).—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Ságár, twenty-nine miles south of former, 184 north-west of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

SIMIRIA.—Town in Rewah State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated sixty-two miles south-east of Allahábád. Elevation above the sea, 1009 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 16'$.

SIMLA.—District in the Umballa division of the Punjab, consisting of several detached plots of territory; situated among the hills of the lower Himálayan system as they fall from Bashahr State to the plains at Umballa, between the Sutlej and the Jumna. Its area is 18 sq. miles, and the population (1881) 42,945. To the south and east of Simla the hills between the Sutlej and the Tons culminate in the Chor peak, which has an elevation of 11,982 feet above the sea. The chief places in the district are Simla, which is its capital, and the headquarters of the Government in the hot season, Kasauli, which is used as a convalescent depot, Dagshái and Subáthu, which are cantonments for British troops. The Simla Hill States are in charge of the Deputy-Commissioner of Simla.

SIMLA.—Tahsil of Simla district, Punjab. Area, 4 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 33,098.

SIMLA.—Capital of Simla district, Punjab, and chief sanatorium and summer capital of British India; situated on a transverse spur of the Central Himálayan system, at an elevation above sea-level of 7084 feet. Distant from Umballa, seventy-eight miles; from Kálka, at the foot of the hills, by cart-road, fifty-seven miles. The view from Simla is exceedingly grand. To the north successive mountain ranges rise in proportion as the distance increases, and are terminated with surpassing grandeur by the snowy crescent of the Himálaya, the peaks of which, in fine weather, have so distinct an outline against the dark-blue sky, that their real distance of sixty or seventy miles seems not more than eight or ten. Lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. (1881), in the season, 13,258.

SIMLAPAL.—Tháná in Bánkurá district, Bengal. Area, 119 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 32,682.

SIMONBONG.—Town in Dárjiling district, Bengal; situated six miles north-west by west of Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$, long. $88^{\circ} 13'$.

SIMONG.—Town in the Abar Hills, on the northern frontier of Assam; situated forty-six miles north-west by north of Sudiya, and 105 miles north-east of Lakhimpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $65^{\circ} 20'$.

SIMONGALPUR.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; situated forty-five miles south by west of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 18'$, long. $91^{\circ} 42'$.

SIMORIA.—Tháná in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 377 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 37,029.

SIMRA (SIMOR).—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $84^{\circ} 7'$.

SIMRABAS.—Town in Nepál State; situated forty-four miles south-west by south of Khatmandu, and thirty-five miles north-east of Bettiá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $84^{\circ} 56'$.

SIMRAON.—Ruined town in Champáran district, Bengal; situated partly in Nepál territory, the frontier line passing through the walls.

SIMRAU.—Town in Nepál State; situated 141 miles south-east by east of Khatmandu, and sixty-six miles north-north-west of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $87^{\circ} 13'$.

SIMRAUTA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated fifty miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$. Area of pargana, 67 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 58,711.

SIMRI.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated thirty-six miles west of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$, long. $84^{\circ} 19'$.

SIMTOKA.—Town in Bhután State; situated seventy-three miles east-north-east from Dárjiling, and 120 miles north-west of Goálpára. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $89^{\circ} 25'$.

SIMULBARIA.—Town in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated forty miles south by west of Calcutta. Lat. 29° , long. $88^{\circ} 21'$.

SIMULIA.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; situated twenty-one miles north-north-east of Dacca. Lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$, long. $90^{\circ} 40'$.

SIMURIA.—Village in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated in the depressed tract or basin of Lohárgáon, on the route from Allahábád to Ságar, 230 miles south-west of the former, eighty-three north-east of the latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$.

SINA.—River of Ahmednagar and Sholápur districts, Bombay; rising

in lat. $19^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$. It flows south-east through the Ahmednagar district and that of Sholapur, and falls into the Bhima river in lat. $17^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.

SINAR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Násik district, Bombay; situated on the Násik and Poona road, seventeen miles south-east of the former town. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50' 25''$, long. $74^{\circ} 2' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7960. Area of subdivision, 519 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,081.

SINAWAD.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated forty-three miles south-east by south of Indore, and 112 miles north-west by west of Ellichpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 8'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

SINAWAN.—See SANÁWAN.

SINCHAL PAHAR.—Range of hills in Dárjiling district, Bengal. A military depôt with barracks for a European regiment is situated at a height of 8607 feet above sea-level, on a spur from this range which stretches gradually towards the Tista river. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $88^{\circ} 20' 5''$.

SINCHULA.—Hill range in Jalpaiguri district, Bengal; forming the boundary between British territory and Bhután. Its average elevation is from 4000 to a little over 6000 feet, the highest peak, Renigango (lat. $26^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $89^{\circ} 37' 15''$), being 6222 feet above sea-level.

SIND CANAL, flowing from the Indus, at lat. $27^{\circ} 59'$, long. 69° , through the British district of Shikárpur.

SIND.—A province of British India, included within the Presidency of Bombay; situated between lat. 23° — $28^{\circ} 40'$, and long. $66^{\circ} 50'$ — 71° . The Province of Sind consists of the lower valley and delta of the Indus. It is bounded on the north by Baluchistán, the Punjab Province, and Baháwalpur State; on the east by the States of Jáisalmír and Jodhpur in Rájputána; on the south by the Rann of Cutch and the Indian Ocean; and on the west by Baluchistán. Sind is divided into the five districts of Karáchi, Haidarábád, Thar and Parkar, Shikárpur, and Upper Sind Frontier. Its area is 48,014 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 2,413,823. The greater portion of the province consists of dry desert and alluvial plains, which are irrigated by a network of channels from the Indus. The only permanent stream in Sind, beside the Indus and its tributaries is the river Hab. The only mountains are the Kirthar range, which divide Sind from Baluchistán, and rise to a height of more than 7000 feet above sea-level. In the western portion of the Karáchi district there is a wild and rocky tract known as Kohistán, which forms an exception to the general flatness of the province. Sind is very sparsely populated. The bulk of the inhabitants are Muhammadans. The chief towns are Karáchi (the capital), Haidarábád (the old capital of the Tálpurs), and Shikárpur. Sind, which was annexed to the British Empire on the conclusion of the war in 1843, is administered by a Commissioner. It is traversed by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the Indus Valley State Railway.

SIND.—River of Gwalior State, Central India Agency; rising in Tonk State, Rájputána, from a small range of mountains about 12 miles south-west of the town of Seronj, in lat. $24^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$. At about 10 or 12 miles from its source, it leaves the Tonk State, and enters that of Gwalior, through which it takes a northward course for about 130 miles to Narwár, and thence turning north-east forms for about 60 miles the boundary between Gwalior State and Datia State in Bundelkhand, and falls

into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$, flowing altogether about 260 miles. It receives during its course many small streams, the principal being the Parbati and the Pohuj, the first falling into the Sind on the left side, about twenty-five miles below Narwár, and the other on the right side, four or five miles above its mouth. The Sind is subject to great inundations during the periodical rains.

SINDAUSI.—Fort and village in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situated eight miles west of the right or west bank of the Jumna, twenty-two miles south of the cantonment of Etáwah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

SINDEWAHI (SINDWAI).—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated sixteen miles north of Múl. Lat. $20^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1881), 4569.

SINDGI.—Subdivision of Kaládgi district, Bombay. Area, 812 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,650.

SINDHÍAPURA.—State of Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £6 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 4 sq. miles.

SINDHKHED MEWAS.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay. Area, 311 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 53,214.

SINDI.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated twenty miles east of Wardhá town, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which has a station here. Lat. $20^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1881), 4644.

SINDKHAID.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated fifty-four miles east of Aurangábád, and 111 miles north-east by east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 11'$.

SINDKHER.—Town in Buldána district, Berar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

SINDKHERA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated about thirty miles north of Dhulia. Lat. $21^{\circ} 17' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1872), 4501.

SINDONIM.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 295.

SINDRAPA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated fifty-three miles south-east by east of Sambalpur, and ninety miles north of Gumsur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$, long. $84^{\circ} 44'$.

SINDRI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the left bank of the river Soni, ninety miles south-west of the town of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 32'$, long. $71^{\circ} 59'$.

SIND SAGAR DOAB.—Tract of country in the Punjab; situated between the river Indus to the west, and the Chenáb and Jhelum rivers to the east. Its limits are from lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$ — $34^{\circ} 39'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 31'$ — $73^{\circ} 39'$.

SINDUDRUG.—See MALWÁN.

SINDUNUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated twenty-eight miles south-east by east from Mudgul, and forty-three miles west from Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

SINDURJANA.—See SENDURJANA.

SINDURNI.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated seventy-two miles east of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37'$.

SINDWA.—Village and fort in Indore State, Central India; situated on the route from Mhow to Bombay, ninety miles south-west of the

former, and 274 north-east of the latter. It lies nine miles outside and north of the Sindwa Ghát, a somewhat steep but much-frequented mountain pass, leading from the highlands of the Sátapura range to the valley of the Tápti in Khándesh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

SINDWA (SINDWAHA).—Village in Lálitpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Tehrí to Ujjain, twenty miles south-west of former, 246 north-east of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

SINDWARA.—See CHHINDWÁRA.

SINGA.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated on the route from Dinápur to Khatmandu, twenty-nine miles north-east of former, 176 south of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $85^{\circ} 15'$.

SINGA.—Mountain pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; leading across the Himálayan range, which bounds Kunáwar to the south. It is open from May till the middle of August, but impracticable at other times from the depth of the snow. Elevation above sea-level, between 16,000 and 17,000 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

SINGA.—Town in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Sháhjahánpur, eighteen miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

SINGALILA.—Hill range in Dárjiling district, Bengal; stretching south from Kánchanjangá to the plains of India, and separating Sikkim from East Nepál. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$ — $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. 88° — $88^{\circ} 2'$.

SINGANALLUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras, and a station on the Madras South-Western Railway; situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 7125.

SINGANMAT.—Principal peak in the Sankara range, Santál Parganas district, Bengal.

SINGAPORE.—Island situated in the Straits of Malacca, at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, which, though not exceeding half a mile in breadth at some points, was formerly the channel of navigation between India and China, now carried on by a more southward course. The settlements of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, with the province of Wellesley, were part of the British Indian Empire till 1867, when they were transferred to the Colonial Office, and became a Crown Colony. The area of the whole is 1350 sq. miles, and the pop. upwards of 320,000. The island of Singapore is about twenty-six miles in length, and thirteen in its greatest breadth, and contains an area of 223 sq. miles. Singapore owes its prosperity to the freedom of its port, which has rendered it the great entrepôt for the goods of Europe, Asia, and Australia, that pass through the Singapore Strait. The town of Singapore is built on both sides of the embouchure of a small river, that empties itself into the sea at the western head of a deep bay, and which is navigable for small craft. Lat. $1^{\circ} 16'$, long. $103^{\circ} 53'$. Its pop. in 1881 was returned at 82,000.

SINGAPUR.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Sítápur, forty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 4'$.

SINGAPUR (SINGAPURAM).—Town in Jáipur State, Madras; situated on the left bank of the Lalglá river, twenty-one miles west of Bissem Katak, and on the Banjara route to Nágpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 3' 19''$, long. $82^{\circ} 43' 16''$. The population was estimated in 1871 at about 800.

SINGARAPET.—See CHENGAMA.

SINGARH.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Karnál to Meerut, seventeen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

SINGARH.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; eleven miles from Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 24'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$.

SINGARINI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 120 miles east of Haidarábád, and eighty-six miles north by west of Gantúr. Lat. $17^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

SINGARPUR.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, seventeen miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$.

SINGARPUR.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal; situated twenty-three miles north of Bettia. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $84^{\circ} 31'$.

SINGARUPATI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated fifty-two miles north-east by north of Salem. Lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

SINGATTUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 365.

SINGAULI.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated 100 miles east-north-east of Udáipur, and forty-six miles north-east by north of Nímach. Lat. 25° , long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

SINGAURGARH.—Hill-fort in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-six miles north-west of Jabalpur city, on a high hill commanding the narrow Sangrámpur valley. Lat. $23^{\circ} 32' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

SINGAWALA.—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated twenty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. Lat. $30^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11'$.

SINGBHUM (SINHBHUM, SINHA-BHUMI).—District in the Chutiá Nágpur division of Bengal; situated between lat. $21^{\circ} 59'$ — $22^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $85^{\circ} 2'$ — $86^{\circ} 56'$. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Lohárdaga and Mánbhúm; on the east by Midnapur; on the south by the tributary States of Orissa; and on the west by Lohárdaga and the tributary States of Chutiá Nágpur. The Singbhúm district comprises the Kolhán, the subdivision of Dhalbhúm, and the States of Páráhát, Sáraikalá, and Kharsáwán. Its area is 3753 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 453,775. The central portion is an undulating tract, inclosed by hill ranges. The west and south-western portions are extremely mountainous and sparsely inhabited by wild tribes of the Kols. Part of this is known as "Saranda of the seven hundred hills," in which the mountains rise to an elevation of 3500 feet. The chief rivers are the Subarnárekhá and the Koel, with its affluents the North and South Karo and the Koina. The chief and almost the only town is Cháibásá (the capital).

SINGESWARTHAN.—Village in Bhágálpur district, Bengal; situated four miles north of Maldahpurá. A noted elephant fair is held here annually. Lat. $25^{\circ} 58' 48''$, long. $86^{\circ} 50' 31''$.

SINGHAI.—Tháná in Kheri district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 110,432.

SINGHANA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated ninety-five miles south-west of Delhi, and eighty north of Jáipur city. Lat. $28^{\circ} 5'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1881), 5259. A copper mine in a rocky hill, two miles south-west of the town, contains abundance of ore of a poor quality, yielding from 2 to 7 per cent. of metal.

- SINGHARA BUZURG.**—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5032.
- SINGHIRAMPUR.**—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1960.
- SINGI.**—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh; situated on the left bank of the Gogra river, 101 miles north from Lucknow. Lat. $28^{\circ} 19'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.
- SINGIASUR.**—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; situated fifty-one miles north by west of Bhágalpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $86^{\circ} 51'$.
- SINGIMARI.**—Village in Goálpára district, Assam; situated near the left bank of the Brahmaputra, fifty-six miles south-west by west of Goálpára, and about forty-two miles west of Turá station in the Gáro Hills, with which it is connected by road. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $89^{\circ} 53'$.
- SINGIMARI.**—River of Kuch Behar State, Bengal; entering the State under the name of the Jáldháka, at its extreme north-west corner, it flows in a south-eastern direction and joins the river Dharlá or Torshá on the southern border. It is navigable all the year round. In the middle of its course it is called the Mansháhi, and lower down the Singímárf.
- SINGLA.**—Village in Patiála State, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Ludhiána, thirty-four miles south of the latter town. Lat. $30^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.
- SINGLA.**—River in Sylhet district, Assam; flowing north from the Lushái Hills into the Surmá.
- SINGOLA.**—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Moradábád, thirty-six miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.
- SINGON.**—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated fifty-two miles south-south-west from Indore, and 122 miles north-east of Málegaoñ. Lat. $21^{\circ} 59'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.
- SINGORA.**—Town in Phuljhar State, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated fifty miles west-south-west of Sambalpur, and ninety-six miles south of Udáipur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$.
- SINGPHO HILLS.**—Tract of country bordering the extreme eastern frontier of Assam, occupied by the Singphos, a wild tribe who are said to be an offshoot of the Ka-khyens of Burma.
- SINGPUR.**—Town in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Sohágpur to Ratanpur, ten miles south-south-east of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.
- SINGPUR.**—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Mírzápur to Sargujá, seventy-three miles south by east of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 7'$, long. $82^{\circ} 55'$.
- SINGPUR.**—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Ságar to Seoni, sixty-eight miles south-south-east of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 58'$, long. $79^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1881), 3130.
- SINGPUR (SOWASTHAN SINHPUR).**—One of the Mewás States in Khándesh, Bombay. Estimated pop. (1872), 350.
- SINGPURIA.**—Estate in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.
- SINGRA.**—Tháná in Rájsháhi district, Bengal. Area, 310 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 112,607.

SINGRAMAU.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Jaunpur to Sultánpur, twenty-five miles north-west of the former, thirty-three south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $82^{\circ} 28'$.

SINGRAULI.—Pargana in Mírzápur district, N.W.P., and partly within the dominions of the Rájá of Rewah. Pop. (1881), including Dudhi, 69,944.

SINGRAUR.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, twenty-seven miles above the city of Allahábád by the river, and 835 miles from Calcutta by the same way. Lat. $25^{\circ} 35'$, long. $81^{\circ} 42'$.

SINGUR.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route, *viá* Nagar, from Jáisalmír to Nasírábád, and 101 miles north-west of latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

SINGUR.—Tháná in Húglí district, Bengal. Area, 71 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,184.

SINGWARA.—Town in Rewah State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Sohágpur to Dumoh, twenty-eight miles west by north of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$.

SINHACHALAM.—Temple in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated on a hill (800 feet above sea-level) six miles north-west of Vizagapatam town. Lat. $17^{\circ} 46'$, long. $83^{\circ} 11' 8''$.

SINHGARH (SINHGAD).—Hill-fort in Poona district, Bombay; situated twelve miles south by west of Poona. The fort, being one of great natural strength, was of considerable importance in the times of Sívají and the Mahrattá power. It was invested and capitulated to the British in 1818. It is now occasionally used as a sanatorium. Lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 51''$, long. $73^{\circ} 47' 51''$.

SINJHAULI SHAHZADPUR.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the Tons, opposite Akbarpur, thirty-six miles south-east of Faizábád town, on the road to Jaunpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $82^{\circ} 35'$. Pop. (1869), 5069.

SINORE.—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda division, Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 6047. Area of district, 134 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 39,494.

SINRONCHA.—See SIRONCHA.

SINUR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay, seventy-three miles north-west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 51'$, long. 74° .

SIOBARA.—See DANG STATES.

SIOGARH.—Town in Bahraich district, Oudh; situated eighty-three miles north-east of Lucknow, and 120 miles east of Sháhjahánpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 43'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$.

SIOHARA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Moradábád and Hardwár road, twenty-eight miles south-east of Bijnaur town. Lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1881), 9014. Pop. of pargana (1881), 48,142.

SIOLIM.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 8183.

SION.—Suburb of Bombay City; situated at its northern extremity, and near the point where the island of Salsette is united with that of Bombay by a causeway, and also by the railway-bridge. Lat. $19^{\circ} 2'$, long. $72^{\circ} 56'$.

SIPA.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; situated thirty miles south by west of Bettiá. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $84^{\circ} 30'$.

SIPAU.—Town in Dholpur State, Rájputána; situated thirteen miles north-west of Dholpur, and thirty-three miles south-west by south of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

SIPRA (SIPRI).—River of Central India, rising in Málwá, on the north side of the Vindhján range, eleven miles east of the small town of Pipalda, in lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$. It has a winding course, generally north-westerly, through a fertile country; and forty miles from its source receives on its left side the small river Kaund, and, passing subsequently by the towns of Ujjain and Mehidpur, falls into the Chambal, on the right bank, in lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$, after a total course of 120 miles.

SIPRI.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Kálpi to Kotah, 162 miles south-west of former, 156 east of latter. Distant sixty-five miles south of Gwalior fort. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

SIPUN.—River of Bashahr State, Punjab; rising at an elevation of 15,000 feet, in lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$, on the southern declivity of the Yusu Pass, whence it is sometimes called the Yusu river. After a precipitate course of about five miles in a south-west direction, it receives a considerable torrent, flowing from the north-east, and about two miles below falls into the Pabur, the confluence having an elevation of 8300 feet, and being in lat. $31^{\circ} 18'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

SIR.—Estuary of the Indus in Sind, Bombay; situated towards the south east angle of the delta in lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$, long. $68^{\circ} 7'$.

SIRA.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, forty-three miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

SIRA.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Túm-kúr district, Mysore State; situated thirty-three miles north-north-west of Túm-kúr town, and seventy-three miles north-west of Bangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 44' 43''$, long. $76^{\circ} 57' 16''$. Pop. (1871), 4231. Area of taluk, 670 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 71,928.

SIRA.—Town in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Rávi river, forty-nine miles south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$, long. $73^{\circ} 41'$.

SIRA.—Pargana in Kumáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 11,409.

SIRAGUPPA (SIRUGUPPA).—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated on the Tungabhadra river. Lat. $15^{\circ} 38' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 56' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5013.

SIRAHA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 91.

SIRAHOLALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 56.

SIRAI.—See SÍRSA.

SIRAIN.—Town in Purí district, Bengal; situated seventeen miles north-west by north of Jagannáth. Lat. 20° , long. $85^{\circ} 45'$.

SIRAJGANJ.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Pabná district, Bengal; situated near the Jamuná or main stream of the Brahmaputra. It is an important mart for river trade, the chief export being jute. The Sirájganj Jute Company gives employment to 1200 hands. Lat. $24^{\circ} 26' 58''$, long. $89^{\circ} 47' 5''$. Pop. (1881), 21,037. Area of subdivision, 1031 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 656,575.

SIRAKOT.—Fort and temple in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated nine miles north-west of the confluence of the Gori and Eastern Kali. The fort is on a rocky ridge, projecting from the northern slope of a mountain, and having two of its sides craggy scarps to the depth of about 2000 feet, and the part most remote from the mountain terminated by a chasm 700 feet deep. The narrow path from Almora to Nepál winds round one of the steep sides. The temple is situate on a conical rock, which rises nearly perpendicularly from the crest of the ridge, along which the fortifications extend. During the Gúrkha invasion in the early part of the century, the garrison was cut off from their water supply, upon which they surrendered, and the fort has ever since remained in a ruinous condition. Elevation above the sea, 6924 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 49'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

SIRALI.—Town in Makrái State, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2025.

SIRALKOPPA.—Village in Shimoga District, Mysore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 20' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 19' 53''$. Pop. (1871), 1661. A weekly fair is held here.

SIRA MAU (NORTH).—Tháná in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 24,935.

SIRA MAU (SOUTH).—Tháná in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 32,840.

SIRAMPUR.—Town in Kimidi State, Ganjám district, Madras; situated forty-nine miles west of Gumsur, and 120 miles south of Sambalpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 45'$, long. $83^{\circ} 57'$.

SIRANGALA.—Villages in Coorg, Madras, having a pop. (1881) respectively, of 1494, 45, and 21.

SIRANGALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 140.

SIRANGOLI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 66.

SIRASGAON.—Town in Ellichpur district, Berar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 5408.

SIRATHU.—See KARRA.

SIRAULI.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Moradábad, twenty miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 46,331.

SIRAULI PYAS.—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881) 6542.

SIRAWA.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Meerut to Bulandshahr, sixteen miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

SIRDAR SHIR.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5841.

SIRDARNAGAR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, fifty-two miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$.

SIRDHANA.—See SARDHANA.

SIRDHURPUR.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated on the left bank of the Ganges river, forty-nine miles west from Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

SIRDILA.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated forty-one miles south by west of Behar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 39'$, long. $85^{\circ} 29'$.

SIRFAWAN.—Pargana in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 24,247.

SIRGUJA.—See SARGUJA.

SIRHAN.—River in Hazára district, Punjab; rising at the head of the Bhogarmang glen, in lat. $34^{\circ} 16'$, long. $73^{\circ} 19'$, and falling into the Indus at Tárbelá (lat. $34^{\circ} 5'$, long. $72^{\circ} 44'$), after a length of about eighty miles. It is not navigable, but is fordable almost everywhere, except during floods.

SIRHATTI.—Town in Sánгли State, Bombay; situated forty-one miles east-south-east from Dhárwár, and ninety miles west of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

SIRHIND.—Tract in the Punjab; consisting of the north-eastern portion of the plain which intervenes between the Jumna and the Sutlej rivers. It includes the British districts of Umballa, Ludhiána, and Ferozpur, together with the Native States of Patiála, Jind, and Nabhá. Sirhind has now no existence as an administrative division of territory; but in the historical sense it embraces the level plain between the Himálayas and the desert of Bikaner, the Sutlej and the Jumna.

SIRHIND.—Town in Patiála State; situated twenty-three miles north of Patiála, and twenty-seven miles north-west of Umballa. Lat. $30^{\circ} 38'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

SIRHIND CANAL.—Irrigation work in Umballa and Ludhiána districts, and Patiála and Nábha States, Punjab.

SIRHPURA.—Town in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 1045. Also thána. Pop. (1881), 38,023.

SIRHURPUR.—Village in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated on the route from Azamgarh to Sultánpur, forty-six miles west of the former, thirty-two south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 43'$.

SIRIDAO.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 830.

SIRIGALALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 111.

SIRKUN.—Fort in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora to Garhwál, forty-three miles north-west by north of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

SIRMAU.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Hoshangábád to Ságár, seventy-six miles north-east of former, thirty-eight south-west of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$.

SIRMOWA.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Fatehgarh, and fourteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

SIRMUR.—One of the Hill States in the Punjab, frequently called Náhan, from the name of the chief town. Sirmúr is bounded on the north by the Hill States of Balsan and Jubal; on the east by the Dehra Dún district, from which it is separated by the rivers Tons and Jumna; on the south-west by Umballa district, and some detached portions of the States of Kalsia; and on the north-west by the States of Patiála and Keonthál. It lies between lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$ — 31° , and long. $77^{\circ} 5'$ — $77^{\circ} 50'$, and has an area of 1077 sq. miles, with a pop. (1881) of 112,371. The present Rájá (1885) has been created a K.C.S.I.; he receives a salute of 11 guns, and maintains a force of 100 cavalry, 530 infantry, with 10 field guns and 20 artillerymen.

SIRODA.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 5283.

SIROHI.—State in Rájputána; situated between lat. $24^{\circ} 22'$ — $25^{\circ} 16'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 22'$ — $73^{\circ} 18'$. Sirohi is bounded on the north by Jodhpur; on the east by Udáipur; on the south by Pálanpur and the Mahi Kántha States of Edar and Danta, and on the west by Jodhpur. Its area is 3020 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 142,903. The country is much intersected and broken up by hills and rocky ranges. It is divided in a direction from north-east to south-west by the Aravalli mountain chain, of which the main feature is Mount Abu, a well-known sanatorium and the headquarters of the Governor-General's Agent, situated at the southern extremity, where the highest peak has an elevation of 5653 feet above the sea. The drainage from the Aravallis parts into the Loni river to the west, and into the Banás river to the east. The Western Rájputána Railway, on the narrow gauge, passes through the length of the State. The Rájá, who is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, maintains a military force of 2 guns, 74 cavalry, and 260 foot-soldiers.

SIROHI.—Capital of the State of the same name, Rájputána; situated sixty-seven miles north-east of Nasírábád, in lat. $24^{\circ} 53' 12''$, long. $72^{\circ} 54' 28''$. Pop. (1881), 5699.

SIROHI.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated fifty-nine miles north-west of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $86^{\circ} 57'$.

SIROL.—See SIKROL.

SIRONCHA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Waingangá river, 142 miles north-east from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

SIRONCHA (SINRONCHA).—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of the Upper Godávari district, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of the Pranhítá river, two miles above its confluence with the Godávari, and 120 miles south-south-east of Chánda. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 3476. Area of tahsíl, 1085 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 40,029.

SIRONJ.—Town in Bhopál, Central India; situated seventy-eight miles north-west of Ságar, and 140 north-east of Ujjain. Sironj is built at the foot of a pass connecting Málwá with the table-land to the north, and at the beginning of the century belonged to the noted Pathán freebooter, Amír Khán. Lat. $24^{\circ} 6' 23''$, long. $77^{\circ} 43' 30''$.

SIRONJ.—Town in Tonk State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 11,356.

SIROT.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Mhow, sixty-two miles south-west of former, 350 north-east of latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$.

SIROULI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 192.

SIRPADI.—Town in Morbhanj State, Orissa, Bengal; situated seventy miles west by south of Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 16'$, long. $86^{\circ} 20'$.

SIRPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 164 miles north-north-east of Haidarábád, and 128 miles south-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$.

SIRPUR.—Town in Patná district, Bengal; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, fifteen miles west of Patná city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $85^{\circ} 2'$.

SIRPUR.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; situated eighteen miles west by south of Murshidábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $88^{\circ} 1'$.

SIRPUR.—Town in Khándesh district, Bomoay; situated sixty-four miles north-north-east of Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. 75° .

SIRPUR.—Town in Basim district, Berar. Contains a sacred Jain shrine. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1867), 3555

SIRPUR.—See **SHERPUR.**

SIRPURA.—Pargana in Etah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 34,638.

SIRPURA.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh to Fatehghar, fifty-seven miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 56'$.

SIRPUR TANDUR.—District in Haidarábád State. Area, 5022 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 214,231.

SIRSA.—District in the Hissár division, Punjab; situated between lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$ — $30^{\circ} 40'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 57'$ — $75^{\circ} 23'$. It is bounded on the north-east by the district of Firozpur and the State of Patiála, on the west by the river Sutlej, on the south-west by the States of Baháwalpur and Bikaner, and on the east by the district of Hissár. Its area is 3004 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881) 253,275. Sirsa is a sandy plain between the rivers Sutlej and Ghaggar, but its cultivation is increasing. The chief towns are Sirsa (the capital), Ránia, Ellenábád, Fázilka, and Rori. The district is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

SIRSA.—Capital (in tahsil of same name) of Sirsa district. Punjab; situated on the north side of a dry bed of the Ghaggar. A large cattle fair is held here every autumn. Lat. $29^{\circ} 32' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. (1881), 12,292. Area of tahsil, 994 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,245.

SIRSA.—Village in Pilibhít district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, thirty-six miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.

SIRSA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, close to the confluence of the Tons, twenty-five miles south-east of Allahábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1881), 3442. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 29,010.

SIRSAGANJ.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 74,215.

SIRSALLA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 179 miles north-west by west from Haidarábád, and 111 miles east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 59'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

SIRSAUL.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Fatehpur, fifteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$.

SIRSAUL.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Delhi, three miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

SIRSAWA.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Umballa, ten miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$. Pop. (1881), 3978. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 29,832.

SIRSAWAN.—Pargana in Bareilly district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 24,247.

SIRSI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in North Kánara district,

Bombay; situated 320 miles south-east of Bombay, and about forty miles south-east of the port of Kárwár. Elevation, 2500 feet above sea-level. Lat. $14^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 5633. Every second year a fair is held here, attended chiefly by low-caste Hindus. Area of subdivision, 779 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 62,400.

SIRSI.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated seventeen miles south-west of Moradábád town, and three miles east of the Sót river. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 39' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 5947.

SIRSI.—State in the Goona Agency, under the Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 4026.

SIRSI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2107.

SIRSIA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Nepál, forty-six miles north by east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $83^{\circ} 32'$.

SIRSODEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 69.

SIRSU.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Jaunpur, twenty-two miles south-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$, long. $83^{\circ} 9'$.

SIRSUNDI.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-four miles east of Wairágarh; comprising fifteen villages. Area, 38 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 755. Sirsundí village is in lat. $20^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 23'$.

SIRUD.—Group of villages in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, and seventy miles south-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $72^{\circ} 33'$.

SIRUGUPPA.—See SIRAGUPA.

SIRUR (GHODNADI).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Poona district, Bombay; situated on the river Ghod, thirty-six miles north-west of Poona city, and thirty-four miles south-west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $74^{\circ} 22' 51''$. Pop. (1872), 5049. At a hamlet about two miles south of the town, a Hindu fair, attended by about 3000 persons, is held yearly in March or April. Area of subdivision, 577 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,793.

SIRUTANDANALLUR (IRAL).—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated near the mouth of the Támbraparni. Lat. $8^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 6087.

SIRVOY.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 867.

SIRZA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 43'$.

SISAHÍ.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$.

SISAIYA.—Tháná in Bahraich district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 70,873.

SISANDI.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated eighteen miles south from Lucknow, and forty-nine miles north by east of Fatehpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$, long. $80^{\circ} 59'$.

SISANG CHAUDLI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £72 to the British Government, and £22 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SISAULI.—Town in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5391.

SISERI.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated fifteen miles south of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

SISKAL-BETTA (SISUKALI-BETTA).—Mountain peak in the Western Gháts, between Mysore State and the South Kánara district, Madras.

SISOLAR.—Tháná in Hamírpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,853.

SISORA.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, fifty-nine miles south-east of the former, ninety-six north-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

SISPARA (CHICHCHIPARAI).—Pass leading from Malabar to the Nilgiris district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

SISSAINDI.—Town in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated on the banks of the Sái river, six miles south-east of Mohanlálganj. Pop. (1869), 3140.

SISSANA.—Town in Rohtak district, Punjab. Pop. (1868), 5051.

SISWA BAZAR.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2538.

SISWAL.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab. Lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$.

SISWALI.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5030.

SITABALDI.—Rocky hill, surmounted by a fort, on the outskirts of the town of Nágpur, Nágpur district, Central Provinces. It is memorable for the gallant defence made by a small party of British troops against the Rájá of Nágpur's army in 1817. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

SITAKUND.—Peak in the Sítakund range, Chittagong district, Bengal; 1155 feet above sea-level. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37' 40''$, long. $91^{\circ} 41' 40''$.

SITAKUND (CHANDRANATH).—Hot spring on the mountain of the same name, said to be bituminous. A great place of pilgrimage for pious Hindus from all parts of India. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $86^{\circ} 31'$.

SITAKUND.—Tank excavated in the Mandar Hill, Bhálgapur district, Bengal, nearly 500 feet above the surrounding plain.

SITALGARI.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Karnál to Meerut, eleven miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

SITALPORE KHAS.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6002.

SITALPUR.—Village in Sáran district, Bengal; situated on the Gandak river. Pop. (1881), 2474.

SITAMARHI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal; situated on the west bank of the Lakhandái. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35' 20''$, long. $85^{\circ} 31' 33''$. Pop. (1881), 6125. A large fair is held here annually. Area of subdivision, 1014 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 837,894. Also tháná. Area, 562 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 469,262.

SITAMAU.—State in Málwá, under the Central India Agency. Area, 350 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 30,839. The Rájá receives a salute of 11 guns. The military force consists of 6 guns, 50 horse, and 200 foot.

SITAMAU.—Capital of the State of the same name, Central India;

situated about 230 miles south-west of the fort of Gwalior. Lat. $24^{\circ} 2' 7''$, long. $75^{\circ} 22' 24''$.

SITAMPETTA.—Pass in Vizagapatam district, Madras, being one of the principal roads from Vizagapatam into Ganjám, and the usual route into North Jáipur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $83^{\circ} 55'$.

SITANAGAR.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2513.

SITANAGARAM.—Hills in Krishna district, Madras; situated between lat. $16^{\circ} 28'$ — $16^{\circ} 29' 40''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 38'$ — $88^{\circ} 38' 40''$, on the right bank of the Krishna river opposite Bezwada, and forming one base of the great anicut.

SITANG.—Peak in the Singálilá range, Dárjling district, Bengal; situated to the south-east of Dárjiling station. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54' 45''$, long. $88^{\circ} 26'$.

SITAPUR.—Division of Oudh, N.W.P. It comprises the three districts of Sítápur, Hardoi, and Kheri. Area, 7555 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2,777,803.

SITAPUR.—A district in the Sítápur division of Oudh, N.W.P.; situated between lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$ — $27^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 21'$ — $80^{\circ} 26'$. The district is bounded on the north by Kheri; on the east by the Gogra river separating it from Bahraich; and on the south and west by Bara Banki, Lucknow, and Hardoi districts, the Gumti river forming the boundary. The area of the district is 2253 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 958,251. It is a well-cultivated plain, watered by numerous rivers, of which the chief are the Gogra, the Chauka, the Gumti, the Gon, Oel, Kewáni and Saráyan. The chief towns are Sítápur (the capital), Khairábád, Laharpur, Biswán, Mahmudábád and Paintepur. The district is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

SITAPUR.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Sítápur district, Oudh; situated on the banks of the Saráyan river, half-way on the road from Lucknow to Sháhjahánpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34' 5''$, long. $80^{\circ} 42' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 6780, exclusive of the cantonment (pop. (1881), 3780). Area of tahsíl, 564 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 257,514. Also pargana. Area, 115 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 59,811. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 131,233.

SITAPUR.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated a short distance from the foot of the sacred hill of Chitrakot, on the left bank of the Paisuni river, five miles from Karwi, and forty-three miles from Bándá town. Pop. (1881), 1977.

SITARAMPALLI.—See CHATRAPUR.

SITARAMPUR.—One of the abandoned coal-mines of the Rániganj coal-field in Bardwán district, Bengal. The mine was given up in consequence of the poor quality of the coal.

SITI LIKH.—Peak of the main range of the Himálayas, in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Káli. Elevation above the sea, 15,833 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 52'$.

SITLA.—Town in Bánkurá district, Bengal; situated fourteen miles north-east of Bánkurá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 22'$, long. $87^{\circ} 15'$.

SITOUNG.—See TSIR-TOUNG.

SITPUR.—Village in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 2035.

SITTANG.—Town in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Sittang river, seventy-two miles north-north-east from Rangoon. Lat. $17^{\circ} 42'$, long. $96^{\circ} 49'$.

SITUNDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated forty-eight miles north by east from Aurungábád, and sixty-two miles east from Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$.

SITURWALA.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, forty miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

SIUHA.—Tháná in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Area, 203 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 146,116.

SIVAGANGA.—State in Madura district, Madras. Its area is about 1460 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 432,023. The town of Sivaganga—lat. $9^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31' 50''$ —contained in (1881), 8343 inhabitants.

SIVAGANGA.—Hill in Bangalore district, Mysore; many religious associations are connected with this hill, and its face is crowded with sacred buildings and inscriptions. Elevation, 4559 feet above sea-level. Lat. $13^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1871), 721.

SIVAGIRI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 20' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1881), 13,632.

SIVAKASI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 27' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 50' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 10,833.

SIVAPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 4.

SIVARALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 103.

SIVASAMUDRAM (SIVANASAMUDARAM).—Island in Coimbatore district, Madras; formed by the branching of the Káveri river into two streams. It is about three miles long, by three-quarters of a mile broad. The island is properly called Heggura, but the name of Sivasamudram is derived from an ancient city, of which a few remains are still visible. Lat. $12^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

SIVUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated twenty-five miles north-east of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

SIWAGANJ.—Village in Máihar State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Mirzápur to Jabalpur, 171 miles south-west of former, seventy-four north-east of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$.

SIWAHUT.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád cantonment to that of Partabgarh, in Oudh, eight miles north of the former, twenty-three south of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$.

SIWALIK HILLS.—Mountain range in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P., and in Sírmúr State and Hoshiárpur district, Punjab; situated between lat. $29^{\circ} 58' 4''$ — $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$ — $78^{\circ} 11' 28''$. The Siwálik chain crosses the Dehra Dún districts in a north-westerly direction, and dips for a while in the Jumna valley. Thence it enters Sírmúr and the Simla Hill States at a slightly greater elevation, till the Sutlej river forces its passage through. From this point the range becomes more of an elevated table-land in the Hoshiárpur district till it reaches the basin of the Beas. The total length of the range from the Ganges to the Beas is about 200 miles, and its average breadth ten miles. The highest peaks have an elevation of upwards of 3500 feet above the sea.

SIWANA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated nine miles

south of the left bank of the Luni river, and sixty-two miles south-west of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 29'$.

SIWANI.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hissár to Jhunjhnu, nineteen miles south-south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$.

SIWARA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated 127 miles south-west by south of Jodhpur, and forty-two miles north of Dísá. Lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. 72° .

SIWUNGAON.—Town in Amráoti district, Central Provinces; situated thirty-six miles east-south-east of Ellichpur, and twenty miles north-east of Amráoti. Lat. $20^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

SIWUNWARA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated 111 miles east-south-east of Nágpur, and 145 miles south of Rámgarh. Lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

SIYAINGHU.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, 109 miles south-west of Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 51'$, long. $94^{\circ} 41'$.

SIYANA (SIANA).—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on a raised site, near the Anúpshahr branch of the Ganges Canal; nineteen miles north-east of Bulandshahr town, on the Garhmukhteswar road. Lat. $28^{\circ} 37' 55''$, long. $78^{\circ} 6' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 6532. Pop. of pargana (1881), 70,821. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 61,148.

SKARDO.—See ISKARDOH.

SLIKIALI.—Town in Gujrát district, Punjab; situated twelve miles from the right bank of the Chenáb, fifty-one north-north-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 33'$, long. $73^{\circ} 52'$.

SOAMWARPET.—Town in Coorg; situated seventy miles east-south-east of Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 34'$, long. $75^{\circ} 53'$.

SOANE.—See SON.

SOANG.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated near the left bank of the Buspa. Elevation above the sea, 9,100 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

SOANGIR.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated forty miles north-north-east of Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

SOBADA.—Town in Nágá Hills district, Assam; situated seventy-three miles south by east of Nowgong. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $92^{\circ} 59'$.

SOBHAPUR.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 4883.

SOBNALI.—River of the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; also known as the Kundriá, the Bengdaha, and the Guntiákhálí. It forms one of the principal boat routes between Calcutta and the eastern districts.

SOBORA.—Town in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; situated sixty-one miles east-south-east from Bukkur, seventy-four miles west-north-west from Jáisalmír. Lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$, long. $69^{\circ} 51'$.

SOBRAON.—Village in Lahore district, Punjab; situated on the west bank of the Sutlej, near the south-east corner of the district. Opposite this village, on the east bank of the river, in Firozpur district, lies the battle-field where Sir Hugh Gough gained the victory of 10th February, 1846, which brought to a close the first Síkh war, and led to the occupation of Lahore by a British force. Lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$.

SOCORRO.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3160.

SODAKHOR.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from the town of Bikaner to that of Jáisalmír, thirty-four miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $71^{\circ} 31'$.

SODLURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 434.

SOFAHUN.—Village in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated at the south-eastern extremity of the valley. Lat. $33^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 12'$.

SOGAM.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Jhelum river, thirty-seven miles north-west of Srinagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 35'$.

SOHAG.—Canal in Lahore and Montgomery districts, Punjab, one of the "Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals." Lat. $30^{\circ} 28'$ — $30^{\circ} 43'$, long. $73^{\circ} 24'$ — $74^{\circ} 15'$.

SOHAGI GHAT.—Pass in Rewah State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Allahábád to the town of Rewah, thirty-six miles south-west of the former. The village of Sohági is situate five miles from the right bank of the Tons. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

SOHAGPUR.—Town in Rewah State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated ninety miles east of Jabalpur, fifty miles south of Allahábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 28'$.

SOHAGPUR.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; situated on the high-road from Bombay, thirty miles east of Hoshangábád town. Sohágpur is a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; 494 miles from Bombay. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1881), 7027. Area of tahsil, 1114 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 135,765.

SOHAN.—River of Ráwal Pindi and Jhelum districts, Punjab; rising in the Murree Hills, a few miles from the sanatorium of Murree, in lat. $33^{\circ} 52'$, long. $73^{\circ} 27'$, and falling into the Indus ten miles below Mokhad. A magnificent bridge conveys the Grand Trunk Road across the stream, three miles east of Ráwal Pindi.

SOHARPUR.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by Chila Tára Ghát, from Cawnpore to the town of Bándá, eighteen miles north of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$.

SOHAWAL.—State in Baghelkhand, Central India Agency. The territories lie in two distinct patches, separated from each other by Kothi; the northern portion being much intermixed with lands belonging to Panna. The area is 300 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 37,747. A small police force is maintained of about 50 men.

SOHAWAL.—Capital of Soháwal State, Baghelkhand, Central India; situated on the river Sutri, not far from the line of railway between Jabalpur and Allahábád. Elevation above the sea, 1059 feet. The town was formerly defended by a fort, which is now in ruins. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34' 35''$, long. $80^{\circ} 48' 50''$.

SOHDRA.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 4464.

SOHI-ONG.—State in the Khási Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 1951.

SOHNA.—Town and sulphur spring in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated at the foot of the Mewát Hills. The sulphur springs have a temperature of 115° to 125° F., and are considered a specific for "Delhi

ulcers." The waters are received in a large covered reservoir. Lat. 28° 14', long. 77° 7'. Pop. (1881), 7374.

SOHNPUR.—See SONIPUR.

SOHOLA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated forty miles west by south of Sambalpur. Lat. 21° 18', long. 83° 28'.

SOHROH.—Town in Balasor district, Bengal; situated twenty-two miles south-west of Balasor. Lat. 21° 16', long. 86° 46'.

SOHURIA.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal; situated fifty-three miles north-west of Bettia. Lat. 27° 20', long. 84'.

SOJIMA.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay. Lat. 22° 32', long. 72° 46'. Pop. (1872), 11,322.

SOJITA.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 10,253.

SOJNA.—Tháná in Lálitpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 12,135.

SOLAGIRI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated seventy-one miles north of Salem. Lat. 12° 40', long. 78° 7'.

SOLAH SARAYAT.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9528.

SOLAN.—Cantonment and hill sanatorium in Simla district, Punjab; situated on the southern slope of the Krol Mountain, on the cart-road between Kálka and Simla, thirty miles from the latter station. Lat. 30° 55', long. 77° 9'.

SOLANI.—River of Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar districts, N.W.P.; rising at the south-western base of the Siwálik range, in about lat. 30° 13', long. 77° 55'. It holds a course of upwards of fifty-five miles, generally south-westerly, and falls into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. 29° 3', long. 78° 1'. The river is crossed by the Ganges Canal near Rúrki, and to effect the passage a brickwork aqueduct with fifteen arches, each fifty feet in span, had to be constructed. The stream passes beneath it with a clear waterway of 750 feet.

SOLAVANDAN.—See SHOLAVANDAN.

SOLIGONG.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated sixteen miles south-west of Aurangábád, and fifty-two miles north-east by north of Ahmednagar. Lat. 19° 44', long. 75° 10'.

SOMADGANJ.—Village in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád cantonment to that of Jaunpur, forty-nine miles north-east of the former, seventeen south-west of the latter. Lat. 25° 42', long. 82° 32'.

SOMAIGUL.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated sixty-three miles west-south-west from Manipur, and thirty-five miles south-east by south from Silchar. Lat. 24° 23', long. 93° 9'.

SOMANHALLI.—Town in Mysore State; situated on the left bank of the Chitraváti river, 114 miles north-east from Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 39', long. 17° 55'.

SOMASTIPUR.—Village in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated on the south bank of the Burí Gandak river, about two miles west of Nagar-basti, on the road from Tájpur to Ruserá.

SOMAVARAPETE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1528.

SOMAWARAM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 124 miles east by south from Haidarábád, and sixty-one miles north of Guntur. Lat. 17° 10', long. 80° 25'.

SOMEREA PASS.—See KOMULMAIR.

SOMESWARI.—See **SAMESWARÍ.**

SOMISIR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated sixty-three miles west by north of Jodhpur, and seventy-eight miles east-south-east of Jáisalmír. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

SOMNA.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Aligarh town, on the Delhi road. A station on the East Indian Railway, 889 miles from Calcutta (Howrah), and sixty-five from Delhi. Pop. (1881), 1743. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 29,852.

SOMNAGANJ.—Town in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Aligarh to that of Delhi, and sixteen miles north-west of the former. Elevation above the sea, 752 feet. Lat. $28^{\circ} 3'$, long. 78° .

SOMNATH.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated on the south-west coast, washed by the Arabian Sea. Noted as the site of the famous temple of Somnáth, which was taken by storm by Mahmúd of Ghazní in 1024–1026 A.D. It is asserted that he carried away the gates of the temple, and these were afterwards brought back to India by the British army on its return from Afghanistan in 1842. The western headland is occupied by the port of Veráwal. Somnáth is 210 miles south-west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $71^{\circ} 34'$.

SOMNATHPUR.—Village in Mysore State; celebrated for its temple.

SOMSA PARWAT.—Peak of the Western Gháts in South Kánara district, Madras; situated about forty miles east of Mangalore. The hill is used as a sanatorium in the South Kánara district. Elevation above the sea, 6300 feet. Lat. $13^{\circ} 8'$, long. $75^{\circ} 18'$.

SOMURA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated eighty-nine miles north-east from Jodhpur, and seventy miles east by south from Bikaner. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$.

SON (SOAN, SONE).—River of Central India; rising in the elevated table-land of Amarkantak in the Rewah State, at about 3500 feet above the sea, in lat. $22^{\circ} 41'$, long. $82^{\circ} 7'$. Thence the Son flows in a generally northern direction, often forming the boundary between the Central Provinces and the States comprised in the Baghelkhand Agency, through an intricate maze of hills, until it strikes upon the Kaimur range. At this point, in lat. $24^{\circ} 5'$, long. $81^{\circ} 6'$, it is diverted to the east, and holds that direction in a tolerably straight course until it ultimately falls into the Ganges, about ten miles above Dinápur, in lat. $25^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 52'$, after a total length of about 465 miles. In its lower section, of upwards of 160 miles, it first flows across the British district of Mirzápur in the N.W.P., and then, passing into Behar, separates Sháhábád from Gayá and Patná. Its principal tributaries are—on the left bank, the Johila and Mahánadi, both in the upper portion of its course; and on the right bank, the Gopat, Rehand, Kanhar, and Koel, the last of which, and by far the most important, falls into it nearly opposite the famous hill-fort of Roh-tasgarh. There are no towns on its banks, nor even commercial marts of any magnitude. So far as regards navigation, its stream is mainly used for floating down large rafts of bamboos and a little timber; but in the rainy season, and especially just after a storm has burst on the plateau of Central India, the river rises with incredible rapidity. The Son is crossed by the Grand Trunk Road on a stone causeway; and lower down, near Koelwár, the East Indian Railway has been carried across on a lattice

girder bridge. Its junction with the Ganges has been gradually receding farther westwards. Old channels of the Son have been found between Bánkipur and Dinápur, and even below the present site of Patná.

SONADA.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated eighty miles north of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. $88^{\circ} 30'$.

SONAGAON.—Village in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated thirteen miles west of Wardhá. Lat. $20^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45' 30''$. An annual fair is held here every autumn.

SONAH.—SOHNA.

SONAHAT.—Town in Singbhúm district, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated sixty-six miles east by south of Lohárdaga. Lat. $23^{\circ} 13'$, long. $85^{\circ} 45'$.

SONAI.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated about twenty-four miles north by east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 23'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 5483.

SONAI.—Navigable channel in Nowgong district, Assam; issuing from the Brahmaputra, after a winding course in a south-westerly direction, it finally falls into the Kalang.

SONAI.—Hill stream in Cáchár district, Assam; rising in the Lushái Hills, and flowing into the Barák at Sonámukh.

SONAIRA.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Guna to Mhow, 107 miles south-west of the former, seventy-eight north-east of the latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 27'$, long. $76^{\circ} 23'$.

SONAKHAN.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated sixty miles south-east of Biláspur town; comprising two small fertile villages, surrounded by hills. The village of Sonákhán lies in lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$, long. $82^{\circ} 37'$.

SONAKHODA.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated fifty-eight miles north-east of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 18'$, long. $88^{\circ} 16'$.

SONALA.—Town in Akola district, Berar. Pop. (1881), 5130.

SONAMGANJ (SUNAMGANJ).—Village in Sylhet district, Assam; situated on the left or south bank of the Surmá river, opposite the confluence of a stream flowing down from the Khásí Hills. A considerable river trade is carried on here. Lat. $25^{\circ} 3'$, long. $91^{\circ} 24'$.

SONAMUKHI.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18' 20''$, long. $87^{\circ} 27' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5590. Also tháná. Area, 141 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,016.

SONAPASI.—Town in Morbhanj State, Orissa, Bengal; situated 100 miles west-south-west of Midnapur, and ninety-eight north of Cuttack. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$, long. $85^{\circ} 58'$.

SONAPUR.—Village in Kámrup district, Assam. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16' 20''$, long. $91^{\circ} 40' 10''$.

SONAPUR.—Village in Ganjám district, Madras. Lat. $19^{\circ} 6' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 50' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 1597.

SONAR.—River of Ságar and Damoh districts, Central Provinces; rising in the Ságar district in about lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 46'$, at an elevation of 1950 feet above the sea. It holds a north-easterly course of 110 miles, receiving the Bairmá on the right side, and eight miles lower down falling into the Ken, on the left side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$. The fall of its channel from its source to the confluence is about 950 feet.

SONARA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Nímach to Kotah, seventy miles north-east of former, fifty-two south-west of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $75^{\circ} 55'$.

SONARGAON.—Site of the ancient Muhammadan capital of Eastern Bengal, in Dacca district, Bengal; situated about two miles from the Brahmaputra. The village in the vicinity of the ruins is called Painám. Lat. $23^{\circ} 39' 45''$, long. $90^{\circ} 38' 20''$.

SONARPUR.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 53 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 42,434.

SONAULIM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 192.

SONBARSA.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated ten miles north-east of Ballia. Pop. (1872), 7162.

SON CANALS.—Irrigation works in the Province of Behar, taking the name from the Son river. They consist of a series of canals in the three districts of Sháhábád, Gayá, and Patná, which all branch off from a dam thrown across the Son at the village of Dehri.

SONDWARA.—Tract of land situated partly in the Indore State and partly in Gwalior State; lying between lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$ — 24° , and long. 75° — $76^{\circ} 15'$. It has received the denomination from its inhabitants, the Sondis. They are often called Rájputs, but are a mixture of all classes, or rather descendants of a mixed race.

SONEPAT.—See SONPAT.

SONG.—River of Garhwál district, N.W.P.; rising on the southern declivity of the Surkanda peak, in lat. $30^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 22'$. It first flows in a south-westerly direction for about twenty miles, to Nalapáni, and washes its eastern base, whence it takes a southerly course of about twenty miles to the confluence of Suswa, where it turns south-east, and after a further course of about eight miles, falls into the Ganges, in lat. $30^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$, at an elevation of 1200 feet above the sea.

SONGARH.—Hill-fort (in district of same name) in Baroda State; situated on a hill to the west of the once walled town of Songarh, forty-five miles east of Surat. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $73^{\circ} 33'$. Area of district, 344 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 29,922.

SONGARH.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £50 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £7 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SONGDI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the Penganga river, 166 miles north from Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 53'$.

SONGIR.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated twelve miles north of Dhulia. Noted for its brass and copper ware. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1872), 4618.

SONHA.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 41,966.

SONHAT.—Town in Koreá State, Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated fifty miles north-west of Sargujá, 120 south of Mírzápur, 420 west of Calcutta by Hazáribágh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 23'$.

SONK.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kombher, in Bhartpur, to the cantonment of Muttra, fifteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 14,900.

SONKACH.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the east or right side of the river Kálí Sind, forty miles south-east of Ujjain. Lat. 23° , long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.

SONMIANI.—Town and harbour in Baluchistán; situated seventy miles south of Belá, and fifty-two north-west of Karáchi, in Sind. The harbour is situated at the northern extremity of an inlet of the sea, and is formed by the Puráli river. The entrance channel is extremely narrow; it has a depth of sixteen feet at high water, but shifts its position frequently. Lat. $24^{\circ} 27'$, long. $66^{\circ} 39'$.

SONNEL.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Ujjain to Kotah, eighty-five miles north of former, fifty-five south of latter. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$.

SONOCO-VONVOLIEH.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 95.

SONORI.—Town in Datia State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated thirteen miles north of Datia, and thirty miles south-east by south of Gwalior. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

SONPAT.—Town in Delhi district, Punjab; situated twenty-five miles north-east of Delhi city. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 3' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 13,077.

SONPUR.—Village in Sáran district, Bengal; situated at the confluence of the Gandak and the Ganges. Noted for the great elephant and horse fair held here, which lasts for ten days. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41' 35''$, long. $85^{\circ} 12' 50''$.

SONPUR.—State in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated between lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$ — $21^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 20'$ — $84^{\circ} 18'$. Bounded on the north by Sambalpur district, on the east by Rairákhól, on the south by Bod, and on the west by Patná. Its area is 906 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 178,701. The country is flat, and fairly cultivated. The Mahánadi flows through the centre of the State, receiving the waters of the Tel and Suktel; to the north, the Jira river divides Sonpur from Sambalpur. The town of Sonpur is situated on the right side of the Mahánadi. Lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $84^{\circ} 8'$. Pop. (1881), 7928.

SONPUR.—State in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situated south-west of Haraí. Area, 110 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 10,849. Sonpur village lies in lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

SONPUR BINKA.—Town in Sonpur State, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 4680.

SONPUR MANDA.—Town in Sonpur State, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2158.

SONSARI.—State in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated fourteen miles north-north-east of Wairágarh. Area, 56 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3558. Sonsarí village lies in lat. $20^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

SONUH.—See SOHNA.

SONUND.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated eighty-one miles east-south-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$.

SONYI.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muttra to Budáun, thirteen miles east-north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

SOPUR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; on the left bank of the

Jhelum river, and twenty-three miles west-north-west of Srínagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 15'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$.

SORAB.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Shimoga district, Mysore; situated on the right bank of the Dandavati river, forty-six miles north-west of Shimoga town. Centre of sandal-wood carving industry. Lat. $14^{\circ} 22' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 7' 55''$. Pop. (1871), 1364. Area of taluk, 271 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 67,073.

SORAM.—Tháná in Allahábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 86,457.

SORAON.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Allahábád to Oudh, fourteen miles north of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 38'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. of tahsil (1881), 184,894. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 98,082.

SORASHTRA (SORATH).—Old name of Káthiáwár.

SORAUN.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Allahábád to Partabgarh, twelve miles north of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 36'$, long. $81^{\circ} 55'$.

SORO.—Tháná in Balasor district, Bengal. Area, 397 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 197,508.

SORON.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Etah district, N.W.P.; situated on the Burhganga, or ancient bed of the river Ganges, on the Bareilly and Háthras road, twenty-seven miles north-east of Etah town. Pop. (1881), 12,745. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 47' 35''$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 26,362. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 53,688.

SORON.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Koel to Budáun, twenty-five miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 53'$, long. $78^{\circ} 49'$.

SORUBA.—Town in Mysore State; situated 173 miles north-west of Seringapatam, and forty-five miles east by north of Honáwar. Lat. $14^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 9'$.

SORUTH.—Prant or county in Káthiáwár, Bombay, the most southern of the peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the prant of Hallár; on the north-east and east by that of Gohelwad; on the south and south-west by the Arabian Sea; and lies between lat. $20^{\circ} 41'$ — $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $69^{\circ} 58'$ — $71^{\circ} 12'$.

SOSILLA.—Town in Mysore State; situated twenty-one miles south-east by east of Seringapatam, and eighty-eight miles north of Coimbatore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 16'$, long. $76^{\circ} 59'$.

SOT (YARWAFADAR).—River of Moradábád and Budáun districts, N.W.P.; rising in the Moradábád district in about lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$. It holds a south-easterly course of about 130 miles, and falls into the Ganges on the left side, in lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

SOITEH.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated twenty-eight miles east by south from Manipur, and 102 miles east of Silchar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 41'$, long. $94^{\circ} 27'$.

SOUTH.—See SUNTH.

SOUTH KANARA.—See KÁNARA.

SOUTH MARHATTA JAGIRS.—Group of States in Bombay, comprising Sánгли, Jámkhánda, Miráj (Senior and Junior Branch), Kurundwad (Senior and Junior Branch), Mudhol, and Rámdrug. Area, 2734 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 523,753.

SOUTH SUBURBAN.—Town in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 51,658.

SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER OF BENGAL.—Under this name a large tract of country was formerly managed by an Agency. It is now known as the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, Bengal.

SOWARA.—See NASÍRÁBÁD.

SOWURIA.—Village in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Benares to Allahábád, twenty-seven miles west of the former, forty-seven east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 38'$.

SPANZAIK.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, 134 miles south-west from Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 19'$, long. $94^{\circ} 43'$.

SPITI.—Subdivision of Kángra district, Punjab; consisting of an outlying valley among the ranges of the Himálayas; situated between lat. $31^{\circ} 42'$ — $32^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 21'$ — $78^{\circ} 32'$. The valley is traversed by the Li or river of Spiti, a feeder of the Sutlej. Above the river the mountain ranges rise almost immediately, the villages and inhabited parts being from 12,000 to 14,000 feet, while the peaks of the main chain have an elevation of from 20,000 to 23,000 feet above sea-level. The area of the Spiti subdivision is estimated at 2100 sq. miles, and the population, almost exclusively Thibetan, is about 3500. It is administered by the Assistant-Commissioner at Kángra.

SPITI RIVER.—See LI.

SRAVAN BELGOLA.—See SHRÁVAN BELGOLA.

SRAVASTI.—See SAHET MAHET.

SRI MUTTRA (SARMATHURA).—Town in Karauli State, Rájputána; situated thirty-five miles west of the town of Dholpur, sixty-two south-west of Agra. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

SRIGARTH.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab; situated forty-three miles south-east by south of Sultánpur. Lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

SRIGONDA (SHRIGONDA).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated about twenty-eight miles south by west of Ahmednagar city. Lat. $18^{\circ} 41'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1881), 5278. Area of subdivision, 625 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 51,291.

SRIGOVINDPUR.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab; situated on the river Rávi, eighteen miles south-east of Batála. Lat. $31^{\circ} 41'$, long. $75^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 4247. Place of great sanctity amongst the Sikhs.

SRIHARIKOT.—Tract of country in Nellore district, Madras; situated between the Pulicat Lake and the sea, stretching from Coromandel to Dugarázpatnam. It is inhabited by the Yánadis, a wild tribe, apparently of Dravidian origin.

SRIKAKULAM.—See CHICACOLE.

SRI KANTA.—Mountain peak in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated in the space lying in the great flexure of the river Bhágirathi, where it changes its direction from north-west to south-west. It is visible from Saháranpur, though many lofty ranges intervene, and the distance in a direct line is 105 miles. The summit of Sri Kánta is 20,296 feet above the sea. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$.

SRI-MADHOPUR.—Town in Jáipur district, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 6847.

SRIMANGALA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 297.

SRINAGAR (SURJYANAGAR).—Capital of the State of Kashmir in the Western Himálayas; situated in the valley of Kashmir, on both banks of the Jhelum, along which it extends for about two miles with connections by seven bridges, raised on piles of deodar logs. The position of the city is most picturesque, and the surrounding views are justly celebrated. Elevation above the sea, 5276 feet. The population is estimated to be about 150,000. Lat. $34^{\circ} 5' 31''$, long. $74^{\circ} 51'$.

SRINAGAR.—Town on the Umar river in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces; twenty-two miles south-east of Narsinhpur town.

SRINAGAR.—Pargana in Kheri district, Oudh. Bounded on the north by Daurahra pargana, from which it is separated by the Chauka river; on the east by Tambaur pargana of Sitápur; on the south by Kheri pargana, the river Ul marking the boundary-line; and on the west by Bhur pargana. Area, 229 square miles. Pop. (1881), 88,499.

SRINAGAR.—Village (in tashil of same name) in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situated in the valley of the Alaknanda. Lat. $30^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 48' 15''$. Area of tashil, 5500 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 345,629.

SRINAGAR.—Town in Hamárpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Nowgong road among the Mahoba Hills, sixty-five miles south of Hamárpur town. Pop. (1881), 4186. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 22,581.

SRINAGAR.—Town in Ajmere; situated on the route from Ajmere to Tonk, ten miles east by south of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

SRINAGAR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Kálpi, twenty-one miles east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

SRINAGAR.—Town in Jaláun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Hirápur Pass from Ságár to Bánda, forty-seven miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

SRINAGAR.—Tháná in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 46,718.

SRINAGAR.—Tháná in Dacca district, Bengal. Area, 203 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 275,984.

SRINGIRI.—Village on the left bank of the Tunga river, Mysore State. The place is peculiarly sacred to the votaries of Siva, and several festivals are held there during the year. Lat. $13^{\circ} 25' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 17' 50''$.

SRINIVASPUR.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Kolár district, Mysore State; situated fourteen miles by road north-north-east of Kolár town. Pop. (1871), 2843. Area of taluk, 331 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 73,933.

SRIRAMAPURAM.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated fifty-four miles south-west by west of Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 39'$.

SRIRAMPUR.—See SERAMPUR.

SRIRANGAM (SERINGHAM).—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras; situated two miles north of Trichinopoli city, and almost in the centre of the island of Srírangam, formed by the division of the Káveri into two branches at a point about eleven miles west of Trichinopoli. The island is fourteen miles long from east to west, and nearly two in breadth. Contains a famous temple dedicated to Vishnu. Lat. $10^{\circ} 51' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 43' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 19,773.

SRIRANGAPATNAM.—See SERINGAPATAM.

SRIRANGAVARAPUKOT.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Lat. $18^{\circ} 6' 34''$, long. $83^{\circ} 11' 11''$. Pop. (1881), 5329.

SRI-SURJYA-PAHAR.—Hill in Goálpára district, Assam; supposed from its name ('Hill of the Sun') to have been used as an observatory by Hindu astronomers of old.

SRIVAİKUNTHAM (SRIVIGUNDAM).—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 38' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 57' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 7781.

SRIVILLIPUTUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 18,256.

SRIWARDHAN.—Town in Janjirá State, Bombay; situated sixty-two miles south-west by west from Poona, and sixty-two miles south by east from Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 3'$, long. $73^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1872), 7409.

STRIMUNTGARH.—Town in Sánгли State, Bombay; situated forty-seven miles south-east by east of Dhárwár, and eighty-nine miles west of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 7'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

STRIMUSTRUM.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty-one miles south-west of Cuddalore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 28'$.

STRIVI GUNDUM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated seventeen miles east-south-east of Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 39'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

SUA.—Village in Pilibhít district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Gogra or Surju, about five miles below its exit from the mountains, seventy-six miles north-east of Bareilly. Lat. $29^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

SUAGARHI.—Ruins of a fort in the Punjab; situated on a high ridge shutting in the Ghambar river. Elevation above the sea, 5620 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 2'$.

SUAL.—River of Kumáun district, N.W.P.; rising in lat. $29^{\circ} 37'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$. It takes a south-westerly direction, and falls into the Kosila, on the left side, in lat. $29^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$, after a course of about twenty miles.

SUAURPUR.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated forty-eight miles south-east of Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 59'$, long. $85^{\circ} 18'$.

SUBALGARH.—Village and ruined fort in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the Hardwár road, ten miles north-west of Najfbábád. Lat. $29^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$.

SUBANKHALI.—Village in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated on the Jamuná river, forty-four miles west of Nasrábád.

SUBANSIRI.—River of Assam; its source and upper course are unknown, but it is supposed to rise far up among the mountains of Thibet. It enters the district of Lakhimpur from the Míri Hills, and flowing south, forms, with the channel of the Lohit, the large island known as the Majuli char, and finally empties itself in the Brahmaputra in Sibságar district.

SUBARA (SIOBARA).—See DANG STATES.

SUBARGUM.—Hill in Dárjiling district, Bengal; one of the principal peaks in the Singálibá range; situated upon the eastern frontier of the district, bordering upon Nepál. Elevation above the sea, 10,430 feet. Lat. $27^{\circ} 9' 45''$, long. $88^{\circ} 3' 15''$.

SUBARNAREKHA.—River of Bengal; rising ten miles south-west of Ránchí in Lohárdaga district, and flowing north-east; it forms part of the boundary of the Hazáribágh district and also of Mánbhúm. Hence it

takes a direction south, enters Singbhúm, the State of Morbhanj and Midnapur district. After passing with a tortuous course through Balasor district, it finally falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. $21^{\circ} 34' 15''$, long. $87^{\circ} 23'$, after a course of 317 miles. The chief tributaries of the Subarnárekhá in Chutiá Nágpur are the Kánc hí and Karkari, both joining it from the west.

SUBARNAREKHA.—Port in Balasor district, Bengal; situated on the Subarnárekhá river, about twelve miles from the sea by water route, or about six miles in a direct line. Lat. $21^{\circ} 34' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 22'$.

SUBATHU.—Hill sanatorium and cantonment in Simla district, Punjab; situated on a table-land at the extremity of the Simla range, overlooking the Ghambar river, nine miles from Kasauli and twenty-three from Simla station. It contains barrack accommodation for one European regiment; but the water supply is often defective in summer, when the heat is great. Elevation above sea-level, 4500 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

SUBEHA.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Bara Banki district, Oudh; situated 52 miles north-west of Sultánpur, and 30 miles east of Bara Banki town, near the river Gumti. Pop. (1869), 2754. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $84^{\circ} 34'$. Area of pargana, 88 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 50,144.

SUBHAGDESIR.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated eighty-seven miles east by south of Bikaner, and eighty-nine miles north from Ajmere. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $74^{\circ} 44'$.

SUBHAPUR.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bándá to Fatehpur, ten miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$.

SUBRAMANI.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated fifty-five miles east by south of Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

SUBTARMUKI RIVER.—One of the mouths of the Ganges, discharging itself into the sea in lat. $21^{\circ} 34'$, long. $88^{\circ} 26'$.

SUBULKA SARI.—Town in Delhi district, Punjab; situated on the route from the city of Dehli to Rewári, fourteen miles south-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

SUBU SHERI.—River of Assam; rising in Thibet, in lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$, long. $92^{\circ} 57'$, and, flowing through Thibet, the territory of the Abor tribes, and Lakhimpur, falls into the Buri Lohit river, in lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $94^{\circ} 16'$.

SUCHANA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. Distance from Ahmedábád, south-west, 150 miles. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $70^{\circ} 22'$.

SUCHIN.—See SACHIN.

SUDAMANPUR.—Village in the Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated two miles north of the Ganges. Pop. (1869), 2140.

SUDAMRA DHANDHULPUR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £238 to the British Government, and £74 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SUDASHIPET.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated six miles south-west of the right bank of the Manjira river, and forty-one miles west-north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 37'$, long. 78° .

SUDASNA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £104 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £36 to the Rájá of Edar. Pop. (1881), 5661.

SUDHARAM (NOAKHALI).—Capital of Noákháí district, Bengal; situated on the right bank of the Noákháí water-course, which gives its name to the district. The town now lies about ten miles inland, but it was once on the sea-coast. Pop. (1872), 4752. Lat. $22^{\circ} 48' 15''$, long. $91^{\circ} 8' 45''$.

SUDJUN.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated eighty-six miles north of Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

SUDUGALALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 68.

SUDULPUR JIHUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Sháhjahánpur, nine miles south-east of the former place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

SUDURKHANKAKOT.—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated seven miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, on the route from Ludhiána to Firozpur, and forty-four miles west of the former town. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $74^{\circ} 39'$.

SUFED KOH.—See SAFED KOH.

SUFFIDUN (SAFIDUN).—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the canal of Firozsháh, where it changes its direction from south-west to west. Distant north-west from Calcutta, 960 miles. Lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$.

SUGAN.—Town in Bámra State, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the right bank of the Bráhmańí river, sixty-one miles north-east by north from Sambalpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $84^{\circ} 30'$.

SUGANGANJ.—Thána in Jaunpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 84,148.

SUGANHALI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated eighteen miles north-west by west of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 17'$, long. $76^{\circ} 46'$.

SUHAWAL.—See SOHÁWAL.

SUHILA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Khachi, thirty-eight miles north by west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$, long. $83^{\circ} 16'$.

SUI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Champáwat to Askoth, seven miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$.

SUIGAM.—State in the Pálanpur Agency, Guzerat, Bombay; bounded on the north and east by Wáo State; on the south by Chádchat State; and on the west by the Rann of Cutch. The State is about twenty miles long by eight miles broad, and contains an area of 161 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 10,104.

SUIGAM.—Capital of the State of the same name in Guzerat, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 9'$, long. $71^{\circ} 21'$.

SUJABAD.—Town in Múltán district, Punjab; situated about four miles from the east bank of the Chenáb, and twenty miles south of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 53'$, long. $71^{\circ} 21'$.

SUJANPUR.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab; situated at the foot of the hills, in the corner of the Bári Doáb below Núrpur, twenty-three miles north-east of Gurdáspur town, and four miles north-west of Pathánkot. Lat. $32^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 6039.

SUJANPUR TIRA (SHUJANPUR).—Town in Kángra district, Punjab; situated on the bank of the Beas, fifteen miles above Nádaun, and seventy-four miles north-east by north of Ludhiána. It takes the

addition of Tira from the ancient palace of the Ratoch dynasty situated here. Lat. $31^{\circ} 50'$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 3431.

SUJAUGARH.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 5238.

SUJAWULPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central Indian Agency; situated on the right or east bank of the river Jamneir. Distant east of Ujjain sixty-two miles, south-west of Gwalior fort, 215. Lat. $23^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

SUKAI SIR.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated twenty-seven miles south-east from the left bank of the Indus, ninety-six miles south by east of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 38'$, long. $71^{\circ} 59'$.

SUKEA'S STREET.—Section of Calcutta. Area, 232 acres. Pop. (1881), 20,572.

SUKESAR.—See **SAKESWAR.**

SUKET.—State in the Punjab; situated between lat. $31^{\circ} 13' 45''$ — $31^{\circ} 35' 25''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 49'$ — $77^{\circ} 26'$, on the north side of the Sutlej river, which separates it from the cis-Sutlej Hill States. The area of the State is 474 sq. miles, the pop. (1881), 52,484. The Rájá, who receives a salute of 11 guns, maintains a force of 40 cavalry and 500 infantry. Suket, the principal place, is in lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1881), 604.

SUKET.—See **JALORI.**

SUKETA.—The popular Anglicised form of Sáketa, one of the classical names of Ajodhya, the ancient capital of Oudh.

SUKHETA.—River of Oudh, rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$, and forming the boundary between Sháhjahánpur and Kheri districts. It flows in a south-easterly direction for about twenty miles from its source, and turning to the south-west, enters Hardoi district, and falls into the Garra in lat. $27^{\circ} 18'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$, after a course of eighty-four miles.

SUKHI.—Village in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; on the right bank of the Bhágirathí, as the Ganges is called near its source, and on the western declivity of a lofty mountain, surrounded on all sides by rocky precipices of the Himálaya, crowned with snow. The elevation above the sea, of the mountain-top, is 12,000 feet; of the village, 8869; of the bed of the river below it, 7608. Lat. 31° , long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

SUKHU-CHAK.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab. Lat. $32^{\circ} 24'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1881), 3355.

SUKKUR (SAKKAR, SHIKARPUR).—Subdistrict of Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay. Area, 1238 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 181,832.

SUKKUR (SAKKAR).—Capital (in taluk of same name) of the Sukkur and Shikárpur subdistrict, Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the right or western bank of the Indus, opposite Rohri. Midway between these two towns lies the island fortress of Bukkur, and a little southward the island of Sádih Bela. Sukkur is connected by road with Shikárpur, twenty-four miles north-west. By the Indus, it has communication with Múltán and Kotri. The Indus Valley State Railway runs from Sukkur to Kotri, and so to the port of Karáchi. In 1839 Sukkur was made a station for European troops, but was abandoned six years after, in consequence of the troops suffering severely from fever. A result of the cantonment of troops here was the formation of a new town about one mile distant from the old town. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $68^{\circ} 54' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 27,389. Area of taluk, 279 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 60,223.

SUKLI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated fourteen miles north of Mahur, and eighty-six miles south-south-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$, long. 78° .

SUKRI.—River of Jodhpur State, Rájputána; rising in lat. 25° , long. $73^{\circ} 24'$, and flowing westerly for 130 miles, through Jodhpur, falls into the Luni river, in lat. $25^{\circ} 2'$, long. $71^{\circ} 41'$.

SUKSAGUR.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated thirty-five miles north by east of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $83^{\circ} 33'$.

SULAIMAN HILLS.—Extensive and lofty range of mountains forming part of the western boundary of the British Empire in India. The mountain system is thrown off from the Allah-koh ridge between Kábul and Ghazní and proceeds southwards without a break along Eastern Afghanistan and Baluchistán; thus forming an almost continuous range from the Hindu Kúsh to the Arabian Sea. Of this the portion known as the Suláiman Hills is that from Bannu to the vicinity of Jacobábád in Sind, extending from about lat. $33^{\circ} 50'$ to the 29th parallel, a length from north to south of about 350 miles. The highest point, the Takht-i-Suláimán (lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$), has two peaks, respectively 11,295 and 11,070 feet above sea-level. The range is generally rocky, precipitous and bare of trees; presenting a comparatively straight line to the British frontier. The whole of the eastern slopes drain towards the Indus, most of the torrents being lost in the sand before they reach it; the western slopes drain either into the Helmand or are lost in the desert between Persia and Baluchistán. Numerous passes thread the range, held by independent tribes in alliance, more or less, with the British Government.

SULAINPUR.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Budáun to Sháhjahánpur, eighteen miles east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 1'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

SULAN.—Town in Sháhpur district, Punjab; situated thirteen miles south of the left bank of the Jhelum, sixty miles west-south-west of the town of Gujrát. Lat. $32^{\circ} 23'$, long. $73^{\circ} 7'$.

SULANA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated sixty miles north-west of Ujjain, 285 miles south-west of Gwalior fort. Lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $74^{\circ} 55'$.

SULCORNA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 254.

SULEHBAVI.—Town in Kaládgi district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5990.

SULEKERE.—Artificial lake in Shimoga district, Mysore State; formed by damming up the waters of the Haridra river, a tributary of the Tungábhadrá. Its margin is about forty miles in circumference. It receives the drainage of twenty square miles, and is capable of irrigating 20,000 acres.

SULGANA.—Town in the Dangs, Khándesh, Bombay; situated fifty-six miles west from Málegáon, and sixty-five miles south-east from Surat. Lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39'$.

SULI.—Town in Kashmir State, Punjab; situated 136 miles east-south-east from Srínagar, and 95 miles north-east by north from Kángra. Lat. $33^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

SULIAI.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated forty-four miles south-east by east of Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 34'$, long. $75^{\circ} 27'$.

SULIMOLTE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 47.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—An island in the Mergui Archipelago, attached to Mergui district, British Burma. It is seventeen miles in length by six in breadth. Lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$ — 11° , long. $97^{\circ} 58'$ — 98° .

SULPAN MAHADEO.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated fifty miles east by north of Broach, and ninety-eight miles north-north-west of Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 48'$.

SULTANABAD.—Parganas in Sántal Parganas district, Bengal, having a pop. (1881), respectively, of 83,214 and 992.

SULTANGANJ.—Tháná in Patná district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 21,208.

SULTANGANJ.—Village in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; situated close to the banks of the Ganges, near the railway station of the same name. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14' 45''$, long. $86^{\circ} 47' 6''$. Pop. (1872), 4247. There are two large blocks of granite at this spot, one of which is considered sacred by the Muslims, while the other is venerated by the Hindus.

SULTANGANJ.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the route by Sháhábád from Lucknow to Sháhjahánpur, fifty-eight miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

SULTANKHANWALA.—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated on the route from Firozpur to Simla, eleven miles west of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$, long. $74^{\circ} 42'$.

SULTANPUR.—District in the Rái Bareli division of Oudh; situated between lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$ — $27^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $81^{\circ} 36'$ — $82^{\circ} 44'$. It is bounded on the north by Faizábád, on the east by Jaunpur, on the south by Partabgarh, and on the west by Rái Bareli. The area of the district is 1707 sq. miles, and its population (1881), 957,912. The country is generally level, but intersected by ravines in the vicinity of the rivers. The chief river is the Gumti, which, entering at the north-western corner, passes through the centre to the south-east with many windings. The more important of the minor rivers are the Kándu, Pili, Tengha, and Nandhia. The chief towns are Sultánpur (the capital), Perkinsganj, and Amethi. The staple crops are wheat and rice. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses a corner of the district.

SULTANPUR.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Sultánpur District, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the Gumti, fifty-nine miles north of Allahábád, ninety-two miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15' 50''$, long. $82^{\circ} 7' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 9374. Area of tahsíl, 504 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 291,767. Also pargana. Area, 246 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 153,481. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 107,285.

SULTANPUR.—Town in Kángra district, Punjab; situated in Kullu Proper, on the right bank of the Beas. Sultánpur has been successively the seat of administration under the Kullu Rájás, the Síkhs, and the British. There is a considerable and increasing transit trade between the plains and Leh or Central Asia. Pop. (1868), 1100. Elevation above the sea, 4092 feet. A large fair is held here every autumn. Lat. $31^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 7'$.

SULTANPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, twelve miles south-west of Benares, three miles north of Chunar. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. $82^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 7919.

SULTANPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated nine miles north-west of Saháranpur town. Pop. (1881), 3088. Lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 49,577. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 16,501.

SULTANPUR.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated eighty-four miles north by east of Khándesh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 43'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$.

SULTANPUR.—Town in Kotah State, Rájputána; situated eight miles south-east of the right bank of the Chambal river, and thirty-one miles east-north-east of Kotah. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

SULTANPUR.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Jáipur, two miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

SULTANPUR.—Town in Darbhanga district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 5860.

SULTANPUR.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated thirty miles north by west of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $87^{\circ} 23'$.

SULTANPUR.—Saline tract in Gurgáon and Rohtak districts, Punjab; situated on the banks of the great Najafgarh lake, on the borders of the two districts. Its area is 1565 acres. The salt is manufactured from brine in wells, evaporated by solar heat in shallow pans.

SULTANPUR.—Town in Kapurthala State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 8217.

SULTANPUR BARORA.—Pargana in Sultánpur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 138,286.

SULTANWA GAM.—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated forty-one miles north of Jáisalmír, and 126 miles east by south of Bukkur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 29'$, long. $70^{\circ} 56'$.

SULU.—Island in the Malay Archipelago, situated in lat. 6° , long. 121° .

SULUGALALE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 40.

SULUMBAR.—Town in Udáipur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nímach to Baroda, ninety-four miles south-west of former, 176 north-east of latter. Elevation above the sea, 876 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 9'$.

SULUN.—Town in Mysore State; situated twenty-five miles west-north-west of Bangalore, and fifty-eight miles north-east from Seringapatam. Lat. $13^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$.

SUMAHN.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, seventy miles north of Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 48'$, long. $94^{\circ} 56'$.

SUMAI-KOUM.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, sixty-one miles west by south of Ava. Lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

SUMAIRPUR.—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Hamírpur to Bándá, eleven miles south of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

SUMAISUR FORT.—Situated in Champáran district, Bengal; forty-five miles north-north-west of Bettia. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $84^{\circ} 21'$.

SUMBALKA (SUMALKA).—Village in Karnál district, Punjab; situated on the route from the city of Delhi to Karnál, forty-five miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$.

SUMDIRI.—River of Lakhimpur district, Assam; rising amid the

Daphlá Hills, and flowing south into the Subansiri, a tributary of the Brahmaputra.

SUMDO.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on a small level space near the south-eastern base of the Manerung Pass, and six miles distant from it. Elevation above the sea, 12,915 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

SUMDUN (SUMJUN).—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, eighteen miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 7'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

SUMERPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situated nine miles south-east of Hamírpur town. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12' 5''$. Pop. (1882), 5222. Pop. of pargana (1881), 48,853. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 26,827.

SUMESAR (SUMESWAR).—Range of hills in Champáran district, Bengal; forming the frontier line with Nepál, and situated between lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$ — $27^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $84^{\circ} 5'$ — $84^{\circ} 39'$. The total length of the chain is about forty-six miles, the highest point being 2270 feet high, and the average height 1500 feet. It was through a pass at the eastern extremity of this range that the British army successfully marched into Nepál in 1814–15.

SUMJOK.—Town in Independent Burma; situated thirteen miles west of the right bank of the Khyendwen river, and 206 miles north-west by north of Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$, long. $94^{\circ} 40'$.

SUMLA.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £96 to the British Government, and £10 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

SUMNAPUR.—Town in Bálághát district, Central Provinces; situated ninety-one miles north-east by east of Nágpur, and thirty-nine miles east of Seoni. Lat. 22° , long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

SUMODATI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated forty-one miles east by south of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11'$.

SUMPTER.—See SÁMTHAR.

SUMSAR (SONAIR).—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, fifteen miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

SUNA.—Village in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Máinpuri, forty-two miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

SUNAIRA.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Fatehgarh, fifty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 37'$, long. $78^{\circ} 57'$.

SUNAM.—Town in Patála State, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 12,223.

SUNAMGANJ.—See SONÁMGANJ.

SUNA MUDAN.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of one of the arms of the Gandak river, 126 miles north-west by west of Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 37'$, long. $83^{\circ} 33'$.

SUNAMUKI.—Town in Bánkurá district, Bengal; situated on the route from Berhampur to Bánkurá, ninety-one miles south-west of former, twenty-four north-east of latter. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18'$, long. $87^{\circ} 31'$.

SUNAPUR.—See SONÁPUR.

SUNASI KOTTA.—Town in Dinájpur district, Bengal; situated seventy miles north of Dinájpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$.

SUNDA.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay; situated on the Sunda river, 130 miles north of Mangalore, 318 south-east of Bombay. It was formerly a place of great extent, the outermost wall being forty-eight miles in circumference. Lat. $14^{\circ} 45'$, long. $74^{\circ} 52'$.

SUNDARAPANDIAM.—Village in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 36' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 44' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 9290.

SUNDARBANS, THE.—Maritime tract at the base of the delta of the Ganges, Bengal; consisting of marshy islands formed by the deposition of alluvial soil from the Ganges; it extends along the sea-face of the Bay of Bengal, from the estuary of the Húglí to that of the Meghná, between lat. $21^{\circ} 30' 40''$ — $22^{\circ} 37' 30''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 4' 30''$ — $91^{\circ} 14'$. The Sundarbans occupy 7532 square miles; their extreme length along the coast is about 165 miles, and their greatest breadth from north to south about eighty-one miles. The process of land-making is still going on, the morasses and swamps gradually silt up, and the channels between the islands alter and grow narrower from time to time. In the northern or older portions a considerable amount of land has been reclaimed and is appropriated to rice cultivation. The southern portion consists of dank, and impenetrable forest, with dense underwood traversed by gloomy-looking watercourses. The central portion of the tract is lower and more swampy than those to the east and west, and is quite uninhabited. The waterways through the Sundarbans are very numerous, and nearly all the cross-channels are navigable; but all the routes of traffic are very liable to change, as old streams silt up and new channels open out year by year. The central mart of the Sundarbans is at Khúlna in Jessor, about fifty-one miles by water east of Calcutta. An attempt was made to form Port Canning, on the Matlá, an auxiliary harbour to Calcutta, with which it was connected by rail, but the project had to be abandoned.

SUNDARGANJ.—Village in Rangpur district, Bengal. Also tháná. Area, 128 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,469.

SUNDEEP.—See SANDWÍP.

SUNDERPUR.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; situated fifty-seven miles south-south-west of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 11'$, long. $91^{\circ} 24'$.

SUNDI.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated thirty-one miles south-west of Ongole. Lat. $15^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

SUNDIKUPA.—Town in Mysore State; situated thirteen miles west-north-west of Bangalore, and sixty-three miles north-east of Seringapatam. Lat. 13° , long. $77^{\circ} 27'$.

SUNDOR.—See SANDÚR.

SUNDRÁ.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; 182 miles west by south of Jodhpur, and seventy-one miles south-west of Jáisalmír. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $70^{\circ} 15'$.

SUNDRAPANDIPATAM.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated sixty-nine miles east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 51'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

SUNDU.—Tributary of the Mahánadi; rising in lat. $20^{\circ} 12'$, long. $82^{\circ} 6'$, and, flowing northerly through Nowagada and the Central Provinces for seventy-three miles, falls into the Mahánadi, in lat. $21^{\circ} 4'$, long. $81^{\circ} 56'$.

SUNDURSI.—Town in Dewás State, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the Kálí Sind river, sixty-one miles west from Bhopál. Lat. $23^{\circ} 16'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

SUNGU.—Tháná in Chittagong district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 1374.

SUNKAM.—State in Bastar, Central Provinces; situated between a range of hills and the river Sabarí, on the left bank of which stands Sunkam, the chief village. It comprises an area of 400 sq. miles, with 90 villages. Pop. (1881), 11,737.

SUNKERODEPETTA.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated 106 miles south-west of Ganjám. Lat. $18^{\circ} 15'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$.

SUNK RIVER.—The name given to the Baitaraní river during a portion of its course.

SUNPAT.—Town (in tahsil of same name), in Delhi district, Punjab; situated on the route from Pánipat to Delhi, twenty-seven miles south of the former. Lat. 29° , long. $77^{\circ} 4'$. Area of tahsil, 454 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 186,835.

SUNTH.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay. It is bounded on the north by the States of Dungarpur and Banswára, and the Panch Maháls district; on the south by Báriya State and the Panch Maháls; and on the west by Lunáwára State. It lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$ — $23^{\circ} 33'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 45'$ — $74^{\circ} 10'$, and has an area of 394 sq. miles. The pop. (1881) is 58,882. It is a rugged and wild country, difficult to penetrate. The main population are Bhíls, though the Mahárána is a Punwar Rájput; he is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and pays a tribute of £700 jointly to the British Government and the Gáekwár of Baroda. A military force is maintained of 140 men.

SUNTH.—Capital of Sunth State, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 26'$, long. $74^{\circ} 15'$.

SUNTHI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 171.

SUNTIKOPPA PETE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 412.

SUPA.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay; situated 170 miles north of Mangalore, on the rugged plateau formed by the expansion of the Gháts towards the east. Lat. $15^{\circ} 16'$, long. $74^{\circ} 35'$.

SUPA.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated thirty-eight miles east-south-east of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 26'$.

SUPA.—See CHANI SUPE.

SUPAHA.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the city of Agra to Aligarh cantonment, twenty-seven miles north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

SUPI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route up the course of the river Sarju, from Almora fort to the Antá Dhára Pass, thirty-eight miles north-east of Almora. Lat. $30^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

SUPU.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Muttra to Fatehgarh, thirty miles east by north of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 13'$.

SUPUHI.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Bettia, forty-seven miles east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 42'$, long. $84^{\circ} 9'$.

SUPUL.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Bhágalpur district, Bengal. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6' 25''$, long. $86^{\circ} 38' 11''$. Pop. (1872), 2178. Area of subdivision, 1275 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 600,874. Also tháná. Area, 574 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 299,042.

SURADA.—Town in Ganjám district, Madras; situated forty-eight miles north-west by west of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 45'$, long. $84^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1881), 3594.

SURAGONG.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated ninety-seven miles west-north-west of Sambalpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 3'$, long. $82^{\circ} 40'$.

SURAHÍ.—Village in Hissár district, Punjab; situated on the route from Delhi to Hánsí, eleven miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.

SURAJA.—Town in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Rávi, ninety miles south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 3'$.

SURAJGARH.—Site of an old fort in Hindur State, Punjab; situated on the ridge of Maláun, four miles and a half south-east of that fort. It was occupied by the Gúrkhas during the Gúrkha war, after which it was demolished. Elevation above the sea, 4927 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 9'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$.

SURAJGARH.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated ninety-five miles north of Jáipur, and ninety-seven miles west-south-west of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 17'$, long. $75^{\circ} 49'$. Pop. (1881), 5250.

SURAJGARHA.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15' 25''$, long. $86^{\circ} 16' 1''$. Pop. (1872), 7935. Also tháná. Area, 310 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 166,263.

SURAJPUR.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Delhi, twenty-two miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 31'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 1902. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 16,886.

SURAJPUR.—Pargana in Bara Banki district, Oudh; bounded on the north and east by the Kalyáni river, on the south by the Gunti, and on the west by Siddhaur pargana. Area, 81,645 acres. Pop. (1881), 57,386.

SURAJPUR.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, twenty-two miles north-west of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 39'$.

SURAKELLA.—See SÁRAI KALÁ.

SURAM.—Tahsíl of Allahábád district, N.W.P.; lying along the north bank of the Ganges. Area, 259 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 177,755.

SURAMANGALAM.—Suburb of Salem town, Madras Presidency. It contains the Salem railway station on the Madras Railway (207 miles from Madras).

SURANDI.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; situated thirty-eight miles south of Bettia. Lat. $26^{\circ} 14'$, long. $84^{\circ} 37'$.

SURANI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated sixty-seven miles south-south-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $68^{\circ} 53'$.

SURANTA.—Pargana in Rái Bareli district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 52,480.

SURAT.—District in Guzerat, Bombay; situated between lat. $20^{\circ} 15'$ — $21^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 38'$ — $73^{\circ} 30' 30''$. The district is bounded on the north by Broach and the Baroda State; on the east by Baroda, Dharampur, Bánsda, and Rájpipla; on the south by Thána and Portuguese Damán; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. Its area is 1662 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 614,198. Surat has a coast-line of eighty miles in length; behind which is an alluvial belt of fertile soil, nearly sixty miles in breadth, at the embouchure of the Tápti, but narrowing to

only fifteen miles in the southern part. On the north-east are the wild hills and jungle of the Dangs. The Rájpipla range sends out flat-topped hills between Surat and Broach, and the Sahyadri hills slope down from Khándesh, throwing outlying hills into Surat. The only large rivers are the Tápti and the Kim, but the estuaries of the small rivers are utilized. The chief towns are Surat (the capital), Suwáli (its seaport), Bulsár, and Ránder. The district is traversed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

SURAT.—Capital of Surat district, Bombay; situated on the southern bank of the river Tápti; distant from the sea, fourteen miles by water, ten miles by land. Surat was once the chief commercial city of India, and is still an important mercantile town, though the greater portion of its export and import trade has long since centred in Bombay. Situated on a bend of the river, the outline of the town is an arc, nearly semi-circular, the river forming the chord, and the circuit being about six miles. The castle, which is now used for public offices, is situated about the middle of the chord. The place had formerly two lines of fortifications, but the interior wall has now disappeared, though its situation may still be marked. The town, in addition to numerous fine buildings and temples, contains a High School and a Hospital. It is 150 miles north of Bombay, and 130 south of Ahmedábád. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 54' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 109,844.

SURAT AGENCY (THE).—Group of States in Bombay, under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Surat, consisting of Sachín, Bánsda, and Dharampur. Area, 1220 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 151,132.

SURAU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of the Sukri river, eighty-seven miles south-west by south of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $72^{\circ} 20'$.

SURAU.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Jabalpur, twenty-seven miles south-east of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 48'$.

SURAUNA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of the Sukri river, ninety-seven miles south-west of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 20'$, long. $72^{\circ} 10'$.

SURAWAL.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Fatehgarh, forty-nine miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

SURAWALA.—Village in Sírsa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Háni to Bhutnair, fourteen miles east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$, long. $74^{\circ} 38'$.

SURBABBI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 137.

SURBURI SURORI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpur, twenty-one miles north-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $72^{\circ} 43'$.

SURDA.—Town in Rájsháhí district, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Podda, or eastern bank of the Ganges. Here was formerly an extensive silk establishment belonging to the East-India Company. Distance north from Calcutta, by Barhampur, 153 miles. Lat. $24^{\circ} 18'$, long. $88^{\circ} 42'$.

SUR DEOTA.—Peak near Subáthu, so called because sacred to Sur or Mahadeo. Elevation above the sea, 5419 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$.

SURGANA.—Bhíl State in Khándesh, Bombay. Area, 360 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 14,205.

SURGAUM.—See **SUGÁM.**

SURGUL.—Mountain peak in Balsan State, Punjab; situated on a range connected with that of Chor. Lat. $31^{\circ} 5'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$.

SURHARPUR.—Pargana in Faizábád district, Oudh. Area, 94,519 acres. Pop. (1881), 92,037.

SURI.—Capital of Bír bhúm district, Bengal; situated 109 miles north-west by north of Calcutta, on the summit of a gravel ridge, about three miles south of the Mor river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 54' 23''$, long. $87^{\circ} 34' 14''$. Pop. (1881), 7848. Also tháná. Area, 311 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 126,739.

SURIANWAN.—Tháná in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 51,619.

SURIR.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated one mile east of the Jumna river. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 45' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 5199. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 27,335.

SURIRPUR.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated 28 miles west of Meerut city. Lat. $29^{\circ} 1' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1872), 5216.

SURJYAGARH.—Commanding hill in the Ahírí State, Chánda district, Central Provinces.

SURJYANAGAR.—See **SRÍNAGAR.**

SURKANDA.—Mountain in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated near the southern frontier, and overlooking the Dehra Dún. It forms part of ridge separating the Jumna from the Bhágirathi, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. Elevation above the sea, 9271 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$.

SURKANDA.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, eighteen miles south of the town of Fatehpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $80^{\circ} 53'$.

SURKARA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, twenty-four miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

SURKPUR.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Rávi river, eighteen miles south-west of the town of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 27'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$.

SURLA.—Villages in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India, having a population (1881), respectively, of 1668, 1283, and 186.

SURLA.—River of Thána district, Bombay; rising in lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 24'$, and flowing west for thirty-five miles, and south for thirty-three, falls into the sea in lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, long. $72^{\circ} 55'$.

SURMA.—Branch of the River Barák in Sylhet district, Assam. The Barák separates into two branches, the northern being known as the Surmá. It is navigable for steamers and large boats throughout the year. The branches of the Barák re-unite in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Sylhet town, Chhaták, and Sonámganj are situated on the Surmá.

SURMAR.—Chiefship in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 326 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 9516.

SURNAMUKI.—River of North Arcot and Nellore districts, Madras; rising in lat. $13^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 11'$, and flowing north-east for seventy-eight miles through North Arcot, and twenty-one through Nellore, falls into the sea in lat. $14^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$.

SUROLI.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Ulwar, by Firozpur, to Delhi, sixteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

SURSA.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated fifty-seven miles north-west by west from Lucknow, and thirty-four miles east from Fatehgarh. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 14'$.

SURSATI (SARSUTI).—See SARASWATÍ.

SURSIA.—Town in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated twenty-six miles south-south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$, long. $82^{\circ} 40'$.

SURSINGH.—Town in Lahore district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 5104.

SURSODA.—Town in Balasor district, Bengal; situated fifty-four miles south-west of Balasor. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $86^{\circ} 26'$.

SURSU DEBI.—Mountain in Sírmúr State, Punjab; situated in the Sain range, near the north-western extremity, above the right bank of the river Giri. Elevation above the sea, 6299 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16'$.

SURSUNDH.—Town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6805.

SURTUNA.—Town in Baroda State; situated ninety miles north-north-east from Baroda, and eighty-one miles north-east from Kaira. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39'$.

SURUDONGUR.—Town in Raipur district, Central Provinces; situated sixty-six miles north-north-west of Bastar, and 176 miles east-south-east of Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

SURUGTHAL.—Village in Bijnaur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Hardwár, thirty-four miles north-west of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

SURUJPUR.—Town in Panna State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated fifty-seven miles west-south-west of Panna, and sixty-one miles north-east of Ságar. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

SURUL.—Village in Bírghúm district, Bengal; situated in the south of the district, about five miles south of the Ajai river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $87^{\circ} 42'$.

SURUNG.—See SOANG.

SURUNGUI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 572.

SURUPKATI.—Tháná in Bakarganj district, Bengal. Area, 224 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 160,284.

SURUTGARH.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated 101 miles north-north-east of Bikaner, and 108 miles west by north of Hissár. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $74^{\circ} 3'$.

SUSANG.—State in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Area, 451 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), about 1000. There is also a pargana of the same name.

SUSNIR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated 200 miles south-west of Gwalior fort, fifty-five miles north of Ujjain. Lat. $23^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$.

SUSOLAR.—Town in Hamírpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bánda to Hamírpur, fifteen miles north of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$.

SUSRAL.—Town in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated thirteen miles

west of the right bank of the Jhelum, 118 miles north-north-west of Lahore. Lat. $33^{\circ} 12'$, long. $73^{\circ} 32'$.

SUSTWAR.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated in the pargana of Pekha, and hence sometimes called by that name. Elevation above the sea, 8759 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

SUSUMAU.—Town in Unao district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1869), 1479.

SUSUNIA.—Hill in Bánkurá district, Bengal; situated due west of Korá. Elevation, 1442 feet above sea-level.

SUSWA.—River of Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; formed by the confluence, in lat. $30^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$, and at an elevation of 2148 feet above the sea, of two rivers, the Ruspána and the Bindhal Rao, flowing from the south-western declivity of the mountains of Garhwál. It takes a south-easterly direction, and, receiving several feeders, joins the Song Nadi in lat. $30^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$, having previously parted with an offset, which, retaining the name of Suswa, falls into the Ganges a little below the confluence with the Song.

SUTAHATTA.—Tháná in Midnapur district, Bengal. Area, 95 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 54,624.

SUTALIA.—State in Málwá, under the Bhopál Agency, and the Central India Agency. Pop. (1881), 5108.

SUTHUMBA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £40 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, £46 to Bálásinor, and £13 to Lunáwára. Pop. (1881), 5360.

SUTI.—Town in Murshidábád district, Bengal; situated in the north-west of the district, on the Ganges, at the point where the Bhágirathi branches off, forty-two miles north-west of Berhampur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 35' 30''$, long. $88^{\circ} 6'$. Also tháná. Area, 137 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 66,556.

SUTI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Kishanganga river, and fifty-seven miles north of Srínagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 55'$, long. $75^{\circ} 1'$.

SUTLEJ (SATLAJ).—The most easterly of the rivers of the Punjab; rising in the lakes of Mánasarowar and Rakas-tal in Chinese territory in the further Himálayas, at an elevation of 15,200 feet. Its most remote sources are the eastern feeders of the lakes, in lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 53'$. It subsequently issues from the north-western extremity of the Rakas-tal, being there in the dry season thirty feet broad, and takes a north-westerly course of about 188 miles through a country of great sublimity, as far as Khah, in lat. $31^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$. Close to this it receives the river of Spiti from the north-west. Above the confluence, the Sutlej is seventy-five feet wide; its bed, 8600 feet above the level of the sea. Near Shipki, the frontier post of China, the stream turns south into the Bashahr State and the Punjab Hill States, through which its course is exceedingly rapid. At Rámpur (lat. $31^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$), the height of the bed is 3360 feet, the width 211. From Rámpur to Biláspur, in lat. $31^{\circ} 21'$, long. $76^{\circ} 48'$, its course is generally west-south-west. A short distance below this it makes a sudden sweep to the north-west, and then back again to the south-west to Rugar, in lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 35'$, where it makes its way through the low sandstone range of Jhejwan, and enters the plain of the Punjab. It then forms the

boundary between the Hoshiárpur and Jalandhar districts on the right bank and Umballa and Ludhiána districts on the left. At Phillour in the Jalandhar district (lat. $31^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$), it is crossed by a bridge on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. Up to this point it is navigable at all seasons for vessels of ten or twelve tons burthen. Steamers can only get up as far as Firozpur in the rains. Its confluence with the Beas is a little above Huriki, in lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$. The whole length of the river, from the point where it issues from Lake Mánasarowar to its junction with the Beas, is 550 miles. Below this confluence, as far as the junction with the Chenáb, a distance of 300 miles, the united stream bears the name of Ghara; and forms the northern boundary of the districts of Firozpur and Sírsá and of the Baháwalpur State. Near to Baháwalpur it is crossed by the Indus Valley State Railway. Thenceforward the aggregate body of water, until its confluence with the Indus, bears the name of Panjnad, an appellation derived from its conveying the accumulated waters of the five streams Beas, Sutlej, Rávi, Chenáb, and Jhelum.

SUTNA (SUTANI).—Small river of Bundelkhand; rising on the southern declivity of the Panna range of hills, about eight miles south-east of the town of Panna, in lat. $24^{\circ} 42'$, long. $80^{\circ} 23'$. The elevation above the sea, of its source, cannot be much less than 1100 feet. About Soháwal the course turns rather to the south-east, and twelve miles lower down it falls into the Tons, on the left side, in lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$.

SUTRALI.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora fort to Jawáhir Pass, or Antá Dhára, seventeen miles north of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

SUWALI.—Village in Surat district, Bombay, situated at the entrance of the river Tápti. A spot denominated by the sailors Swallow Point, projecting south from the town; it is the northern point of the entrance of the Tápti, or road of Surat, from which city it is distant by water eighteen miles west. Distance north of Bombay 150 miles, south of Baroda 90, south of Ahmedábád 135. Lat. $21^{\circ} 4'$, long. $72^{\circ} 44'$.

SUWURNDRUG.—Fort in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated on a small and slightly-elevated island close to the coast. It was rendered defensible in 1662, by Sivají, the Marhattá chief, and having been made a stronghold of piracy by Tulají Angria, it was captured in 1755 by a small British fleet under Commodore James. Distance south of Bombay, 78 miles. Lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 8'$.

SWAN.—See SOHAN.

SWARUPGANJ.—Town in Nadiyá district, Bengal; situated on the Jalangí river. It has a considerable river traffic. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$, long. $88^{\circ} 26' 15''$.

SWAT.—River in Pesháwar district, Punjab; rising beyond the British border on the eastern slopes of the mountains which divide Panjakora from Swát territory; it enters Pesháwar district north of Michni, and finally joins the Kábul river at Nisatha.

SWATCH OF NO GROUND.—A depression in the Bay of Bengal; situated south of the river Raimangal and Malancha, and of the delta of the Ganges. On the northern edge the depth is about 13 fathoms, the remainder of the circumference has a depth of from 20 to 40 fathoms;

the interior has not yet been sounded. It extends north by east from lat. 21° to lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$.

SYAMBAZAR.—Town in Bardwán district, Bengal; situated a few miles south of the Ajai river. Lat. $23^{\circ} 35' 10''$, long. $87^{\circ} 32' 5''$. Pop. (1872), 19,635.

SYAMNAGAR.—Village in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal, and a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, eighteen miles and a half north-north-east of Calcutta.

SYDAPET.—See SAIDAPET.

SYLHET (SRIHATTA).—District in Assam; situated between lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$ — $23^{\circ} 58' 42''$, and long. 91° — $92^{\circ} 37' 40''$. It is bounded on the north by the Khási and Jáintia Hills; on the east by Cáchár and Jáintia Hills; south by the State of Hill Tipperah and the district of Tipperah in Bengal; on the west by the district of Maimansinh in Bengal. The area is 5440 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 1,969,009. The district consists of the wide alluvial valley of the Surmá or Barák river, which is about seventy miles wide, inclosed on the north by the mountains of Khási and Jáintia, on the south by those of Hill Tipperah, and opening out in the west towards the plains of Bengal. The Barák river, entering the district from Cáchár, divides into two channels, the northern of which is called the Surmá, the southern being known as the Kusiára. The two branches reunite in the south-western boundary, and fall into the Meghna under the name Dhaleswári. Both branches are navigable, the Surmá being however shallow in the driest part of the year for craft of considerable size as far up as Sylhet town. The cultivation is almost entirely of rice, but there are immense tracts which are reserved as forests in the south-eastern part of the district, where wild elephants are captured for the Government service. The only town of importance is Sylhet, the capital. There are, however, several large villages situated on the Surmá and the Kusiára, such as Chhatak and Somarganj, that are important trading marts. The rainfall in Sylhet is very heavy, amounting in five years ending 1876 to an annual average of 159 inches. The administration is in the hands of a Deputy-Commissioner.

SYLHET.—Capital of Sylhet district, Assam; situated on the right or north bank of the Surmá river, 260 miles north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $24^{\circ} 53' 22''$, long. $91^{\circ} 54' 40''$. Pop. (1872), 16,846.

SYNTHIA.—Town in Bírghúm district, Bengal; situated on the East Indian Railway, on which it has a station, 119 miles from Howrah.

SYRIAM (THAN-LYENG).—Subdivision of Hanthawadi district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 407.

SYRIAM (THAN-LYENG).—Township in Hanthawadi district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 56,141.

SYRIAM (THAN-LYENG).—Town in Rangoon district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Pegu river, about three miles from its mouth, and eleven miles east-north-east of Rangoon. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42' 30''$, long. $96^{\circ} 21' 5''$. Pop. (1877), 1733.

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TABHI.—Town in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Sutlej river, 131 miles south-west by south of the town of Lahore. Lat. $30^{\circ} 6'$, long. $72^{\circ} 55'$.

TA-DA.—See TOUNG-GNYO.

TADIANDAMOL.—Peak in the Western Gháts, in Coorg State, Madras; 5729 feet above the sea. Lat. $12^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.

TADPATRI (TADPUTRY, TADAPARTI).—Town in Bellary district, Madras, and a station on the Madras Railway; situated on the right bank of the Pennar river. Contains several fine temples. Lat. $14^{\circ} 55' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 2' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 8585.

TADRI.—Port in North Kánara district, Bombay. Lat. $14^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$

TADURU.—Village in Mysore State; situated on the river Tunga, fourteen miles south-east of Bednore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 38'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

TA-GAY.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Area, 103 sq. miles. Pop. (1877-78), 8246.

TA-GNYEK.—Revenue circle in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2689.

TA-GOUNG-NEK.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 132 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 2804.

TAHNAO.—Village in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Jumna. Elevation, 4752 feet above the sea. Lat. $30^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

TAHNUT.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated forty-one miles north-west by north of Karial, and 109 miles west-south-west of Sambalpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 49'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$.

TAHURPUR.—Town in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh to the town of Moradábád, eight miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 47'$.

TAIK-KU-LA.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 144 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 3920.

TAILA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 259.

TAIMBA.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of the Wardhá river, sixty-two miles south by west of Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.

TAIMBURNI.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated fifty-three miles west-north-west of Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 15'$.

TAINGAPATAM.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated on the coast at the mouth of a river of the same name. The population here and in the neighbourhood comprises many native Christians of the Syrian church. Lat. $8^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

TAINGHA.—Village in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated on the route from Lucknow cantonment to Partabgarh, ninety-five miles south-east of the former, fifteen north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

TAJGANJ.—Tháná in Agra district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 27,792.

TAJPUR.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Gúna to Ujjain. Lat. $23^{\circ} 12'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

TAJPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Darbhanga district, Bengal; situated on the Dalsinhsarái road, twenty-four miles south-east of Muzaffarpur. The river Bálan, which flows out of the Jamwári, passes the village on the west. Lat. $25^{\circ} 51' 33''$, long. $85^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1872), 1211. Area of subdivision, 764 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 755,943. Also tháná. Area, 296 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 306,493.

TAJPURI.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 2292. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £69 18s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and of £18 12s. to Edar.

TAJUL.—Town in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; situated fifty-two miles south of Bukkur, and 118 miles west of Jáisalmír. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $69^{\circ} 4'$.

TAKAL.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Bahreh river, three miles west-south-west of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 59'$, long. $71^{\circ} 35'$.

TAKALLI.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of the Wardhá river, sixty miles south-south-west of Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 21'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

TAKAM.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of one of the branches of the Gandak river, 166 miles west-north-west of Khatmandu. Lat. $28^{\circ} 36'$, long. $82^{\circ} 49'$.

TAKARAPURA.—Town in Jáipur State, Madras; situated eighty-six miles north-east by east of Jáipur, and 103 miles west by north of Ganjám. Lat. $19^{\circ} 38'$, long. $83^{\circ} 34'$.

TAKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 615.

TAKHT-I-SULAIMAN ("SOLOMON'S SEAT").—A lofty hill in Kashmír State, Punjab, close to the city of Srínagar, on the eastern side. On the summit stands a massive Buddhist temple, bearing every mark of great antiquity, but now converted into a mosque. Elevation above sea-level, 6950 feet. Lat. $34^{\circ} 4'$, long. $74^{\circ} 53'$.

TAKHT-I-SULAIMAN.—Peak of the Suláimán Mountains, on the frontier between the Punjab and Afghánistán; situated nearly due west of Derá Ismáil Khán. It has two separate summits, respectively 11,317 and 11,076 feet above sea-level.

TAKHTPUR.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated on the Mandla road, twenty miles west of Biláspur town. Lat. $22^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 54' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 2133.

TAKHWA.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, thirty-eight miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

TA-KHWON-DAING.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2486.

TAKI.—Town in the Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated on the Jamuná river, fifty miles east of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35' 27''$, long. $88^{\circ} 57' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 5120.

TAKI.—See ASÁRUR.

TAKIA.—Village in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the route, by the Nanamau Ghát or ferry, from Fatehgarh to Lucknow, sixty-six miles south-east of the former, forty-five west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $80^{\circ} 24'$.

TAKIA.—Town in Sylhet district, Bengal; situated eight miles south of Sylhet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$, long. $91^{\circ} 51'$.

TAKLI.—Town in Akola district, Berar; fifty-two miles south-west of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 8'$.

TAKMA.—Village in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Azamgarh to Jaunpur, twenty-one miles south-west of the former, twenty-two north-east of the latter, and forty miles north of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. 83° .

TAKMHAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Mánjira river, fifty-one miles north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

TAKRA.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Bikaner to Jáisalmír, seventy miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $72^{\circ} 2'$.

TAKRI.—Town in Dhar State, Central India Agency; situated six miles south of the left bank of the Narbada river, and thirty-seven miles south of Dhár. Lat. $22^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 27'$.

TAKWARA.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated twenty-seven miles north-west of Derá Ismáíl Khán town. Lat. $32^{\circ} 9'$, long. $70^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1868), 6800.

TALA.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; it is a seat of trade.

TALABURA.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh to Moradádád, 36 miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$.

TALAGANG.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Jhelum district, Punjab; situated eighty miles north-west of Jhelum town. Lat. $32^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1881), 6236. Area of tahsíl, 1201 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 94,874.

TALAGAON.—See TÁLEGÁON.

TALAGAON.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Godávári river, 126 miles north-west by north of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$.

TALAGAON.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of the Wardhá river, sixty-one miles west of Nágpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

TALAGAON.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; twenty-two miles north-east by east of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

TALAGUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 91.

TA-LAING-GUN.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2465.

TALAJA.—Town in Bhaunagar State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 21' 15''$, long. $72^{\circ} 4' 30''$.

TALAK.—Town in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma; situated sixty-eight miles south-east of Arakan, on the banks of the river of the same name. Lat. $20^{\circ} 2'$, long. $94^{\circ} 6'$.

TALAK.—Town in Mysore State; situated near the north frontier, towards the British district of Bellary, twenty-five miles north-east of Chitaldrúg. Lat. $14^{\circ} 26'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$.

TALAKAD.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated seventy-nine miles south-south-east of Cannanore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 53'$, long. 76° .

TALAKADU.—See TALKAD.

TALA-KAVERI.—Source of the Káveri river, in the Brahmagiri range of the Western Gháts, in Coorg State, Madras. The temple situated here is of great sanctity, and annually frequented by thousands of pilgrims. Lat. $12^{\circ} 23' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 34' 10''$.

TALA KHAR.—River of Kunáwar, Bashahr State, Punjab; falling into the Sutlej on the left side, in lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$. It rises in Chinese Tartary, about lat. $31^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$, and has a course of upwards of thirty miles, generally westerly.

TALAKWARA.—Town in Baroda State; situated on the right bank of the river Narbada, which is navigable to the sea. Distant thirty miles south-east of Baroda, forty miles north-east of Broach. Lat. $21^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 32'$.

TALAMALLA.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated forty-five miles north of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$.

TALAMANCHI.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated 11 miles north of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 37'$, long. $80^{\circ} 3'$.

TALAMBHA.—Town and ruins in Múltán district, Punjab; situated two miles from the present left bank of the Rávi, and fifty-two miles north-east of Múltán city. The ruins are identified by General Cunningham with a town of the Malli, conquered by Alexander the Great during his campaign in the Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 31'$, long. $72^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1881), 2231.

TALAPARAMBA.—See TALIPARAMBA.

TALAPULA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated forty-two miles west-south-west of Cuddapah. Lat. $14^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 18'$.

TALATAMANE PETE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 215.

TALATARE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 322.

TALAU LI.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 280.

TALAU LIM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 801.

TAL BAHAT.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Lálitpur district, N.W.P.; situated at the base of a hill, twenty-six miles north of Lálitpur town. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 28' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 5293. Pop. of pargana (1881), 39,904. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 19,965.

TALCHER.—State of Orissa, Bengal; situated between lat. $20^{\circ} 52' 30''$ — $21^{\circ} 18'$, and long. $84^{\circ} 57'$ — $85^{\circ} 17' 45''$. It is bounded on the north by Pal Lahára, on the east by Dhenkánal, and on the south and west by Angul. Its area is 399 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 35,590. It contains a coal-field of some extent, but it has not yet been found practicable to work it profitably. Iron and lime are also found near the banks of the Bráhmañí river. The Chief, who pays a yearly tribute of £103 to the British Government, maintains a militia of 615 men, and a police force of 267 men. The only town of any size in the State is Tálcher, the residence of the Rájá, situated on the right bank of the Bráhmañí, in lat. $20^{\circ} 57' 20''$, long. $85^{\circ} 16' 11''$.

TALDANDA.—Canal in Cuttack district, Bengal, connecting Cuttack city with the main branch of the Mahánadi river. It is intended both for navigation and for irrigation, and has a total length of fifty-two miles.

TALEGAON.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$. Pop. (1881), 5506.

TALEGAON DABHARA.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated

twenty miles north-west of Poona city. Lat. $18^{\circ} 43' 10''$, long. $73^{\circ} 43' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 5040.

TALEGAON DHAMDHERA.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated twenty miles north-east of Poona city. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1881), 4900.

TALEIGAO.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3972.

TALE-KAVERI.—See TALA-KÁVERI.

TALGAON.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated twelve miles east by north of Sítápur town, and eight miles south of Láharpur. An annual fair is held here, attended by upwards of 10,000 persons. Pop. (1869), 2098.

TALGRAM (TALIGRAM).—Village (in pargana of same name) in Farrukhábád district; situated on the route from the cantonment of Etáwah to that of Fatehgarh, 24 miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 2'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$. Pop. (1881), 5779. Pop. of pargana (1881), 58,325. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 23,768.

TALIAPUR.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Moradábád to Muzaffarnagar, sixteen miles west of the former place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 36'$.

TALIKOT.—Town in Kaládgi district, Bombay; situated sixty miles north-east of Kaládgi town, and eighty-nine miles south-south-east of Sholápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 28' 20''$, long. $76^{\circ} 21' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 5325.

TALIPARAMBA.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated fifteen miles north-east of Cannanore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 2' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 24' 16''$.

TALKAD.—Ancient city (in taluk of same name) in Mysore State; situated on the left bank of the Káveri river, twenty-eight miles by road south-east of Mysore city. Hari Varma, a king of the Kongu or Chera line, fixed his capital here in the year 288 A.D. Lat. $12^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1871), 2882. Area of taluk, 377 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 82,311.

TALKA KONI.—Town in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Mírzápur to Palamow, seventy-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. $24^{\circ} 24'$, long. $83^{\circ} 24'$.

TALKHAIR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated nineteen miles north-east of Bhir, and 90 miles east by north of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 11'$, long. $76^{\circ} 7'$.

TALKONA.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated thirty-one miles north-north-west of Jamalpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $89^{\circ} 51'$.

TALKUNDI.—Town in Bámra State, Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of a branch of the Bráhmaní river, forty-five miles east of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $84^{\circ} 41'$.

TALL.—Town in Jáora State, Central India Agency; situated forty-four miles north-west of Ujjain. Lat. $23^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

TALL.—River rising in lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$, long. $82^{\circ} 41'$, and flowing north-west for 130 miles, through the native states attached to Sambalpur district, Central Provinces, falls into the Mahánadi river, in lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $84^{\circ} 9'$.

TALLACHERI.—See TELLICHERRI.

TALLA SALAN.—Pargana in Garhwál district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 37,924.

TALLIGANJ.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 71 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 99,451.

TALMONDA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated forty-two miles north-east by north of Sambalpur. Lat. 22° , long. $84^{\circ} 20'$.

TALNERE.—See THALNAIR.

TALODA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated sixty-two miles north-west of Dhulia, and 104 miles west of the Bhusáwal station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Lat. $21^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 18' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5663. Area of subdivision, 1177 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 49,788.

TALODI.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated on the left bank of the Waingangá river, 110 miles south-south-east of Nágpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. (1881), 3136.

TALPONA.—See POINGUINIM.

TALSANA.—State of Jháláwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £91 to the British Government, and £14 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

TALTARI.—Town in Goálpára district, Assam; situated forty-four miles west-south-west of Goálpára. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. 90° .

TALTOLLA.—Section of Calcutta. Area, 208 acres. Pop. (1881), 26,063.

TALUK SALMARI.—Town in Rangpur district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 6401.

TALUKA MAJHWA.—Pargana in Mírzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,715.

TALUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 67.

TALWANDI.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab; situated thirteen miles from the left bank of the Chenáb, forty-five miles north of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 15'$, long. $74^{\circ} 12'$.

TALWANDI NAUBAHAR.—Village in Firozpur district, Punjab; situated on the route from Ludhiána to Firozpur, forty-five miles west of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 13'$.

TAMACHABAD.—Town in Benares district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Benares to Allahábád, fifty-six miles east of the latter, eighteen miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 16'$, long. $82^{\circ} 45'$.

TAMAR.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 588 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 95,696.

TAMBA.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated forty-eight miles south of Sholápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 59'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.

TAMBARAVARI.—River of Tinneveli district, Madras; rising on the eastern declivity of the Eastern Gháts, in lat. $8^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$. It holds a tortuous course, in some parts eastwards, in others south-eastward, for eighty miles, and falls into the Gulf of Manar in lat. $8^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$. It receives on the left side, in lat. $8^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$, the Chetura torrent, of considerable size.

TAMBAUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated thirty-five miles north-east of Sítápur town, and six miles west of Mallápur, between the Daháwar and Chauka rivers. Pop. (1869), 3014. Area of pargana, 190 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 69,744. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 63,573.

TAMBERACHERI.—See TAMRACHERI.

TAMBOXEM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 456.

TAMBRAPARNI.—River in Tinneveli district, Madras; rising in the Western Gháts, in lat. $8^{\circ} 52'$, long. $77^{\circ} 51'$. It flows by Shermadevi, and between Tinneveli and Pálamcottah, falling into the sea after a course of seventy miles. Near its source rises another and smaller stream of the same name, sometimes called the Western Támbraparní, which flows westward into Travancore.

TAMBUR.—River of Nepál State; rising on the southern face of the Himálayas, and flowing first in a southerly direction for about sixty-five miles, during which course it receives the Yangma, Kumbachen, Yallung, Khabili, and Hinwa rivers, and afterwards in a westerly direction for thirty miles, falls into the Kusí, in lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $87^{\circ} 1'$.

TAMI.—Town in Sikkim State, Bengal; situated on the right bank of the Tista river, eighteen miles north-east from Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $88^{\circ} 30'$.

TAMLUK.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Midnapur district, Bengal; situated on the Rúpnráyan river. Tamlúk is a very ancient city, being at one time a famous maritime port, though now far inland; it is frequently mentioned in the annals of the old Chinese travellers in India. It contains a famous temple of great antiquity. Lat. $22^{\circ} 18' 2''$, long. $87^{\circ} 58' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 6044. Area of subdivision, 620 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 479,218. Also tháná. Area, 77 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 80,049.

TAMLUNG.—Town in Sikkim State, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Tista river, thirty-two miles north-east by north of Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $88^{\circ} 37'$.

TAMOILA.—Town in Bánkura district, Bengal; situated 143 miles west by north of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 52'$, long. $86^{\circ} 13'$.

TAMPI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the right bank of the Luni river, 150 miles south-west from Jodhpur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $71^{\circ} 23'$.

TAMRACHERI (TAMBERACHERI).—Pass in Malabar district, Madras; situated between lat. $11^{\circ} 29' 20''$ — $11^{\circ} 30' 45''$, and long. $76^{\circ} 4' 30''$ — $76^{\circ} 5' 15''$, carrying the road over the Western Gháts from Calicut to the Wainád and Mysore.

TAMRANGA.—Marsh in Goálpára district, Assam. It covers an area of 7 sq. miles.

TAMRAPURNI.—See TAMBRAPARNI.

TAMSA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated forty miles south-west by south of Mahur, and 153 miles north-north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

TANAKALLU.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1871), 5690.

TANAWAL.—Tahsíl in Hazára district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 19,727.

TANBENGUNG.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Khyendwen river, 174 miles north-west by north from Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 2'$, long. $94^{\circ} 47'$.

TANDA.—See TANDO MUHAMMAD KHÁN.

TANDA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated three miles south of the Gogra river, on the road from Faizábád city to Azamgarh. The road from Sultánpur to Gorakhpur also passes through Tándá. Two annual fairs are held here. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. $82^{\circ} 42' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 16,594. Area of tahsil, 497 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 314,768. Also pargana. Area, 124 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 84,890. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 144,166.

TANDA.—Town in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1881), 3175.

TANDA (TARA).—Halting-place in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Almora, sixty-two miles north of the former, and fifty-eight of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

TANDA.—Town in Rámpur State, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 9860.

TANDA.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna. Lat. $29^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$.

TANDAN (TANGRA).—Town of ancient historical fame in Maldah district, Bengal. It was the capital of Bengal after the decadence of Gaur. Its history is obscure, and the very site of the city has not been accurately determined.

TANDAULI.—Town in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated near the north-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $82^{\circ} 26'$.

TANDENKI.—Town in Masulipatam district, Madras; situated twenty-two miles north-west by west of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 57'$.

TANDI.—Village in Kángra district, Punjab; situated in the valley of Lahúl, at a point where a considerable feeder of the Chenáb falls into that river, which, immediately below the confluence, is 200 feet wide, with a steady current. Elevation, about 8000 feet. Lat. $32^{\circ} 35'$, long. 77° .

TANDIAON.—Tháná in Hardoi district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 40,476.

TANDO ADAM.—See ADAM-JO-TANDO.

TANDO ALAHYAR.—See ALAHYAR-JO-TANDO.

TANDO BAGO.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated on the left bank of the Shádiwáh Canal, fifty-eight miles south-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. 69° . Pop. (1872), 1452. Area of subdivision, 700 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 47,922.

TANDO GHULAM ALI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; distant twenty miles east of Tando Muhammad Khán, thirty-six miles south-east of Haidarábád city, and fourteen miles west of Dighri. Pop. (1872), 1412.

TANDO LUKMAN.—Town in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; situated a short distance north of the town of Khairpur on the road to Rohri. Pop. (1872), about 1580.

TANDO MASTI KHAN.—Town in Khairpur State, Sind, Bombay; situated about thirteen miles south of Khairpur town, and eighteen miles from Ránípur. The main road from Haidarábád to Rohri runs through the town. Pop. (1872), 4860.

TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN (TANDA).—Capital of the sub-district of the same name in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated

on the right bank of the Gúni Canal, twenty-one miles south of Haidarábád city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 7' 30''$, long. $67^{\circ} 33' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 3412. Area of subdistrict, 3177 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 189,931.

TANDOWA.—Tháná in Hazáribágh district, Bengal. Area, 489 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 55,780.

TANDUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated twenty-four miles west of the right bank of the Waingangá river, and 141 miles north-north-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 29'$.

TANDUR.—River of Haidarábád State; rising in lat. $17^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$, flowing westerly for eighty-five miles, it falls into the Bhíma river, in lat. $17^{\circ} 1'$, long. $76^{\circ} 58'$.

TANDWARA.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bándá to Rewah, four miles south of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 25'$.

TANEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 316.

TA-NENG-THA-RI (TENASSERIM).—Revenue circle in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2378.

TANGACHERI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated in lat. $8^{\circ} 54'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38' 15''$.

TANGAIL.—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 18,124.

TANGAN.—River of Jalpáigurí, Dinájpur, and Maldah districts, Bengal; rising in lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, long. $88^{\circ} 31'$, and passing from Jalpáigurí district into Dinájpur, which it traverses in a southerly direction for about eighty miles; it finally falls into the Mahánandá in Maldah district, in lat. $24^{\circ} 57'$, long. $88^{\circ} 14'$, after a course of about 120 miles.

TANGAN.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated nine miles north-east of the left bank of the Ganges, fifty-five south of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

TANGANCHERRI.—See TANGACHERI.

TANGI.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 9037.

TANGLU.—Peak in the Sangálilá range, Dárjiling district, Bengal. Elevation, 10,084 feet. Lat. $27^{\circ} 1'$, long. $88^{\circ} 7' 15''$.

TANGNO.—Valley in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the south side of the great range of the Himálaya, bounding Kunáwar on the south. Elevation above the sea, 8800 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

TANGRA.—See TANDAN.

TANGRIA.—Town in Keonjhar State, Orissa, Bengal; situated eighty miles west by north of Balasor, and 118 miles east by north of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $85^{\circ} 49'$.

TANGUTUR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 6' 15''$. Pop. (1871), 7045.

TANJORE (TANJAVUR).—District in the Southern Karnatic, Madras Presidency; situated between lat. $9^{\circ} 49'$ — $11^{\circ} 25'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 56'$ — $79^{\circ} 54'$. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the river Coleroon, separating it from Trichinopoli and South Arcot districts; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south-west by Madura district. The area of the district is 3654 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 2,130,383. It is well watered and irrigated, both by rivers and by the valuable works known as anicuts. The soil is highly cultivated, and the

population is dense, averaging 540 to the square mile. Rice is the staple crop. The northern part of the district consists of the delta of the Káveri river, of which the Coleroon is the principal estuary; but the other channels are numerous, the chief of which are the Vennar, the Kodamarti and the Verashalen. The chief towns are Tanjore city, the capital, and a railway junction for Negapatam, the port and railway terminus. Other towns of note are Combaconum, Mayavaram, Negapatam and Mannargudi. The district lapsed to the British Government in 1855, on the death of the Rájá without legitimate male issue; but provision was made for his family, and the Princess of Tanjore receives a personal salute of 13 guns. Tanjore, which is traversed by the South Indian Railway, is administered by a Collector and usual Staff.

TANJORE.—Capital of Tanjore district, Madras; situated on the banks of a branch of the river Káveri, thirty miles east of Trichinopoli, and 180 miles south-west of Madras. The great temple or pagoda at Tanjore is celebrated for its antiquity and decorative architecture. The large fort, which is now dismantled, contained the palace of the former Rájás of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10' 24''$. Pop. (1881), 54,745.

TANK.—Tahsíl in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; between lat. 32° — $32^{\circ} 25'$, and long. $70^{\circ} 7'$ — $70^{\circ} 41'$. Till lately this was a semi-independent State, under the partial management of a Nawáb. The system, however, was not found to work satisfactorily; on which the Nawáb's income was increased, and he was no longer permitted to have sovereign powers, retaining only those of an honorary magistrate. Area, 568 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 35,516.

TANK.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; formerly capital of the semi-independent State of Tánk. The town is situated on the left bank of a ravine issuing from the Tánk Záru Pass, forty-two miles north-west of Derá Ismáíl Khán town. Sir Henry Durand, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was killed here in 1870, the howdah of his elephant striking against a gateway. The town has been surrounded by a wall, and had a fort; but both are in a ruined condition. Lat. $32^{\circ} 14'$, long. $70^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 2364.

TANKARA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5824.

TANKARI.—Harbour in Broach district, Bombay; situated on the east side of a small creek, about seven miles from the mouth of the river Dhádhár. The creek is not navigable, even by small country craft, except at high tide. Distant forty-three miles south-west of Baroda. Lat. $21^{\circ} 59' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 42' 30''$.

TANK PURBIA.—Village in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the left bank of the river Lakhandái, forty-eight miles north-east of Mhow. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 11'$.

TANKSI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated 163 miles north-east of Chámba, and 188 miles east from Srinagar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 2'$, long. $78^{\circ} 19'$.

TANLADI.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated twenty miles east-north-east of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 37'$, long. $97^{\circ} 59'$.

TANNA.—See THÁNA.

TANNA.—An old fort on the Húglí, opposite Fort Aligarh in Garden Reach, a suburb of Calcutta.

TANNA PAIDI.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 101.

TANOR.—Tháná in Rájsháhí district, Bengal. Area, 178 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 85,609.

TANUR.—Town and seaport in Malabar district, Madras; situated at the mouth of a small river falling into the Arabian Sea; twenty-two miles south-east of Calicut. It was at one time a prosperous place, but is now much decayed. Lat. $10^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

TAPASI.—Coal-mine in the Ráníganj coal-field, Bardwán district, Bengal.

TAPPA.—State in the Bhopál Agency, Central India.

TAPPA ASL.—Pargana in Partabgarh district, Oudh. Area, 67 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 39,116.

TAPPA JAR.—Pargana in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 37,342.

TAPPAIN.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated forty-two miles north of Maulmain. Lat. $17^{\circ} 6'$, long. $97^{\circ} 40'$.

TAPPAL.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Alígarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the old high bank of the Jumna (which now flows four miles to the west), thirty-two miles north-west of Alígarh town. Lat. $28^{\circ} 2' 25''$, long. $77^{\circ} 36' 55''$. Pop. (1881), 5371. Pop. of pargana (1881), 51,562. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 43,564.

TAPTI.—River of Western India, rising near Multái, in the Bétul district of the Central Provinces, in lat. $21^{\circ} 46' 26''$, long. $78^{\circ} 18' 5''$. It takes a circuitous and generally westerly direction, and for the first 150 miles of its course its valley is closely confined by spurs from the Sápura ranges. Following then a south-westerly direction, it flows by the town of Burhánpur, and enters the plateau of Khándesh, which has a level of 750 to 700 feet above the sea. In its passage through Khándesh the Tápti receives many tributaries, and flows through a level and well-cultivated country till within twenty miles of the Khándesh western boundary. Here hills and spurs again close on the river, and for fifty miles it passes through the wild and almost uninhabited forest tracts of the Dang. Thence, in a line generally westerly, it makes its way across the plain of Surat to the sea, falling into the Gulf of Cambay in lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $72^{\circ} 42'$, having a total length of course of 441 miles. The river is only navigable near its mouth; native craft of from eighteen to thirty-six tons burthen and light draught steamers ply to the town of Surat, twelve or fifteen miles from the bar, and boats can ascend some ten or twelve miles further up; beyond that the river is too rapid and broken to admit of its being utilized, except for floating down timber.

TAPTI.—Lighthouse situated at the mouth of the Tápti river. The height of the lantern above high water is 91 feet.

TAPU.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated forty miles north by east of Jodhpur, and eighty miles south of Bikaner. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $73^{\circ} 13'$.

TA-PWON.—Township of Henzada district, British Burma. Area, 678 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 78,232.

TA-PWON.—Town in Henzada district, British Burma; situated about four miles east of the Myit-ma-khá river. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 20''$, long. $95^{\circ} 32' 10''$.

TA-PWON MYO-MA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 9374.

TARA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Pokharan to Balmir, twenty-nine miles north of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $71^{\circ} 12'$.

TARA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Moradábád to Almora, thirty miles north of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. 79° .

TARA.—Town in Baroda State; situated near the right bank of the Banas, eighty-five miles north-west of Ahmedábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 58'$, long. $71^{\circ} 43'$.

TARA.—See CHILLAHTARA.

TARA.—See KANKREJ.

TARABGANJ.—Tháná in Gonda district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 122,652.

TARAGARH.—Hill-fort in Ajmere-Mhairwára district, Rájputána; situate on the crest of a height overhanging the city of Ajmere, which it commands at every point. It is used as a sanatorium for the European troops stationed at Nasrábád. On the summit there is a Muhammadan shrine. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26' 20''$, long. $74^{\circ} 40' 15''$.

TARAGARH.—Hill-fort in Hindúr State, Punjab; situated on a ridge rising from the left bank of the Sutlej. Lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

TARAGARH.—Town in Gurdáspur district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Chakki river, 110 miles north-east by east of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 25'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

TARA GHAT.—Pass in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Mírzápur to Rewah, six miles south-west of the former. Elevation of the crest above the sea, 510 feet. Lat. $25^{\circ} 5'$, long. $82^{\circ} 34'$.

TARAHWAN.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated near the river Paisuni, a quarter of a mile south of Karwí, and forty-two miles east of Bándá town. The town has been one of importance; it has a fine port, now in ruins, two antique Hindu temples, four others of later date, and five mosques. Pop. (1872), 3137.

TARAI ('MOIST LAND').—District in the Rohilkhand division of Oudh, N.W.P.; situated between lat. $28^{\circ} 50' 30''$ — $29^{\circ} 22' 30''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 46'$ — $79^{\circ} 47'$. It is bounded on the north by Kumáun, on the east by Nepál and Pilibhít district, on the south by Bareilly, Moradábád, and the State of Rámpur, and on the west by Bijnaur. The area of the district is 938 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 206,093. It consists of a long narrow strip of country, about ninety miles long by twelve broad, lying at the foot of the hills where the springs burst from under the bhábar forests of Kumáun. The rivers all drain into the Rám-ganga, and their beds as they pass through the Tarái are swampy. The chief of these rivers are the Deoha, the Saniha, which joins the Sárda, the Sukhi, the Paha, the Bakra, Bhaur Dabka, and the Kusí. The only town of importance is Kásipur. The administrative headquarters are at Náini Tál, where the European officials dwell from May to October.

TARAI.—Subdivision of Dárjling district, Bengal. Area, 274 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 47,985.

TARAI.—Town in Haidarábád State, Sind, Bombay; situated fifty-two miles south-south-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, long. $68^{\circ} 43'$.

TARAKESWAR.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal, celebrated for its temple dedicated to Siva, which is resorted to by crowds of pilgrims all the year round. Two large religious gatherings are also held annually at Tárakeswar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 53'$, long. $88^{\circ} 4'$.

TARAKOT.—Town in Cuttack district, Bengal; situated forty-two miles north-east by north of Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 59'$, long. $86^{\circ} 15'$.

TA-RA-NA.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3114.

TARAOON.—State of Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; one of the states known as the Kálinjar Chaubés. Area, 12 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3163. Taráon, the principal place, is situated on the river Paisoní, on the route from Allahábád to Kálinjar, thirty-eight miles north-east of the latter, seventy-four south-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $80^{\circ} 52'$.

TARAOON.—Town in Bándá district, N.W.P. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12'$, long. $80^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 2751.

TARAPUNITHORAI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated 110 miles north-north-west of Trivandrum, and eighty-four miles south-west by south of Coimbatore. Lat. $9^{\circ} 56'$, long. $76^{\circ} 25'$.

TARAPUR.—Town in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Meerut to Bijnaur, twenty-seven miles north-east by east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

TARAPUR.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated twenty-seven miles west of Sholápur. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

TARAPUR.—Town in Cambay State, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 5590.

TARAPUR.—Town and seaport in Thána district, Bombay; situated sixty miles north of Bombay, on the south side of a small bay. There is, however, a fair trade carried on. It was fortified by the Portuguese, and stormed by the Marhattás in 1739. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $72^{\circ} 42' 30''$.

TARAUULI.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 39'$.

TARBELA.—Town in Hazára district, Punjab; situated about one mile from the Indus, twenty-four miles due west of Abbottábád. Lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1868), 5784.

TARENGA.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2650.

TARGAON.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated six miles east of Unao town. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31' 50''$, long. $80^{\circ} 38' 50''$. Pop. (1869), 4537.

TARGAON.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated sixteen miles south-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 13'$.

TARHOCH.—State in Punjab. Area, 67 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3216.

TARICHAR.—Village in Tehrí State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the route from Bándá to Gwalior, 110 miles west of former, ninety-four south-east of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

TARIKERE.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Kádúr district, Mysore; situated thirty miles south of Chikmagalúr. Lat. $13^{\circ} 42' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1871), 5302. Area of taluk, 372 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 80,154.

TARIKOT.—Town in Kashmir State, Punjab; situated forty-seven miles east-south-east of Jammu, and forty-four miles north-west by west of Kángra. Lat. $32^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 43'$.

TARIWALA.—Village on the left bank of the Sutlej, in Ferozpur district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$.

TARIYA SUJAN.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 72,773.

TARKAGHAT.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the right bank of the Marachangdi river, seventy-one miles west-north-west of Khatmandu. Lat. 28° , long. $84^{\circ} 13'$.

TARKULWA.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 101,574.

TARLA.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated thirteen miles south of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$.

TARLA.—Town in Kolhápur State, Bombay; situated twenty-three miles south-west of Kolhápur, and fifty-three miles north-west of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 27'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$.

TARMA.—Town in Keonjhar State, Orissa, Bengal; situated eighty-one miles east by north of Sambalpur, and ninety miles north-west by north of Cuttack. Lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long. $85^{\circ} 16'$.

TARN TARN.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Amritsar district, Punjab; situated on the Amritsar and Málwá road, twelve miles south of Amritsar city. Historically famous as the chief stronghold of the Síkh people, and the great recruiting ground for the army of the Khálsa. Lat. $30^{\circ} 28'$, long. $74^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1881), 3210. Area of tahsíl, 596 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 261,676.

TAROBA.—Lake in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated fourteen miles east of Segáon, in a basin of the Chimúr Hills, at a considerable height above the plain. It is much frequented by devotees. Lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

TAROCH (UTRACH).—Hill State in the Punjab; situated between lat. $30^{\circ} 55'$ — $31^{\circ} 3'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 37'$ — $77^{\circ} 51'$. It has an area of 67 sq. miles, and pop. (1881), 3216. Taroch was formerly a part of Sírmúr State. The Chief maintains a force of 80 men.

TAROLI.—Town in Jhánsi district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Betwa river, twenty-six miles east-north-east of Jhánsi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

TARPUNGI.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated 160 miles east by north of Nágpur, and 98 miles south-south-east of Rámgarh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

TARSA.—Town in Kángra district, Punjab; situated in the Lahúl valley, seventy-two miles north-east of Kángra. Lat. $32^{\circ} 43'$, long. $77^{\circ} 13'$.

TA-RUP-MAW-MYO-MA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma.

TARUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Godávári river, 150 miles north-east by east of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 39'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

TARUVUMPET.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated forty-seven miles east by south of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$.

TARWA.—Tháná in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 59,570.

TASANGSI.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the right bank of a branch of the Manás river, 145 miles north-west by north from Darrang. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $91^{\circ} 17'$.

TASGAON.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Sátára district, Bombay; situated sixty miles south-east of Sátára, and eighty-five miles north of Belgaum. Lat. $17^{\circ} 1' 59''$, long. $74^{\circ} 38' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 10,206. Area of subdivision, 341 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,704.

TASISUDON.—Capital of Bhután State; situated on the right bank of the Godáda river, 127 miles north-west of Goálpára. Tasisudon is the residence of the Deb Rájá during the summer. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $89^{\circ} 22'$.

TASUNA.—See TISUA.

TATAPATI GHAT.—Pass leading across the Eastern Gháts from Vizagapatam district to Mádugula, Madras.

TATARPUR.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bareilly, forty-two miles north-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$, long. $78^{\circ} 33'$.

TATAULI.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Karnál to Meerut, twenty-five miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

TATTA (THATO).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated about four miles west of the right bank of the Indus, fifty miles east of Karáchi, thirty-two miles south-south-east of Jerruck, and twenty-four miles north-east of Mírpur Sakro. The town, which is built at the foot of the Makli hills, is ancient and famous, but is now much decayed, and has the reputation of being unhealthy. British troops stationed here in 1839 suffered much from fever and disease, and were withdrawn. The ruins in the vicinity of Tatta are most extensive, and are considered to be the relics of successive cities. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44'$, long. 68° . Pop. (1881), 8830. Area of subdivision, 622 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 37,926.

TATTAMANGALAM.—Town in Cochin State, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1871), 8894.

TAUDAMARI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated seventy-nine miles south-east by east of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

TAUDAN.—Town in Prome district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, thirty miles north by west from Prome. Lat. $19^{\circ} 12'$, long. $94^{\circ} 56'$.

TAUDAPURTI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated seventy-nine miles east by south of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

TAUNDLA.—Town in Jhábuá State, Central India Agency; situated eighty miles west of Ujjain, near the frontier, towards Guzerat. Lat. 23° , long. $74^{\circ} 32'$.

TAUNGIN.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated sixteen miles north of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42'$, long. $97^{\circ} 41'$.

TAUNSA.—River of Thána district, Bombay; rising on the western face of the Western Gháts, in lat. $19^{\circ} 41'$, long. $73^{\circ} 29'$, and flowing westerly for fifty-eight miles, falls into the sea at lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

TAURA.—Village in Umballa district; situated on the route from Karnál to Patiála, forty-six miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

TAURAJ.—River of Haidarábád State; rising in lat. $18^{\circ} 22'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$, and, flowing easterly for thirty-five miles, falls into the Mánjira river, a feeder of the Godávári, in lat. $18^{\circ} 22'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$.

TAURSA.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated nineteen miles east-north-east from Nágpur, and fifty-seven miles south by west from Seoni. Lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

TAURU.—Town in Gurgáon district, N.W.P.; situated twenty miles east of Rewári. Lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$, long. 77° .

TAUSRA.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; on the route from Nímach to Baroda, thirty-eight miles north of the latter. Distance south-west of Nímach 156 miles, east of Kaira forty. Lat. $22^{\circ} 48'$, long. $73^{\circ} 18'$.

TAUTAULI.—Village in Rohtak district, Punjab. Lat. $28^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 37'$.

TAUVERAMKURCHI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated twenty miles north-east by north of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 27'$.

TAVALAGERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 477.

TAVI.—State in Jháláwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £31 to the British Government, and £2 10s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

TAVLI.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1872), 5952.

TAVOY.—District in Tenasserim division, British Burma; situated between lat. $13^{\circ} 16'$ — $15^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $97^{\circ} 48'$ — $98^{\circ} 44'$. It is bounded on the north by Amherst district, on the east by the Yoma range of mountains, on the south by Mergui district, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal. The area of the district is 7150 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 84,988. Its general character is mountainous, intersected by valleys, through which flow numerous streams. The main range of the Yomas rises in places to an elevation of 5000 feet; it is crossed by three routes from Tavoy district into Siam. The two northern passes, the Htan-doung, in lat. $14^{\circ} 26' 53''$, long. $98^{\circ} 32'$, and the Amya pass, sixty miles further south, are the most used. The Mai-bhura pass, thirty-eight miles south of the Amya pass, is very difficult, and only used by Karengs. The chief rivers are the Tavoy and the Tenasserim. Thick forest and impenetrable brushwood cover the mountains, and jungle exists over a great part of the district. The chief town is Tavoy, which is also the capital. The administration is in the hands of a Deputy Commissioner.

TAVOY.—Capital of Tavoy district, British Burma; situated on the eastern bank of the Tavoy river, about thirty miles from its mouth. The town lies low, is subject to inundations from high tides, and becomes swampy during the wet season. Lat. $14^{\circ} 5'$, long. $98^{\circ} 13'$. Pop. (1881), 13,372.

TAVOY.—River of Tenasserim division, British Burma; rising in the Ma-hlwai range of hills, and the western slopes of the main range in the extreme north of Tavoy district, in about lat. $14^{\circ} 50'$, long. $98^{\circ} 30'$. It flows with a southerly direction for upwards of 120 miles through a narrow valley, nowhere exceeding twelve miles in width, and flowing past the town of Tavoy, falls into the sea at Tavoy Point, upwards of thirty miles lower down, in lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$, long. $98^{\circ} 20'$. In its upper part the river is much interrupted, but it is navigable for boats drawing not more than three or four feet for thirty miles above the town of Tavoy, and at that place ships of 120 tons burthen can approach. The mouth of the Tavoy river is, properly speaking an estuary, being about fifteen miles wide, and navigable by ships of any size.

TAVOY.—An island off the coast of Tenasserim, British Burma, a little to the south of the mouth of the Tavoy river. It is the most northern of the islands forming the Mergui Archipelago, and extends from lat. $12^{\circ} 55'$ — $13^{\circ} 13'$, to long. $98^{\circ} 17'$ — $98^{\circ} 23'$, and is about eighteen miles long by two broad. On the east, there is an excellent harbour called Port Owen. The caves in the hills of the island are tenanted by the edible nest-building swallow, and the right of taking the nests is leased out by Government.

TAVURŪ.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 581.

TAWA.—River of the Central Provinces; rising in the Sâtpurâ hills, and entering the Narbada valley sixteen miles south-east of Hoshangâbâd. It flows west across the valley in a wide sandy channel, and joins the Narbada in lat. $22^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$, four miles above Hoshangâbâd. Near the confluence a religious fair is held annually.

TAWARA.—Town in Tehrî-Garhwâl State, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Bhâgirathî river, fifty-three miles north-east of Dehra. Lat. $30^{\circ} 51'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$.

TAWARIPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehpur, eighteen miles south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 15'$, long. $80^{\circ} 34'$.

TAW-DAN.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3368.

TAW-GAN.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2118.

TAW-KU.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Contains ruins of a pagoda. Pop. (1876-77), 2440.

TAW-NOUK-LAY.—Revenue circle in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 2233.

TAWURUGARI.—Town in Haidarâbâd State; situated seventeen miles south of Mudgal. Lat. $15^{\circ} 46'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

TAXILA.—See DERI SHAHÂN.

TEGRA.—Thánâ in Monghyr district, Bengal. Area, 293 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 203,632.

TEHATTA.—Thánâ in Nadiyâ district, Bengal. Area, 180 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 89,160.

TEHRI GARHWAL.—See GARHWÁL.

TEHRI.—Capital of Tehrî-Garhwâl State, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Bhâgirathî, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course, and just below the confluence of the Bhillang, which falls into it on the left or eastern side. Elevation above the sea, of the town, 2328 feet; of the level of the Bhâgirathî, below it, 2278. Lat. $30^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 31'$.

TEHRI.—See ORCHHÁ.

TEHRI.—Capital of Tehrî or Orchhá State, Central India Agency; situated in the south-western part of the State, forty miles from Orchhá, the former capital, and on the route from Agra to Ságar, 201 miles south-east of the former, seventy-two north-west of the latter. It is an ill-built town, with no good houses except the Rájâ's palace. Lat. $24^{\circ} 44' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 52' 50''$.

TEJPURA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1487. The chief pays a yearly tribute of £30 16s. to the Gáekwâr of Bâroda.

TEKALKOTA.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated twenty-eight miles north of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 31'$, long. $76^{\circ} 56'$.

TEKKALI.—See RAGHUNATHAPURAM.

TEK MYU.—Town in Akyab district, British Burma; situated fifty miles south-west by west of Arakan. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $92^{\circ} 46'$.

TEK NAAF.—Town in Akyab district, British Burma; situated at the entrance of the Naaf river, sixty-eight miles west by north of Aracan. Lat. $20^{\circ} 49'$, long. $92^{\circ} 23'$.

TEKNAF.—Tháná in Chittagong district, Bengal. Area, 255 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 30,548.

TEK-PYOUK.—Revenue circle in Toung-ngú district, British Burma; Pop. (1877), 3809.

TEKTOVA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated fifty-two miles south-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 36'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

TELGAON KAMPTEE.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2345.

TELIAGARHI.—Tháná in Sántal Parganas district, Bengal. Pop. (1881), 13,685.

TELINGA (TELINGANA).—Ancient name of one of the principal kingdoms of Southern India.

TELLICHERRI.—Town and sea-port in Malabar district, Madras; situated about ten miles south of Cannanore. Its position is healthy and picturesque, being built on wooded hills running down to the open sea on the west. The anchorage is protected by a natural breakwater of rock. The town, including the suburbs, occupies about five square miles, and was at one time defended by a strong mud wall. The citadel or castle, still in excellent preservation, stands to the north of the town, and is now used as a district jail. A factory was established here by the East India Company as early as 1683, and it formed the base of operations from the west coast during the wars with Mysore. Pop. (1881), 26,410. Lat. $11^{\circ} 44' 53''$, long. $75^{\circ} 31' 38''$.

TENASSERIM (TA-NENG-THA-RI).—Division of the Province of British Burma; containing the districts of Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, Shwe-gyeng, Toung-ngú, and the Salwín Hill Tracts. The Tenasserim division has an area of 46,730 sq. miles, with a pop. (1881) of 825,741.

TENASSERIM.—Township in Mergui district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 6516.

TENASSERIM.—Revenue circle in Mergui district, British Burma.

TENASSERIM.—Town in Mergui district, British Burma; situated at the confluence of the Great and Little Tenasserim rivers, thirty-three miles from the mouth of the Tenasserim, and forty miles south-east of Mergui. It was formerly the capital of the province so called, but is now a mere village. Lat. $12^{\circ} 5' 40''$, long. $99^{\circ} 2' 55''$. Pop. (1877), 666.

TENASSERIM.—River of Mergui district, Tenasserim division, British Burma; formed by the junction of two streams of the same name, known as the 'Great' and 'Little' Tenasserim. On the northern slopes of the hills dividing Mergui from Tavoy rises a river called the Bhan, which flows northward for sixty-eight miles, and joins at Met-ta another river from the north of Tavoy district. These two rivers form the Great Tenasserim, which proceeds southwards for 230 miles till it reaches the old town of Tenasserim, where it receives the Little Tenasserim. This latter river

is formed by the union of the Thien-kwon and the Nga-won. The Tenasserim river has several mouths, the two principal ones being separated by Mergui island. The river is navigable for large boats as far as Tenasserim town.

TENASSERIM.—Island forming one of the Mergui Archipelago. In coming from the sea, the hills upon it have the appearance of separate islands. Its centre is about lat. $12^{\circ} 35'$, long $97^{\circ} 57'$.

TENDUKHERA.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces; situated twenty-two miles north-west of Narsinhpur, and thirty-five from the Gádarwára railway-station. Two miles south-west of Tendukhera are rich mines of iron-ore, leased by the Narbada Coal and Iron Company, and worked to a considerable extent. Elevation above the sea, 1338 feet. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 2977.

TENGA PANÍ.—River of Lakhimpur district, Assam; rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $96^{\circ} 20'$, and flowing westerly for forty-five miles, falls into the Brahamaputra river, in lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $95^{\circ} 49'$.

TENG-DAW—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 134 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 5853.

TENKARAI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 5629.

TENKARAI (PERIAKULAM).—Capital of Periyakulam taluk, Madura district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 7' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 35' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 9613.

TENKARAIKOTTAI (TINGRICOTTA).—Village in Salem district, Madras; situated twenty-nine miles north-east by north of Salem. There used to be a mud fort here, which commanded one of the entrances to the Báramahál and made the village of some importance in the Mysore wars. Lat. $12^{\circ} 1'$, long. $78^{\circ} 28'$. Pop. (1871), 423.

TENKASI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated a few miles from Kuttálam. It possesses a fine and much revered temple on the main road to Travancore, and is a centre of trade. Lat. $8^{\circ} 57' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 21' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 11,987.

TENNALÍ.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 56' 15''$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$. Pop. (1871), 7532.

TEPAGARH.—Fortress in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated on a hill range forming the highest part of a wild mountain region 2000 feet above sea-level, covered with dense forest. It has massive stone ramparts, flanked by bastions, comprising a circuit of about two miles. The water supply is from an unfailing reservoir of fabulous depth which forms the source of the river Tepágárhí. Lat. $20^{\circ} 29' 20''$, long. $80^{\circ} 34' 20''$.

TERALU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 527.

TERDAL.—Town in Sánгли State, Bombay; situated on the right bank of the Krishna river, fifty-nine miles north-east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 29' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 5' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5764.

TERENUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1137.

TERHA.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated five miles north-east of the left bank of the Ganges, forty south-west of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 24'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

TERHA.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Gwalior, twelve miles south of the former. Lat. 27° , long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

TERI.—Feudatory Subdivision of Kohát district, Punjab; inhabited by Khataks, whose chieftain, Khwájá Muhammad Khán, K.C.S.I., Nawáb of Teri, holds the whole subdivision in jágír. Area, 1616 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 79,897.

TERI.—Town in Kohát district, Punjab; situated forty-six miles south by west of Pesháwar, on the left bank of the Teri Toi river. It is the residence of the Nawáb of Teri. Lat. $33^{\circ} 19'$, long. $71^{\circ} 7'$.

TERI.—See ORCHHA.

TERI TOI.—River in Kohát district, Punjab; rising in the eastern border of the Upper Miranzái in two streams which unite about ten miles west of Teri town. Thence it flows eastward through a very narrow valley, and falls into the Indus, twelve miles above Mokhad, in lat. $33^{\circ} 17'$, long. $71^{\circ} 44'$.

TERWARA.—State in Pálanpur, Bombay; bounded on the north by Diodar State, on the east by the State of Kánkrej, on the south by Rádhanpur and on the west by Bhábhar. It has an area of 100 sq. miles, and a pop. (1872) of 7338.

TERWARA.—Capital of Terwára State, Pálanpur, Bombay; and the residence of the chief. Lat. $24^{\circ} 3' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 43' 30''$.

TEWRI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Pokaran to the town of Jodhpur, twenty-four miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 33'$, long. 73° .

TEZGONG.—Town in Dacca district, Bengal; situated five miles north-north-west of Dacca. Lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$, long. $90^{\circ} 23'$.

TEZPUR.—Capital of Darrang district, Assam; situated on the north or right bank of the Brahmaputra, near the confluence of the Bhairavi, forty-six miles east by north of Darrang town. Elevation above the sea, 278 feet. Lat. $26^{\circ} 37' 15''$, long. $92^{\circ} 53' 5''$. Pop. (1872), 2319.

THA-BOUNG.—Township in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 29,391.

THA-BOUNG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 2404.

THA-BYE-HLA.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 90 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 8100.

THA-BYE-HLA.—Village in Bassein district, British Burma; situated on the western bank of the river Da-ga. Pop. (1877), 2304.

THA-BYE-POUNG-GYI.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2783.

THA-BYÜ.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Area, 70 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 5728.

THADGAON.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated forty-one miles south from Nágpur, and 118 miles east-south-east from Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.

THADZENG.—Pass in Bassein district, British Burma; leading over the Arakan hills, sixteen miles west-south-west of Bassein. Lat. $16^{\circ} 38'$, long. $94^{\circ} 38'$.

THA-GA-RA.—Township of Toung-ngú district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 13,018.

THA-HPAN-KHYO.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 2413. Chief village, Tha-hpan-khyo.

THA-HTUN.—Township in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 21,955.

THA-HTUN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3650.

THA-HTUN.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3126.

THAI-GAN.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 6564.

THAILUSA.—Town in Nágá Hills district, Assam; situated sixty miles east of Jáintiapur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$, long. 93° .

THAIMA.—Town in Seoni district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Seoni to Rámgarh, fifty-one miles east-north-east of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 22'$.

THAIR.—Town in Haidarábád State, situated fifty miles north-east of Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

THAIRNA.—River of Haidarábád State, rising in lat. $18^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$, and flowing easterly for 100 miles, falls into the Manjira river, in lat. $18^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

THAKESWARI.—Temple upon an isolated hill in Goálpára district, Assam; dedicated to the goddess Durgá. The hill is tenanted by a colony of monkeys, of whom two, under the name of king and queen, are held peculiarly sacred.

THA-KHWOT-PENG (BASSEIN).—Channel in Rangoon district, British Burma; situated between the Rangoon and the China Bakir or To rivers, the entrance on the side of the former being about ten miles from its mouth. In the dry season it is the only practicable creek between Rangoon and the Irawadi for steamers and large boats.

THAKIL.—Mountain in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated in the bifurcation formed by the rivers Káli and Sarju, and about five miles north-west of their confluence. Elevation above the sea, 8221 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

THAKUR.—Town in Darrang district, Assam; situated sixty-two miles east-north-east of Darrang. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $92^{\circ} 59'$.

THAKURANI.—Mountain peak in Keonjhar State, Orissa. Elevation, 3003 feet above sea-level. Lat. $22^{\circ} 6' 5''$, long. $85^{\circ} 28' 30''$.

THAKURDWARA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1881), 6511. Area of tahsíl, 236 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,596. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 56,485.

THAKURGAON.—Tháná in Dinájpur district, Bengal. Area, 441 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 220,397.

THAKURPUKUR.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated south of Barsiá.

THAKURTOLA.—State in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; comprising 77 villages, and extending to the Banjar river. Area, 376 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 6569. Thákurtolá town is situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 39'$, long. 81° .

THAL.—Harbour in Kolába district, Bombay; situated on the coast, two miles north of Alíbagh. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40' 20''$, long. $72^{\circ} 55' 55''$.

THA-LE-DAN.—River in Prome district, British Burma; falling into the Irawadi at the village of Tha-le-dan, from which it takes its name; it

is formed by the junction of two smaller rivers, the North and the South Tha-le-dan, both of which rise in the Arakan mountains.

THALGHAT (KASARAGHAT).—Pass in the Sahyádrí Hills, Thána district, Bombay; situated sixty-five miles north-east by north of Bombay city. By this pass the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ascends to the elevated plateaux above the Gháts, on the main line between Bombay and Allahábád. The pass is also traversed by the great road which leads from Bombay to Agra; a constant stream of traffic is thus conveyed. Lat. $19^{\circ} 43'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

THALNAIR.—Town, with fort, in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated sixty-four miles north-east by north of Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$.

THA-LOUNG-BYENG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 2519.

THALU.—Pass through the range of mountains which separate the Arakan and Pegu divisions; forty-eight miles south-south-west of Prome. Lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$, long. $94^{\circ} 50'$.

THA-LU-DOUNG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 15 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 3261.

THALWAN.—Village in Jalandhar district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Sutlej. It is distant twenty-one miles west of Ludhiána. Lat. 31° , long. $75^{\circ} 33'$.

THAMAIN.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, 196 miles north by east of Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 38'$, long. $96^{\circ} 53'$.

THA-MAN-DE-WA.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 2869.

THAMBA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by Rájápur ferry, from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bánda, twenty-nine miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

THAM-BAN-DENG.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 1952.

THAM-BHA-RA.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 13 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 2690.

THAM-BHU-LA.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 200 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 11,034.

THA-MI-HLA.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876–77), 4053.

THA-MI-HLA-BYENG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3012.

THAMMAPATTI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated at the foot of the Kollamalai Hills, on the river Smathanadi. Lat. $11^{\circ} 34' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 19' 45''$. Pop. (1871), 5314.

THAN.—Village in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated north of the main road from Wadhán to Rájkot, twelve or fourteen miles north-west of Muli. One of the most ancient spots in India.

THAN.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, thirty-three miles north of Ava. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $96^{\circ} 4'$.

THANA (TANNA).—District in the Northern division, Bombay; situated between lat. $18^{\circ} 47'$ — $20^{\circ} 23'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 39'$ — $73^{\circ} 52'$. It is

bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory of Damán and by Surat district; on the east by the districts of Násik, Ahmednagar, and Poona; on the south by Kolába district; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The area of the district is 4242 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 908,548. It consists of land lying between the Sahyádrí Hills and the sea, and is intersected by numerous ranges of hills, as the Matherán range and the Damán range, and isolated hills, as Máhulí and Malangarh. The Vaitarani river, which is navigable for twenty miles, is the only stream of importance, and forms a sort of boundary between the Guzaráti which is spoken north of it and the Marathi language which is used in the south. The chief towns are Thána (the capital), Kalyan (which is an important railway junction), Bassein, and Mahim. The district, which is traversed by the Bombay and Baroda Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is administered by a Collector and the usual Staff.

THANA (TANNA).—Capital of Thána district, Bombay; situated twenty miles north-east of Bombay city. It is a municipal town, a seaport, and has a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Lat. $19^{\circ} 11' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 1' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 14,456.

THANA.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated five miles north-west of Unao town. Pop. (1869), 2994.

THANA.—Village in Búndi State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasirábád to Búndi, seventy-four miles south-east of former, eighteen north-west of latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$.

THANA.—Police-station in Sháhábád district, Bengal; situated thirty-one miles south-south-west of Sasseram. Lat. $24^{\circ} 33'$, long. $83^{\circ} 50'$.

THANA BHAWAN.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on a raised site, near the lowlands of the Krishna Nadi, eighteen miles north-west of Muzaffarnagar, and twenty-eight miles south-south-west of Saháranpur. It was at one time a large town, but has decreased, as new lines of communication have been opened. It contains a temple much frequented by Hindu pilgrims. Lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 7628. Pop. of pargana (1881), 43,700.

THANAGANUA.—Tháná in Sítápur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 65,159.

THANAPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Etáwah to Cawnpore, thirty-eight miles west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 21'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.

THANDIANI.—Hill sanatorium in Hazára district, Punjab. Lat. $34^{\circ} 15'$, long. $73^{\circ} 18'$.

THANESWAR.—Town in Umballa district, Punjab; situated on the bank of the river Saraswatí, twenty-five miles south of Umballa, and twenty-three miles north of Karnál. Thaneswar is an old and famous town, and the sacred lake, which is really a pool of the Saraswatí, is a great place of Hindu pilgrimage. Pop. (1881), 6005. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

THAN-HTOUNG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1879), 4809.

THAN-HTOUNG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 38 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 2677.

THAN-LAKHTAR.—Third-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, between

lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$ — 23° , and long. $71^{\circ} 46'$ — $72^{\circ} 3'$. Area, 247 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 23,208.

THAN-LAKHTAR.—Capital of Lakhtar State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; a station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, 376 miles from Bombay; situated in lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 4132.

THAN-LYENG.—See SYRIAM.

THAN-LYENG-MYOMA.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 4484.

THAN-MAU.—Pass through the range of mountains separating the divisions of Arakan and Pegu, thirty-seven miles south-west by south of Bassein. Lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, long. $94^{\circ} 30'$.

THANOT.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated in the desert, fifty-four miles north-east of the city of Jáisalmír. Lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$, long. $70^{\circ} 41'$.

THA-NWON-THA-NAW.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 2038.

THARA (TARA).—See KÁNKREJ.

THARAD.—Capital of the State of Tharád and Morwára, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 23' 10''$, long. $71^{\circ} 37'$.

THARAD AND MORWARA.—State in Pálanpur, Bombay; situated in Northern Guzerat, on the frontier of Rájputána. Its area is estimated at 644 sq. miles, and the population (1872), 51,105. It is a flat bare country, with a barren and sandy soil. The Chief maintains a force of 50 horse and 30 foot.

THA-RAING.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 8782.

THAR AND PARKAR.—District in Sind, Bombay; situated between lat. $24^{\circ} 13'$ — $26^{\circ} 15'$, and long. $68^{\circ} 51'$ — $71^{\circ} 8'$. It is bounded on the north by Khairpur State; on the east by Rájputána; on the south by the Rann of Cutch; and on the west by Haidarábád district. The area of the district is 12,729 sq. miles; its pop. (1881), 203,344. The north-eastern part is comparatively fertile, being watered by the river Nára, which there is reason to suppose is an old channel of the Indus or similar river. The remainder of the district is 'Thar' or desert of sandhills, having the appearance of waves, except in the peninsula of Párkar which juts out into the Rann of Cutch. Here there is a range of hills of hard rock running up to 350 feet. The chief towns are Umarmot, the capital, and Nagar Párkar. The administration is in the hands of a Political Superintendent.

THARAWADI.—District of Pegu division, British Burma. It is bounded on the north by Prome district; on the east by the Pegu Yoma range; on the south by Hanthawadi district; and on the west by the Irawadi, separating it from Henzada district. The area of the district is 2014 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 278,155. It forms with Henzada district, of which it was formerly part, the head of the Irawadi delta. The Pegu Yoma range rises to 2000 feet and throws out many spurs into the district. The chief river, after the Irawadi, is the Hlaing, which receives several tributaries on its left bank. The chief towns are Thon-tshay, the capital, Meng-gyi, and Re-kheng on the left bank of the Irawadi.

THA-RA-WAW-TOUNG-LET.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 8122.

THA-RE-KUN-BOUNG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 4111.

THARET KONG.—Town in Independent Burma; situated forty-eight miles south-east of the left bank of the Irawadi river, and twenty-six miles east-south-east of Ava. Lat. $21^{\circ} 46'$, long. $96^{\circ} 24'$.

THARIA-GHAT.—Village in the Khási Hills district, Assam; situated on the main road from Cherrá Púnjí to Sylhet.

THARU SHAH.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated seven miles north-west of Naushahro, on the Naulákhí Canal, which is here navigable by large boats. Pop. (1872), 2219. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $68^{\circ} 8'$.

THARYAON.—Tháná in Fatehpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 54,171.

THASRA.—Subdivision of Kaira district, Bombay. Area, 253 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 84,866.

THATHAYANGARPET.—Town in Salem district, Madras. Pop. 4591.

THATIA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 4312. Area of tahsíl, 388 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 153,450. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 27,532.

THATO.—See TATTA.

THA-TSI.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 4302.

THAURI.—Town in Sultánpur district, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the Gumti river, sixty miles east-south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $81^{\circ} 50'$.

THAUT.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nasirábád to Bikaner, forty-one miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 22'$.

THAYET (THAYET-MYO).—District in Pegu Division, British Burma. It is bounded on the north by Independent Burma; on the east by Toung-ngú; on the south by Prome; and on the west by Sandoway district. The area of the district is 2397 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 169,560. The northern boundary was settled by the Marquis of Dalhousie to run from a point in lat. $19^{\circ} 29' 3''$, where a pillar is erected, to the left bank of the Irawadi six miles north of Mye-dai. The district is much broken up by low barren hills. The Arakan Yoma does not here exceed an altitude of 5000 feet. The Irawadi is the main river, which receives on its right bank the Pwon, the Ma-htun, and the Ma-de, on its left the Kye-ni and the Bhwo-t-lay. The chief towns are Thayet-myo, the capital, Allen-myo, Rwa-toung, and Meng-dún. The district, which is noted for its cotton and tobacco, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and the usual Staff.

THAYET.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Pop. (1876), (exclusive of cantonment of Thayet-myo), 10,427.

THAYET.—Name given to the upper portion of the Pai-beng creek in Bassein district, British Burma.

THAYET-MYO.—Township in Thayet district, British Burma. Between lat. $19^{\circ} 5'$ — $19^{\circ} 29' 3''$, and long. $94^{\circ} 45'$ — $95^{\circ} 16' 13''$. Area, 192 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 35,633.

THAYET-MYO.—Capital of Thayet district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, about eleven miles south of the frontier line of the Province. It has a cantonment with barracks for one battery field artillery, a wing of a European regiment, and one native infantry regiment. Pop. (1881), 16,097. Lat. $19^{\circ} 18' 43''$, long. $95^{\circ} 15' 40''$.

THAYET-MYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 1478.

THAYET-THA-MIEN—See THU-YAI-THA-MI.

THE BAU.—Town in Independent Burma; situated eighty-eight miles east of the left bank of the Irawadi river, and ninety-four miles east-north-east of Ava. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $97^{\circ} 26'$.

THEKA VULLIOR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated twenty-five miles south by west of Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 22'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

THEK-NGAY-BYENG.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 8117.

THELLAR.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated seventy miles south-west of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$.

THENG-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 18 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 2215.

THENKASHI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated thirty miles north-west by west of Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$.

THEOG.—State in the Simla Hills, tributary to the State of Keonthál, Punjab; situated on the route from Simla to Kotgarh, fourteen miles east of the former. Elevation above the sea, 8018 feet. The village of this name is situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$.

THERAI.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated ten miles south of the city of Agra. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 7'$.

THERWARA.—See TERWARA.

THI-KWENG.—Township in Bassein district, British Burma. Lat. $16^{\circ} 35'$ — $17^{\circ} 4'$, long. $94^{\circ} 47'$ — $95^{\circ} 15'$. Pop. (1876-77), 51,946.

THI-KWENG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 45 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 5777.

THINDUA.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; situated on the right bank of the Chauka river, eighty-seven miles north by west of Lucknow. Lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

THIT-HPYU-BENG.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 21 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 4142.

THIT-NI-DAW.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3197.

THOBA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated thirty miles north of Jodhpur, and 100 miles west by north of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

THOBAL.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated thirteen miles south-south-east from Manipur, and eighty-one miles east by south of Silchár. Lat. $24^{\circ} 39'$, long. $94^{\circ} 7'$.

THOGAON.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated 106 miles south by east of Nágpur, and 176 miles north-north-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

THOMSONGANJ.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 7984.

THONGHU.—Town in Sandoway district, British Burma; situated 139 miles south-south-east of Arakan. Lat. $18^{\circ} 55'$, long. $94^{\circ} 18'$.

THORI.—Town in Nepál State; situated forty-seven miles south-west by west of Khatmandu, and forty miles north of Bettia. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $84^{\circ} 40'$.

THORLA.—Town in Tipperah district, Bengal; situated eighteen miles north-west of Tipperah. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $90^{\circ} 59'$.

THOUK-RE-GAT.—River in Toung-ngú district, British Burma; rising in lat. $19^{\circ} 28'$, in the mountains to the east of the Tsit-toung. It flows for some miles southwards, then turns west leaving the hills about twenty miles west of Toung-ngú, and joins the Tsit-toung five miles south of that town.

THOUNG-DAN.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 100 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 7428.

THOUNG-GYENG.—River in Amherst district, British Burma; rising in lat. $16^{\circ} 27' 47''$, long. $98^{\circ} 50' 50''$, and flowing north-north-west for 197 miles, falls into the Salwín. It forms a boundary between the Amherst district and Siam. It is not navigable, but is utilized floating down timber from the teak forests.

THOUNG-TAIK.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma, Area, 69 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 5544.

THREE PAGODAS.—Buddhist temples in Amherst district, British Burma; situated ninety-two miles south-east by east of Amherst. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $98^{\circ} 48'$.

THUAMAL.—Chiefship in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 16,450.

THU-HTE.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Area, 240 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 3593.

THUL.—Capital (in taluk of same name) of Thul Subdivision, Upper Sind Frontier district, Sind, Bombay; situated twenty-three miles from Jacobábád. Pop. (1872), 1043. Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$, long. $68^{\circ} 49'$. Area of taluk, 968 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 34,807.

THULASIRI.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated seventy-nine miles north of Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. 73° .

THULENDI.—Town in Rái Bareli district, Oudh; situated eighteen miles south of Bhilwal, eighteen miles south-west of Haidargarh, and thirty-two miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$. Pop. (1869), 3157.

THULI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated twenty-four miles south from Jáipur, and seventy-nine miles east from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 57'$.

THUMAIOLKHULEL.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; situated twenty-two miles north of Manipur, and eighty-one miles west-south-west of Silchár. Lat. $25^{\circ} 9'$, long. $94^{\circ} 4'$.

THUNDU BHAWANI, in Sirmúr, a summit of the Sain range, and near its south-eastern extremity. It is crowned by a small Hindu temple. Elevation above the sea, 5700 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$.

THUN-KHWA (THONEGWA).—District in Irawadi division, British Burma; situated between lat. $17^{\circ} 37'$ — $19^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $95^{\circ} 53'$ — $96^{\circ} 53'$. It is bounded on the north by Henzada district, on the east by Hanthawadi district, on the south by the Gulf of Martaban and on the west by

Bassein district. The area of the district is 5413 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 284,063. It is a flat alluvial tract, much intersected by tidal channels and muddy rivers connected with the Irawadi, which traverses the district from north to south. The principal rivers, after the Irawadi, are the To or China Bakir, the Pya-pún, and the Da-la or Kyún-tun. The chief towns are Ma-u-beng, the capital, Gnyoung-dun, the largest town, and Donabyú.

THUN-KHWA.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 38 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 2019.

THUN-KHWA.—Township in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 27,318.

THUN-KHWA.—Revenue circle in the above township, Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 11,397.

THUNTHIBARI.—Tháná in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 20,989.

THUN-TSHAY.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Area, 64 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 12,294.

THURALI.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Khachi, forty-two miles north-north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $83^{\circ} 9'$.

THURORA.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated fifty-eight miles east-north-east of Nágpur, and forty-six miles south-east by south of Seoni. Lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, long. 80° .

THUTHA.—Town in Ráwal Pindi district, Punjab; situated eighteen miles south-east from the left bank of the Indus river, fifty-two miles south-east of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 34'$, long. $72^{\circ} 23'$.

THUTIA.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the river Isun, a short distance to the left of the route from Etáwah to Lucknow, by Nanamau Ghát. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 58'$.

THU-YAI-THA-MI.—Revenue circle in She-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 200 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 6460. Also town. Pop. (1878), 907.

TIAGAR (TIYAGAR DRUG).—Village and fort in South Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty miles south of Trinomalai. The roads from Arcot to Trichinopoli and from Salem to Cuddalore intersect at Tiágar, and the fort here was the scene of much hard fighting in the wars of the Karnatic. Pop. (1871), 419. Lat. $11^{\circ} 44' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 7' 15''$.

TIAGUR.—Town in Arcot district, Madras; situated forty-six miles west of Cuddalore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 43'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

TIAKOTA.—See AYAKOTTA.

TIARU.—Town in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab; situated nine miles from the left bank of the Indus, sixty-nine miles south-west by south of the town of Múltán. Lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$, long. $70^{\circ} 53'$.

TIBI.—Town in Derá Ismáil Khán district, Punjab; situated eleven miles from the right bank of the Indus, seventy-seven miles north-west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $70^{\circ} 39'$.

TIBI.—Village in Sírsa district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hánsi to Bhatnair, nine miles east of the latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 33'$, long. $74^{\circ} 32'$.

TIDONG.—River of Bashahr State, Punjab; rising on the south-east frontier, towards Garhwál, in about lat. $31^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$, and holding a north-westerly course, falls into the Sutlej in lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

TIGARIA.—State of Orissa, Bengal; situated between lat. $20^{\circ} 25'$ — $20^{\circ} 32' 20''$, long. $85^{\circ} 27' 45''$ — $85^{\circ} 35' 30''$. It is the smallest of the Orissa states in size, but is most densely populated and well cultivated. It has an area of 46 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 19,850. The town of Tigaria, where the Rájá resides, is situated in lat. $20^{\circ} 28' 15''$, long. $84^{\circ} 33' 31''$.

TIGARM.—Village in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the river Káli, on the route from Askot to the Biáns Pass, eighteen miles north-east of Askot. Lat. $29^{\circ} 55'$, long. $80^{\circ} 38'$.

TIGHUR.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated thirteen miles west-north-west of Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 32'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$.

TIGHURA.—Village in Panna State, Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; situated on the river Ken, on the route from Allahábád to Ságár, 225 miles south-west of former, eighty-eight north-east of the latter. Elevation above the sea, 1093 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 17'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

TIGRA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 213.

TIGRA.—Town in Monghyr district, Bengal; situated thirty-three miles west by north of Monghyr. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. 86° .

TIGRI.—Tháná in Moradábád district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 16,595.

TIGRI LUTTIRA.—Village in Moradábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from Meerut to Moradábád, 34 miles south-east of the former place. Lat. $28^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 14'$.

TIGULA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty-seven miles north-east by north of Haidarábád, and 152 miles north-west of Gantúr. Lat. $17^{\circ} 48'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

TIHANAGANJ.—Village in Azamgarh district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Azamgarh to that of Gházípur, ten miles south-east of the former, thirty-four north-west of the latter, fifty north-east of Benares. Lat. $25^{\circ} 57'$, long. $83^{\circ} 14'$.

TIHAR.—Town in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated ten miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, eighty-six miles south of Lahore. Lat. $30^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 51'$.

TIHARA.—Village in Ferozpur district, Punjab; situated close to the left bank of the Sutlej, on the route from Ludhiána to Ferozpur, twenty-nine miles west of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 25'$.

TIJARA.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated thirty miles north-east of Ulwar city, and fifty-five miles south-west of Delhi. Pop. (1881), 7723. Lat. $27^{\circ} 55' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 50' 30''$.

TIKAITNAGAR.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 3859. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 120,310.

TIKAPAR.—Town in Narsinhpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Hoshangábád to Jabalpur, sixty-six miles east by north of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

TIKARI.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated on the Múrhar river, about fifteen miles north-west of Gayá city, and twenty-four miles north of Shergháti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 56' 38''$, long. $84^{\circ} 52' 53''$. Pop. (1881), 12,187. Also tháná. Area, 284 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 176,805.

TIKARI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Kutra Pass from Allahábád to Rewah, thirty-five miles south-east of the former city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 10'$, long. $82^{\circ} 17'$.

TIKHUR.—Small fort in Bashahr State, Punjab. Elevation above the sea, 7735 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$.

TIKOT.—Town in Kurundwád State, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 15' 40''$, long. $75^{\circ} 33' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 5897.

TIKRI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Pilibhít to Bisalpur, sixteen miles south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$.

TIKRI.—Village in Delhi district, Punjab; situated on the route from Delhi to Hánsi, about sixteen miles west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 1'$.

TIKRI.—Village in Meerut district, N.W.P.; situated twenty-seven miles north-west of Meerut. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. (1881), 6274.

TIKRI.—See ISMÁILGANJ.

TIKRIALA JIL.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated on the Great Western Rann, thirty-six miles north from Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 42'$, long. $69^{\circ} 52'$.

TIKURI.—Village in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bareilly, twenty-nine miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 9'$.

TIKURI.—Fort in Rewah State, Central India Agency; situated forty-six miles south-west by south of Rewah, and fifty-one miles north-west by north of Sohágpur. Lat. $23^{\circ} 57'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$.

TILAIN.—Range of hills in Cáchár district, Assam, running north from the Lushái Hills. Elevation, from 100 to 500 feet.

TILAKWARA.—District in Baroda division, Baroda State. Area, 37 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 7529.

TILAUARA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P., situated 129 miles west by south of Khatmandu, and fifty-four miles north by west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $27^{\circ} 28'$, long. $83^{\circ} 15'$.

TILBIGUMPUR.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bulandshahr to Delhi, fourteen miles west-north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

TILCHI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Sitápur, thirty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $80^{\circ} 2'$.

TILHAR.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated fourteen miles west of Sháhjahánpur city, on the route from Sháhjahánpur to Bareilly. It is a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57' 50''$, long. $79^{\circ} 46' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 15,351. Area of tahsil, 415 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 213,549. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 66,549. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 51,478.

TILIAGARHI.—Pass in the Santál Parganas, Bengal; between the Rájmahál Hills and the Ganges.

TILJUGA.—River of Northern Behar; rising in the lower ranges of hills in the Nepál State, in lat. $26^{\circ} 51'$, long. $86^{\circ} 39'$, flowing southwards into Bhágálpur district, and forming its western boundary. At the village of Tilkeswar it turns south-east across the Monghyr district, and re-

entering Bhágálpur, finally falls into the Kusí, in lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $87^{\circ} 12'$. It forms the main water communication of Bhágálpur, being navigable for boats of 70 tons as high up as Tilkeswar, and for smaller boats to within 10 miles of the Nepál frontier.

TILOI.—Town in Partabgarh district, Oudh; situated fifty-five miles south-east of Lucknow. Lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

TILOKPUR.—Tháná in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 55,913.

TILOTHU.—Village in Sháhábád district, Bengal; situated near the falls of the Tutrání, a branch of the Kudra river. The cliff over which the river is precipitated has a height of from 180 to 250 feet. Lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$, long. $84^{\circ} 3'$.

TILPUR.—Pargana in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 77,339.

TILURA.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Jaunpur to Fatehpur, twenty-seven miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $82^{\circ} 20'$.

TILWAN.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated thirty miles west of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$, long. $74^{\circ} 3'$.

TILWARA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the left bank of the Luni, between Balmir and Jodhpur, sixty-five miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$, long. $72^{\circ} 8'$.

TILWARA.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, on the route from Ludhiána to Firozpur, thirty miles west of the former town, Lat. $30^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 23'$.

TIMAPURAM.—Town in Haidarábád State, situated 112 miles east-north-east of Haidarábád, and 122 miles north by west of Gantúr. Lat. $18^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

TIMARAUN.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the Narbada river, eighty-eight miles east by south from Bhopál. Lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$.

TIMARIKOTA.—Town in Gantúr district, Madras; situated sixty-nine miles west by north of Gantúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

TIMARM.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 4176.

TIMBA.—Town in Baroda State; situated on the left bank of the Tápti river, seventy-three miles south of Baroda. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

TIMBA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1705. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £5 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

TIMBUNRI.—Town in Hoshangábád district, Central Provinces; situated fifty-nine miles north-west by west of Betúl, and forty-three miles south-west of Hoshangábád. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

TIMBURNAI.—Town in Wún district, Berar; situated sixty-six miles south-east of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

TIMERI.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated six miles south-west of Arcot. Lat. $12^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 21' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 3678.

TIMLA.—Ruined fortification in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the southern range of the Himálayas, forty-three miles south-east of Almora. Elevation above the sea, 3821 feet. Lat. $29^{\circ} 9'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

TIMLI.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated on the

north-eastern declivity of the Siwálik range. Elevation above the sea, 2509 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

TIMLI.—Pass in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; named from the village of Timli; it leads from Saháranpur to Dehra, over the Siwálik mountains, bounding the Dehra Dún on the south-west. Elevation above the sea, 2339 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

TINARA.—Town in Seoni district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Jabalpur to Seoni, twenty miles north-east by north of the latter. Lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

TINDIVANUM.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty-eight miles north-north-west of Cuddalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1881), 3526.

TINDWARI.—Tháná in Bándá district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 28,852.

TINGRIKOTTA.—See TENKARAIKOTAL.

TINJINA.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated fifty-five miles south of Lohárdaga. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $84^{\circ} 46'$.

TINMOHONI.—Town in Jessor district, Bengal; situated fifty-three miles east-north-east of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$, long. $89^{\circ} 10'$.

TINNEVELLI (TIRUNELVELI).—District in Madras, situated between lat. $8^{\circ} 9'$ — $9^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 16'$ — $78^{\circ} 27'$. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the Madura district, on the south-east and south by the Gulf of Mannár, and on the west by the Southern Gháts, separating it from the state of Travancore. It has a coast-line of ninety-five miles, from Vembar nearly to Cape Comorin. The area of the district is 5381 sq. miles, its pop. (1881), 1,699,747. It is a well-cultivated plain, sloping to the east from the Southern Gháts, which rise to an elevation of 4000 feet. The chief rivers are the Támbraparni, with its affluent, the Chittar, and the Vaipar. The principal towns are Tinneveli, Palamcotta, Tuticorin and Satur. The district, which is noted for its pearl fisheries, is traversed by the South Indian Railway. The administration is in the hands of a Collector and Staff.

TINNEVELLI (TIRUNELVELI).—Capital of Tinneveli district, Madras; situated one mile and a half from the left bank of the Támbraparni, and eighty-six miles south of Madura. It is connected by a bridge over the river Tann with the civil station at Palamcotta, two miles and a half distant. Tinneveli is the terminus of a branch of the South Indian Railway. Lat. $8^{\circ} 43' 47''$, long. $77^{\circ} 43' 49''$. Pop. (1881), 23,221.

TINOR.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 73.

TIOKLA.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated twenty-three miles north of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $97^{\circ} 41'$.

TIPACHATRAM.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated twenty-nine miles south-south-east of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$.

TIPAI.—River of Assam; rising in the Lushái Hills, and flowing northwards with a tortuous course falls into the Barák river, in lat. $24^{\circ} 14'$, long. $93^{\circ} 3' 3''$, near the village of Tipái-mukh in Cachar district.

TIPAKANDRA.—See MOYÁR RIVER.

TIPPERAH (TRIPURA).—District in the Chittagong division of

Bengal; situated between lat. $23^{\circ} 2'$ — $24^{\circ} 16' 15''$, and long. $90^{\circ} 36'$ — $91^{\circ} 25'$. It is bounded on the north by the district of Maimansinh, and the district of Sylhet in Assam; on the east by the State of Hill Tipperah; on the south by Noákháli district; and on the west by the river Meghná, separating it from the Maimansinh, Dacca and Bákarganj districts. Its area is 2491 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 1,519,338. The district is a level open plain, with the only exception of the Lálmái range of low wooded hills. The chief rivers are the Meghará (which is navigable throughout the year for trading boats), the Gumti, Dákátiá and Titás, all similarly navigable in a great part of their course. The Muhurí, Bijáigang and Borigang rivers are navigable for part of the year. The chief towns are Comillah, the capital, and Bráhmanbáriá. The staple crop of the district is rice.

TIPPERAH.—Subdivision of Tipperah district, Bengal. Area, 1142 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 703,540.

TIPPERAH.—Town in Tipperah district, Bengal; situated forty-eight miles east-south-east of Dacca. Lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$, long. $91^{\circ} 10'$.

TIPPERAH.—See HILL TIPPERAH.

TIPTUR.—Village in Túmkúr district, Mysore State; situated forty-six miles by road east of Túmkúr town. A weekly fair is held here attended by upwards of 10,000 persons. Lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$, long. $76^{\circ} 31'$. Pop. (1871), 2093.

TIRA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated twenty-five miles south-west of the Great Western Rann, and fifty miles west by north from Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 21'$, long. 69° .

TIRA (SHAH JAHANPUR).—See SUJÁNPUR TIRA.

TIRACOL.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 486.

TIRAURI.—Town in Karnál district, Punjab; situated on the route from Karnál to Thanesar, eight miles north of former, fifteen south of latter. Lat. $29^{\circ} 47'$, long. 77° .

TIRHUT.—Formerly a district of Bengal; situated between lat. $25^{\circ} 28'$ — $26^{\circ} 52'$, and long. $84^{\circ} 56'$ — $86^{\circ} 46'$. In January, 1875, it was formed into two distinct districts of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur.

TIRI.—See TEHRI.

TIRIPUNAITORAI.—Town in Cochin State, Madras; situated about seven miles south-east of Cochin, and about two miles north-east of the Backwater, an extensive shallow lake, the reservoir of numerous streams flowing from the Western Gháts. Lat. $9^{\circ} 57'$, long. $76^{\circ} 24'$.

TIRIT.—Town in Kashmir State, Punjab; situated 158 miles east by north of Srinagar, and 167 miles north-east by north of Chamba. Lat. $34^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 42'$.

TIRKANAMBI.—Village in Mysore district, Mysore State; the site of an ancient city the name of which is said to have been Kudugallúr. Lat. $11^{\circ} 49'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$. Pop. (1871), 1964.

TIRKHERI MALPURI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; comprising seven villages, the largest of which is Tirkheri. Area, 15 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 3265.

TIRMIUM.—Town in Púdúkottái State, Madras; situated forty miles south of Trichinopoly, and fifty miles north-east by east of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 15'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

TIRNI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by Rájápur ferry, from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bándá, and twenty-two miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 38'$.

TIRORA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2781. Area of tahsil, 1889 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 411,298.

TIROWAN.—See TARÁON.

TIRPAVANIUM.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated ten miles south-east by east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17'$.

TIRSUN.—Village in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Khasganj to Meerut, forty-nine miles south of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. 78° .

TIRTHAHALLI.—Village in Shimogá district, Mysore State; situated on the left bank of the Tungá river, thirty miles south-west of Shimogá town. Lat. $13^{\circ} 41'$, long. $75^{\circ} 17'$. Pop. (1871), 1286.

TIRTOL.—Tháná in Cuttack district, Bengal. Area, 419 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 183,677.

TIRUA.—Town in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P.; on the route from Farrukhábád to Cawnpore, thirty-three miles south-south-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$.

TIRUCHENDUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated on the coast, eighteen miles south of Tuticorin. Lat. $8^{\circ} 29' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 10' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 7582.

TIRUCHENGÓD (TRICHANGODE).—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated twenty-nine miles south-west of Salem, and seven miles south of Sankaridrug, at the foot of a rock, on the summit of which is a temple. Lat. $11^{\circ} 22' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 56' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 5889.

TIRUKOVILUR.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty-eight miles west-north-west of Cuddalore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 57' 55''$, long. $79^{\circ} 14' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 4340.

TIRUMALE.—Village in Bangalore district, Mysore State. Pop. (1871), 2109. A festival is held here in April, attended by upwards of 10,000 persons.

TIRUMANAI MUTTAR.—River in Salem district, Madras; rising in the Shevaroy Hills, and flowing past the town of Salem, falls into the Káveri.

TIRUMANGALAM.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 49' 20''$, long. $78^{\circ} 1' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 5772.

TIRUMURTIKOVIL.—Village in Coimbatore district, Madras; containing a venerated Hindu temple. Lat. $10^{\circ} 27'$, long. $77^{\circ} 12'$.

TIRUNAGESWERAM.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5275.

TIRUPASUR.—See TRIPASUR.

TIRUPATI (TRIPETTY).—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated about one mile north of the river Suvarnamúkhi, fifty-one miles north by east of Arcot, eighty miles north-west of Madras. Tirupati is celebrated for its Hindu temple or pagoda, which stands on a hill about 25,000 feet above the sea-level, and is visited by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India. Lat. $13^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 27' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 13,232.

TIRUPATUR (TRIPATUR).—Town in Salem district, Madras;

situated sixty-three miles north-north-east of Salem. It is an important trading town, having a station on the Madras Railway. Lat. $12^{\circ} 29' 40''$, long. $78^{\circ} 36' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 14,278.

TIRUPATUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras; thirty-six miles east-north-east of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

TIRUPUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated twenty-eight miles east by north of Coimbatore, on the Madras Railway; the station being known as the "Avinashi Road Station." Lat. $11^{\circ} 37'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 3903.

TIRUSHAVAPERUR.—See TRICHUR.

TIRUSIRAPPALLI.—See TRICHINOPOLI.

TIRUTANI (TRITANI).—Town and station on Madras Railway, in North Arcot district, Madras; situated twenty-six miles north-east of Arcot. Lat. $13^{\circ} 10' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 38' 40''$. Tirutani contains a temple much frequented by pilgrims, and there is a festival once a month. Pop. (1871), 2232.

TIRUVADI (TRIVADI).—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated on the river Káveri, six miles north of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 52' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$. Pop. (1881), 8473.

TIRUVADI (TRIVADI).—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated thirteen miles west-north-west of Cuddalore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36' 35''$. Pop. (1871), 4143.

TIRUVAKARAI (TRIVACARI).—Ruined town in South Arcot district, Madras. There are clear indications that at one time a large town existed on this site. Lat. $12^{\circ} 1' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$.

TIRUVALUR.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras, and a station on the Madras Railway; situated thirty miles west of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 57' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 6242.

TIRUVALUR.—Town in the district of Tanjore, Madras; situated twenty-four miles east of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

TIRUVANANTAPURAM.—See TRIVANDRUM.

TIRUVANKOD.—See TRAVANCORE.

TIRUVANNAMALAI (TRINOMALAI).—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated at the base of a fortified hill, 2668 feet above sea-level, surmounted by a lofty pagoda, which commands all parts of it. Its position at the junction of many roads from the low country to the Chengama Pass into the plateau above the Gháts gave it great military importance in the Karnatic wars, and it was frequently besieged. It is fifty-eight miles north-west of Cuddalore, and 103 miles south-west of Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 13' 56''$, long. $79^{\circ} 6' 43''$. Pop. (1881), 9592.

TIRUVARUR.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated sixteen miles south-west of Negapatam, and thirty-four miles east of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 46' 37''$, long. $79^{\circ} 40' 34''$. Pop. (1881), 9181.

TIRUVATIYUR.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 9098.

TIRUVATTUR.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated twenty-two miles south-east of Arcot. Lat. $12^{\circ} 38' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$. Pop. (1871), 1311. Contains a ruined temple.

TIRUVENGUDAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 15' 50''$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1871), 8241.

TIRWA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Farrukhábád district,

N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6220. Pop. of tahsil (1881), 171,546. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 91,994. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 64,462.

TISAR.—Town in Muttra district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

TISGAUM.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated twenty-three miles east-north-east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 11'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$.

TISTA (TRISROTA).—River of Northern Bengal; rising in the Chatámu Lake, Thibet, but said to have another source below Kánchanjangá in Independent Sikkim. After flowing through Thibet and southward through Sikkim for ninety-seven miles, it marks the boundary between Sikkim and Dárjiling districts for some distance, till it receives the waters of the Great Ranjít, in lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. $88^{\circ} 29'$, when it turns to the south, and traverses the Dárjiling district and the Jalpáiguri district in a south-easterly direction. Its course then crosses the western corner of the state of Kuch Behar, after which it passes through the length of the Rangpur district, and finally falls into the Brahmaputra, in lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $89^{\circ} 41'$, having a total course of about 313 miles. The Tístá is navigable in the Rangpur and Jalpáiguri districts, but its navigation is frequently difficult and precarious. It is an erratic river, noted for frequent and violent changes of its course.

TISUA.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated eighteen miles south-east of Bareilly, on the Fatehgarh road. In 1774, the British troops gained a decisive victory over the Rohillas at this spot. Lat. $28^{\circ} 8'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38' 25''$.

TITABURHAT.—Town in Síbságar district, Assam; situated forty miles south-west of Síbpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $94^{\circ} 10'$.

TITAGARH.—Village in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; situated on the Húglí, between Khardah and Barrackpur, on the Eastern Bengal Railway (on which it has a station), thirteen miles and a half north of Calcutta. Many merchants and gentlemen of Calcutta have country residences here. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $88^{\circ} 26'$.

TITALLA.—Town in Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated fifty-nine miles west-north-west of Sambalpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $83^{\circ} 10'$.

TITALYA.—Town in Jalpáiguri district, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Máhanandá river, seventy-two miles north-east of Purniah, forty-five south of Dárjiling. It is celebrated for its annual fair. Lat. $26^{\circ} 29' 35''$, long. $88^{\circ} 22' 50''$.

TITAS.—River in Tipperah district, Bengal; rising in the northern part of the district, through which it flows till it falls into the Meghná at Char Lálpur, after a course of ninety-two miles. It is navigable for large boats throughout the year.

TITAVI.—Tháná in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 50,039.

TITLAKOT.—Site of the stockade formerly held by Nepál troops, in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; two miles west of the right bank of the Kali, on a spur of mountain running southwards from the main range of the Himaláya, on the route from Askot to the Biáns Pass, twenty-four miles north-east of Askot. Lat. $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

TITRAUN.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Saháranpur to Pánipat, twenty-six miles south-west by south of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. (1881), 3551.

TITRON.—Town in Saháranpur district, N.W.P.

TIUREM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 204.

TIVIM.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 5827.

TO.—Channel of the Irawadi, known also as the China Bakir. It leaves the Kyún-tún or Dala river at the village of Kywon-khareng, and after running in a south-easterly direction for about seventy miles, falls into the Gulf of Martaban, between the Rangoon and Than-htiep rivers, in lat. $16^{\circ} 19'$, long. $96^{\circ} 10'$. It is navigable above its junction with the Bassein creek, and is utilized as the dry season route for steamers and large boats from Rangoon to the Irawadi.

TOCHI.—See GAMBÍLA.

TODA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated sixty-three miles south by west from Jáipur, and sixty-five miles east-south-east from Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$. Pop. (1881), 5546.

TODA BHIM.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 7142.

TODANAD.—Village in the Nilgiri district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 7537. It is the principal spot occupied by the hill tribe of Todas.

TODA TODI.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a tribute of £14 per annum to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £3 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

TODIKOMBIT.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated thirty-nine miles north-north-west of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

TOGA.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated eleven miles from the right bank of the Indus, thirty-six miles south-south-east of Pesháwar. Lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$, long. $71^{\circ} 38'$.

TOHANA.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab; situated forty miles north of Hissár town. Lat. $29^{\circ} 41'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$. Pop. (1881), 4155.

TOKA.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated forty-one miles north-north-east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 37'$, long. $75^{\circ} 2'$.

TOKSALGHAT.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the San Kúsi river, sixty-one miles east-south-east from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 24'$, long. $86^{\circ} 12'$.

TOLA.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the river Gori, 400 feet above the stream, and on the route to Hundes by the Jawáhir Pass, from which it is distant twenty miles south. Elevation above the sea, 11,122 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

TOLJAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated twenty-eight miles north-east of Sholápur. Lat. 18° , long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

TOLLYGANJ.—Suburb of Calcutta. Area, 1517 acres. Pop. (1881), 8924.

TOLLY'S NALA.—Canal in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal; extending from Kidderpur, in lat. $22^{\circ} 33'$, long. $88^{\circ} 22'$, about a mile south of Calcutta, to Tárdaha, in lat. $22^{\circ} 27' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 33'$. It is eighteen miles in length, and is partly formed on an old course of the Húgli.

TOLTA.—Town in Jessore district, Bengal; situated thirty miles south-south-east of Jessore. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $89^{\circ} 20'$.

TO-MA-YAN.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, Pegu division, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3007.

TONDIARPET.—See MADRAS CITY.

TONDIMAN'S COUNTRY.—See PÚDÚKOTTÁI.

TONGANUR.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated sixty-one miles west-north-west of Cuddalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 6'$, long. 79° .

TONGDI.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated 124 miles east-south-east of Srinagar, and eighty-eight miles north-east by north of Chamba. Lat. $33^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 3'$.

TONGHA.—See TOUNG-NGÚ TOWN.

TONGLO.—Mountain of Sikkim State; having an elevation of 10,000 feet. Lat. $27^{\circ} 3'$, long. $88^{\circ} 8'$.

TONGSO.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the left bank of the Champamati river, 100 miles north-north-west of Goálpára. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $90^{\circ} 9'$.

TONK.—State in Rájputána. The territories of Tonk belong to the family of the celebrated Pathán freebooter, Amír Khán, to whom they were guaranteed by the Marquis of Hastings in 1817, on the condition of his disbanding his army. Area, 2509 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 338,029. The Chief, who is entitled to a salute of 17 guns, maintains a force of 8 field and 45 other guns, 100 artillerymen, and 1130 cavalry and 1730 infantry. The capital, of the same name, has a pop. (1881), of 40,726. Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

TONNUR (TONDANUR).—Village in Mysore State; situated ten miles south-west of Seringapatam. It is noted for its splendid tank or reservoir called Moti Talab; and there is also a Muslim temple. Lat. $12^{\circ} 33'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. (1871), 566.

TONS.—River of Garhwál State and Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; rising at the northern side of the Jamnotri peaks close to the source of the Jumna, and issuing first from a snow-bed 12,784 feet above sea-level. It takes a westerly course for thirty miles, with a declivity of about 250 feet per mile, and receives the waters of the Rupin on the right side, in lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$, at an elevation of 5300 feet. Nineteen miles lower down, it is joined by the Pábar; and thenceforward forms the boundary between part of Dehra Dún district and the Native States of Jubbal and Sírmúr in the Punjab. Its course in this portion runs almost due south, through a succession of rugged limestone ravines, till it joins the Jumna at an elevation of 1686 feet above sea-level, in lat. $30^{\circ} 30'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$. As its total course is about 100 miles, it has the enormous fall of above 110 feet in a mile.

TONS (SOUTH-WESTERN).—River of Bundelkhand and the N.W.P.; rising in the State of Maihar, in lat. 24° , long. $80^{\circ} 30'$, at a considerable elevation, and flowing through a ravine of the Katra range, with a cascade over 200 feet in height. Thence it flows in a north-easterly direction, and fifty miles below the fall, passes through the Tára Hills into the plains. Twenty miles farther down, it joins the Ganges on its right bank, in Allahábád district, after a total length of 165 miles. The East Indian Railway crosses the river by a bridge of seven spans, with a length of 1206 feet, and a height of 75 feet. The Tons is subject to sudden and violent floods, and navigation is confined to the lower reaches in the summer months.

TONS (NORTH-EASTERN).—River of Faizábád and Azamgarh districts, Oudh and N.W.P.; leaving the Gogra river on the right side, about ten miles above the city of Oudh, in lat. $26^{\circ} 47'$, long. $82^{\circ} 1'$, it takes a south-easterly direction, and about twenty-five miles from its commencement sends northward an offset, by which it communicates with the original stream. Proceeding in a south-easterly direction, it passes the town of Azamgarh, and uniting with the Sarju, another offset of the Gogra, the joint stream falls into the Ganges on the right side, in lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $84^{\circ} 11'$; its total length of course being about 240 miles.

TOPCHANCHI.—Tháná in Mánbhúm district, Bengal. Area, 155 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 48,013.

TORA.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated twenty miles from the right bank of the Indus, thirty miles north-east of the town of Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 9'$, long. $72^{\circ} 8'$.

TORA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated 152 miles east of Nágpur, and 122 miles south-south-east of Rámgarh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

TORABGANJ.—Tahsil in Gonda district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 363,012.

TORAGUL.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated forty-eight miles east by north of Belgaum. Lat. $15^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 17'$.

TORBELA.—Village in Hazára district, Punjab; situated on the left or eastern bank of the Indus, a little below where it issues from the mountains, and flows over the plain in a broad and shallow, yet still very rapid current. Lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.

TORI.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated fifty-two miles south-south-west of Jáipur, and fifty-six miles east by south of Ajmere. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.

TORI.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated forty-six miles west-south-west of Hazáribágh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 40'$, long. $84^{\circ} 46'$.

TORI FATEHPUR.—State in Bundelkhand, Central India Agency; almost entirely surrounded by the British district of Jhánsi. Its area is about 36 sq. miles; the population being (1881) 10,631. The town of Tori Fatehpur is situated forty miles east of Jhánsi. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

TORIORE.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras; situated twenty-three miles north-north-west of Trichinopoli. Lat. $11^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

TORISHA (TORSHA).—River of Northern Bengal; rising in lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $89^{\circ} 14'$, in the territory of Bhután, and, flowing south through Bhután and across the Jalpáiguri district, into the Kuch-Behar State, falls into the Dharlá river, in lat. $25^{\circ} 56'$, long. $89^{\circ} 31'$.

TORPA.—Tháná in Lohárdaga district, Bengal. Area, 627 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 104,140.

TORRES.—Two islands in the Mergui Archipelago; situated seventy-two miles from the coast of Tenasserim. They are about lat. $11^{\circ} 47'$, long. $97^{\circ} 36'$.

TORSHA.—See DHARLÁ.

TORXEM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 807.

TOSHAM.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab; situated twenty-three

miles south-west of Hissár, amid the sandy hills of Chak Bágar. Lat. $28^{\circ} 54'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1868), 2128.

TOUNG-BHEK-MYO.—Township in Sandoway district, British Burma. Area, 1290 sq. miles. Pop. (1877-78), 9919.

TOUNG-BHO-HLA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 5569.

TOUNG-GNU.—See **TOUNG-NGÚ.**

TOUNG-GNYO.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 3287.

TOUNG GUN-ZI-GUN.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 7469.

TOUNG-GUP.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 4432.

TOUNG-GUP.—Village in Sandoway district, British Burma; situated about six miles from the mouth of the Toung-gúp river. Lat. $18^{\circ} 49' 50''$, long. $94^{\circ} 19' 50''$. Pop. (1877), 2219.

TOUNG-GUP.—River in Sandoway district, British Burma; rising in the western slopes of the Arakan Hills, and passing the village of Toung-gúp, falls into the sea a little south of Rámri.

TOUNGHU.—See **TOUNG-NGÚ.**

TOUNG-KHYOUNG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 2443.

TOUNG-LOUNG-TSU.—Village in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 3081.

TOUNG-LUN.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 28 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 8210.

TOUNG-NGU.—District of the Tenasserim division, British Burma; situated between lat. $17^{\circ} 37'$ — $19^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $95^{\circ} 53'$ — $96^{\circ} 53'$. It is bounded on the north by Independent Burma, the boundary-line being marked by a line of masonry pillars, fixed by Lord Dalhousie in 1853; on the east by the great watershed of the Tenasserim Yoma; on the south by Shwe-gyeng district; and on the west by the Pegu Yomas. The area of the district is 6354 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 128,848. It is traversed in a direction generally north and south by three great mountain ranges, the Pegu Yomas, the Poung-loung and Nat-toung; the latter, culminating in a peak 8000 feet above the sea-level. The Pegu Yomas have a general elevation of from 800 to 1200 feet, while the central range averages from 2000 to 3000 feet. The Tsit-toung (or Sitoung) is the only large river in the district. Its tributaries, the Tshwa, Kha-boung, Hpyú, Thoukre-gat, and Rouk-thwa-wa, are all navigable to some extent. A railway is under construction from Rangoon to Toung-ngú, the capital, and only town of importance in the district. The district is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

TOUNG-NGU.—Township in Toung-ngú district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 16,982.

TOUNG-NGU.—Capital of the Toung-ngú district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Tsit-toung (Sitoung) river, 170 miles north of Rangoon by land, and 295 miles by water, eighty-three miles east by north of Prome, and about thirty-seven miles from the northern frontier. Toung-ngú contains a cantonment and barracks for European infantry and artillery. It was at one time the capital of an independent

kingdom, and the ruins of the ancient palace are still existing. Lat. $18^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $96^{\circ} 31' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 17,199.

TOUNG-RWA.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 31 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 3496.

TOWANG.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the left bank of the Demri river, seventy-seven miles north by east of Darrang. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $92^{\circ} 19'$.

TOWARUM.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated fifty-eight miles west of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 55'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

TOYALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 45.

TRANDA (TURANDA).—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated near the left bank of the Sutlej, at the confluence of the Chonda torrent. Elevation above the sea, 7089 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$.

TRANQUEBAR (TARANGAMBADI).—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated on the coast, where a bay is formed, causing the surf to be less violent than in the more exposed parts. It was in the 17th century a settlement with a fort belonging to the Danes. In 1807 it was captured by the British, restored to the Danes in 1814, and finally purchased from them in 1845. It has been a busy port, but its prosperity has fluctuated considerably, and is now at low ebb. Lat. $11^{\circ} 1' 37''$, long. $79^{\circ} 53' 44''$. Pop. (1871), 15,040.

TRAVANCORE.—State in Madras Presidency; situated between lat. $8^{\circ} 4'$ — $10^{\circ} 22'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 12'$ — $77^{\circ} 38'$. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin; on the east by the Madura and Tinneveli districts; on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. Its area is 6730 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 2,401,158. The most marked physical feature in the State is furnished by the Western Gháts, which separate it on the east from British territory. This great mountain range rises to an elevation of 8000 feet, and throws out spurs towards the coast, along which there is a belt of flat country of about ten miles in width. The rivers at their mouths are forced by the action of the Arabian Sea to spread out in lagoons or backwaters, which are connected here and there by artificial canals, and form an inland line of smooth water communication along the coast. The chief river is the Periyar, which is navigable for sixty miles. Other important rivers are the Pámbai, with its tributary the Achin Koil, the Kallada, and the Western Támbrañani. The chief towns are Trivandrum, the capital; Alleppi, the chief seaport, Quilon, Shenkotta and Sharetala. The Maharájá is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns. Succession devolves on the eldest male member of the royal family in the female line.

TRAVANCORE (TERAVANKODE).—Town in Travancore State, Madras; formerly the capital of the State, but nearly deserted since the Rájá has transferred his residence to Trivandrum, on the sea-coast. Lat. $8^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1871), 2351.

TREVANDRUM.—See TRIVANDRUM.

TRIBENI.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal; situated at the junction of the Ganges or Húglí, the Saraswatí, and the Jamuná. It is a place of great sanctity among Hindus, and several festivals are held there in the year. Lat. $22^{\circ} 59' 10''$, long. $88^{\circ} 26' 40''$.

TRICHENGODE.—See TIRUCHENGOD.

TRICHINDUR.—See TIRUCHENDUR.

TRICHINOPOLI.—District in the Madras Presidency; situated between lat. $10^{\circ} 37'$ — $11^{\circ} 30' 30''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 12'$ — $79^{\circ} 30'$. It is bounded on the north and north-east by South Arcot district; on the south-east by the river Coleroon, which separates it from Tanjore; on the south by the Púdukottái State and Madura; and on the west by Coimbatore. The area is 3561 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 1,215,033. The general surface of the district is flat, diversified by protruding masses of rock, some tabular, and others with rounded summits, which seldom rise to any considerable height. The Pachaimalais, which rise to 2000 feet and extend into Salem district, form the only mountainous range. The chief rivers are the Káveri and the Coleroon. The principal towns are Trichinopoli, the capital, Srirangam, Turaiyúr and Mahádánapuram. The district, which is administered by a Collector and Staff, is traversed by the South Indian Railway.

TRICHINOPOLI (TIRUSIRAPPALLI).—Capital of Trichinopoli district, Madras; situated on the right bank of the river Káveri, about fifty-six miles from the sea. It is a place of much historic interest, having been the scene of many well-known sieges and combats. The city consists of the fort, situated about a mile south of the river; the civil and military station, and numerous suburbs. The fort is built on a mass of gneiss known as the Trichinopoli rock, rising abruptly out of the plain to a height of 273 feet above the street at its foot. There are two railway stations of the South Indian Railway, and its extension southwards into Madura. Trichinopoli is a great centre of the Roman Catholic religion, containing as many as 8000 members of that faith. There are also Lutheran and Wesleyan missions, while the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has an agent in the city. Pop. (1881), 84,449. Lat. $10^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $78^{\circ} 44' 21''$.

TRICHUR (TIRUSHAVAPERUR).—Town in Cochin State, Madras; situated on the eastern coast of the Cochin backwater, or series of lagoons by which communication is carried on along the coast. It is therefore a position of active trade. It is a very ancient town, and was fortified, but the fortifications are now in ruins. Lat. $10^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 1109.

TRIKOLUM.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated sixty-nine miles south-east by south of Cannanore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 59'$.

TRIKOTA.—Mountain in Kashmír State, Punjab; forming part of the range bounding the valley of Srinagar on the south. The summit is covered with snow almost throughout the year. On its northern flank a spring gushes from the rock in regular pulsations—hot in winter, but cooled by intermixture of the melting snows during the summer months. The Hindus regard this spring as holy, and pay pilgrimages to it from considerable distances. Lat. $32^{\circ} 58'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$.

TRILOKNATH.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Chandra river, 140 miles south-east from Srinagar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 43'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$.

TRIMALROYENPATAM.—Town in the French territory of Kárikal, within the limits of Tanjore district, Madras; situated forty-seven miles east by north of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.

TRIMBAK.—Town in Násik district, Bombay; situated twenty miles south-west of Násik town. Trimbak is a place of Hindu pilgrimage, and

a special fair is held about every 12th year. Lat. $19^{\circ} 54' 50''$, long. $73^{\circ} 33' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 3839.

TRIMOHINI.—Village in Jessor district, Bengal; situated five miles west of Kesabpur, at the point where the Bhadrá river formerly left the Kabadak. Trimohini is a considerable market-place, Chandra being the name of the village. An annual fair is held here in March. Lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$, long. $89^{\circ} 10'$.

TRIMUNGALUM.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated eleven miles south-west of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

TRINOMALAI—See TIRUVANNAMALAI.

TRIPASUR (TIRUPASUR).—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; formerly a considerable cantonment and a station for cadets in the East India Company's service, but used of late years for pensioned European soldiers. Lat. $13^{\circ} 8' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1871), 2847.

TRIPATTY.—See TIRUPATI.

TRIPATUR.—See TIRUPATÚR.

TRIPETTI.—See TIRUPATI.

TRIPPLICANE.—See MADRAS CITY.

TRIPUNATHORAI.—Town in Cochin State, Madras; situated eight miles east of Cochin, and five and three-quarters from Ernakollam, the official and commercial capital of the State. Tripunathorai is the usual residence of the Rájá of Cochin, whose palace and fort, with the houses of members of the reigning family, are the chief features of the town. Lat. $9^{\circ} 56' 40''$, long. $76^{\circ} 23' 19''$. Pop. (1872), 8493.

TRISROTA.—See TISTÁ.

TRISUL GANGA.—River of Nepál State; called in the upper part of its course the Bori Gandak, rising in the Himálayas, in lat. $28^{\circ} 57'$, long. $85^{\circ} 48'$, and flowing in a south-westerly direction, forms a junction with the Gandak in lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $84^{\circ} 5'$.

TRITANI.—See TIRUTANI.

TRITRAPUNDI.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; forty miles east-south-east of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 42'$.

TRIVADI.—See TIRUVADI.

TRIVALUM.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated eight miles north-west of Arcot. Lat. $12^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.

TRIVANANELLUR.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated twenty-nine miles west-north-west of Cuddalore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 52'$, long. $79^{\circ} 24'$.

TRIVANDRUM.—Capital of Travancore State, Madras; situated about two miles from the sea, on the right bank of a small river flowing from the Western Gháts. The town is of considerable size, having its greatest length north and south. At the southern extremity is the fort, about half a mile square, without a ditch, with walls of mud cased with stone at some parts of the north and west faces. Within the fort is the Rájá's palace, a large handsome edifice in the European style. At the north of the town are the barracks and the cantonment, forming the head-quarters of the Nair brigade. Elevation of the town above the sea, 135 feet. Distance from Cannanore, south-east, 255 miles; Madras, south-west, 395. Lat. $8^{\circ} 29' 3''$, long. $76^{\circ} 59' 9''$. Pop. (1881), 37,652.

TRIVATUR.—See TIRUVATTUR.

TRIVELOR.—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated twenty-five miles west of Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 8'$, long. 80° .

TRIVUR.—Town in Masulipatam district, Madras; situated seventy-six miles north-north-west of Masulipatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

TROMBAY (TURMBHEN).—Town and sea-port on an island of the same name, in Thána district, Bombay; situated nine miles north-east of Bombay. Lat. 19° , long. $73^{\circ} 4'$.

TRUNULVAUSEL.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated fifty-seven miles north-east by east of Tanjore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 13'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

TSA-BAY-GAN.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3459.

TSA-BAY-YUN.—See **TSAM-BAY-RUN**.

TSA-DU-THI-RI-GUN.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 9121.

TSAGAING.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, three miles north-north-west from Ava. Lat. $21^{\circ} 55'$, long. 96° .

TSA-GU.—Island forming a revenue circle of Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, $11\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 2631.

TSAING-PYWON.—Revenue circle in Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 52 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 3589.

TSALENG.—Town in Bhután State; situated 101 miles north-west by west of Darrang, and seventy-two miles north of Goálpára. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $90^{\circ} 40'$.

TSAM-BAY-RUN (TSA-BAY-YUN).—Township in Bassein district British Burma. Area, 649 sq. miles. Pop. (1877–78), 43,820.

TSAM-BAY-RUN.—Revenue circle on the right bank of the Daga river, Bassein district, British Burma. Area, 55 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 4050.

TSAM-PA-NA-GO.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1877–78), 4402.

TSAN-PÚ (SANGPU).—River of Thibet, forming the upper waters of the Brahmaputra. The Tsan-pu rises near Mánasarowar Lake, on the northern side of the Himálayas, in about lat. 31° , long. $83'$, not far from the sources of the Indus and the Sutlej; thence it flows in an easterly direction through the whole length of Thibet, to lat. 95° , where it turns south through a gorge of the Himálayas, and under the name of the Dihang enters Assam, and becomes one of the three swift rivers which unite to form the Brahmaputra in lat. $27^{\circ} 70'$, long. $95^{\circ} 50'$.

TSAN-RWE.—Township of Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1871), 62,859.

TSA-WA.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2990.

TSAW-KAI.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3027.

TSEK-KHAW.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 42 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 3162.

TSEK-LAI-DOUNG.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Pop. (1877–78), 3207.

TSHAN-DAW.—Pagoda in Sandoway district, British Burma; situated amid the hills on the left bank of the Sandoway river, about half a mile

from Sandoway town. The inhabitants of Sandoway town spend one day at this temple in March, June, and October of each year.

TSHAT-THWA.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Area, 121 sq. miles. Pop. (1879), 2465.

TSHAY-HNIT-RWA.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 6671.

TSHENG-BAIK.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 2721.

TSHENG-DAI.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3463.

TSHENG-DUP.—Revenue circle in Thayet district, British Burma. Area, 55 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 2739.

TSHENG-HPYU-KYWON.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 3554.

TSHI-DAW.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 2308.

TSHIEP-THA.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 4713.

TSHI-GUN.—Village in Henzada district, British Burma. It has a station on the Irawadi Valley Railway. Pop. (1878), 1789.

TSHOMORIRI.—See CHAMORERIL.

TSHUN-LAI.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 3857.

TSHWA.—Revenue circle in Toung-ngú district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 2973.

TSHWA.—River in Toung-ngú district, British Burma; rising in the Pegu Yoma Mountains, and after an easterly course of sixty miles, falls into the Tsit-toung, about twenty-four miles north of Toung-ngú town.

TSI-BENG.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 8511.

TSINGUH MYO.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, forty-nine miles north of Ava. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $96^{\circ} 2'$.

TSIN-KHYUN.—Revenue circle in Kyouk-hpyú district, British Burma. Area, 24 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 2569. Centre of sugar trade.

TSIT-PENG.—Revenue circle on the left bank of the Pú-zwon-doung river, in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 4211.

TSIT-TOUNG.—Township on both banks of the Tsit-toung river, in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma.

TSIT-TOUNG.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 240 sq. miles. Pop. (1878), 6242.

TSIT-TOUNG.—Town in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma; situated on the left bank of the Tsit-toung river, fifty miles by water below Shwe-gyeng town. Pop. (1878), 978. Lat. $17^{\circ} 26' 5''$, long. $96^{\circ} 57' 30''$.

TSIT-TOUNG (SITANG, SITTOUNG).—River of Tenasserim division, British Burma; rising in the hills in Independent Burma, about twenty-five miles north-east of Re-me-theng, and about 130 above Toung-ngú town; flows southwards through the districts of Toung-ngú and Shwe-gyeng, and falls into the sea at the head of the Gulf of Martaban, in lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $97^{\circ} 15'$. Its total course is about 350 miles, of which the last 175 are through British Burma.

TSOUNG-KHWET.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 3284.

TSTALONTSKAIK.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Khyendwen river, sixty-nine miles west-north-west from Ava. Lat. $22^{\circ} 14'$, long. $95^{\circ} 4'$.

TUAVI.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Karnál to Muzaffarnagar, thirty-nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, long. $77^{\circ} 35'$.

TUBA.—Town in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated fifty miles south by east of Jáipur, and sixty-nine miles north-west by west of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$, long. $82^{\circ} 33'$.

TUBKIBAGRA.—Town in Noákhálí district, Bengal; situated thirty miles north-west of Bhuluá. Lat. $23^{\circ} 10'$ long. $90^{\circ} 37'$.

TUCHAMAKERI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 399.

TUDDON.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 915.

TUDURPUR.—Village in Pilibhít district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Pithoragarh, forty-five miles north-east of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

TUEM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1295.

TUFANGANJ.—Tháná in Kuch Behar State, Bengal. Area, 309 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 139,294.

TUGRA.—Town in Bákarganj district, Bengal; situated 100 miles east of Calcutta. Lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$, long. 90° .

TULAMBA.—See TALAMBHA.

TULARAM-SENAPATI'S COUNTRY.—Part of Cáchár district, Assam; forming the North Cáchár subdivision of the district. Tularam Senápati was one of the generals of the Rájá of Cáchár, who established his independence of that kingdom early in the present century; on his death without heirs in 1854, the territory lapsed to the British.

TULASI DUNGARI.—Range of hills in Vizagapatam district, Madras; stretching into the State of Bastar, with an average elevation of 3000 feet above sea-level. Lat. $18^{\circ} 45'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$ — $82^{\circ} 40'$.

TULAVA.—See KÁNARA.

TULL GHAT.—See THALGHÁT.

TULSIA.—Town in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; situated forty-one miles north of Bhágalpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 46'$, long. $87^{\circ} 2'$.

TULSIPUR.—Pargana in Bahraich district, Oudh. Pop. (1881), 11,917.

TULSIPUR.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Gonda district, Oudh; situated about five miles south of the line of forest, near the Nepál frontier. Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$, long. $82^{\circ} 24'$. Pop. (1869), 2292. Area of pargana, 445 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 132,175. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 103,488.

TULUVA.—Ancient kingdom of Southern India, lying between the Western Gháts and the sea, and between the Kalyánapuri and Chandragiri rivers. Lat. $12^{\circ} 27'$ — $13^{\circ} 15'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$ — $75^{\circ} 30'$, with a coast-line of about eighty miles. It now exists only as a linguistic division.

TUMADI.—Town in Masulipatam district, Madras; situated eighteen miles north-north-east of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 24'$, long. $81^{\circ} 19'$.

TUMBGI.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; eighty-one miles south-south-east of Sholápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 34'$, long. $76^{\circ} 21'$.

TUMBHADRA (TUMBUDRA).—See TUNGABHADRA.

TUMBONG KHA.—Town in Independent Burma; situated forty-seven miles east of the left bank of the Irawadi river, and 197 miles north-east by north of Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 19'$, long. $97^{\circ} 44'$.

TUMBUDRA.—See TUNGABHADRA.

TUMINKATTI.—Town in Dharwár district, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4622.

TUMKUR.—District of Nandidrúg division, Mysore State; situated between lat. $12^{\circ} 43'$ — $14^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 10'$ — $77^{\circ} 30'$. It is bounded on the north by the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency; on the east by Bangalore and Kolar; on the south by Mysore district; on the west by Chitaldrúg and Hassan districts of Mysore State. The area of the district is 3420 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 413,183. It chiefly consists of elevated table-land, intersected by river-valleys. A range of hills rising to nearly 4000 feet crosses the district from north to south, forming the watershed which divides the system of the Krishna from that of the Káveri. The principal rivers are the Jayamangala and the Shimsha. The chief towns are Túmkúr, the capital, Sirá, Madgiri, Kunigál, Chiknáyakanhalli and Gubbi.

TUMKUR.—Capital (in taluk of same name) of Túmkúr district, Mysore State; situated at the base of the Devaráy-durga Hills, forty-three miles north-west of Bangalore, and seventy miles north-north-east of Seringapatam. Lat. $13^{\circ} 20' 20''$, long. $77^{\circ} 8' 50''$. Pop. (1871), 11,170. Area of taluk, 394 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 101,981.

TUMSAR.—Town in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated on a small tributary of the Waingangá, twenty miles north-east of Bhandára town. Lat. $20^{\circ} 15'$, long. $80^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1881), 7388.

TUMU.—Town in Independent Burma; situated nineteen miles west from the right bank of the Khyendwen river, and 191 miles north-west by north of Ava. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8'$, long. $94^{\circ} 29'$.

TUMULLAGUDIUM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty-eight miles east of Haidarábád, and 118 miles north-west by west of Gantúr. Lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 7'$.

TUMULTHULPUR.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated twenty-one miles west-south-west of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

TUNA.—Port in Cutch State, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 10'$.

TUNDA.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Damoh to Hoshangábád, sixty-one miles south-west by west of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

TUNDLA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; and a station on the East Indian Railway main line; distant from Calcutta (Howrah station) 827 miles, from Agra city (for which it is the junction station) fourteen miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12' 50''$, long. $78^{\circ} 17' 50''$.

TUNGA.—River in Mysore State; rising beneath the peak of Ganga-mula in the Western Gháts, in lat. $13^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 14'$. It flows with a tortuous course in a northerly direction, enters the district of Shimogá, and passing Shimogá town, joins the Bhadra, in lat. 14° , long. $75^{\circ} 43'$, near the village of Kudali. The united rivers are then known as the Tungabhadra.

TUNGA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated twenty-two miles south-east of the city of Jáipur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$.

TUNGABHADRA (TUMBUDRA).—River of Southern India, formed by the junction of the two rivers Tungra and Bhadra. Both rise near the south-west frontier of Mysore, on the eastern slopes of the high range of hills which border on South Kánara. Their junction takes place in lat. 14° , long. $75^{\circ} 43'$, in Shimogá district, Mysore State. From this point the Tungabhadra, flowing north and north-east, forms the northern boundary of Bellary district and of the Madras Presidency, then entering Karnúl district, it falls into the Krishna river on the right side, in lat. $15^{\circ} 58'$, long. $78^{\circ} 17' 20''$, having a total course of about 400 miles. Its principal tributaries on the right are the Haggari and the Hindri, on the left bank the Kumadwati and the Wardhá. Owing to its rapid course and rocky channel, the Tungabhadra is scarcely at any time navigable even by small boats.

TUNGHAWALA.—Town in Gujránwála district, Punjab; situated forty miles from the right bank of the Rávi, forty miles north-west by north of the town of Lahore. Lat. $32^{\circ} 7'$, long. $73^{\circ} 55'$.

TUNGLI.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Lundai river, twenty miles north of Pesháwar. Lat. $34^{\circ} 18'$, long. $71^{\circ} 42'$.

TUNGLA.—Town in Bhután State; situated six miles from the right bank of the Monas river, and eighty miles west-north-west of Darrang. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $90^{\circ} 54'$.

TUNGRU.—Mountain peak in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated in the range stretching between the Wartu and Chur mountains. From its western side the river Giri takes its rise, and from its north-eastern, feeders pass off to the Pabur. Elevation above the sea, 10,102 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$.

TUNGRUNG.—Pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; leading over a lofty ridge separating the valley of the Buspa from that of the Taglakhar. Elevation, 13,739 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

TUNGUDA.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated forty-nine miles north-west by west of Gantúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 54'$.

TUNGUL.—Town in Sikkim State, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Tísta river, sixty miles north-north-east of Dárjiling. Lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $88^{\circ} 37'$.

TUNI.—Town in Godávari district, Madras; situated thirty-three miles north-east of Samulkota. Lat. $17^{\circ} 21'$, long. $85^{\circ} 35'$.

TUNNIMANI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 414.

TUPPUL.—See TAPPAL.

TUPUKRA.—Town in Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated forty-four miles south-west of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$.

TUPURANA.—Village in Muzaffárnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Karnál to Meerut, twenty-four miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.

TURA.—Mountain range in the Gáro Hills, Assam; running east and west through the entire length of the district. The highest peak is 4652 feet above the sea.

TURA.—Capital of the Gáro Hills district, Assam; situated on a spur of the mountain range of the same name, 1323 feet above sea-level, and

about forty miles west of Maniker Char on the Brahmaputra. Turá itself is only a village, its importance arising from its having been selected as the civil station of the district. The average rainfall is about 127 inches in the year. Lat. $25^{\circ} 29' 30''$, long. $90^{\circ} 16' 10''$. Pop. (1878), 865.

TURAIYUR.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 9' 10''$, long. $78^{\circ} 38' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 6637.

TURANA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated on the right bank of the Chóta Káli Sind river, twenty-two miles north-east of Ujjain. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3'$.

TURAVANUR.—Town in Chitaldrúg district, Mysore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1871), 5072. Noted for its red dyes.

TURAWATI (BUTISI).—District of Jáipur State, Rájputána. Its centre is in lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.

TUREM-BUZURHCO.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 197.

TUREM-CURDO.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 95.

TURKAIRA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated sixty-four miles north by east of Málegáon. Lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, long. $74^{\circ} 43'$.

TURKANAMBI.—Town in Mysore State; situated forty-six miles south by east of Seringapatam, and fifty-eight miles north by west of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 48'$, long. $76^{\circ} 51'$.

TURKOD.—Town in Dhárwár district, Bombay; situated twelve miles north-west by north of Dhárwár. Lat. $15^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 59'$.

TURKUA.—Town in Midnapur district, Bengal; situated thirty-four miles south of Midnapur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 56'$, long. $87^{\circ} 26'$.

TURKULWA.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated thirty-four miles east by south of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $83^{\circ} 55'$.

TURMAPURÍ.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated five miles north of Sákolí, and comprising seven villages. The area is 13 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 979.

TURMBHEN.—See TROMBAY.

TURRI KAIRA.—Town in Mysore State, fifty-two miles east by south of Bednor, and 107 miles north-west by north of Seringapatam. Lat. $13^{\circ} 43'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

TURTIPAR.—Town in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 6307.

TURUVEKERE (TURVEKERE).—Town in Túm-kúr district, Mysore State; situated forty-four miles south-west of Túm-kúr, and fifty-four miles north of Seringapatam. Lat. $13^{\circ} 10' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 42' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 2640.

TURYA.—Town in Ráipur district, Central Provinces; situated 160 miles east by north of Nágpur, and 108 miles south-south-east of Rámgarh. Lat. $21^{\circ} 21'$, long. $81^{\circ} 36'$.

TURYA SUJUN.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated fifty-six miles east of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $84^{\circ} 17'$.

TUSHAM.—Town in Hissár district, Punjab; situated on the route from Hissár to Rewári, twenty-two miles south-east by south of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 51'$, long. 76° .

TUTICORIN.—Town and sea-port in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Manar. It has a safe roadstead, with good anchorage, sheltered on the west, north and south

by the mainland of Tinneveli, and on the east by a group of islets, extending about eight miles from north to south. The trade of this place has much increased since the opening of the South Indian Railway, of which Tuticorin is a terminus. It is distant thirty-three miles east of Tinneveli, 325 miles south of Madras. Pop. (1881), 16,281. Lat. $8^{\circ} 48' 3''$, long. $78^{\circ} 11' 27''$.

TUTTABAR.—Town in Hazáribágh district, Bengal; situated fifty-six miles west by north of Rámgarh. Lat. $23^{\circ} 51'$, long. $84^{\circ} 40'$.

TUTU.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Bikaner to Jáisalmír, fifty-five miles north-east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $71^{\circ} 49'$.

TUTWAS.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated sixty-six miles north by east of Jodhpur, and fifty-four miles south of Bikaner. Lat. $27^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 19'$.

TUZHIGANG.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated at the northern base of the lofty Purgaul, hence sometimes called the Tuzhigang mountain. Lat. $31^{\circ} 50'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$.

TWAN-TE.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Búrma. Pop. (1879), 5777.

TWAN-TE.—Town in Rangoon district, British Burma; situated on the banks of the Twan-te river, about seven miles from its mouth in the To or China Bakir. In its immediate vicinity is the Shwe Tshan-daw pagoda, an object of great veneration. Pop. (1879), 1870. Lat. $16^{\circ} 41' 30''$, long. $96^{\circ} 0' 30''$.

TWENGGAGE.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, eighty-three miles north of Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $96^{\circ} 1'$.

TWENTY-FOUR PARGANAS, THE.—District in the Presidency division, Bengal; situated between lat. $21^{\circ} 55' 20''$ — $22^{\circ} 57' 32''$, and long. $88^{\circ} 6' 45''$ — $88^{\circ} 20' 51''$. It is bounded on the north by Nadiyá, on the east by the Kabadak river separating it from Jessor, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the river Húglí. The total area of the district is 2097 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 1,618,420, exclusive of Calcutta. The southern or sea-board part of the district is a network of swamps and tidal channels, known as the Sundarbans. The principal rivers in the Twenty-four Parganas are the Húglí, Bidyádhari, Piáli, Kálindí, Jamuná, Kholepetuá, and Kabadak, all navigable throughout the year. There are numerous canals or water-ways. The chief towns, exclusive of Calcutta and its suburbs, are Agarpárá, Náihati, Nawábganj, Kalinga, Basurhát, and Bárásat. The civil headquarters of the district are at Alípur, a suburb of Calcutta. The district, which is traversed by the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, is administered by a Collector-Magistrate and Staff.

TWENTY-FOUR PARGANAS.—Subdivision in district of same name. Area, 420 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 384,972.

TYAMGONDAL.—Town in Bangalore district, Mysore State. Lat. $13^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1871), 3804.

TYATE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 158.

TYUR.—Town in Mysore State; situated on the right bank of the Káveri river, eighteen miles south-east by south of Seringapatam. Lat. $12^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 53'$.

U

UBAURO.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; situated seventy miles north of Rohri. Lat. $28^{\circ} 11'$, long. $69^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1878), 2585. Area of taluk, 450 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 42,043.

UBDULPUR.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated twenty miles north of Gházípur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 50'$, long. $83^{\circ} 44'$.

UBHAON.—Tháná in Ballia district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 37,261.

UBHU.—Village in Sírsá district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 9'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.

UCCASSAIM.—Village in Bardez district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3090.

UCH.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab, near the junction of the Jhelum and Chenáb, 128 miles west-south-west of Lahore. Lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$, long. $72^{\circ} 3'$.

UCHAD.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £88 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 4 sq. miles.

UCHAHARA (UHCHEHRA, UCHEYRA).—See NAGODE.

UCHARA.—Town in Nagode State, Baghelkhand, Central India Agency; situated thirty-four miles west by south of Rewah, forty-four miles south-east by east of Panna. Lat. $24^{\circ} 23'$, long. $80^{\circ} 51'$.

UCHH.—Town in Baháwalpur State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Panjnád river, seventy miles south-south-west of Múltán, and forty miles north-east of the present confluence of the Panjnád with the Indus at Mithánkot. General Cunningham has identified Uchh with the town which Alexander the Great built near the meeting of the Punjab rivers. Lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$, long. $71^{\circ} 9'$. Pop. (1881), 5767.

UCHNIRA.—Town in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bhartpur, sixteen miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

UCHRA.—See ACHERA.

UCHULARU.—Mountain in Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on a ridge between the rivers Jumna and Bhágirathí. Its sides are clothed with forests, which extend to the height of 11,800. Elevation above the sea, 14,302 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).—State in Rájputána; situated between lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$ — $25^{\circ} 56'$, and long. $72^{\circ} 50'$ — $75^{\circ} 38'$. It is bounded on the north by Ajmere; on the east by the States of Bundi, Gwalior, Tonk, and Partabgarh; on the south by Banswára and Dungarpur and the Mahi Kántha; on the north-west by Sirohi, Godwar, and the Province of Mhairwára-Ajmere. The area of the State is 12,670 miles, and the pop. (1881), 1,443,144, of whom 51,076 are Bhíls. About three-fifths of the territory is level plain, the remainder is hilly, formed by a range of the Aravalli mountains, extending over the south-western part of the State. These hills are rich in minerals. The family of the Rájá of Udáipur ranks highest in antiquity and dignity among the Rájput chiefs of India. The chief town is Udáipur, from which a metalled road runs towards Nímach. The Nímach State Railway, on the metre gauge, passes

through the north-eastern part of the State. The Chief is entitled to a salute of 21 guns, of which 2 are personal to the present Máhárána (1885); he maintains a force of 263 guns, 1338 artillerymen, 6240 cavalry, and 13,900 infantry.

UDAIPUR (OODEYPORE).—Capital of the State of Mewár or Udáipur in Rájputána; situated seventy miles west of Nímach, on a low ridge in a valley or basin, surrounded on all sides by hills, except on the west, where extends a lake five miles in circuit. The palace is a noble pile of granite, built on the crest of a rocky ridge, overlooking the lake, city, and valley. Udáipur has an elevation of 2064 feet above sea-level. Lat. $24^{\circ} 35' 19''$, long. $73^{\circ} 43' 23''$. Pop. (1881), 38,214.

UDAIPUR.—State in Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal; situated between lat. $22^{\circ} 3' 30''$ — $22^{\circ} 47'$, and long. $83^{\circ} 4' 30''$ — $83^{\circ} 49' 30''$. It is bounded on the north by Sargujá; on the east by the State of Jashpur; and on the south and west by the districts of Ráigarh and Biláspur in the Central Provinces. The area is 1055 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 33,955. Udáipur contains part of the most extensive coal-field in India, but no attempt has as yet been made to work it. The river Mánd flows through the State in a tortuous course from north-east in a south-westerly direction towards the Mahánadi, but it is not navigable within the limits of Udáipur. The chief town is Rábkob, near to which is the old castle of the Rájás of Udáipur.

UDAIPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Hill Tipperah State, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Gumti, a few miles lower down the river than Old Udáipur. Udáipur has a sacred temple, which is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims. Lat. $23^{\circ} 31' 25''$, long. $91^{\circ} 31' 10''$. Pop. of subdivision (1881), 31,126.

UDAIPUR.—Town in Guzerat, Bombay; on the route from Baroda to Mhow, fifty miles east of former, 115 west of latter, situate on the river Orsung, a tributary of the Narbada. Distance from Ahmedábád, south-east, 105 miles; Surat, north-east, 110. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 1'$.

UDAIPUR.—Town in Bikaner State, Rájputána; eighty-four miles north-north-east from Bikaner, and 135 west from Háni. Lat. $29^{\circ} 7'$, long. $73^{\circ} 53'$.

UDAIPUR (OLD).—Ancient town in Hill Tipperah State, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Gumti, a few miles above the modern village of Udáipur. It was once the capital of Rájá Udái Mánikya, who was sovereign of this part of the country in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The palace and all the buildings connected with it have long been deserted, and are now overgrown by dense jungle.

UDAIPUR CHHOTA.—See CHHOTA UDAIPUR.

UDAIPURA.—Town in Gházipur district, N.W.P.; fifteen miles east from Ballia. Lat. $25^{\circ} 44'$, long. $84^{\circ} 25'$.

UDAIYARPALAIYAM.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 11' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 20''$. Pop. (1881), 5703.

UDALGURI.—Village in Darrang district, Assam; situated near the Bhután frontier. There is an annual fair held here, lasting for some weeks, which is attended by the Bhutiá chiefs and the hill-tribes of the vicinity.

UDALI.—Town in Ahmedábád district, Bombay; situated seventy-eight miles south-south-west of Ahmedábád. Lat. 22° , long. $72^{\circ} 6'$.

UDAMALPET.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 35' 40''$, long. $77^{\circ} 17' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 5061.

UDARBAND.—Village in North Cáchár, Assam.

UDARPIDRUG.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated forty miles south-east by east of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 49'$, long. $77^{\circ} 25'$.

UDATPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Fatehgarh to that of Cawnpore, twenty miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

UDAYAGIRI.—Hill in Purí district, Bengal; noticeable for its ancient Buddhist cave-dwellings.

UDAYAGIRI.—Village and hill in Nellore district, Madras; situated eight miles from the main chain of the Eastern Gháts. The hill is quite isolated, and was at one time strongly fortified. Its elevation is 3079 feet above the sea-level. The village has a pop. (1871) of 3252. Lat. $14^{\circ} 52'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$.

UDAYAGIRI.—Town in Parla Kímédi State, Madras; sixty-two miles west by south from Ganjám, and 114 miles north-east by north from Vizagapatam. Lat. $19^{\circ} 9'$, long. $84^{\circ} 13'$.

UDDHANPUR.—Village in Bardwán district, Bengal; situated on the bank of the Bhágirathí. Lat. $23^{\circ} 41' 10''$, long. $88^{\circ} 11'$.

UDDHANPUR.—Town in Hardoi district, Oudh; situated on the route by Sháhábád from Lucknow to Sháhjahánpur, fourteen miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $80'$.

UDGIR.—Village in Haidarábád State; situated 115 miles north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 24'$, long. $77^{\circ} 11'$.

UDHANALA (OODEYNULAH).—Village in the Santál Parganas district, Bengal; situated six miles south of Rájmahál. The Nawáb Mír Kasim was here defeated by Major Adams in 1763. Lat. $24^{\circ} 59' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 53' 15''$.

UDHUR.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the route from Ulwar, by Firozpur, to Delhi, fifty-two miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$.

UDIAMPER.—Town in Cochin State, Madras; celebrated as the place where, in A.D. 1599, Menezes, the Portuguese Archbishop of Goa, compelled the Syrian Christians of St. Thomas ostensibly to conform to papacy, and judicially burned their ritual and doctrinal books. Distance from city of Cochin, north-east, ten miles. Lat. $10^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

UDIPI.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras. Lat. $13^{\circ} 20' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$. Pop. (1881), 4449. Udiipi is considered by Hindus to be the most sacred spot in the Kánarese country, and is much frequented by pilgrims from Mysore (Maisúr).

UDIPUR.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána. Distance north-west from Agra 160 miles, south-west from Delhi 130, north from Jáipur fifty-five. Pop. (1881), 9161. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 34'$.

UDIPUR.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated at the base of a remarkable conical hill. Distant south of Gwalior 160 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

UDIRAMSIR.—Village in Bíkáner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nágár to Bíkáner, six miles south of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 57'$, long. $73^{\circ} 23'$.

UDUMALPETAI.—See UDAMALPET.

UDUMPUR.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Almora, thirty-eight miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 47'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$.

UGHI.—See **AGRORE.**

UGHUHALI.—Town in Mysore State; situated eighty-one miles west-north-west of Seringapatam, and fifty-eight miles east by north of Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 3'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$.

UGU.—Town in Unao district, Oudh; situated twenty-two miles from Unao, and five from Fatehpur Chaurási. An annual fair is held here. Pop. (1869), 4452.

UGUEM.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 649.

UGUPUR.—Village in Mirzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Jaunpur to Mirzápur, thirty-three miles south of the former, ten north of the latter, three north of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. $25^{\circ} 17'$, long. $82^{\circ} 37'$.

UHIAN.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated twenty miles south-east by east of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, long. $97^{\circ} 57'$.

UHIRA.—See **HEWRA.**

UHRAO.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, thirty-five miles north of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 23'$.

UITHAM.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated close to the river Sarju, on the route from Almora to the Jawáhir or Antá Dhárá Pass, forty-three miles north-east of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 57'$.

UJA (UNJA).—Town in Baroda State. Lat. $23^{\circ} 48' 10''$, long. $72^{\circ} 27'$. Pop. (1881), 10,454.

UJAL.—River in Káthiáwár, Bombay; rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 31'$, long. $70^{\circ} 51'$, and flowing in a circuitous, but generally westerly direction, for seventy-five miles, falls into the Bhádar river, near the town of Nawibandar, in lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, long. $69^{\circ} 59'$.

UJHANI.—Town (in pargana of same name), in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated eight miles south-west of Budáun, on the Etah road. Pop. (1881), 7185. Lat. $28^{\circ} 0' 25''$, long. $79^{\circ} 2' 20''$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 86,736. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 86,392.

UJI.—Town in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated three miles north of the left bank of the Gogra, and forty-two miles west of Gorakhpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 44'$, long. $82^{\circ} 37'$.

UJITPUR.—Village in Rámpur State, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bareilly to Moradábád, forty-one miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

UJJAIN (UJJAIYINI).—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency, situated on the right bank of the river Sipra. Though much decayed, Ujjain is still a large and populous city, with considerable commerce. The modern town is of oblong outline, six miles in circumference, and surrounded by groves and gardens. The ruins of the ancient city, which was the famous capital of Málwá, are situated about a mile to the north of the present city of Ujjain. Elevation above the sea, 1698 feet. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 51' 45''$. Pop. (1881), 32,932.

UJJAYINI.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situated on the route

from Kálpi to Etáwah, seventeen miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $79^{\circ} 17'$.

UJKICHAUKI.—Village in Mírzápur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Benares to Allahábád, forty-two miles west of the former, thirty-three south-east of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 25'$.

UKBURPUR.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Jumna, twenty-four miles east of Kálpi. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

UKHALIYA.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the San Kusí river, 116 miles east-south-east from Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 6'$, long. 87° .

UKHTA.—Town in Champáran district, Bengal; situated forty-eight miles east by south of Bettia. Lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$, long. $85^{\circ} 20'$.

UKI-MATH.—Village, with Hindu temple, in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; on the route from Srínagar to Kedárnath Temple, eighteen miles south of the latter. It is situated on an eminence, on the left bank of the Mandákini. Elevation of the temple, above the sea, 4339 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 31'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.

UK-KAN (OOK-KAN).—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. It is traversed from south to north by the Irawadi Valley State Railway. Pop. (1878), 7109.

UK-KAN.—River in Rangoon district, British Burma; rising in the Pegu Yoma range, and falling into the Hlaing at Pyeng-ma-gún. The stream is narrow, but navigable during the rains.

UK-KAN.—Village in Rangoon district, British Burma; situated about five miles west of the Hlaing river. Pop. (1878), 713.

UKLI.—Town in Kaládgi district, Bombay; situated sixty-six miles south of Sholápur. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$. Pop. (1881), 5218.

UKLIMPUR.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated on the southern shore of an extensive fresh-water lake. Distance south-west of Delhi fifty miles. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

UKPA.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Sutlej. Elevation, 8450 feet above the sea. Lat. $31^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 26'$.

UL.—River of Oudh, rising in lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $80^{\circ} 27'$, in Sháh-jahánpur district of the North-Western Provinces. It flows south by east, forming the boundary between the districts of Sháh-jahánpur and Kheri, till it enters the latter district in lat. $28^{\circ} 22'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$. It then passes in a south-easterly direction through Kheri district, and joins the Chauka on its left bank in Sítápur district, in lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 13'$. The total length of its course is about 110 miles.

ULA.—See BÍRNAGAR.

ULA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated 126 miles north-north-west from Haidarábád, and 144 miles south by east of Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

ULAGAVERI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; thirty-four miles north of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 13'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$.

ULA KANDI (BHAIRAB BAZAR).—Town in Maimansinh district, Bengal; situated on the Brahmaputra, just at the boundary junction of the three districts of Dacca, Tipperah, and Maimansinh. It is an important commercial mart. Pop. (1872), 1500.

ULAL.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated three miles south of Mangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$.

ULAPARA.—Tháná in Pabná district, Bengal. Area, 218 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 171,711.

ULAUTI.—River of Ahmedábád district, Bombay; rising in lat. $22^{\circ} 13'$, long. $71^{\circ} 33'$, and flowing in an easterly direction for fifty miles, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. $21^{\circ} 58'$, long. $72^{\circ} 14'$.

ULAYI.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. $27^{\circ} 51'$, long. 79° .

ULAYI.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Nágár to Bikaner, fourteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.

ULINAGAR.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated forty-four miles west by north of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 33'$.

ULIPUR.—Town in Bijnaur district, N.W.P. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19'$, long. $73^{\circ} 43'$.

ULIPUR.—Tháná in Rangpur district, Bengal. Area, 418 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 215,213.

ULLIGANG (ALLEEGUNGE).—Town in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bareilly, thirteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$.

ULPAR.—Town in Surat district, Bombay; situated on a small river, which, eight miles farther west, falls into the Gulf of Cambay. Distance north from Surat twelve miles. Lat. $21^{\circ} 17'$, long. $72^{\circ} 47'$.

ULTADANGAH.—Suburb of Calcutta. Area, 576 acres. Pop. (1881), 7977.

ULTAFGANJ.—Village in Faizábád district, Óudh; situated two miles south-west of the right bank of the Gogra, on the route from Azamgarh to Faizábád, fifty-six miles north-west of the former, and thirty south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 39'$, long. $82^{\circ} 28'$.

ULTIA.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; situated fourteen miles east-north-east from Kolhápúr, and sixty-six miles north of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 30'$.

ULUBARIA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Howrah district, Bengal; situated on the banks of the Húglí, fifteen miles south of Howrah. Lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$, long. $88^{\circ} 9' 15'$. Area of subdivision, 303 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 303,737. Also tháná. Area, 77 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,345.

ULUGULI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 925.

ULUKDIO.—Town in Pilibhít district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Pilibhít to Nagína, forty miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.

ULUR.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated fifty-five miles north-west by west of Cape Comorin, and five miles north-west by north of Trivandrum. Lat. $8^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 58'$.

ULVI.—Town in North Kánara district, Bombay. A religious fair is held annually, at which nearly 5000 pilgrims assemble.

ULWAR (ALWAR).—State in Rájputána; situated between lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$ — $28^{\circ} 13'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 7'$ — $77^{\circ} 14'$. It is bounded on the north by Gurgáon district; on the east by the State of Bhartpur; on the south and west by the State of Jáipur. The area of the State is 3024 sq. miles, and

its pop. (1881), 682,926. The surface of the country is generally rugged, rocky, and hilly, in some cases rising to 2400 feet above the sea, or 1600 feet above the plain. A large portion of the State is known as Mewat, from the Meo inhabitants, who were at the commencement of this century troublesome brigands. The Sabi river forms the western boundary of the State for sixteen miles. The chief towns are Ulwar (the capital), Rájgarh, and Rámgarh. The Rájputána State Railway runs through the State from north to south. The chief, who is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, maintains an army of 2000 cavalry, 5500 infantry, 10 field and 290 other guns, and 300 artillerymen.

ULWAR (ALWAR).—Capital of Ulwar State, Rájputána; situated nearly in the centre of the State. The city is protected by a rampart and a moat on all sides, except where the rocky hill range crowned by the fort secures it from attack. The fort overlooks the town from an elevation of about 1000 feet. About nine miles south-west is the lake of Siliserh, from which water is brought by an aqueduct to the city. Lat. $27^{\circ} 34' 4''$, long. $76^{\circ} 38' 28''$. Pop. (1881), 49,867.

UMANANDA.—Island and place of pilgrimage in the channel of the Brahmaputra, opposite the town of Gauhátí, Kámrup district, Assam.

UMARAWATI.—Town in Gantúr district, Madras; situated twenty miles north of Gantúr. Lat. $16^{\circ} 34'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

UMARGARH.—Town in Nábha State, Punjab; situated forty miles west of Umballa, and thirty-four miles south-south-east of Ludhiána. Lat. $30^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 9'$.

UMARGARH.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Anupshahr to Meerut, fifty miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $28^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 12'$.

UMARGARH.—Village in Muttra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Etáwah, and forty-four miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 22'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

UMARI.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Etáwah, twenty-eight miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

UMARIA.—Town in Jabalpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2238.

UMARKHEL.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Indus, 114 miles south by west of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 23'$, long. $71^{\circ} 20'$.

UMARKHER.—Town in Básim district, Berar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 36'$, long. $77^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1881), 5959. There is a religious temple at Umarkher, which is much frequented by devotees.

UMARKOT.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay. Lat. $25^{\circ} 21'$, long. $69^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1881), 2828. Area of taluk, 1107 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 64,794.

UMARKOT.—Town on the right bank of the Indus, in the Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; nineteen miles south-west of Mithánkot. Lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, long. $70^{\circ} 18'$.

UMARPUR.—Town in Bhágálpur district, Bengal. Lat. $25^{\circ} 2' 23''$, long. $86^{\circ} 57'$. Pop. (1872), 3777.

UMARPUR.—Town in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; lying on the route

from the cantonment of Alígarh to that of Fatehgarh, forty-seven miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $78^{\circ} 48'$.

UMARSARI.—Port in Surat district, Bombay; situated on the north-western coast of the district, four miles west of Párdi. Lat. $20^{\circ} 31'$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$.

UMAT.—See LA-KA-DONG.

UMATTUR.—Village in Mysore district, Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 4' 10''$, long. $76^{\circ} 56' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 1579.

UMBALLA (AMBALA).—Division in the Punjab, containing the three districts of Umballa, Ludhiána and Simla. Area, 3963 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 1,729,043.

UMBALLA (AMBALA).—District in the Umballa division, Punjab; situated between lat. $29^{\circ} 49'—31^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22'—77^{\circ} 39'$. It is bounded on the north by the Simla States and Hoshiárpur district, from which it is separated by the Sutlej; on the east by the river Jumna, separating it from Saháranpur; on the south by Karnál and Patiála State; and on the west by Ludhiána district. The area is 2570 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 1,067,263. The district is part of the level plain between the Sutlej and the Jumna, except at the centre, where it includes a large hill tract known as the Kotaha pargana, which is covered by the forest of Morni. The chief rivers are the Ghaggar and Saraswatí. The Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals pass through the district. The principal towns are Umballa (the capital), Jagádhri, Rugar, Búriya, Sadhaura, Main Majra, Thaneswar and Sháhábád. The district, which is traversed by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner.

UMBALLA (AMBALA).—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) in Umballa district, Punjab, and Station on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; consisting of Umballa city and cantonment; situated on an open plain 1040 feet above the sea, three miles east of the river Ghaggar, fifty-five miles north of Karnál, sixty-nine south-east of Ludhiána. The cantonments are four miles south-east of the city, and are laid out for a garrison of three batteries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry (one being European), and two regiments of infantry (one being European). The lines are intersected by good metalled roads, often shaded by groves of fine trees. Pop. of city and cantonment (1882), 67,463. Lat. $30^{\circ} 21' 25''$, long. $76^{\circ} 52' 14''$. Area of tahsíl, 366 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 220,477.

UMBARGAM.—Port in Thána district, Bombay; situated on the west coast, sixty miles north of Bassein. Lat. $20^{\circ} 11' 55''$, long. $72^{\circ} 47' 40''$.

UMBARI.—Village in Dehra Dún district, N.W.P.; situated near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Dehra to Kálsi, eighteen miles north-west of the former place. Lat. $30^{\circ} 29'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$.

UMBARVANIM.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 652.

UMBORCIM.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 652.

UMBUD.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated seventeen miles south by west of Jálna, and eighty-four miles north-east by east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 37'$, long. $75^{\circ} 54'$.

UMBUHTUH.—See AMBAHTA.

UMDI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; 108 miles east by south of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

UMETA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £500 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $36\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4798.

UMETA.—Town on the right bank of the river Maihi, in Kaira district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 17'$, long. $73^{\circ} 6'$.

UMILIA (UNULIA).—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Fatehgarh, fourteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 36'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

UMLA.—Town in Bhopál State, Central India Agency; situated thirty-three miles west-south-west of Bhopál, and seventy-three miles east-north-east of Indore. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$, long. $76^{\circ} 54'$.

UMLIALA.—Town in Baroda State; situated on a small tributary of the river Sábarmati, thirty-four miles north-east of Ahmedábád. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11'$, long. $73^{\circ} 4'$.

UMNI.—Town in Kheri district, Oudh; situated 126 miles north from Lucknow, and sixty miles east from Pilibhít. Lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 51'$.

UMRAHA.—Village in Sháhjahánpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Sháhjahánpur, sixteen miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 46'$, long. $70^{\circ} 50'$.

UMRAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Pengangá river, ninety miles south-west of Ellichpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 23'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$.

UMRAPUR.—State in Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £51 to the British Government.

UMRAUDA.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Kálpi to Etáwah, seven miles north of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 51'$.

UMRAURI.—Village in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehpur, fourteen miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$.

UMRER.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Nágpur district, Central Provinces; situated on the north bank of the river Amb, twenty-eight miles south-east of Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. (1881), 14,247. Area of tahsíl, 1025 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 134,061.

UMRETH.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay; situated fourteen miles north-east of Anand, and five miles south by west of Dákor Umreth. It has a station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. Lat. $22^{\circ} 41'$, long. $73^{\circ} 11'$. Pop. (1881), 14,643.

UMRETH.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situated seventy-two miles north-north-west of Nágpur, and fifty-six miles east-north-east of Betúl. Lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

UMRI.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by Rájapur ferry from the cantonment of Allahábád to Bándá, nine miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 27'$, long. $81^{\circ} 48'$.

UMRI.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 1082.

UMRI.—State in the Gúna Agency, under the Central India Agency. Chief town, Umri. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $77^{\circ} 22'$. Pop. (1881), 2740.

UMRI.—State in Bhandára district, Central Provinces; situated four miles west of the great Nawegáon Lake. It comprises ten villages, with an area of 17 sq. miles. The centre is in lat. $20^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$. Pop. (1881), 1147.

UMRI.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 38,776.

UMTA.—Town in Bároda State. Pop. (1881), 5833.

UMURKHERA.—See ANWULKHERA.

UMUR SAGAR.—Village in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Rori, in Sind, to the town of Jáisalmír, two miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 55'$, long. $70^{\circ} 57'$.

UNA.—Town in Junágarh State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 49'$, long. $71^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1881), 5980.

UNA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab; situated eight miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, forty-six miles east-north-east of Jalandhar, about the centre of the Jaswan Dún or valley of the Sohan river. Elevation above sea-level, 1404 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. (1881), 4389. Area of tahsíl, 867 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 208,086.

UNAO.—District in Lucknow division, Oudh; situated between lat. $26^{\circ} 8'$ — $27^{\circ} 2'$, and long. $80^{\circ} 6'$ — $81^{\circ} 5'$. It is bounded on the north by Hardoi, on the east by Lucknow, on the south-east by Rái Bareli, and on south and south-west by Fatehpur and Cawnpore districts in the N.W.P., from which it is separated by the river Ganges. It has an area of 1747 sq. miles, with a pop. (1881) of 899,069. The district is very level and densely populated. It is watered by the Sáí and Kalyáni rivers coming from Hardoi district, and by the Tinái and Loni. All these streams drain into the Ganges. The cultivation is mainly dependent on irrigation. The Lucknow and Cawnpore branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway intersects the district from east to west. The principal towns are Unao (the capital), Mauránwán, Bangarmau and Safipur. The administration is in the hands of a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

UNAO.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Unao district, Oudh, and station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; situated nine miles north-east of Cawnpore, on the road to Lucknow, forty-three south-west of the latter. A battle was fought here in July, 1857, between General Havelock's forces and the mutineers, who were defeated with loss. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32' 25''$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$. Pop. (1881), 9509. Area of tahsíl, 385 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 187,891. Also pargana. Area, 41,081 acres. Pop. (1881), 34,684. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 105,664.

UNAULA.—Village in Gorakhpur district, N.W.P.; situated near the river Ami, on the route from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur, forty-eight miles north of the former, thirteen south of the latter. Distant north of Benares, ninety miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 32'$, long. $83^{\circ} 21'$.

UNCHAD.—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated fifty-two miles south-east by east from Ujjain, and seventy-one miles south-west by west from Bhopál. Lat. $22^{\circ} 44'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

UNCHADA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Katra Pass from Allahábád to Rewah, twenty-eight miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 14'$, long. $82^{\circ} 12'$.

UNCHADA.—Town in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the

route from Allahábád to Palamau, thirty-eight miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 1'$, long. $82^{\circ} 17'$.

UNCHAGANW.—Village in Pilibhít district, N.W.P.; situated one mile and a half west of the right bank of the river Goula, on the route by Nanakmath to Rudrapur, thirty-five miles north-west of Pilibhít. Lat. $28^{\circ} 58'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$.

UNCHAPAHAR.—Lofty hill in Jáipur State, Rájputána; situated five miles south-east of the town of Sikar. Distance south-west of Delhi, 140 miles; north-west of Jáipur, fifty-five. Lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 20'$.

UNCHEHRA (UCHEYRA, UCHAHARA).—See NAGODE.

UNCHGANO.—Village in Faizábád district, Oudh; situated three miles south-west of the right bank of the Tons (North-eastern), fourteen south of Faizábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$, long. $82^{\circ} 9'$.

UNDA.—Town in Bánkurá district, Bengal; situated eighty-seven miles north-west by west of Calcutta. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7'$, long. $87^{\circ} 14'$.

UNDARGAON.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated thirty-two miles north-west of Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 1'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$.

UNDARSUL.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated fifty-three miles east of Násik. Lat. 20° , long. $74^{\circ} 36'$.

UNDIRA.—Village in Muzaffarnagar district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Karnál to Meerut, nine miles south-east of the former. Lat. $29^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 9'$.

UNDORNA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 107.

UNDRAKONDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eighty-two miles east by south from Haidarábád, and seventy-five miles north-west from Gantúr. Lat. $17^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 44'$.

UNDSARVIYA.—District in Káthiáwár, Bombay; between lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$ — $21^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 38'$ — $71^{\circ} 55'$; twenty-six miles in length from north-east to south-west, and thirteen in extreme breadth.

UNDWANALA.—Small stream in Bhágalpur district, Bengal; discharging itself into the Ganges on the right side. It gives name to a village with an antique fort, to which, in 1763, the army of Mír Kásim fled, after being defeated in a general engagement near Suti. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. $87^{\circ} 53'$.

UNGHA.—Town in Gayá district, Bengal; situated forty-one miles north-west of Shergháti. Lat. 25° , long. $84^{\circ} 26'$.

UNGOHA.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Bhartpur, eleven miles west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 57'$.

UNGUL.—See ANGUL.

UNIANI.—Village in Bareilly district, N.W.P.; situated on the left bank of the Bhágal river, on the route from Pilibhít to Nagína, fifteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $28^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

UNIYARA.—Town in Jáipur State, Rájputána; distant south of Jáipur, seventy miles. Lat. $25^{\circ} 55'$, long. $76^{\circ} 10'$.

UNJA.—See UJA.

UNKARJI MAHARAJ (MUNDATTA).—Town in Gwalior State, Central India Agency; situated on the south side of an island in the river Narbada. Lat. $22^{\circ} 12'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$.

UNOWA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Fatehpur, thirty-three miles north-west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, long. $81^{\circ} 29'$.

UNRAWATI.—River of Indore State, and Khándesh district, Bombay; rising in lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$, long. $75^{\circ} 39'$, and flowing for thirty-three miles westerly, through a portion of Holkar's territory, and south-westerly for thirty miles, through the British district of Khándesh, falls into the Tápti river, in lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 55'$.

UNTARI.—Town in Lohárdaga district, Bengal; situated forty-five miles north-west of Palamau. Lat. $24^{\circ} 16'$, long. $83^{\circ} 30'$.

UNTRI.—State in Jháláwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £49 to the British Government, and £4 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

UNTUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty-eight miles north of Daulatábád, and fifty miles east of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 29'$, $75^{\circ} 16'$.

UNUSURA.—Town in Purí district, Bengal; situated forty-two miles south-south-east of Cuttack. Lat. $19^{\circ} 56'$, long. $86^{\circ} 11'$.

UPAD.—Marsh in Goálpára district, Assam; covering an area of about 12 sq. miles.

UPKOT.—Village in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Sarju, on the route by the course of the Sarju from Almora to the Antá Dhára Pass. It is forty-two miles north-east of Almora. Lat. $29^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 54'$.

UPLANA.—Town in Haidarábád State, Sind, Bombay; sixty-six miles south-south-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $68^{\circ} 5'$.

UPLETA.—Port in Gondal State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$, long. $70^{\circ} 20'$. Pop. (1881), 6240.

UPMAKA.—Village with ancient temple in Vizagapatam district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 2051. Lat. $17^{\circ} 25'$, long. $82^{\circ} 46'$.

UPNI and KILANSIR.—Two contiguous villages in Bikaner State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Ratangarh to Bikaner, forty-five miles east of the latter. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $74^{\circ} 5'$.

UPPAIL.—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated thirty-seven miles north-east of Gházípur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 49'$, long. $84^{\circ} 10'$.

UPPER GODAVARI DISTRICT.—Formerly a district in the Central Provinces, lying between lat. $17^{\circ} 57'$ — $19^{\circ} 7'$, and long. $79^{\circ} 58'$ — 81° ; but now amalgamated with Chánda district of the Central Provinces, with the exception of two taluks transferred to Madras.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.—District in the Province of Sind, Bombay Presidency; situated between lat. $27^{\circ} 56'$ — $28^{\circ} 27'$, and long. 68° — $69^{\circ} 44'$. It is bounded on the north by the Derá Ghází Khán district of the Punjab and by Baluchistán; on the west by Baluchistán; on the south by the Shikárpur district; and on the east by the Indus separating it from the Rohri subdivision of the Shikárpur district and the Baháwalpur State. The area of the district is 2139 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 124,181. It is hilly in the north-east portion, otherwise it consists of a strip of level plain, with high sand-hills, half of which is covered with jungle and subject to inundation. There are in the district six canals by which water is drawn from the Indus to fertilize the soil; the largest of these is the Begári Canal, which has a length of eighty-five miles, and

is throughout navigable by large boats. The chief towns are Jacobábád (the capital), Thul, and Kashmor. The district, which is crossed by the Frontier Railway from the Indus to Sibi, is administered by a Political Superintendent and Staff.

UPPINANGADI (LIBBARU).—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated on the Netrávati river. Lat. $12^{\circ} 50' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 17' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 4897.

UPRAI.—Village with noteworthy shrine in Ellichpur district, Berar; situated on the bank of the river Púrna, about eighteen miles south of Ellichpur town. Lat. 21° , long. $77^{\circ} 34' 30''$. Contains a shrine to which devotees are wont to resort in large numbers.

UPRAUDH.—Pargana in Mirzápur district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 89,297.

UPRORA.—State in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated in the northern hills. Area, 431 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 4743.

UPSUNG.—Stream in Bashahr State, Punjab; rising in the Kunáwar district in lat. $31^{\circ} 46'$, long. $78^{\circ} 43'$, on the western declivity of a lofty mountain running in a direction from north to south, and forming the boundary between the British and Chinese empires; after a very rapid course of about five miles, generally in a northerly direction, it falls into the Sutlej, on the left side. The bed of the Upsung, about a mile above the confluence with the Sutlej, was found to have an elevation of 10,989 feet above the sea.

URAGAON.—Town in Cochin State, Madras; situated thirty-three miles north of Cochin, and nine miles south of Trichur. Lat. $10^{\circ} 26'$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

URAI.—Town in Balasor district, Bengal; situated sixty-one miles south-west by south of Balasor. Lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$, long. $86^{\circ} 30'$.

URAI.—Capital (in tahsíl of same name) of Jaláun district, N.W.P.; situated on the Kálpí and Jhánsí road. Lat. $25^{\circ} 59' 5''$, long. $79^{\circ} 29' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 7738. Area of tahsíl, 295 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,380. Also thána. Pop. (1881), 34,987.

URAIYUR.—See TRICHINOPOLI TOWN.

URAKTA.—Mountain in Jubbal State, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 44'$.

URALWADA.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated fifty-two miles north of Cuddapah. Lat. $15^{\circ} 14'$, long. $78^{\circ} 57'$.

URAN.—Town in Thána district, Bombay; situated twenty-two miles south by west of Thána town. Lat. $18^{\circ} 52' 40''$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1881), 10,149.

URAI.—Town in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, forty-two miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

URAVAKONDA.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$. Pop. (1881), 6203.

URCHA.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated in Kunáwár, near the right bank of the Taglakhar river. Numerous Buddhist religious mounds stud the surrounding country, consisting of loose, uncemented stones, piled to a height of 3 to 4 feet, and sometimes 200 feet in length. They are covered at the top with pieces of slate, carved with religious sentences in the sacred character. The neighbourhood is bare and dreary. Lat. $31^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

URCHAN.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty-five miles south-east by south of Sholápur, and 155 miles west of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 14'$.

URCHHA.—See ORCHHA.

URDAPUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eight miles from the left bank of the Godávari river, and 151 miles north-west by north of Haidarábád. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $77^{\circ} 27'$.

URDUN.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated forty-seven miles south by east of Rájkot, and sixty-three miles north from Diu Fort and Island. Lat. $21^{\circ} 39'$, long. $70^{\circ} 56'$.

URIDACHELLUM.—Town in South Arcot, district, Madras; situated thirty-one miles west-south-west of Cuddalore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 23'$.

URIRIAL.—Town in Purniah district, Bengal; situated twenty-two miles north by east of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 4'$, long. $87^{\circ} 39'$.

U-RI-TOUNG.—Pagoda in Akyab district, British Burma.

U-RI-TOUNG.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 3912.

U-RI-TOUNG, EAST.—Township of Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 35,651.

U-RI-TOUNG, WEST.—Township in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1876-77), 35,291.

URIYA.—Tahsíl of Etáwah district, N.W.P. Area, 306 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 108,549.

URJUA.—Town in Etáwah district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Etáwah, thirty-nine miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

URJUNPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Aligarh to Fatehgarh, fifty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 41'$, long. $78^{\circ} 52'$.

URKI.—Fort in Bághal State, Punjab; situated amidst the steep and lofty ridges on the eastern frontier. It was garrisoned by the Gúrkha army during the war between that power and the British, who acquired possession of it by the capitulation which preceded the treaty of 1815. Lat. $31^{\circ} 9'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

URMAL.—River of Chhatarpur State, Central India Agency; rising in Bundelkhand, in lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$. Having run sixty miles, it falls into the Ken, on the left bank, in lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

URMAR.—Town in Hoshiárpur district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 7120. An annual fair is attended by about 1000 persons.

URMULLA.—Town in Balasor district, Bengal; situated eight miles west of Balasor. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $86^{\circ} 52'$.

URNI.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated near the right bank of the Jula, which about a mile below falls into the Sutlej, on the right side. Lat. $31^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

URNIA.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated forty-seven miles north of Indore, and ninety-three miles south-east by south of Nímach. Lat. $23^{\circ} 21'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$.

URRUR.—Town in Travancore State; situated near the coast of the Northern Indian Ocean, among the numerous salt-water lakes and islets in that part of the country. Distance from Cochin, south-east, nine miles;

Trivandrum, north, 122; Madras, south-west, 440. Lat. $9^{\circ} 52'$, long. $76^{\circ} 22'$.

URSIMARI.—Town in Biláspur district, Central Provinces; situated fifty-six miles north-east by east of Ratanpur and 118 miles north-west of Sambalpur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 43'$, long. $82^{\circ} 48'$.

URUBA.—Village in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Balotra to Jodhpur, thirty miles north-east of the former. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $72^{\circ} 45'$.

URUGUTTI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 118.

URULI.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated twenty miles east of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 11'$.

URUN (ISLAMPUR).—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated forty-eight miles south-south-east of Sátára town. Lat. $17^{\circ} 1' 47''$, long. $74^{\circ} 25' 1''$. Pop. (1872), 8390.

URUND (RIND).—Small river of the N.W.P.; rising in the Máinpuri district, about thirty-five miles north-west of the town of that name, in lat. $27^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 34'$. Its headwaters are on the south-west or Jumna side of the crest which marks the interior of the Doab, nearly equidistant from the Ganges and Jumna. The course is tortuous, but generally in a south-easterly direction, to its discharge into the Jumna on the left side, in Cawnpore district, in lat. $25^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 37'$, after a total length of about 245 miles.

USABAD.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Máinpuri, twenty-nine miles east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 8'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

USAINI.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Máinpuri, twenty-one miles east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

USAITH.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $27^{\circ} 48'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.

USARAHAR.—Tháná in Etáwah district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 27,310.

USDEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 102.

USEHAT.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 2877. Pop. of pargana (1881), 76,972. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 44,254.

USGAO.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1821.

USHUN.—River of Keonthál State, Punjab; rising a few miles east of Simla, in lat. $31^{\circ} 6'$, long. $77^{\circ} 18'$, and holding a course first in a south-westerly, and then in a south-easterly direction, it falls into the Giri, in lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 17'$, after having run a distance of about twenty-five miles.

USIA MUT.—Town in Sávatwári State, Bombay; situated twenty-nine miles north-west of Sávatwári, and fifty-nine miles south-south-east of Ratnágiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 14'$, long. $73^{\circ} 46'$.

USIGA (ASIGHA).—Town in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated ten miles north-east of Gházípur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$, long. $84^{\circ} 13'$.

USIL.—Village in Tehri-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Supin. Elevation above the sea, 8936 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 7'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

USKA.—Town in Basti district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5079. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 59,212.

USLANA.—Town in Damoh district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Damoh to Tehrí, thirteen miles north-west of the former. Lat. $23^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

USNI.—Town in Fatehpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Dalmau, fifteen miles north-east of Fatehpur. Lat. $26^{\circ} 3'$, long. $81^{\circ} 6'$.

USUR.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated eighty-two miles north-north-west of Salem. The Remount Depôt, which distributes horses for the whole Madras Army, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Usúr. The town has an elevation of 3120 feet above the sea. Lat. $12^{\circ} 44' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 52' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 6360.

USURI.—Town in Mysore State; situated on the south-east bank of an extensive tank. Distance north-west of Bangalore, fifty-two miles. Lat. $13^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

UTAKAMAND (OOTACAMUND).—Capital of the Nílgiiri Hills district, Madras; situated in an open valley almost in the centre of the hills, protected on the north, east, and south by the Dodabetta range, of which the chief peak rises to an elevation of 8760 feet above sea-level. Five other mountain tops, including the Elk Hill, have an elevation exceeding 8000 feet. The plateau on which Utakamand stands is open towards the west. It forms the chief sanatorium of the Madras Presidency, and in the hot months is the head-quarters of the Governor and of the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency. The nearest Railway station is Metapollium, $327\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Madras, on the Madras railway, and it is about 22 hours' journey by rail and road from Madras, the distance from Utakamand being about 32 miles. The botanical gardens at Utakamand are justly celebrated, and are of much value to the Presidency. Elevation, 7228 feet above sea-level. Annual rainfall, about 45 inches. Lat. $11^{\circ} 24'$, long. $76^{\circ} 44'$. Pop. (1881), 12,335.

UTAL (BESI).—State attached to Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; situated fifty miles south-south-east of Sambalpur town. Estimated pop. (1872), 10,696. Area, 80 sq. miles. The chief town is Bijápur.

UTÁLUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated six miles south-west from the left bank of the Manjhira river, and sixty miles north-west from Haidarábád. Lat. $18^{\circ} 2'$, long. 78° .

UTAN.—Port in Thána district, Bombay; situated on the coast, seventeen miles north-west of Thána. Lat. $19^{\circ} 18'$, long. $72^{\circ} 49'$.

UTARHI.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Cawnpore, twenty-eight miles north-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9'$.

UTARPARA.—See **UTTARPARA**.

UTCH.—See **UCHH**.

UTGHOR.—Village in Bándá district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Bándá to Gwalior, eleven miles west of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

UTGIR (DEOGARH).—Town in Karauli State, Rájputána; situated on the left bank of the Chambal river, twenty-eight miles south-south-west from Karauli. Lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, long. 77° .

UTHA.—Village in Allahábád district, N.W.P.; situated on the route by the Katra Pass from Allahábád to Rewah, thirty miles south-east of the former. Lat. $25^{\circ} 13'$, long. $82^{\circ} 14'$.

UT-HPO.—Town in Henzada district, British Burma; situated on the Ka-gnyeng stream, four miles west of the Irawadi, and twenty-nine south of Myanoung. Lat. $17^{\circ} 48'$, long. $95^{\circ} 20' 10''$. Pop. (1877), 3826.

UT-HPO.—Township in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 37,707.

UT-HPO.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 10,542.

UTMAN BULAQ.—Tahsíl in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Area, 465 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,304.

UTMANZAI.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab. Pop. (1881), 4823.

UT PU.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma.

UTRACH.—See TAROCH.

UTRAULA.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Gonda district, Oudh; situated three miles south of the river Rápti. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 27' 25''$. Pop. (1869), 5788. Area of tahsíl, 1455 sq. miles. Pop. (1869), 465,628. Also pargana. Area, 126,438 acres. Pop. (1881), 90,836.

UTTAL (BESI).—See UTAL.

UTTAMAPALAIYAM.—Town in Madura district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 48' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 22' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 6376.

UTTANKARAI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated forty-nine miles north-east by north of Salem. Lat. $12^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 35'$.

UTTARADRUG.—Town in Bangalore district, Mysore State; situated forty-seven miles north-east by north from Seringapatam, and thirty-two miles west from Bangalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 10'$.

UTTARI.—Village in Gurgáon district, Punjab; situated near the right bank of the Jumna. Distance south-east of Delhi, twenty-eight miles. Lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$.

UTTARPARA.—Village in Húglí district, Bengal; situated on the Húglí river, immediately north of Báli. Lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$, long. $88^{\circ} 23'$. Pop. (1881), 5307.

UTTIRANMERUR (OOTRAMALORE).—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras. Lat. $12^{\circ} 36' 55''$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. (1871), 7441. There are numerous ruins of temples in this town.

UT-TU.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Area, 12 sq. miles. Pop. (1876-77), 3873.

UTTUR.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated about fifty miles north-north-west of Poona city. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $74^{\circ} 3' 30''$. Pop. (1872), 6291. An annual fair is held here, attended by upwards of 2000 persons.

UTTUR.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated sixty-four miles north-north-east of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 51'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

UTURHUT.—Village in Bánda district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Cawnpore to Bánda, thirteen miles north of the latter. Lat. $25^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 31'$.

V

VADAGEN-HALLI.—Town in Bangalore district, Mysore State. Lat. $13^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$. Pop. (1871), 4296.

VADAKARAI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated on the north bank of the Varáhanadi river, a tributary of the Vaigai. Lat. $10^{\circ} 7' 35''$, long. $77^{\circ} 35' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 5726.

VADAKARAI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated thirty-four miles north-west by north of Trivandrum, and eighty-two miles south-south-east of Cochin. Lat. $8^{\circ} 52'$, long. $76^{\circ} 43'$.

VADAPATHY MELPATHY.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5190.

VADARNIAM.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated fifty-six miles south-east by east of Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 24'$, long. $49^{\circ} 55'$.

VADASINOR.—See BÁLÁSINOR.

VADASUNDUR.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated forty-four miles north by west of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 2'$.

VADAVLI.—District in Kadi division, Baroda State. Area, 296 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 91,643.

VADDY.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 376.

VADEPAPURA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 88.

VADI.—State in Rájpipla, Rewa Kántha, Bombay. Area, 20 sq. miles.

VADIA.—State in Kathiáwár, Bombay.

VADNAGAR.—Town (in district of same name) in Baroda; nine miles from Visnagar. Pop. (1881), 15,424. Area of district, 76 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 30,057.

VAGCHAURUM.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 129.

VAGCHIMPA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 328.

VAGURIEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 41.

VAGURMEM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 366.

VAIGAI (VYGAY).—River in Madura district, Madras; rising in the spurs of the Western Gháts. It is formed by the junction of the Vaigai proper with the Suruli, in lat. $10^{\circ} 8'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$. The main portion of the stream is drawn off for irrigation. It flows past the towns of Madura and Rámnád, and falls into the sea at Attankarai when its volume is sufficient.

VAILUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated thirty-one miles north by east of Haidarábád, and 140 miles north-north-east of Karnúl. Lat. $17^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

VAIMBAUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated fifty-three miles east-north-east of Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

VAINGUENIM.—Villages in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India, having a pop. (1881), respectively, of 257 and 143.

VAIPU.—Town in Cochin State, Madras; at the southern extremity of a long narrow island, bounded south-west by the Arabian Sea, and on all other sides by the Backwater or estuary formed by the streams flowing westward from the Western Gháts. Distance from the city of Cochin, east, two miles; Cannanore, south-east, 145; Bangalore, south-west, 225. Lat. $9^{\circ} 58'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$.

VAIPUR.—River of Tinneveli district, Madras; rising near the western frontier, on the eastern declivity of the Eastern Gháts, in about lat. $9^{\circ} 25'$, long. $77^{\circ} 20'$. Taking an easterly, and in some places south-easterly, course of about eighty miles, it falls into the gulf of Manar, in lat. 9° , long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

VAIRAG.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated on the road connecting Sholápur and Bársi, twenty-eight miles north of the latter place. Lat. $18^{\circ} 3' 42''$, long. $75^{\circ} 50' 45''$. Pop. (1872), 7282.

VAIRAWAL.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated on the sea-coast, forty miles west by north of Diu Island, and 102 miles south by west of Rájkot. Lat. $20^{\circ} 55'$, long. $70^{\circ} 21'$.

VAIROWAL.—Town in Amritsar district, Punjab. Lat. $31^{\circ} 56'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 5409.

VAITURNA.—River of Thána district, Bombay; rising in lat. $19^{\circ} 44'$, long. $73^{\circ} 31'$, and flowing circuitously, but generally in a south-westerly direction, for seventy miles, falls into the sea, in lat. $19^{\circ} 36'$, long. $72^{\circ} 55'$.

VAJIRIA.—See WAJIRIA.

VAJPORE.—District in Nausári division, Baroda State. Area, 460 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 8210.

VAKAL.—District in Nausári division, Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 9778.

VAKTAPUR.—See WAKTAPUR.

VALAGUNDA.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 3.

VALAJABADU.—See WALAJABÁD.

VALAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Tandur river, fifty-nine miles west by south of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

VALAM.—See VALLAM.

VALAMPUTTU.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated thirty-two miles east by north of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 47'$, long. $78^{\circ} 41'$.

VALANGUMAN.—Town in Tanjore district, Madras. Lat. $10^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. (1881), 7285.

VALAVANUR (VILLENORE).—Village in South Arcot district, Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. (1881), 7231.

VALDAVUR.—Village in South Arcot district, Madras; situated nine miles north-west of Pondicherri. It formed one of the supports of Pondicherri in the last century, and was captured by Sir Eyre Coote in 1760. Valdavúr has given its name to one of the main redoubts of the Pondicherri fortifications; it is now a land custom station on the French frontier. Lat. $11^{\circ} 58' 50''$, long. $79^{\circ} 44' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 1732.

VALENGUDI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated forty miles north-east by east of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 13'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$.

VALIYUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $8^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$. Pop. (1881), 5459.

VALLAM (VADAKUSETTI).—Town in Tanjore district, Madras; situated seven miles from Tanjore city. Lat. $10^{\circ} 43' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 6' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 7168.

VALLARAPULLAI.—Town in Cochin State, Madras; situated eighteen miles north-east of Cochin, in a small portion of territory isolated amidst the dominions of the Rájá of Travancore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 18'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

VALLEMGUMAN.—See VALANGUMAN.

VALLUR.—Town in Krishna district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 4670.

VALRAMPUR.—Town in Travancore State; situated forty-four miles north-west by west of Cape Comorin, and seven miles south-east of Trivandrum. Lat. $8^{\circ} 26'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$.

VALSAD.—See BULSÁR.

VALTERU.—See WALTAIR.

VALUKURRAI.—Town in Cochin State, Madras; situated fourteen miles south of Trichur, and twenty-six miles north of Cochin. Lat. $10^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 18'$.

VALUR.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated eighteen miles east-north-east of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 29'$.

VALUR.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Dudna river, 127 miles east by north of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 39'$.

VALURTYAGATUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 457.

VAMILAPURA.—Ancient town (the ruins of which still exist) on the Kharri, in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $71^{\circ} 53'$.

VAMSADHARA.—River of Vizagapatam and Ganjám districts, Madras; rising in Jáipur State, Vizagapatam district, in lat. $19^{\circ} 55'$, long. $83^{\circ} 32'$. It flows south-south-east into Ganjám district, which it enters at Battili in the Kimedi country. Thence it follows a south-easterly course, until it falls into the Bay of Bengal at Kalingapatam. It has a total course of about 170 miles, for nearly half of which it is navigable by country boats.

VAMULKONDA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated forty-four miles east of Haidarábád, and 116 miles north-west of Gantúr. Lat. $17^{\circ} 23'$, long. $79^{\circ} 11'$.

VANARASI.—Village in Kolár district, Mysore State; situated seven miles north of Kolár town. There is an annual festival held here, lasting for nine days, attended by some 25,000 persons. Lat. $13^{\circ} 14' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 11' 31''$. Pop. (1871), 306.

VANATHALI.—See WANTHLI.

VANBHACHRAN.—See WANBHACHRAN.

VANDAVASU.—See WANDIWASH.

VANGURDEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 32.

VANIYAMBADI.—Town on the river Pálár, in Salem district, Madras; situated seventy-eight miles north-north-east of Salem. Lat. $12^{\circ} 41' 20''$, long. $78^{\circ} 39' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 15,426. Station on the Madras Railway.

VANKILUPADU.—Town in Gantúr district, Madras; situated thirty-one miles south-south-west of Gantúr. Lat. $15^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.

VANSDA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 174.

VANTEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 484.

VANXIM.—Village in Ilhas district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 322.

VARACUNDA.—Village in Damán district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1632.

VARADA.—River of Southern India; rising in lat. $14^{\circ} 6'$, long. $75^{\circ} 7'$, at Varadámulá, near the town of Ságar in Shimogá district, Mysore State, and after flowing north through Shimogá district, passes into the Bombay district of Dhárwár, and then, turning eastwards, joins the Tungabhadra at the village of Gulnatha below Havanúr. While in Shimogá district, it is crossed by fifty-one small anicuts or dams, from which are drawn off channels with a total length of thirty-six miles.

VARAGAM.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 3446.

VARAGHERI HILLS.—Range of mountains of Southern India, situate between lat. $10^{\circ} 10'$ — $10^{\circ} 44'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 21'$ — $77^{\circ} 52'$.

VARAHANADI (PANDERU).—River in Vizagapatam district, Madras; rising in the Eastern Gháts, and flowing for forty-five miles in a south-easterly direction, joins the Tháradanadi at Wattada, and falls into the Bay of Bengal. It is extensively used for irrigation.

VARCA.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 2646.

VARCANDA.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 746.

WARDHA CHATRA.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the San Kusí river, 124 miles east-south-east of Khatmandu. Lat. $26^{\circ} 57'$, long. $87^{\circ} 4'$.

VARIGUNTAPADU.—Town in Nellore district, Madras; situated forty-one miles west by north of Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.

VARSODA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1881), 4051. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £158 4s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

VASAVAD.—Fifth-class state in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 16 sq. miles.

VASSONA.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 397.

VASTARA.—Village in Kádúr district, Mysore State; situated six miles south-west of Chikmagalúr, at the entrance to the hill-country. Lat. $13^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$. Pop. (1871), 1304.

VASUDEVANALLUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated on the Travancore road. Lat. $9^{\circ} 13' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 26' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 5142.

VATTILA-GUNDU.—Village in Madura district, Madras; situated on the main road to the Palni Hills, from which it draws its water for irrigation. In 1768 Vattila-gunda was the scene of military operations between the forces of Madura and Mysore, and is mentioned in Orme's History as Batlagundu. Lat. $10^{\circ} 9' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 50' 30''$. Pop. (1871), 9783.

VATTIRAYIRUPPU.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 6053.

VAYALPAD.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 3695.

VAYANADU.—See WAINAD.

VAYATRI.—See VYTERI.

VEBU.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated forty-one miles east of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 33'$, long. $98^{\circ} 19'$.

VEDAGANGA.—River of the Deccan; rising in Kolhápúr State, Bombay, and joining the Dudhganga. The combined streams fall into the Krishna on its right bank, near the northern boundary of the Belgaum districts, in lat. $16^{\circ} 35'$, long. $74^{\circ} 42'$.

VEDAVATI (HAGARI).—River of Southern India; rising in Mysore State. Two streams, the Veda and the Avati, both rise on the western slopes of the Bába Budan Mountains, and flowing north-east join near the town of Kádúr, forming the Vedávati. The river then continues a north-easterly course into the Chitáldrug district, and after passing the town of Hiriyúr, turns due north into the Bellary district of Madras, and falls into the Tungabhadra, after a course of 125 miles, in lat. $15^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $76^{\circ} 57' 50''$. During its course in the Bellary district it is known as the Hagari. It is a shallow broad stream, little used either for irrigation or navigation.

VEHAR.—Lake or artificial reservoir in Salsette island, about fifteen miles from Bombay. It was formed in 1860 by damming up the valley of the Gopur river, and covers an area of about 2550 acres. The water supply of Bombay city comes from this reservoir, which can yield about 8,000,000 gallons of water a day, or between 12 and 13 gallons a head for the entire population.

VEJANONESS.—State in Undsarviya, Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £3 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

VEKRIA.—State of South Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £5 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

VELACHHA.—District in Nausári division, Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 31,503.

VELAPUR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated seventy miles east by north of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 47'$, long. $75^{\circ} 8'$.

VELCAO.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1645.

VELGUEM.—Villages in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India, having a population (1881), respectively, of 453 and 408.

VELIM.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 4654.

VELINGA.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 926.

VELLAIKOVIL.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated fifty miles east of Coimbatore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 56' 45''$, long. $77^{\circ} 46' 40''$. Pop. (1871), 6036.

VELLAR (VASISHTHANADI).—River of Madras; rising in Salem district from the streams of the Tinúnda and Kalráyan hills. It flows through the Attúr pass into South Arcot district, falling into the sea at Porto Novo, in lat. $11^{\circ} 29'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$, after a course of about 135 miles.

VELLAR.—River of Madras; rising in lat. $10^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 21'$, and

taking an easterly direction through Madura, Pudu Kottai, and Tanjore, falls into the sea, in lat. $10^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 17'$.

VELLARYKYEN.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated 124 miles south-east of Cannanore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$.

VELLORE.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated on the right side of the river Palár. It is a military and civil station, and on the railway line between Madras and Arcot; being eighty miles west of the former, and fifteen east of the latter. In the eighteenth century, Vellore was the strongest fortress in the Karnatic, and in 1780 withstood for two years a siege by Haidar Ali. After the fall of Seringapatam, Vellore was selected as the residence of the sons of Tipú Sultán, and to their intrigues has been attributed the revolt of the Sepoys at Vellore in 1806. Lat. $12^{\circ} 55' 17''$, long. $79^{\circ} 10' 17''$. Pop. (1881), 37,491.

VELPUR.—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Lat. $16^{\circ} 41'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1871), 5377.

VELUGAÓ.—Village in Nagar-Aveli district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 440.

VELUNGUR.—Town in Travancore State; situated 114 miles north-north-west of Trivandrum, and fourteen miles east-north-east of Cochin. Lat. $10^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 29'$.

VELUZ.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 184.

SEMBAKOTTAI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. (1871), 5619.

VEMPALLI.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated on the river Pápaginí. Lat. $14^{\circ} 21' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 30' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 5811. Contains a curious temple.

VENGURLA (VINGORLA).—Town and harbour (in subdivision of same name), with fort, in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated eighty-four miles south by east of Ratnágiri town. A considerable coasting trade is carried on here. The Vengurla port lighthouse was erected in 1869 on the mainland at the northern point of the bay. The lantern is 200 feet above high water, and is visible from the deck of a ship nine miles distant. Pop. (1881), 8947. Lat. $15^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 39' 45''$. Area of subdivision, 65 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 34,237.

VENGURLA ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.—Lighthouse (not to be confounded with the Vengurla port lighthouse, described above) situated on an isolated rock in the west of Ratnágiri district, Bombay. Lat. $15^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30' 15''$. It was erected in 1870. The height of the lantern above high-water is 110 feet, and the light is visible from the deck of a ship twelve miles distant.

VENKATAGIRI.—State and town in Nellore district, Madras. The State has an area of $2117\frac{1}{4}$ sq. miles, including 726 villages, with a pop. (1871) of 348,370. The family of the Zamindar has always been distinguished for its loyalty to the British. Pop. of the town (1881), 7989. Lat. $13^{\circ} 57' 7''$, long. $79^{\circ} 37' 20''$.

VENKATAGIRI.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; fifty-nine miles west by north of Arcot. Lat. 13° , long. $78^{\circ} 32'$.

VENKATAGIRI.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; seventy-two miles north by east of Arcot. Lat. $13^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 34'$.

VENKATACIRI.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; thirty-six miles north-west by west of Arcot. Lat. $13^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.

VENKATREDDYPOLLIAM.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated 113 miles north by east of Cuddapah. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 17'$.

VENTIPUR.—Village and ruins in Kashmír State, Punjab; identified with the ancient capital of the valley; situated near the right bank of the river Jhelum, sixteen miles south-east of Srinagar, on the Islámábád road. Lat. $33^{\circ} 54'$, long. $75^{\circ} 9'$.

VEPERY.—Suburb of Madras City. Lat. $13^{\circ} 5' 25''$, long. $80^{\circ} 18' 40''$.

VERABUDR DRUG.—Town in Karnúl district, Madras; situated thirty miles north-east by east of Karnúl. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 30'$.

VERALLIMALLI.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated fifty-eight miles north-east by north of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$.

VERAPOLI.—Town in Travancore State, Madras; situated nine miles north-east of Cochin, on a shallow lake or estuary known as the Backwater. Here is the residence of the Pope's Vicar-Apostolic for Malabar and the seat of a Carmelite mission. Lat. $10^{\circ} 4'$, long. $76^{\circ} 19' 20''$.

VERASHARON.—See VIRAVASARAM.

VERAWAL.—Port in Junágarh State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $20^{\circ} 53'$, long. $72^{\circ} 26'$. Pop. (1881), 12,111.

VEREM.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1758.

VERLEM.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 266.

VERNA.—Village in Salsette district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 3986.

VERNAG.—Spring in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated in the south-eastern extremity of the Srinagar valley. It rises with a great volume of water, in a basin 120 yards in circumference, built by order of Jahángír, and forms one of the chief feeders of the Jhelum river. Lat. $33^{\circ} 29'$, long. $75^{\circ} 15'$.

VESAVA.—Port in Thána district, Bombay. Lat. $19^{\circ} 8' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 51'$.

VEYUL.—The name given to the Jhelum in the upper part of its course.

VICHHAWAD.—Sixth-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 307 sq. miles.

VICHUNDREM.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 347.

VICTORIA FORT.—Fort in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated on the south side of the entrance of the river Savitri, near the town of Bankot. The position was one of the early acquisitions of the East India Company, and was doubtless of importance when the Savitri was navigable for large ships, but, through the formation of a bar at the mouth of the river, the latter now only admits a passage for small vessels. The fort is about sixty-five miles south of Bombay, and sixty-five miles south-west of Poona. Lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$, long. 73° .

VIERAVANDI.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated twenty-eight miles north-west by north of Cuddalore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 3'$, long. $79^{\circ} 36'$.

VIGAI (VYGAY).—See **VATGAI**.

VIJAPUR.—State in the Bastar dependency, Central Provinces; comprising 250 villages. Area, 170 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 12,653.

VIJAPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Baroda State. Lat. $23^{\circ} 33' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 48' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 10,081. Area of subdivision, 288 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 143,467.

VIJAYANAGAR.—Village in Bellary district, Madras; situated on the south bank of the Tungabhadra, thirty-six miles north-west of Bellary. The proper name of this village is Hampi. Lat. $15^{\circ} 18'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. (1871), 437.

VIJAYANAGARAM.—See **VIZIANAGRAM**.

VIJAYANONESS.—See **VEJANONESS**.

VIJAYAP.—Town in Nepál State; situated 134 miles south-east by east of Khatmandu and eighty miles north-north-west of Purniah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 54'$, long. $87^{\circ} 14'$.

VIJOVA.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated sixty-three miles south-south-east of Jodhpur, and 110 miles south-west of Nasirábád. Lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 26'$.

VIKKUR.—Town in Karáchi district, Sind, Bombay; situated sixty miles south-east by south of Karáchi. Lat. $24^{\circ} 11'$, long. $67^{\circ} 40'$.

VILIENA.—Village in Sanguem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 237.

VILLUPURAM.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras, and a station on the South Indian Railway, the junction station for the Pondicherri branch, twenty-five miles west of Pondicherri; situated on the Trichinopoli trunk road. In old maps and historical accounts Villupuram is frequently cited as Belpore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 56' 35''$, long. $79^{\circ} 31' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 8241.

VINCHUR.—Town in Násik district, Bombay; situated four miles south-west of the Lásalgáon station, on the north-east line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 120 miles north-east of Bombay. Pop. (1872), 5321. Lat. $20^{\circ} 7'$, long. $74^{\circ} 17'$.

VINDHYA MOUNTAINS.—A chain of hills crossing the peninsula of India from east to west, constituting the northern boundary of the valley of the Narbada; uniting the northern extremities of the two great lateral ranges (the Eastern and Western Gháts), it forms as it were the base of the triangle which supports the table-land of Southern India. They extend from Guzerat on the west across Málwá and the central portions of India, till their easternmost spurs reach into the valley of the Ganges at Rajmáhál. The hill-country thus marked out extends between lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$ — $24^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $73^{\circ} 34'$ — $80^{\circ} 45'$. Its elevation ranges from 1500 to 4500 feet in height, and nowhere exceeds 5000 feet. Under the Mughals, the country north of the Vindhya range was called Hindustan, and that lying to the south the Deccan.

VINGUR.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated 102 miles south-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$, long. $69^{\circ} 35'$.

VINGURLA.—See **VENGURLA**.

VINJAMUR.—Village in Nellore district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 5674. Lat. $14^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 37' 10''$.

VINJAN.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated forty-six miles west by south from Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$, long. $69^{\circ} 2'$.

VINJORAI (BINJORAI).—Town in Jáisalmír State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Balmer, in Jodhpur, to Jáisalmír, and thirty miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $71^{\circ} 10'$.

VINUKONDA.—Fort in Gantúr district, Madras; situated on an eminence of rock. Distance from Gantúr, south-west, fifty-two miles; Madras, north, 205. Lat. $16^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

VINUKONDA.—Hill town in Krishna district, Madras. The hill, which is 600 feet above sea-level, is an ancient and interesting hill fort, having three lines of fortification, with reservoirs, granaries, etc. Pop. (1874), 4928. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3' 30''$, $79^{\circ} 46' 40''$.

VIRAGANUR.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated thirty-three miles east by south of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 29'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.

VIRAGHOTTAM.—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated seventy-two miles north-north-east of Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 41'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$.

VIRAJANADI.—Water-course in Mysore district, Mysore State, supplied from the Káveri river, and having a total length of thirty-eight miles.

VIRAJENDERPETTA.—Town in Coorg, Madras; situated on a small feeder of the Káveri. It is the largest town in the province, and is principally inhabited by native Christians. Elevation above the sea, 3399 feet. Distance from Merkara, south, sixteen miles; Mangalore, south-east, eighty; Bangalore, south-west, 130. Lat. $12^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

VIRAMGAM.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Ahmedábád district, Bombay, and a station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; situated forty miles west of Ahmedábád city. Pop. (1881), 18,990. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 7' 15''$. Area of subdivision, 677 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 136,574.

VIRAMPURA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £10 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $\frac{1}{3}$ sq. mile.

VIRAPALI.—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras; situated twenty-three miles south of Cuddapah. Lat. $14^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$.

VIRA-RAJENDRA-PET (KUKLURU).—Town in Coorg province, Madras. Pop. (1871), 3413. Lat. $12^{\circ} 12' 34''$, long. $75^{\circ} 51' 6''$. Contains a settlement of native Christians.

VIRAROJENDRAPET.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 4576.

VIRAVANALLUR.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 12,318. Lat. $8^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 10' 30''$.

VIRAVASANUM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated thirty-five miles south by west of Rajámáhendri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 31'$, long. $81^{\circ} 41'$.

VIRAVASARAM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 5257. Lat. $16^{\circ} 21'$, long. $81^{\circ} 40'$.

VIRAVAU.—Town in Haidarábád State, Sind, Bombay; situated 153 miles east-south-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, long. $70^{\circ} 41'$.

VIRAWAH.—Village in Thar and Párkar district, Sind, Bombay; situated fifteen miles north of Nagar Párkar. Pop. (1872), 1126. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 48'$.

VIRDEL.—Subdivision of Khándesh district, Bombay. Area, 504 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 61,461.

VIRDI.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 341.

VIRGNAJUNG.—Town in Kumáun district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Almora to Thibet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $80^{\circ} 46'$.

VIRNORA.—Village in Pernem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 612.

VIRPUR.—Fourth-class State, with a town of the same name, in Káthiáwár, Bombay; containing twelve villages. The chief pays a tribute of £411 to the British Government and the Nawáb of Junágarh, and maintains a military force of 40 men. Area, 66 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 5338.

VIRPUR KHAREDI.—State in Hállár, Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £341 to the British Government, and £69 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

VIRSORA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. The Chief pays a yearly tribute of £44 12s. to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Pop. (1881), 1203.

VIRSUNDA.—Town in Pesháwar district, Punjab; situated sixteen miles from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. $33^{\circ} 17'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

VIRUDHACHALAM.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; Pop. (1881), 7347. Lat. $11^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 24'$.

VIRUDUPATI.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras, and a station on the South Indian Railway; situated seventy-one miles north-west of Tuticorin, and sixty-two miles north-north-east of Tinnevilli. Pop. (1881), 9506. Lat. $9^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 1'$.

VIRUPAKSHI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 38.

VIRWA.—State in Hállár, Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £14 to the British Government, and £4 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

VISAKHAPATNAM.—See VIZAGAPATAM.

VISAWUDUR.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated seventy-four miles south of Rájkot, and forty miles north-north-west of Diu Island and Fort. Lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, long. $70^{\circ} 43'$.

VISHALGARH.—State in the Kolhápúr Agency, Bombay; situated along the eastern slopes of the main line of the Sahyádrí Hills. Its area is 235 sq. miles, and the population (1872), 32,414. The centre of the State lies in lat. $16^{\circ} 52'$, long. $73^{\circ} 50'$. The capital is Malkápúr. Vishalgarh town is situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 54' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 47'$.

VISHNU.—Mountain-torrent rising in the Himálayas, in lat. $31^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 28'$. It flows in a southerly direction for a distance of forty-three miles, to its junction with the Dhauli at Vishnuprayág, in lat. $30^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 38'$; whence the united stream is named the Alaknanda.

VISHNUPRAG (VISHNUPRAYAG).—Town in Garhwál district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Srinagar to Thibet, fifty-four miles east-north-east of the former. Lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$.

VISHNUPUR.—Tháná in Twenty-four Parganas district, Bengal. Area, 81 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 71,717.

VISNAGAR (VISALNAGAR).—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 19,602. Area of subdivision, 227 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 81,842.

VISWAGANGA.—River of Berar; rising in Buldána district, in lat. $20^{\circ} 34'$, long. $76^{\circ} 16'$. It flows parallel to the Nalgangá, and falls into the Púrna.

VITA.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated forty-eight miles south-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 17'$, long. $74^{\circ} 34'$. Pop. (1881), 4477.

VITHALGARH.—State in Jháláwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay; consisting of eight villages. Area 26 sq. miles.

VITTAR.—Branch of the Káveri river, Tanjore district, Madras. It leaves the latter stream in lat. $10^{\circ} 49' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$, and falls into the sea in lat. $10^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 54' 45''$.

VIZAGAPATAM (VISAKHAPATNAM).—District in Madras; situated between lat. $17^{\circ} 14' 30''$ — $18^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $82^{\circ} 19'$ — $83^{\circ} 59'$. Bounded on the north and north-east by Ganjám district; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Godávari district, and on the west by Chhatisgarh district and Bastar State in the Central Provinces. The area of the district proper is 3477 sq. miles (including the Jáipur and Vizianagram dependencies, 17,380 sq. miles), and the pop. (1881), 1,790,468. The main portion is occupied by the Eastern Gháts, which run through the district from north-east to south-west, with peaks attaining an elevation of more than 5,000 feet. The chief crops are rice and sugar, but the cultivation of indigo has lately proved successful. From the watershed of the Eastern Gháts numerous streams drain toward the sea on the east, while on the western side the Indravati, the Sabari, and Siller rivers drain towards the Godávari river. The chief towns are Vizagapatam (the capital), Bimblipatam and Vizianagram, the chief town of the state of that name. The administration is in the hands of a Collector.

VIZAGAPATAM (VISAKHA-PATTANAM).—Capital of Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated in a small bay, the south extremity of which is bounded by a promontory known as the Dolphin's Nose, and its northern extremity by the suburb of Waltair. The town or fort, as it is called, is separated from the Dolphin's Nose by a small river, which forms a bar where it enters the sea, but is passable for vessels of 300 tons during spring-tides. Two ferries ply between the north and south sides of the river. Distant 380 miles north-east of Madras, 180 north-east of Masulipatam, and 470 south-west of Calcutta. Lat. $17^{\circ} 41' 50''$, long. $83^{\circ} 20' 10''$. Pop. (1881), 30,291. Vizagapatam is the residence of a Roman Catholic Vicar-Apostolic.

VIZAYROYE.—Town in Godávari district, Madras; situated forty-nine miles north of Masulipatam. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 3'$.

VIZIADRUG.—Port in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated thirty miles south of Ratnágiri town. It has an excellent harbour, with sheltered anchorage. There is a fort which was built by Sivaji. The place was denominated Gheriá by the Muhammadans, but the name of Viziadrug is more familiar to the Marhattás. Lat. $16^{\circ} 33' 40''$, long. $73^{\circ} 22' 10''$.

VIZIANAGRAM.—State comprised in Vizagapatam district, Madras. It has an area of about 8000 sq. miles, with a pop. (1871) of 846,205. The present Maharájá (1885) is a K.C.S.I., and is entitled to a personal salute of 13 guns. The only town is Vizianagram, but there are many thriving agricultural villages.

VIZIANAGRAM.—Capital of Vizianagram State, Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated on ground sloping gently to the north, seventeen miles north-west of Bimblipatam. Vizianagram is the residence of the Mahárájá, also a military cantonment and a municipality. The fort is separated from the town by a large tank which contains water at all seasons. It is a well-built town, with tiled and terraced houses, and contains a fine market, a town-hall, and other public institutions, the gift of the Mahárájá. Lat. $18^{\circ} 6' 45''$, long. $83^{\circ} 27' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 22,577.

VIZIANARAYANAM.—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 4387.

VOHORA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay. Area, three and a half sq. miles.

VOLAMUDI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 502.

VOLKONDA.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras; situated thirty-eight miles north-north-east of Trichinopoli. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$, long. $78^{\circ} 59'$.

VOLVOY.—Village in Ponda district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 1139.

VONIPENTA (VANIPENTA).—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 46' 30''$, long. $78^{\circ} 49' 10''$. Pop. (1871), 6293.

VONTIMITTA (WONTIMETTA).—Town in Cuddapah district, Madras, and a station on the railway. It has a large pagoda and a tank of some importance. Lat. $14^{\circ} 24'$, long. $79^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1871), 4943.

VREDDHACHELLAM.—See VIRUDHACHALAM.

VUDAGUNI.—Town in Mysore State; situated 164 miles north-west of Seringapatam, and fifty-six miles east of Honáwar. Lat. $14^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 19'$.

VULLUPULUM.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated thirteen miles south-west of Cuddalore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

VUTUKUR (UTOOKOOR).—Village in Cuddapah district, Madras. Lat. $14^{\circ} 10' 40''$, long. $79^{\circ} 14'$. Pop. (1871), 6424.

VYARA.—District in Nausári division, Baroda State. Area, 360 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 47,947.

VYGAI.—See VAIGAI.

VYPIN (WAIPEY).—Subdivision of Cochin State, Madras. Lat. $9^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 18' 20''$.

VYTERI (VYTHIRI).—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated near the head of the Támracheri ghát. It is the chief town of the South Wainád coffee country, and has a considerable European community. Pop. (1871), 8637.

W

WADA.—Subdivision of Thána district, Bombay. Area, 310 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 36,493.

WADAL.—State in Undsarviya, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £15 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

WADALI.—State in Hállár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £24 to the British Government, and £7 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

WADEGAON.—Town in Akola district, Berar. Pop. (1881), 6096.

WADGAON.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50' 10''$, long. $74^{\circ} 22' 2''$. Pop. (1872), 5027.

WADHWAN.—Second-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 236 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 42,500. The Chief, who has a salute of nine guns, pays a tribute of £2869 jointly to the British Government and the Nawáb of Junágarh.

WADHWAN.—Capital of Wadhván State, Bombay; situated on a small river which runs dry in the hot season, sixty-eight miles southwest of Ahmedábád; station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Lat. $22^{\circ} 42'$, long. $71^{\circ} 44' 30''$. Pop. (1881) 16,949.

WADHWAN STATION.—Tháná circle in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 196 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 25,995.

WADI.—See WARI.

WADNAGAR.—See VADNAGAR.

WADNER.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2010.

WADONA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Kum river. Lat. $20^{\circ} 3'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

WAGAIRA.—Town in Násik district, Bombay; situated sixteen miles south of Peint, and eighteen miles west by north of Násik. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $73^{\circ} 31'$.

WAGAN.—Town in Shikárpúr district, Sind, Bombay; situated twenty-one miles west-south-west of Shikárpúr. Lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$, long. $68^{\circ} 20'$.

WAGHARI.—River of Wún district, Berar; rising south of Yeotmal, it first flows east, then turns south for about forty miles, falling into the Pengangá. It is not navigable.

WAGOTUN.—Town in Ratnágiri district, Bombay; situated thirty-six miles south by east of Ratnágiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

WAGRU.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated thirty-four miles south by east of Maulmain. Lat. 16° , long. $97^{\circ} 50'$.

WAGULI.—Town in Poona district, Bombay; situated ten miles north-east by east of Poona. Lat. $18^{\circ} 35'$, long. 74° .

WAGWARI.—State of Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £13 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £1 18s. to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

WAHN I BUCHUR.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated twenty-four miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. $32^{\circ} 28'$, long. $71^{\circ} 48'$.

WAI.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Sátára district, Bombay; situated on the river Krishna, twenty miles north by west of Sátára, and fifteen miles east of Mahábleshwar. Pop. (1881), 11,676. Lat. $17^{\circ} 56' 50''$, long. $73^{\circ} 56'$. Wai is a place of Hindu pilgrimage. Area of subdivision, 392 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 88,610.

WAI.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated sixty-two miles north-west by north of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 12'$.

WAIGAON.—Town in Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated eight miles south of Wardhá, on the Wardhá valley road. An annual fair is held in this town. Pop. (1881), 2741.

WAINAD (WYNAAD).—Subdivision of Malabar district, Madras; situated between lat. $11^{\circ} 27'$ — $11^{\circ} 58'$, and long. $75^{\circ} 50' 45''$ — $76^{\circ} 41'$. Area, 1180 sq. miles. It consists of a table-land amid the Western Gháts, sixty miles long by thirty broad, with an average elevation of 3000 feet. There are numerous coffee estates on the Wainád, and gold seems to be almost universally distributed throughout the soils and the quartz veins. Pop. (1871), 125,827.

WAINBOK.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated forty-eight miles south-east by east of Amherst. Lat. $15^{\circ} 44'$, long. $98^{\circ} 17'$.

WAINGANGA.—River of the Central Provinces; rising in Seoní district, near the Kuraí Ghát, in lat. $22^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$. It is crossed by the Nágpur and Jabalpur road in its passage across Seoní district, and after its junction with the Thánwar river, it flows south for about sixty miles, forming the boundary between Seoní and Bálághát districts; thence it has a south-westerly direction through Bhandára district, receiving on its right bank its main tributary, the Kanhán, in lat. $21^{\circ} 5'$, long. $79^{\circ} 39'$, and after passing through Chánda district, unites with the Wardhá river in lat. $19^{\circ} 36' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$, to form the Pranhítá river, which ultimately falls into the Godávári. The Waingangá, which has numerous tributaries, is navigable during the rains for about a hundred miles above its junction with the Kanhán. Its greatest breadth is 300 yards, and its total length to its union with the Wardhá about 350 miles.

WAINGO (WENGRAW).—River of Amherst district, British Burma; rising in lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $98^{\circ} 26'$, and flowing northerly for sixty-five miles, falls into the Attaran river, in lat. $16^{\circ} 8'$, long. $98^{\circ} 9'$.

WAIR.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána. Pop. (1881), 7210.

WAIRAGARH.—Town (in pargana of same name) in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated eighty miles north-east of Chánda town, at the confluence of the Khobrágárho and Tepágarhi. Mines of diamonds and rubies were formerly worked in the vicinity, but have long been given up. Lat. $20^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. (1881), 2279. Area of pargana, 1960 sq. miles.

WAJIRABAD.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the left bank of the Krishna, ninety-two miles south-east by east of Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 43'$.

WAJIRIA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £500 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 21 sq. miles.

WA-KHA-MAY.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877–78), 5982.

WA-KHA-RU.—Township in Amherst district, British Burma.

WA-KHAY-MA.—Village in Thún-khwa district, British Burma; divided by the Wa-khay-ma river into two villages, the one on the northern bank being called Taw-ta-no. Total pop. (1878), 1992.

WAKORI.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2345.

WAKTAPUR.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £15 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 1 sq. mile. Pop. (1881), 2379.

WALA.—Third-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated between lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$ — $21^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $71^{\circ} 49'$ — $72^{\circ} 3'$. Area, 109 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 17,019. The Thakúr pays a tribute of £878 jointly to the Gáekwár of Baroda and the Nawáb of Junágarh, and maintains a military force of 95 men.

WALA.—Capital of Wála State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated in lat. $21^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 57' 30''$.

WALABHIPUR.—See VAMILAPURA.

WALAJABAD (SHIMARAM).—Town in Chengalpat district, Madras; situated on the river Pálár, thirty-eight miles south-west of Madras. Pop. (1871), 4675. Lat. $12^{\circ} 47' 25''$, long. $79^{\circ} 51' 51''$.

WALAJANAGAR.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras; situated sixteen miles east of Vellore. Pop. (1881), 10,387. Lat. $12^{\circ} 56'$, long. $79^{\circ} 25'$.

WALAJAPET.—Town in North Arcot district, Madras, and a station on the Madras Railway; situated three miles from Arcot town, on the left bank of the river Pálár. Pop. (1871), 12,034. Lat. $12^{\circ} 55' 35''$, long. $79^{\circ} 24' 20''$.

WALAM.—Town in Baroda State. Pop. (1881), 6043.

WALASINOR.—See BALÁSINOR.

WALIDPUR.—Town in Azamgarh district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 5343.

WALIPUR.—Village in Ludhiána district, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, at the spot where it is joined by the navigable water-course flowing by Ludhiána. Lat. $30^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

WALLANCHUNG.—Town in Nepál State; situated on the left bank of the Tamur river. Lat. $27^{\circ} 44'$, long. $87^{\circ} 31'$.

WALLI.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated seventy-four miles south by east of Jodhpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 15'$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$.

WALOR.—Town in Surat district, Bombay; situated thirty-one miles east by south of Surat. Lat. 21° , long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

WALSAD.—See BULSÁR.

WALTAIR (VALTERU).—Town in Vizagapatam district, Madras; situated three miles north of Vizagapatam. Elevation, 230 feet. It forms the civil station of Vizagapatam, and is garrisoned by one regiment of native infantry. Pop. (1871), 1483. Lat. $17^{\circ} 44'$, long. $83^{\circ} 22' 36''$.

WALUSNA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £28 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

WALVA.—Subdivision of Sátára district, Bombay. Area, 543 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 169,408.

WALWA.—Town in Kolhápúr State, Bombay; situated forty-nine miles north-west by north of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 29'$, long. $74^{\circ} 13'$.

WAMBURI.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated fourteen miles north of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 19'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

WAN (BAN).—River of Berar; rising in the Sátapura hills, and flowing through Akola district to the Púrna, which it joins in lat. $20^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 47'$.

WANALA.—State in Jháláwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £39 to the British Government.

WANBHACHRAN (VAN BACHRAN).—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated on the road from Isa Khel to Sháhpur. Pop. (1868), 6178.

WANDIA.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated fifty-eight miles east of Bhúj, and sixty-six miles north by west of Rájkot. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $70^{\circ} 39'$.

WANDIPUR.—Town in Bhután State; situated on the left bank of the Bagni river. Lat. $27^{\circ} 25'$, long. $89^{\circ} 49'$.

WANDIWASH (VANDIVASU).—Town in North Arcot district, Madras. Famous as the scene of several important operations in the War of the Karnatic. Lat. $12^{\circ} 30' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 38' 40''$. Pop. (1881), 4130.

WANDREN.—See BANDORA.

WANGA BAZAR.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated seventy-four miles south-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $24^{\circ} 39'$, long. $69^{\circ} 19'$.

WANGADRA.—State in Gohelwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £7 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £2 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

WANGI.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated forty-two miles south-east by south of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 12'$, long. $74^{\circ} 28'$.

WANGTU.—Village in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Sutlej. Lat. $31^{\circ} 32'$, long. $78^{\circ} 3'$.

WANGUR.—Large torrent in Bashahr State, Punjab; formed by the junction of two others flowing from the eastern declivity of the Damuk Chu. It falls into the Sutlej on the right side, in lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

WANJI.—Town in Sholápur district, Bombay; situated sixty-three miles north-west by west of Sholápur. Lat. $18^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 11'$.

WANKANER.—Second-class State in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Area, 414 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 30,491. The Chief, who pays a tribute of £1880 jointly to the British Government and the Nawáb of Junágarh, has a salute of 9 guns.

WANKANER.—Capital of Wankaner State, Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated on the Machhu river. Lat. $22^{\circ} 36' 10''$, long. $71^{\circ} 2' 50''$. Pop. (1881), 5533.

WANKANER.—Town in Rewa Kántha, Bombay; situated on the left bank of the Mahi river, twenty miles north by west of Baroda. Lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10'$.

WANNA.—State in Jháláwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £371 to the British Government, and £27 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

WANODE.—Fifth-class State in Jháláwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £195 to the British Government. Area, 57 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 6766.

WANSDA.—See BÁNSDÁ.

WANTHLI (BANTHLY).—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. $21^{\circ} 28' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 22' 15''$. Pop. (1881), 6529.

WAO.—State in the Pálanpur Agency, Bombay. It extends from north to south about thirty-five miles, and from east to west fifteen miles. It mainly consists of a flat sandy plain, and is bounded on the north by Sáchor State, on the east and south by the Tharád and Singám States, and on the west by the Rann of Cutch. Area, 360 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 23,081. The Chief maintains a military force of 50 men.

WAO.—Capital of Wáo State, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 21' 30''$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

WAORI DHARWALA.—State in Gohelwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £129 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £23 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

WAORI WACHANI.—State in Gohelwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £29 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £5 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

WAQRA.—Subdivision of Broach district, Bombay. Area, 308 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 33,902.

WARA.—Village in Agra district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Agra to Muttra, twenty-seven miles north-west of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 48'$.

WARAD.—Chiefship in Bhandára district, Central Provinces. Area, 86 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 21,160.

WARAGAUM.—Town in Akola district, Berar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

WARAHI.—State in Pálanpur Agency, Bombay. It is bounded on the north by Chadchat State, south by the Rann of Cutch, east by Rádhanpur State, and west by Chorwár. Area, 204 sq. miles. Pop. (1872), 20,096. The territory of Wáráhi is flat and open, and traversed by the Banás river.

WARAHI.—Capital of Wáráhi State, Pálanpur Agency, Bombay. Lat. $23^{\circ} 47' 20''$, long. $71^{\circ} 29' 20''$.

WARAKUNCHAIRI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated sixty-five miles south-east of Calicut. Lat. $10^{\circ} 37'$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$.

WARANG.—Mountain pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated in the Kunáwar valley. Elevation above the sea, 13,000 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 38'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

WARANGAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eighty-six miles north-east of Haidarábád. It was the ancient capital of Telingana, of which little now remains to denote its former grandeur, save the four gateways of the Temple of Siva, which still continue in a state of tolerable preservation. Lat. $17^{\circ} 58'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

WARANGAM.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay. Pop. (1875), 3259.

WARANGAON.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated eight miles east of Bhusáwal. Lat. $20^{\circ} 57'$, long. $75^{\circ} 55' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 4211.

WARARBANDH.—Chiefship in Ráipur district, Central Provinces. Area, 11 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 2698.

WARASEONI.—Town in Bálághát district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 3326.

WARASINOR.—See BÁLÁSINOR.

WARBAH (BHAWAL).—State in the Khásí Hills, Assam. Pop. (1872), 369.

WARDAWAN.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated on the left bank of the Wardwan river. Lat. $33^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

WARDHA.—District in the Central Provinces; situated between lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$ — $21^{\circ} 21'$, and long. $78^{\circ} 4' 30''$ — $79^{\circ} 15'$. It is bounded on the north and west by the Wardhá river, separating it from Berar; on the south by Chánda district, and on the east by Nágpur district. The area is 2401 sq. miles, and its pop. (1881), 387,221. The district is hilly, being intersected by spurs from the Sátapura range. In the central portions there are three peaks; that of Málegáon (1726 feet), Nandgáon (1874 feet), and Garumsúr (2086 feet), the latter being the highest point, and forming the watershed of the district. From Garumsúr numerous streams lead to the Wardhá river on the one side, while on the other the Dhám, Bor and Asoda rivers traverse the district in a south-easterly direction. Wardhá district is crossed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which has here a branch line to Warora in Chánda district. The chief towns are Wardhá (the capital), Hinganghát, Arvi and Deoli. It is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner.

WARDHA.—Capital (in subdivision of same name) of Wardhá district, Central Provinces; situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on which it has a station. It is quite a new town, having been built in 1866 on the site of the old village of Pálakwári. Lat. $20^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 40'$. Pop. (1881), 5816. Area of subdivision, 803 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 155,485.

WARDHA.—River of the Central Provinces; rising in the Sátapura Hills between Nágpur and Betúl districts. It flows south-east, forming the boundary between Berar and the Nágpur, Wardhá, and Chánda districts. It is joined by the Pengangá, its chief affluent, in lat. $20^{\circ} 6' 30''$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$, about 190 miles from its source, and a little above Chánda; after a course of 254 miles, it unites with the Waingangá, forming the Pranhítá river, which ultimately falls into the Godávári.

WARI.—The chief town of Sávatwári, a Native State in the Bombay Presidency; situated 220 miles south of Bombay. The town is also known by the names of Sávatwári and Sundarwári. Lat. $15^{\circ} 54' 25''$, long. $73^{\circ} 51' 33''$. Pop. (1881), 8584.

WARI.—River of Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; rising in lat. $24^{\circ} 10'$, long. $68^{\circ} 3'$, and, flowing south for twenty-five miles, falls into the sea, in lat. $23^{\circ} 51'$, long. $67^{\circ} 56'$.

WARNA.—See WURNA.

WARNAIR.—Town in Jodhpur State, Rájputána; situated 167 miles south-west of Jodhpur, and 162 miles east by south of Haidarábád in Sind, Bombay. Lat. $24^{\circ} 58'$, long. 71° .

WARNOLIMOTI.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £10 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. mile.

WARNOLMAL.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £8 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 2 sq. miles.

WARODA.—Town in Akola district, Berar; situated sixty-four miles west by south of Ellichpur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$.

WARODE.—State in Jháláwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £125 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £27 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

WARODE.—State in Gohelwár, Káthiáwár, Bombay, paying a yearly

tribute of £94 to the Gáekwár of Baroda, and £16 to the Nawáb of Junágarh.

WARORA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Chánda district, Central Provinces; situated thirty-two miles north-west of Chánda town. It is an important commercial city, having at hand a valuable colliery, and being connected with the railway system. Lat. $20^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 2'$. Pop. (1881), 8022. Area of tahsil, 1281 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 136,128. Also pargana. Area, 415 sq. miles.

WARSA.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated forty-seven miles north-west by west of Málegáon. Lat. $20^{\circ} 54'$, long. $73^{\circ} 54'$.

WARSUORA (WURSORA).—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £158 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Pop. (1881), 4051.

WARTAL.—Town in Kaira district, Bombay, the headquarters of the Swámínáráyan sect of Hindus, and the residence of their high priest.

WARUD.—Town in Amráoti district, Berar. Pop. (1881), 6607.

WARWANIA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay. Distance from Ahmedábád, west, 120 miles. Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$, long. $70^{\circ} 44'$.

WASA.—Town in Baroda State; situated within the limits of Kaira district, Bombay. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. (1881), 7014.

WASAN SEWADA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £115 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $3\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles.

WASAN VIRPUR.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £43 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $7\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles.

WASHERMANPETTA.—Suburb of MADRAS CITY.

WASHISHTI.—River of Ratnágiri district, Bombay; rising in lat. $17^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 36'$, and falling into the sea, in lat. $17^{\circ} 33'$, long. $73^{\circ} 16'$.

WASIOTA.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated twenty miles west of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, long. $73^{\circ} 47'$.

WASNA.—See WUSNA.

WASSAWAD.—State in South Káthiáwár, Bombay; paying a yearly tribute of £76 to the British Government.

WASTARA.—Town in Mysore State; situated eighty-eight miles north-west by west of Seringapatam, and sixty-six miles east-north-east of Mangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 16'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$.

WASURNA.—See DANG STATES.

WATAR.—Town in Sátára district, Bombay; situated thirty-one miles north-east of Sátára. Lat. $17^{\circ} 56'$, long. $74^{\circ} 27'$.

WATERLOO STREET.—Section of Calcutta. Area, 205 acres. Pop. (1881), 5785.

WATGUNGE.—Suburb of Calcutta. Area, 371 acres. Pop. (1881), 18,344.

WATRAP (VATTIRAIRUPPU).—Town in Tinneveli district, Madras; situated in a fertile valley on the Madura boundary. Lat. $9^{\circ} 38'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$. Pop. (1871), 14,892. Considerable iron-smelting industry.

WAURI WACHANI.—See WAORI WACHANI.

WAWANYA.—Port in Morvi State, Káthiáwár, Bombay. Lat. 23° , long. $70^{\circ} 43'$.

WAZERA.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated fifty-three miles north-west by west of Ahmednagar. Lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$.

WAZIRABAD.—Town (in tahsíl of same name) in Gujránwála district, Punjab; situated on the Grand Trunk Road and Northern State Railway, twenty-two miles north of Gujránwála, and about three miles from the left bank of the Chenáb. Wazírábád was the headquarters of General Avitabile, of Ranjít Sinh's service, who rebuilt it in European style. Lat. $32^{\circ} 27'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. (1881), 16,462. Area of tahsíl, 455 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 109,658.

WAZIRGANJ.—Town in Gonda district, Oudh; situated on the route from Gorakhpur to Sekrora, eighty-four miles west of the former, and twenty-eight south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 58'$, long. $82^{\circ} 5'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 105,042.

WAZIRGANJ.—Ruined town in Lucknow district, Oudh; situated on the route from Fatehgarh to Lucknow, seven miles south-west of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 53'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 36,641.

WAZIRGANJ.—Town in Budáun district, N.W.P.; situated fourteen miles north by west of Budáun. Lat. $28^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 37,287.

WAZIR GARH.—Village in Tehrí-Garhwál State, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the Jumna. Elevation above the sea, 5813 feet. Lat. $30^{\circ} 54'$, long. $78^{\circ} 23'$.

WAZIRI LAG.—Subdivision of Kullu, in Kángra district, Punjab. Area, 178 sq. miles.

WAZIRI PAROL.—Subdivision of Kullu, in Kángra district, Punjab. Area, 496 sq. miles.

WAZIRI RUPI.—Subdivision of Kullu, in Kángra district, Punjab. Area, 677 sq. miles.

WAZIRPUR.—Town in Montgomery district, Punjab; situated ten miles from the right bank of the Sutlej. Lat. $30^{\circ} 34'$, long. $73^{\circ} 43'$.

WAZIRPUR.—Village in Máinpuri district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Alígarh to Fatehgarh, forty-two miles south-east of the former. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

WELAP.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated twenty-two miles south-east of Amherst. Lat. $15^{\circ} 49'$, long. $97^{\circ} 51'$.

WE-LA-TOUNG.—Village in Akyab district, British Burma; situated on the bank of the Myo-thit stream. Pop. (1878), 2721.

WELLESLEY PROVINCE.—District in the Straits Settlements; consisting of a narrow strip of land on the western coast of the Malayan peninsula, immediately opposite the island of Penang or Prince of Wales' Island. It has an area of 236 sq. miles, with a pop. of about 72,000. The staple production is rice, which is cultivated to a great extent, the low swampy lands of the province being well suited for its culture. Sugar is extensively grown in the central and southern portions of Province Wellesley, the land being held chiefly by sugar-planters. There are also tin mines worked by Chinese. The sandy soil, which frequently occurs in the province, is generally appropriated to the cocoa-nut, which thrives here exceedingly well. Province Wellesley was ceded to the British for a pecuniary consideration by the King of Kedah, in 1802.

WELLINGTON (JAKATALA).—Sanatorium and military canton-

ment in Nilgiri district, Madras. The hill of Jakatála is situated about one mile and a half from Kunúr, and nine miles from Ootacamund. Elevation, 6100 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1871), 1707. Lat. $11^{\circ} 22'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$.

WELTUR.—Town in Nágpur district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2066.

WENG-BA-DAW.—Creek in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma; joining the Tsit-toung river at Weng-ba-daw village.

WENG-BA-DAW.—Village in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma; situated at the mouth of the Weng-ba-daw creek, on the left bank of the Tsit-toung river.

WENG-PYAING.—Revenue circle in the district of the Salwín Hill Tracts, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 3659.

WENG-TSIEN.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 2151.

WENRA.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated thirty-six miles east of Amherst. Lat. $16^{\circ} 1'$, long. $98^{\circ} 11'$.

WER.—Town in Bulandshahr district, N.W.P.; situated thirty-six miles south-east of Delhi. Lat. $28^{\circ} 21'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

WESTERN GHATS.—See GHÁTS.

WESTERN JUMNA.—See JUMNA.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.—See MÁLWÁ.

WHARTU.—Mountain peak in Bashahr State, Punjab; situated in the lower or more southern part of the Himálaya. Elevation above the sea, 10,673 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 14'$, long. $77^{\circ} 34'$.

WIAMUNGALUM.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated sixteen miles north-north-west of Calicut. Lat. $11^{\circ} 28'$, long. $75^{\circ} 42'$.

WIHAR.—Town in Chánda district, Central Provinces. Pop. (1881), 2006.

WIR.—Town in Bhartpur State, Rájputána; situated on the route from Agra to Ajmere, by Jáipur, fifty-five miles south-west of the former. Lat. 27° , long. $77^{\circ} 14'$.

WODIARPOLLIUM.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras; situated forty-eight miles north-east by east of Trichinopoli. Lat. $11^{\circ} 11'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

WODNAPUR.—Town in Sítápur district, Oudh; situated sixty-two miles north by west of Lucknow. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 51'$.

WOHORA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £85 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, 2 sq. miles.

WOMOLUR.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated eleven miles west-north-west of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 5'$.

WON (WUN).—Ruined town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated fifty-one miles south-west of Mhow, and sixty-one miles south-west of Indore. Lat. $21^{\circ} 51'$, long. $75^{\circ} 31'$.

WONTIMETTA.—See VONTIMITTA.

WOREGAUM.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated seventy-three miles east-south-east of Ahmednagar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.

WOZUR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated ten miles north-east by east of Násik. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $73^{\circ} 54'$.

WUDAKARI.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated on the

Backwater, twenty-two miles south-east of Cannanore, and twenty-eight miles north-west of Calicut. Lat. $11^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37'$.

WUDAMARI.—Town in Haidarábád State, situated twenty-three miles north-east by north of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 37'$, long. $78^{\circ} 44'$.

WUDJAR KURRUR.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated thirty-six miles east by south of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 28'$.

WUDU.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated eighteen miles west by north of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 10'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$.

WUDUNTA.—River of Sambalpur district, Central Provinces; tributary of the Tell river, which it joins from the east, in lat. $20^{\circ} 11'$, long. $83^{\circ} 12'$.

WUHOA.—Town in Derá Ismáíl Khán district, Punjab; situated forty-four miles west from the right bank of the Indus, 103 miles north-west by west of the town of Múltán. Lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $70^{\circ} 2'$.

WUIKCHONG.—Town in Manipur State, Bengal; on the left bank of the Mythia Khyoung river, twenty-nine miles south of Manipur. Lat. $24^{\circ} 23'$, long. 94° .

WULENDURPET.—Town in South Arcot district, Madras; situated thirty-one miles west of Cuddalore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 21'$.

WULLA.—Town in Káthiáwár, Bombay; situated seventy-one miles east-south-east of Rájkot. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $71^{\circ} 50'$.

WULUR.—Lake in Kashmír State, Punjab; formed by the expansion of the river Jhelum. It is twenty-one miles long from west to east, and nine wide from north to south. In the lake is a small island, which contains the extensive ruins of a Buddhist temple of great antiquity, destroyed by the Muhammadans. The lake is subject to violent squalls. The centre is in lat. $34^{\circ} 20'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$.

WULUSNA.—See WALUSNA.

WUN.—District in Berar; situated between lat. $19^{\circ} 46'$ — $20^{\circ} 42'$, and long. $77^{\circ} 26'$ — $79^{\circ} 10'$. Bounded on the north by Amrátí district; on the east by the Wardhá river, separating it from the Central Provinces; on the south by the Pengangá, separating it from Haidarábád State; and on the west by Básim district. The area is 3907 sq. miles, and the pop. (1881), 392,102. It is a wild hilly district, intersected by offshoots from the Ajanta chain of mountains. The chief rivers are the Wardhá and Pengangá, the latter of which carries off nearly all the drainage of the district. Its principal tributaries are the Aran, the Wághári, and the Kúni. The chief towns are Wún (the capital), and Darwa. The means of communication are few in this district, which is administered by a Deputy-Commissioner and Staff.

WUN.—Capital (in taluk of same name) of Wún district, Berar; situated on the postal road from Haidarábád to Nágpur. Lat. $20^{\circ} 3'$, long. 79° . Pop. (1876), 4233. A fair is held every spring. Area of taluk, 857 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 72,654.

WUN.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated twenty-five miles north by east of Násik. Lat. $20^{\circ} 20'$, long. $73^{\circ} 52'$.

WUNALA.—See WANALA.

WUNI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated on the right bank of the river Godávári, on the route from Nágpur to Haidarábád, eighty-one miles south of the former, and 185 north of the latter. Lat. 20° , long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.

WUNNA.—See **WANNA.**

WUNVARLY.—Town in Básiim district, Berar; situated eighty-seven miles south of Ellichpur. Lat. $19^{\circ} 58'$, long. $77^{\circ} 30'$.

WUR.—Town in Cutch State, Bombay; situated twenty-eight miles north of Bhuj. Lat. $23^{\circ} 37'$, long. $69^{\circ} 46'$.

WURNA.—River of Sátára district, and Kolhápúr State, Bombay; rising on the eastern declivity of the Western Gháts, in lat. $17^{\circ} 18'$, long. $73^{\circ} 46'$, and flowing south-east for eighty miles, during which course it divides the territory of Sátára from the native State of Kolhápúr, it falls into the Krishna river, in lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 36'$.

WURNAIR.—Town in Ahmednagar district, Bombay; situated twenty-four miles north-east by north of Násik. Lat. $20^{\circ} 16'$, long. 74° .

WURSORA.—See **WARSUORA.**

WUSNA.—State in Mahi Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £310 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Pop. (1881), 4794.

WUTATUR.—Town in Trichinopoli district, Madras; situated twenty miles north-north-east of Trichinopoli. Lat. $11^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 54'$.

WYE.—See **WAI.**

WYNAD.—See **WAINÁD.**

X

XELDEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 979.

XOLOPE-BUSURUCO.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 56.

XELOPE-CURDO.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 64.

XELVONA.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 365.

Y

YADEHALLI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 32.

YADIKI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 6409. Lat. $15^{\circ} 3' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 54' 50''$.

YADUNDE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 23.

YADURU.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 307.

YAGACHI (BADARI).—River of Mysore State; rising in the Bábá Budán Mountains, in Kádúr district, and flowing with a southerly course into Hassan district, where it joins the Hemávati river.

YAHYAPUR.—Town in Sárán district, Bengal; situated forty-one miles south-west of Bettia. Lat. $26^{\circ} 22'$, long. $84^{\circ} 7'$.

YAIGI.—Town in Bassein district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of one of the arms of the Irawadi river. Lat. $17^{\circ} 14'$, long. $95^{\circ} 14'$.

YAILAGHARI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated seventy-three miles north-north-east of Salem. Lat. $12^{\circ} 37'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

YAIMALLAI (MOUNT DELLY).—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated eighteen miles north-west of Cannanore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 2'$, long. $75^{\circ} 15'$.

YAINUR.—See YENÚR.

YAJGO.—Town in Independent Burma; situated sixteen miles west from the right bank of the Kyeng-dweng river, and 150 miles north-west from Ava. Lat. $23^{\circ} 23'$, long. $94^{\circ} 26'$.

YAKTHUN.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated eighteen miles west-south-west of Jalna. Lat. $19^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 41'$.

YAKUTGANJ.—Village in Farrukhábád district, N.W.P. Lat. $27^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

YAKUTPUR.—Village in Aligarh district, N.W.P.; situated in lat. $27^{\circ} 52'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

YALAMALAI (ELUMALAI).—Town in Madura district, Madras. Pop. (1871), 5806. Lat. $10^{\circ} 16'$, long. $77^{\circ} 16' 30''$.

YALUNG.—River of Nepál State, rising in lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, long. $88^{\circ} 5'$, on the southern face of Kangchang, a peak of the Himálayas. It flows in a south-westerly direction for forty miles, and in lat. $27^{\circ} 21'$, long. $87^{\circ} 31'$, falls into the Tambur river. The town of the same name is in lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$, long. $87^{\circ} 56'$.

YAMBISI.—Town in Haidarábád district, Sind, Bombay; situated sixty-eight miles north by east of Haidarábád. Lat. $26^{\circ} 20'$, long. $68^{\circ} 43'$.

YAMETHEN.—Town in Independent Burma; 124 miles south from Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$, long. $95^{\circ} 53'$.

YAMKANMARDI.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated twenty-one miles north of Belgaum. Pop. (1872), 5296. Lat. $16^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 32'$.

YANAON (YANAM).—French settlement in Godávári district, Madras; situated near the bifurcation of the Godávári and the river of Coringa. The French territory extends along the banks of the two rivers for about six miles, and contains an area of 5 sq. miles, with a pop. (1878), of 5460. Lat. $16^{\circ} 44' 10''$, long. $82^{\circ} 15' 5''$.

YANDABU (YENDABOO).—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi, about forty miles west of Mandalay, and sixty-three miles west by south of Ava. Yandabu is of historical importance, as the place where the Treaty of Peace, which concluded the first Burmese war, was signed on the 26th February, 1826. Lat. $21^{\circ} 38'$, long. $95^{\circ} 4'$.

YANDUN.—Township in British Burma.

YAN-DUN.—See GNYOUNG-DÚN.

YANG.—Town in Manipur State, Assam; ninety-nine miles south-east of Nowgong. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$, long. 94° .

YANGMA.—River of Nepál State, tributary to the Támbar, with which it forms a junction in lat. $27^{\circ} 38'$, long. $87^{\circ} 32'$.

YARDWAR.—Town in Belgaum district, Bombay; situated fifty-two miles north-east by east of Belgaum. Lat. $16^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 15'$.

YARU.—Town in Derá Ghází Khán district, Punjab; situated twenty-five miles from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. $30^{\circ} 10'$, long. $70^{\circ} 30'$.

YARWUFADAR.—See Sor.

YATLAKI.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated sixty-nine miles east by south of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 2'$, long. $77^{\circ} 58'$.

YAVAKAPADI.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 1119.

YAVENESUREN.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated forty-two miles south-east of Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$.

YAWAL.—Town in Khándesh district, Bombay; situated twelve miles west of Sanda. It has a fort which is still in good repair. Yáwal was at one time famous for its manufacture of paper and indigo. Pop. (1881), 8889. Lat. $21^{\circ} 10' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.

YE.—Tract of country in British Burma. Lat. $15^{\circ} 15'$, long. $98^{\circ} 4'$.

YEAVAN GHEOUN.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the left bank of the Irawadi river, 122 miles south-west of Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 31'$, long. $94^{\circ} 43'$.

YEDATUR.—Village (in taluk of same name) in Mysore district, Mysore; situated on the right bank of the Káveri river, twenty-four miles north-west of Mysore city. A weekly fair is held here. Lat. $12^{\circ} 28' 20''$, long. $75^{\circ} 25' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 1949. Area of taluk, 168 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 65,523.

YEDAWARE.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 159.

YEDDAPADI.—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated in the district of Salem, Presidency of Madras, twenty-four miles south-west of Salem. Lat. $11^{\circ} 33'$, long. $77^{\circ} 53'$.

YEDDAPALI.—See ITAPALLI.

YEDDIAKOTTA.—Town in Madura district, Madras; situated fifty miles north-north-west of Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 35'$, long. $77^{\circ} 52'$.

YEDEHALLI.—Village in Kádúr district, Mysore State; situated thirty miles north-west of Chikmagalúr. Lat. $14^{\circ} 39' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 57' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 1518.

YEDENALKNAD.—Subdivision in the territory of Coorg, Madras. Area, 313 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 31,104.

YEDIYUR.—Village in Túm-kúr district, Mysore State. Lat. $12^{\circ} 59'$, long. $76^{\circ} 55'$. Pop. (1871), 507. A religious festival, lasting for five days, is annually attended by 10,000 people.

YEDTORA.—Town in Mysore State; situated on the Káveri, twenty-two miles west by north from Seringapatam. Lat. $12^{\circ} 29'$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$.

YEDUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 282.

YEKALI.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated sixty-three miles west-north-west of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

YELAGIRI.—Range of hills in Salem district, Madras; situated between lat. $12^{\circ} 31' 20''$ — $12^{\circ} 37' 49''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 39' 20''$ — $78^{\circ} 45' 30''$. Average height above sea-level, 3500 feet; highest point, 4437 feet.

YELAHANKA.—Village in Bangalore district, Mysore State; situated ten miles north of Bangalore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 6' 10''$, long. $77^{\circ} 38'$. Pop. (1871), 2521.

YELAKANUR.—Village in Coorg, Madras. Pop. (1881), 86.

YELANDUR.—Town (in taluk of same name) in Mysore district, Mysore; situated on the Honnuhol river. Lat. $12^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 5'$. Pop. (1871), 3130. Area of taluk, $73\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 27,459.

YELBURGA.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated sixty-nine miles west-north-west of Bellary. Lat. $15^{\circ} 38'$, long. $76^{\circ} 4'$.

YELDURTI.—Town in Karnúl district, Madras; situated twenty-one miles south-south-west of Karnúl. Lat. $15^{\circ} 32'$, long. $77^{\circ} 59'$.

YELJAL.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated forty miles south by west of Haidarábád. Lat. $16^{\circ} 49'$, long. $78^{\circ} 24'$.

YELLAGOD.—Town in Karnúl district, Madras; situated thirty-six miles east by south of Karnúl. Lat. $15^{\circ} 44'$, long. $78^{\circ} 38'$.

YELLAMALA (YERRAMALA).—Range of mountains in Karnúl and Cuddapah districts, Madras; situated between lat. $14^{\circ} 31'$ — $14^{\circ} 57' 40''$, and long. $78^{\circ} 10'$ — $78^{\circ} 32' 30''$. Its length is from sixty to seventy miles; its greatest width, about twenty miles; and the average elevation, 1600 feet above sea-level.

YELLANUR.—Town in Bellary district, Madras; situated eighty-six miles east-south-east of Bellary. Lat. $14^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 8'$.

YELLAPUR.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in North Kánara district, Bombay; situated about forty-three miles south-west of Dhárwár. Lat. $14^{\circ} 58'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$. Pop. (1872), 1531. Area of subdivision, 589 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 36,314.

YELLUANDAR.—Town in Mysore State; situated thirty-six miles south-east of Seringapatam, and seventy-two miles north of Coimbatore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 3'$, long. $77^{\circ} 4'$.

YELUSAVIRA.—Subdivision in the territory of Coorg, Madras. Area, 115 sq. miles. Pop. (1871), 18,829.

YELWAL.—Town in Mysore State; situated nine miles south-west of Seringapatam. Lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$, long. $76^{\circ} 40'$.

YEMHATTI.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated ninety-two miles north-east by north of Coimbatore. Lat. $12^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$.

YEMMIGANUR (EMMIGANUR).—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Lat. $15^{\circ} 46'$, long. $77^{\circ} 31' 20''$. Pop. (1871), 7349.

YEMWUNTUNG.—Town in Independent Burma; situated 100 miles north-west of Ava. Lat. 23° , long. $95^{\circ} 9'$.

YENEGANUR.—Town in Bellary district, Madras. Pop. (1881), 6963.

YENGBINE.—River of Tenasserim province, falling into the Thaluayn Myeet river, in lat. $17^{\circ} 22'$, long. $97^{\circ} 48'$.

YENNAN RIVER.—Offset of the Irawadi river, on the borders of Independent Burma, falling into the Sittang, or Tsit-toung river, in lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$, long. $96^{\circ} 6'$.

YENNIKUL GUTA.—Town in Mysore State; situated 111 miles north of Seringapatam. Lat. $14^{\circ} 1'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

YENUR.—Town in South Kánara district, Madras; situated twenty-two miles north-east of Mangalore. It is an old Jain town, containing eight temples, and a large monolithic statue, thirty-eight feet high. Lat. $13^{\circ} 1' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 11' 5''$. Pop. (1871), 442.

YEOLA.—Town (in subdivision of same name) in Násik district, Bombay; situated forty-four miles east of Násik town, thirteen miles south of Manwár station (161 miles from Bombay), on the north-east line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and nearly twelve miles from the frontier of the Nizám's Dominions. It is a flourishing commercial town, with a municipality. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4' 10''$, long. $74^{\circ} 30' 30''$. Pop. (1881), 17,685. Area of subdivision, 412 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 53,282.

YEOTMAL.—Taluk in Wún district, Berar. Area, 909 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 107,846.

YEOWA.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi river, 108 miles south-west of Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$, long. $94^{\circ} 40'$.

YERKAD (ERKAD, YERCAUD).—Town in Salem district, Madras; situated in the Shevaroy Hills, at an elevation of 4828 feet above sea-level, fourteen miles from Salem, and twelve miles from the Shevaroy Hills railway station. There are many European residents, and in the hot season Yerkád is much frequented by visitors from Madras and Salem. The scenery is very beautiful. Lat. $11^{\circ} 51' 38''$, long. $78^{\circ} 13' 5''$. Pop. (1871), 2867.

YERNAGUEDEM.—Town in Godávári district, Madras; situated sixty-three miles north-north-east of Masulipatam. Lat. 17° , long. $81^{\circ} 33'$.

YERRAMALA.—See YELLAMALA.

YERUMAUR.—Town in Malabar district, Madras; situated sixty-eight miles south-east by east of Calicut. Lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$.

YESWANTGARH.—See RAIRI.

YEWUR.—Town in the Dang States, Bombay; situated fifty-two miles south-east by east of Surat. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.

YINKOLU.—Town in Krishna district, Madras; situated thirty-six miles south-south-west of Gantúr. Lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

YIRODU.—Town in Coimbatore district, Madras; situated fifty-six miles east-north-east of Coimbatore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$, long. $77^{\circ} 46'$.

YOMA or ROMA MOUNTAINS.—Two ranges in Burma. The first and most important, known as the Arakan Yomas, starts from the mountainous country of Manipur and Tipperah, and contracts into a defined chain in Chittagong, commencing in the Blue Mountain (above 8600 feet), in lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $93^{\circ} 10'$. From this point it runs southward for more than 700 miles, separating the division of Arakan from Independent Burma, as far as lat. $19^{\circ} 25'$. Thence it forms the boundary between Sandoway and Henzada, and, always decreasing in breadth and altitude, traverses Bassein district, and terminates at Cape Negrais. The Pegu Yoma is a distinct range, forming the watershed between the valleys of the Tsit-toung, or Sittoung river, and the Irawadi. It has its origin in Independent Burma, and takes a southerly direction to the delta of the Irawadi, throwing out spurs in the form of low hills, the best known being crowned by the famous Shwe Dagon pagoda near Rangoon.

YOUNGAI.—Town in Tavoy district, British Burma; situated 114 miles south-south-east of Amherst. Lat. $14^{\circ} 30'$, long. $98^{\circ} 18'$.

YOUN ZERAI.—Town in Prome district, British Burma; situated on the Irawadi river, eighteen miles south by west of Prome. Lat. $18^{\circ} 31'$, long. 95° .

YULA.—Stream in Bashahr State, Punjab; rising on the eastern declivity of the Damuk Chu Mountains, forming the boundary towards Ladakh. It holds a course nearly southerly for about fifteen miles, and falls into the Sutlej on the right side, in lat. $31^{\circ} 31'$, long. $78^{\circ} 11'$.

YULANG.—Torrent in Bashahr State, Punjab; falling into the Li, or river of Spiti, on the right side, in lat. $31^{\circ} 55'$, long. $78^{\circ} 37'$, after a course of about eight miles in a south-easterly direction.

YUSAFZAI.—Tahsil of Pesháwar district, Punjab. Area, 872 sq. miles. Pop. (1868), 152,392.

YUSU.—Mountain pass in Bashahr State, Punjab; leading over the range of the Himálaya, forming the southern boundary of Káthiáwár. Elevation of the pass above the sea, 15,877 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, long. $78^{\circ} 9'$.

Z

ZA-DI.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 2239.

ZA-DI-BYENG.—Revenue circle in Sandoway district, British Burma. Area, 9 sq. miles. Pop. (1877), 2275.

ZAFARABAD.—Town in Jaunpur district, N.W.P.; situated on the right bank of the river Gumti, six miles south-east of Jaunpur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, long. $82^{\circ} 47'$. Pop. (1881), 3218.

ZAFARGARH.—Town in Haidarábád State; situated seventy-two miles east-north-east of Haidarábád. Lat. $17^{\circ} 46'$, long. $79^{\circ} 31'$.

ZAFFARWAL.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Sialkot district, Punjab; situated on the east bank of the river Degh, twenty-seven miles south-east of Sialkot, on the road to the foot of the hills below Dalhousie. Lat. $32^{\circ} 22'$, long. $74^{\circ} 54'$. Pop. (1881), 4978. Area of tahsil, 302 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 163,190.

ZAHURABAD.—Town (in pargana of same name), in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated fourteen miles north-east of Gházípur. Lat. $25^{\circ} 41'$, long. $83^{\circ} 48'$. Pop. of pargana (1881), 90,325.

ZAIDPUR.—Town in Bara Banki district, Oudh. Lat. $26^{\circ} 49' 45''$, long. $81^{\circ} 22' 20''$. Pop. (1881), 9181. Also tháná. Pop. (1881), 91,880.

ZAING-GA-NAING.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 8903.

ZAINPOR.—Village in Cawnpore district; situated on the route by Nanamau Ghát, from Etáwah to Lucknow, fifty-three miles east of Etáwah. Lat. $26^{\circ} 53'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

ZALWON.—Township (on the Irawadi) in Henzada district, British Burma.

ZALWON.—Revenue circle in Henzada district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 4790.

ZALWON.—Town in Henzada district, British Burma; situated on the right bank of the Irawadi. Lat. $17^{\circ} 27'$, long. $95^{\circ} 37' 55''$. Pop. (1879), 4637.

ZALWON.—Revenue circle in Tavoy district, British Burma. Area, 40 sq. miles. Pop. (1877-78), 1345.

ZAMANIA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Gházípur district, N.W.P.; situated in the portion of the district south of the Ganges, with a station on the East Indian Railway. Lat. $25^{\circ} 22' 25''$, long. $83^{\circ} 34' 35''$. Pop. (1881), 5116. Area of tahsil, 369 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 225,949. Also pargana. Pop. (1881), 174,966. And tháná. Pop. (1881), 78,383.

ZAMIE.—River in Amherst district, British Burma; rising in the main range of the Pegu Yomas, near the Pass of the Three Pagodas, in

lat. $15^{\circ} 18'$, long. $98^{\circ} 25' 29''$, and flowing for about eighty miles in a general north-north-west direction, till it joins the Wengraw. The united stream, under the name of the Attaran, falls into the Salwín at Maulmain.

ZAMKHA.—See ZUMKHA.

ZANODDEM.—Village in Quepem district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 143.

ZANSKAR.—Elevated region in Ladákh, lying between the Indus on the north and the Chenáb on the south. It is about eighty miles long from south-east to north-west, sixty wide from south-west to north-east, and lies between lat. 33° — $34^{\circ} 30'$, and long. $76^{\circ} 20'$ — $77^{\circ} 40'$.

ZARANIM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 140.

ZARIFNAGAR.—Tháná in Budáun district, N.W.P. Pop. (1881), 35,703.

ZA-THA-BYENG.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 3042.

ZA-THA-BYENG.—Village in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 2160.

ZA-YAT-HLA.—Revenue circle in Thún-khwa district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 6384.

ZEBUIBIN.—Town in Independent Burma; situated on the Irawadi river, 121 miles south-west of Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 41'$, long. $94^{\circ} 34'$.

ZE-MA-THWAY.—Revenue circle in Amherst district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 2806.

ZE-YA-WA-DI.—Township in Toung-ngú district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 22,835.

ZE-YA-WA-DI.—Revenue circle in Toung-ngú district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 9071.

ZHE-PA-THWAY.—Revenue circle in Rangoon district, British Burma. Pop. (1878), 4448.

ZI-BENG-HLA.—Revenue circle in Prome district, British Burma. Pop. (1877), 3686.

ZILLAPUR.—Village in Cawnpore district, N.W.P.; situated on the route from Allahábád to Etáwah, fifty-seven miles south-east of the latter. Lat. $26^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

ZIMANIA.—See NUSRATPUR.

ZIMNIE RIVER.—See ATTARAN.

ZIRA.—Town (in tahsil of same name) in Ferozpur district, Punjab. Lat. $30^{\circ} 58'$, long. $75^{\circ} 2' 25''$. Pop. (1881), 3492. Area of tahsil, 500 sq. miles. Pop. (1881), 164,548.

ZIRAPUR.—Town in Indore State, Central India Agency; situated 103 miles north-north-east of Indore, and 100 miles east-south-east of Nímach. Lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$, long. $76^{\circ} 26'$.

ZI-YA.—Revenue circle in Akyab district, British Burma. Pop. (1877-78), 1986.

ZOIYA.—Town in Amherst district, British Burma; situated fifty-four miles east by north of Maulmain. Lat. $16^{\circ} 33'$, long. $98^{\circ} 30'$.

ZONGRI.—Town in Sikkim State, Bengal; situated thirty-six miles north by west of Dárjiling, and 182 miles east of Khatmandu. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $88^{\circ} 11'$.

ZOPHALING.—Town in Lakhimpur district, Assam; situated forty-eight miles east by north of Sadiyá. Lat. $27^{\circ} 58'$, long. $96^{\circ} 29'$.

ZORAWARGANJ.—Town in Noákháli district, Bengal; situated forty-six miles east by south of Bhulúa. Lat. $22^{\circ} 49'$, long. $91^{\circ} 39'$.

ZORMEM.—Village in Sanguelim district, Portuguese India. Pop. (1881), 305.

ZUMAWALA.—Town in Bannu district, Punjab; situated nine miles from the left bank of the Indus, eighty miles south of Pesháwar. Lat. $32^{\circ} 52'$, long. $71^{\circ} 48'$.

ZUMKHA.—State in Rewa Kántha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £5 to the Gáekwár of Baroda. Area, $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. mile.

ZURHUR GHAT.—Town in Chhindwára district, Central Provinces; situated on the route from Hoshangábád to Nágpur, thirty-one miles south-east of the former. Lat. $22^{\circ} 26'$, long. $78^{\circ} 6'$.

ZURKAIL.—Town in Shikárpur district, Sind, Bombay; ten miles north of Shikárpur. Lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, long. $68^{\circ} 40'$.

ZUTO.—Town in Independent Burma; nine miles west from the Irawadi, and 145 miles south-west of Ava. Lat. $20^{\circ} 15'$, long. $94^{\circ} 34'$.

ZUT-THUT.—Revenue circle in Shwe-gyeng district, British Burma. Area, 110 sq. miles. Pop. (1877–78), 4573.

ZUZ NAR.—Town in Kashmír State, Punjab; situated thirty-four miles south-west by south of Srínagar, and eighty-one miles north of Síalot. Lat. $33^{\circ} 38'$, long. $74^{\circ} 43'$.

APPENDIX.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

A

- ABU.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
ACHNERA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
ADAMWAHAM.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
ADIPUR.—Station on Dárjiling and Himálaya Railway.
ADONI.—Station on Madras Railway.
AGRA.—Station on East Indian Railway ; also on Sindia State Railway.
AGRA CANTONMENT.—Station on Rájputána State Railway ; and also on Sindia State Railway.
AGRA FORT.—Station on Rájputána State Railway ; and also on Sindia State Railway.
AHMADPUR —Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
AHMEDABAD. — Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
AHMEDNAGAR.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
AHMUDPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
AHRAURA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
AIYALUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
AJANTI.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
AJERAKA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
AJGAON.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
AJMERE.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
AJNAD.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
AJNODE.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
AJODHYA.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
AKBARPUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
AKOLA.—Station on Great India Peninsula Railway.
AKOLNAIR.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
AKORA.—Station on Punjab Northern Railway.

- ALAMBAKAM.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- ALEPPI.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- ALIGARH.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; and also on East Indian Railway.
- ALLAHABAD.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- ALLANMAYO.**—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
- ALUMDANGA.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
- ALUMNAGAR.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- AMALSAD.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- AMBGAON.**—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
- AMBLI ROAD.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- AMBUR.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- AMMANAIKANUR.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- AMMAPETTA.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- AMRAOTI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- AMRI.**—Station on the Indus Valley State Railway.
- AMRITSAR.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- AMROLI.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- ANAIKARAI CHATTRAM.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- ANAND.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- ANDAL.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- ANDHERI.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- ANGAR.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- ANKAI.**—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
- ANKLESWAR.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- AONLA.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- ARANGHATA.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
- ARCONUM.**—Junction on Madras Railway.
- ARCOT.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- ARLALU.**—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
- ARNU.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- ARRAH.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- ASALPUR.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- ASSENSE.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- ASUFPUR.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- ATAR.**—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
- ATCHERAVAK.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- ATGAUM.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- ATRAI.**—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
- ATRAULI ROAD.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- ATTARI.**—Station on Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
- ATTOCK.**—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
- AUJHI.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- AUSPRI.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- AVADI.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- AVENASHI ROAD.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- AYAMPETTAI.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- AZIMGANG.**—Station on Nalhati Railway.

B

- BABAI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BABRALA.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BABUTPUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BADAN.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BADARGAN.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
BADEH.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
BADLAPUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BADNERA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BADRESWAR.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
BAGHAULI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BAGRA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BAHADURPUR.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
BAHAWA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BAHAWULPUR.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
BAIDYANATH.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BAILGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BAILGURRIA.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
BAJUWA.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
BAKRANI ROAD.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
BAKTIARPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BALAMOW.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BALI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BALIAGPUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BALLYGANJ.—Station on Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway.
BALLYPALI.—Station on Madras Railway.
BALWARA.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
BANDANWARA.—Station on Málwá Railway.
BANDIKIA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
BANDORA.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
BANGALORE.—Station on Madras Railway; and also on Mysore State Railway.
BANKAPUR.—Station on Southern Marhattá Railway.
BANKER.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BANKERI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BANKIPUR.—Patna clearing station, on East Indian Railway.
BANMOW.—Station on Sindia State Railway.
BARAGAON.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BARAI ROAD.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BARAKHAR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BARANAGAR.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
BARDWAN.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BAREILLY.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; and also on Rohilkhand and Kumáun Railway.
BAREJARI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
BARGARH.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BARINDA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

- BARKHERA.**—Station on Bhopál State Railway.
- BARL.**—Station on Málwá Railway.
- BARODA.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- BARRACKPUR.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
- BARRH.**—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
- BARRH GHAT.**—Station on East Indian Railway; also on Tirhút State Railway.
- BARRIPUR.**—Station on Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway.
- BARSIARI.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- BARSI ROAD.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- BARWAI.**—Station on Holkar and Nimach State Railway.
- BARWARA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- BASHURATGANJ.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- BASI.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- BASRAH.**—Station on Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway.
- BASSEIN ROAD.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- BASWA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- BATALA.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- BAWAL.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- BAZIDPUR.**—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
- BEAS.**—Station on Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
- BEAS (East Bank).**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- BEAWAR.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- BEDDIA.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- BEGUMABAD.**—Station on Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
- BEHERI.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- BELA.**—Station on Patná and Gáyá State Railway.
- BELAR GHAT.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- BELGACHI.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
- BELGAUM.**—Station on Southern Marhattá Railway.
- BELLARY.**—Station on Southern Marhattá Railway.
- BELLPUT.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- BELWANDI.**—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
- BENAR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- BENARES.**—Station on East Indian Railway; and also on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- BERHAMPUR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- BETTIAH.**—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
- BEYPUR.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- BEZVADA.**—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
- BHAALI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- BHADI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- BHADRADHEAUR.**—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
- BHAGALPUR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- BHAINDER.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- BHALAJ.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- BHAMBAM.**—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
- BHAN.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- BHANDAI.**—Station on Sindia State Railway.
- BHANDONA.**—Station on Nágpur State Railway.

- BHANDUP.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BHAODIN.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
BHARTPUR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
BHARWARI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BHAUNAGAR.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
BHERA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
BHIGWAN.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BHILA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BHILAD.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
BHILWARU.—Station on Málwá Railway.
BHIMBAR BRIDGE CROSSING.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
BHIMLIA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
BHIRINGI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BHOPAL.—Station on Bhopál State Railway.
BHOSAWAL.—Junction on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BHOWPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BHUDESHER.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BHUSAWAL JUNCTION.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BHÚTARI.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
BICHPURI.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
BIDADI.—Station on Mysore State Railway.
BIDDABATTI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BIHIYA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BIHTA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BIJAPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway; and also on Southern Marhattá Railway.
BIJHOI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BILARI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BILASPUR.—Station on Tirhút State Railway; and also on Nágpur State Railway.
BILIMORA.—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
BILIVAW.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
BILURA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
BILWAI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BINDAURA.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BIR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BIRAMPUR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
BISHARATGANG.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BISWA BRIDGE.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BIWAI.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
BOHANI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BOINCHI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BOISAR.—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
BOKHARA.—Station on Nalhati State Railway.
BOLARI.—Station on Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
BOMBAY.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
BOMBAY (BORI BUNDER).—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BOREBAIL.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

- BORGAON.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BORI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BORIANI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
BORWALI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
BOTAD.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
BROACH.—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
BUBRALA.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
BUCH.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
BUDALUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
BUGGULA.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
BULPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BULSAR.—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
BULWARA.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
BUNJORAKI.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
BUNTANHALL.—Station on Madras Railway.
BURHA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BURHAN.—Station on East Indian Railway; and also on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
BURHANPUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BURRARA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
BURRIARPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BURTNA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BUTARI.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
BUXAR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
BYCULLA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
BYRAM GHAT.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

C

- CADJUDI.**—Station on Madras Railway.
CALCUTTA.—Station on Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway; and also on Eastern Bengal Railway.
CAMASAMUDRUM.—Station on Madras Railway.
CAMPBELLPAR ROAD.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
CANNING.—Station on Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
CAWNPORE.—Station on East Indian Railway; and also on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
CAWNPORE BRIDGE.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
CHAILAHATI.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
CHAITANGRAM.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
CHAKUND.—Station on Patná and Gáyá State Railway.
CHALISGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
CHAMARGANI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
CHAMBAL.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
CHANDARNAGAR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
CHANDNI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
CHANDODE.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
CHANDPUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

- CHANDUR.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- CHANNIGOTE.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- CHAPPAHATTE.**—Station on Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
- CHARNI ROAD.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- CHARORI.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- CHAUDRI.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- CHAUSA.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- CHAWA.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- CHEMNAPAINA.**—Station on Mysore State Railway.
- CHENGALPAT.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- CHENGLEROYENS CHOULTRY.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- CHHAPI.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- CHHINDWARA.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- CHICHAWUTNI.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- CHIKSAGAR.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- CHILAL.**—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
- CHILAN-BANAM.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- CHINCHAULI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- CHINCHPUGLI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- CHINCHWAR.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- CHINHAMAPET.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- CHITAPUR.**—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
- CHITOR.**—Station on Málwá Railway.
- CHITULI.**—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
- CHOGDA.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
- CHOLA.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- CHORAL.**—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
- CHUADANGA.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
- CHUNAR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- CHUNDAUSI.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- CHUNDAWAL.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- CHUNGA MUNGA.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- CHUNNU.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- CHURA.**—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
- CHURCH GATE.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- CLOYPET.**—Station on Mysore State Railway.
- COCHIN.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- COIMBATORE.**—Station on Madras Railway; and also on South Indian Railway.
- COLGONG.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- COMBACONAM.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- CONJECODE.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- CONJEVARAM.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- CUDDALORE (New Town).**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- CUDDALORE (Old Town).**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- CUDDAPAH.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- CUDUMBATOR.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- CYNTHIA.**—Station on East Indian Railway.

D

- DABAURA.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- DABHOI.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- DADAR.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and also on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- DADRI.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- DADU.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- DAHANU ROAD.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- DAKOR.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- DALANDA.**—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
- DALSINGH SERAI.**—Station on Tírhút State Railway.
- DAMAN ROAD.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- DAMUDAPUR.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- DAMUKDIA.**—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
- DANASAUER.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- DANGARWA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- DANHARI.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- DANSA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- DARBHANGAH.**—Station on Tírhút State Railway.
- DARJILING.**—Station on Dárjiling and Himálaya Railway.
- DARSENAGAR.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- DARWANI.**—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
- DARYABAD.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- DURAHHA.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- DEGAON.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- DELHI.**—Station on East Indian Railway; also on Rájputána State Railway; and on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- DELHI SHADERA.**—Station on East Indian Railway; and also on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- DEOBAND.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- DEOLALI BARRACK SIDING.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- DHAMANGAON.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- DHANKIA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- DHARAM KHUNDI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- DHARUR.**—Station on Nízám's State Railway.
- DHARWAR.**—Station on Southern Marhattá Railway.
- DHASA.**—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
- DHILLIANWALA.**—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
- DHODHUR.**—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
- DHOLPUR.**—Station on Sindia State Railway.
- DHOND.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and also on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
- DHORAJI.**—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
- DHOWKALI.**—Station on Nágpur State Railway.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Station on Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway.

DIBAI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

DIBRUGARH.—Station on Assam Railway.

DIKSAL.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

DILDARNAGAR.—Station on East Indian Railway.

DINAJPUR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.

DINAPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.

DINDIGAL.—Station on Madras Railway; and also on South Indian Railway.

DINGAH.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.

DIP.—Station on Bhopál State Railway.

DIVA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

DODUR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.

DOMER.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.

DONGARGAH.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.

DONGARGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

DORBAJI.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

DOSA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.

DUBHAI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

DUBTURA.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

DUDHNI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

DULARIA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

DUM-DUM.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.

DUMDUMA.—Station on Assam Railway.

DUMRAON.—Station on East Indian Railway.

DUNGRI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

DUNIDAI.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.

DURGAPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.

DURRARA.—Station on East Indian Railway.

E

EAST BANK.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

ELAMANORE.—Station on South Indian Railway.

ERINPURA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.

ERODE.—Station on South Indian Railway; and also Junction on Madras Railway.

ETAH.—Station on East Indian Railway.

ETAWAH.—Station on East Indian Railway.

F

FAIZABAD.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FARIDKOT.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

FARIDPUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FARRUKHABAD.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

FARUKNAGAR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.

- FATEHABAD.**—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
FATEHGANG.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; and also on Punjab and Northern State Railway; and on Nizám's State Railway.
FATEHGARH.—Station on East Indian Railway.
FATEHPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
FATWA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
FIROZA.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
FIROZABAD.—Station on East Indian Railway.
FIROZPUR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
FRENCH ROCKS.—Station on Mysore State Railway.
FRERE STREET.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

G

- GADARWARA.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
GADUK.—Station on Southern Marhattá Railway.
GAGGAN.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
GAINGUNADAM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
GAIPURA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
GANGAWARAM.—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
GANGES BANK.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
GANGRER.—Station on Málwá Railway.
GARHI HARSARU.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
GARRIA.—Station on Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway
GAYA.—Station on Patná and Gáyá State Railway.
GHAKKAR.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
GHAZIABAD.—Station on East Indian Railway; and also junction on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
GHOBA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
GHOLWAD.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
GHOTI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
GHOTKI.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
GHUMER.—Station on East Indian Railway.
GIDHAUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
GILWALA.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
GIRIDI KURHURBALLI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
GOA.—Station on West of India Portuguese Railway.
GOALUNDO.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
GODRA.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
GOGO.—Station on East Indian Railway.
GONDIA.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
GOPALPUR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
GOPANG.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
GOREGAON.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
GOSAINGANJ.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
GOVINDGARH.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
GRANT ROAD.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
GUDALUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
GUDUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

- GUDUVANCHERI.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
GUHMER.—Station on East Indian Railway.
GUJRANWALA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
GUJRAT.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
GUNDAGOL.—Station on Madras Railway.
GUNDASINGWALLA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
GURDASPUR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
GURGAON.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
GURIATTUM.—Station on Madras Railway.
GURREA.—Station on Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway.
GUSHKARA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
GUTI.—Station on Madras Railway.
GWALIOR.—Station on Sindia State Railway.

H

- Haidarabad.**—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
HAISA.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
Hajipur.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
HALDIBARI.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
HALSHA.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
HALULLIA.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
HAMIRGARH.—Station on Málwá Railway.
HANKERI.—Station on Mysore State Railway.
HANSI.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
HARAPPA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
HARDA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
HARDOI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
HARDUAGANG.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
HARDWAR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
HARKIA KHAL.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
HARSUD.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
HARSULI.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
HASAN ABDAL.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
HATHRAS CITY.—Station on Muttra-Háthras Light Railway, North-Western Provinces.
HATHRAS ROAD.—Junction on Muttra-Háthras Light Railway, North-Western Provinces; and also Station on East Indian Railway.
HELAK.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
HILLI.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
HINGANGAT.—Station on Wardhá Valley State Railway.
HINGOLE.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
HISSAR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
HITAMPUR.—Station on Sindia State Railway.
HIAU-GAU.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
HMAU-BHI.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
HOPEWELL.—Station on Assam Railway.
HOSHANGABAD.—Station on Bhopál State Railway.
HOSPET.—Station on Southern Marhattá Railway.
HOWRAH.—Station on East Indian Railway.

- HPYU.**—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
HTUNG GYI.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
HUBLI.—Station on Southern Marhattá Railway.
HUDGI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
HUGLI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
HUMAON.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
HURAUNI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
HURRIA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
HUSHIARPUR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
HUSSAIN SAGAR.—Station on Nizám's State Railway.

I

- ICHHAPUR.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
IGATPURI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
IKRAN.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
INDORE.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
ISAPUR.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
ITARSI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
ITOLA.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

J

- JABALPUR.**—Station on East Indian Railway; and also on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
JACOBABAD.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
JADUPUR.—Station on Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway.
JAGADISPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
JAGOTI.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
JAGUDAN.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
JAHANABAD.—Station on Patná and Gáyá State Railway.
JAIGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
JAIPUR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway; and also on Rájputána State Railway.
JAIRAMPUR.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
JAITPUR.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
JAKHWARA.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
JALAISUR ROAD.—Station on East Indian Railway.
JALALGANJ.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
JALAMB.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
JALANDHAR CANTONMENT.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
JALANDHAR CITY.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
JALGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
JALPAIGURI.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
JAMALPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
JAMTARA.—Station on East Indian Railway.

- JAMUI.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
JANDIALA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
JANDIWALA DHABWALA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
JAORA.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
JAPAG.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
JASWANTNAGAR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
JATAOLI.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
JATWARA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
JAUNPUR (CITY).—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
JAUNPUR (CIVIL).—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
JAURA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
JAWAR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
JEHUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
JELLU.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
JESSO.—Station on Central Bengal Railway.
JETALSAR.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
JETWAR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
JHANJARPUR.—Station on Tírhút State Railway.
JHELUM.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
JHINJAK.—Station on East Indian Railway.
JHUND.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
JIMPIR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
JIRUPAUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
JODHPUR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
JOKHAI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
JOLLARPET.—Station on Madras Railway.
JOYRAMPUR.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
JUGADRI.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
JUGGAUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
JUNGSHAI.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
JUSHWANINAGA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
JUSRA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
JUTPUT.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
JUWALI.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.

K

- KADALA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
KADAMBUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
KAHAL.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
KAHELIA.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
KAILRABAD.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
KAKI.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
KAKORI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
KALA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
KALADUNGI.—Station on Rohilkhand and Kumáun Railway.
KALAKUND.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
KALIKADI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
KALILPUR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.

- KALLIAN.**—Junction on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KALOL.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
KALYANPUR.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
KAMALAPUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
KAMERKALI.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
KAMIRPUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
KAMOK.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
KAMPTI.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
KANCHRAPARA.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
KANOTA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
KANU JUNCTION.—Station on East Indian Railway.
KAPURGAON.—Station on Dhond and Maumád State Railway.
KARABGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KARACHI.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
KARAK BEL.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KARELI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KARJAT.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KARKALA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KARKIAN.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KARLI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KARNA.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
KAROR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
KARTARPUR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
KARTRAL.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KARTRUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KARWAN.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
KARWAR.—Station on Kárwár Railway.
KASARA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KASGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KASIRE.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
KATA SARAI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
KATHAILA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
KATOAMBA.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
KATTAULI.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
KAUNIA.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
KEMENDINE.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
KENGERN.—Station on Mysore State Railway.
KHADAMBA.—Station on Dhond and Maumád State Railway.
KHAF.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
KHAGA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
KHAIRPUR.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
KHAIRTHAL.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
KHALAT-I-KILLA.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
KHAMGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KHAMKHER.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KHANA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
KHANAWALA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
KHANDALA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KHANDWA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and also on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.

- KHANPUR.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- KHANYAN.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- KHARDI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- KHARGAHOA.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- KHARIAN.**—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
- KHARKHUR.**—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
- KHARKI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- KHARMATAR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- KHARWA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway; and also on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
- KHASA.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- KHASGANJ.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- KHATAULI.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- KHAZITPUR.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- KHERGAON.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- KHERI.**—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
- KHERLI.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- KHERWADI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- KHEWRA.**—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
- KHIRTAL.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- KHOKSA.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
- KHORIAN.**—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
- KHURDHA.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
- KHURJA.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- KHURMATAR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- KHUSHALGARH.**—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
- KIAMARI.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- KIGRA.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- KIM.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway; and also on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- KIRAMADI.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- KIRKI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- KISHANPUR.**—Station on Tirhút State Railway
- KIVALUR.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- KODUMADI.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- KODUR.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- KOKLUR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- KOKSA.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
- KOLABA.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- KOLAR ROAD.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- KOLATUR.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- KOLHAPUR.**—Station on Southern Marhattá Railway.
- KOLWAR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- KONAGARH.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- KONDIPURAM.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- KONNIT-YUA.**—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
- KONUR.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- KOPARGAON.**—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
- KORDACHARI.**—Station on South Indian Railway.

- KOSIGI.**—Station on Madras Railway.
KOTKAPARA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
KOTRI.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway; and also on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
KOT SAMABA.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
KOVILPAT.—Station on South Indian Railway.
KRISHNA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KRISHNAGANJ.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
KRISHNAGARH.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
KRISHNAPUR.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
KRULI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KUCHAWAN.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
KUDALI.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
KUDHA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
KUJRA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
KUKNA.—Station on Central Bengal Railway.
KULBARGA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KULDAL.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
KULIKARI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
KULIPURAM.—Station on Madras Railway.
KULITALAI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
KULLIGADI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
KUMARAPURAM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
KUMAR-KHALI.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
KUNDARKI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
KUNNA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
KUPGAL.—Station on Madras Railway.
KUPUM.—Station on Madras Railway.
KURCHUNA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
KURGRAM.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
KURLA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KURSEONG.—Station on Dárjling and Himálaya Railway.
KURUM.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
KUSHAMBI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
KUSHTIA.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
KUTCHA KU.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
KUTIPURAM.—Station on Madras Railway.
KUTNI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
KUTTALAM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
KUTTALAI.—Station on South Indian Railway.

L

- LADPURA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
LAHORE.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway; and also on the Punjab and Northern State Railway.
LAINIA.—Station on Málwá Railway.
LAKH.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
LAKHI SARAI.—Station on East Indian Railway.

- LAKHTAR.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
LAKI.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
LALA MUSA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
LALAPETTA.—Station on South Indian Railway.
LALI.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
LANDI.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
LANOLI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
LARAMADI.—Station on Madras Railway.
LARKHANA.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
LASALGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
LAWRENCEPUR.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
LEPPADAN.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
LILAPUR ROAD.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
LIMRI.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
LINDSAY.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
LINGAMPALI.—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
LITHEJAK.—Station on East Indian Railway.
LODHRAN.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
LOHIANWALA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
LONGAULI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
LONGAR.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
LONI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
LUCKADI.—Station on Madras Railway.
LUCKNOW.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
LUDHIANA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

M

- MADANPUR.**—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
MADARGANJ.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
MADEJI ROAD.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
MADHANAGAR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
MADHUPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
MADINAUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
MADRANTAKUM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
MADRAS.—Station on South Indian Railway; and also on Madras Railway.
MADURA.—Station on South Indian Railway.
MAHADEO.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
MAHALAKSHMI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
MAHANAGAR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
MAHARAJPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
MAHAUKA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
MAHAUKAR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
MAHEJI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
MAHESAR.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
MAHIM.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
MAHMUDPUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

MAHRAULI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

MAIHAR.—Station on East Indian Railway.

MAIJAM.—Station on East Indian Railway.

MAILPATI.—Station on Madras Railway.

MAILUM.—Station on South Indian Railway.

MAIMARI.—Station on East Indian Railway.

MAKDUMPUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; and also on Patná and Gáyá State Railway.

MAKUM.—Station on Assam Railway.

MALAKHERI.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.

MALANCHI.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.

MALAPURAM.—Station on Madras Railway.

MALIHABAD.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

MALIKWAL.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.

MALIPUR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

MALKAPUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

MALLUR.—Station on Madras Railway.

MANA.—Station on Bhopál State Railway.

MANANPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.

MANAPARAI.—Station on South Indian Railway.

MANAURI.—Station on East Indian Railway.

MANDAL.—Station on Málwá Railway.

MANDALA.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

MANDAWAR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.

MANDHANA.—Station on East Indian Railway.

MANDRA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.

MANDSAUR.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.

MANDWA.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway; and also on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

MANGALIWAS.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.

MANIA.—Station on Sindia State Railway.

MANIACHI JUNCTION.—Station on South Indian Railway.

MANIARI.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.

MANIKPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.

MANJHAND.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.

MANKUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.

MANMAD.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway; and also on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

MANSURPUR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

MARAI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

MARHA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

MARINE LINES.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

MARKUNDI.—Station on East Indian Railway.

MARMAGAON.—Station on West of India Portuguese Railway.

MAROLI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

MASAURIA.—Station on Patná and Gáyá State Railway.

MAUNA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

MAYAPADU.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.

MAYAVERAM.—Station on South Indian Railway.

- MAYTING.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- McDONALD'S CHOULTRY.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- McLEOD.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- MEEAN MEER (EAST).**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- MEEAN MEER (WEST).**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- MEERUT CANTONMENT.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- MEERUT CITY.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- MEHMADABAD.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- MEHSANA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- MENGLA.**—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
- METTAPOLLEM.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- MHASAWAD.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- MHOW.**—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
- MIANI.**—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
- MIRANPUR KATRA.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- MIRGANJ.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- MIRPUR.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway and also on Northern Bengal State Railway.
- MIRZAPUR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- MITTRI.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- MIYAGAM.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- MOGUL HAT.**—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
- MOGULSARAI.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- MOHAR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- MOHESMUNDA.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- MOHOL.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- MOHUDIPUR.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- MOKAMEH.**—Station on Tírhút State Railway; and also on East Indian Railway.
- MONGHYR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- MONTGOMERY.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
- MOPANI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- MORADABAD.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- MORAPUR.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- MORTAKKA.**—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
- MOSA.**—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
- MOTIHARI.**—Station on Tírhút State Railway.
- MUAGERI.**—Station on Mysore State Railway.
- MUBARAKPUR.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- MUDANUR.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- MUDDIKARI.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- MUDURE.**—Station on Mysore State Railway.
- MUGRA.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- MUGRA GHAT.**—Station on Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway.
- MUJGOWAN.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- MULHOR.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

- MULLARGARH.**—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
MULLARPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
MULTAN.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
MULTAN CANTONMENT.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
MULTAN CITY.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
MULWA —Station on East Indian Railway.
MUNGALUM.—Station on Madras Railway.
MUNSHIGANJ.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
MURADNAGAR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
MURAROI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
MURIDKI.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
MUROGATUM.—Station on Madras Railway.
MURSAN.— Station on Muttra-Hathras Light Railway, North-Western Provinces.
MURSHIDABAD.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
MURTAZAPUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
MUSJID.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
MUTMARI.—Station on Madras Railway.
MUTTALL.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
MUTTRA.—Station on Muttra-Hathras Light Railway, North-Western Provinces.
MUZAFFARABAD.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway; and also on the Indus Valley State Railway.
MUZAFFARNAGAR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
MUZAFFARPUR.—Station on Tírhút State Railway.
MYSORE.—Station on Mysore State Railway.

N

- NADBAI.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
NAGAGULI.—Station on Assam Railway.
NAGAL.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
NAGARI.—Station on Madras Railway.
NAGPUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and also on Nágpur State Railway.
NAGRI.—Station on Wárdha Valley State Railway.
NAIDONGRI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NAIHATI.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
NAINI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
NAINI TAL.—Station on Rohilkhand and Kumáon Railway.
NALHATI.—Station on East Indian Railway; and also on the Nalhati State Railway.
NALWAR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NAMLI.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
NAMPULI (HAIDARABAD).—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
NANA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
NANDGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NANDURA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NANGAON.—Station on Málwá Railway.

- NARAINA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
NARASINGAPETTA.—Station on South Indian Railway.
NARGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NARI.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
NARIAD.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. — —
NARSINHPUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NASIK ROAD.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NASIRABAD.—Station on Málwá Railway.
NATTOR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
NAUGANWAN.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
NAULI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
NAUNDERA.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
NAURANGABAD.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
NAUSARI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
NAUSHRA.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
NAWABGANJ.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
NAWADA.—Station on Nalhati State Railway.
NAWADI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
NAWAI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
NAWANDJI.—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
NEGAPATAM.—Station on Madras Railway; and also on the South Indian Railway.
NELLIKUPPAM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
NERAL.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NIADONGRI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NIDAMUNGALUM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
NILPHAMARI.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
NIMACH.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
NIMBOHIRA.—Station on Málwá Railway.
NIMBORA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NIMCHA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
NIPHAR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
NUNCHERLA.—Station on Madras Railway.
NUNDALUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
NURGALA.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.

O

- OKARA.**—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
OK-KAN.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
OLAKKUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
OT-PHO.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
OUIDAPET.—Station on South Indian Railway.

P

- PACHBUDRA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
PACHORA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PAGDHAL.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PAHARI.—Station on the East Indian Railway.

- PAHLIA.**—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
PAKAUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
PAKNI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PAK PATTAN.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
PALAM.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
PALAMCOTTA.—Station on South Indian Railway.
PALANPUR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
PALAVARAM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
PALEJ.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
PALGHAR.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
PALGHAT.—Station on Madras Railway.
PALI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; and also on the East Indian Railway and Rájputána State Railway.
PALIA.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
PALLOR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
PANCHBIBI.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
PANDUA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
PANGSA.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
PANIGARH.—Station on East Indian Railway.
PANTOLLA.—Station on Assam Railway.
PANJAN.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
PANO AKIL.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
PANOLI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
PANROTI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
PANTAMBA.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
PAPAVINASHAM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
PARAS.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PARBATIPUR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
PARDI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
PAREL.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; and also on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PARTABPUR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
PASRUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
PATAS.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PATHONKOL.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
PATNA (CITY).—Station on East Indian Railway; and also on Patná and Gáyá State Railway.
PATRI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
PAUKATCHERU.—Station on Madras Railway.
PAUNAR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PEGU.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
PERAMBUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
PERANDURAY.—Station on Madras Railway.
PERPENGADI.—Station on Madras Railway.
PETARO.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
PHALERA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
PHAPHUND.—Station on East Indian Railway.
PHILLAUR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
PHUGWARA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
PHULBAN.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
PHULJI.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.

- PHULPUR.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
PILIBHIT.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
PIMPRI.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
PIND DADAN KHAN.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
PIND SULTANI ROAD.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
PINDWARA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
PIPARIA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PIPRA GHAT.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
PIR CHOKI.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
PIRPAINTI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
POMALWARI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PONDICHERY.—Station on South Indian Railway.
POONA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PORTO NOVO.—Station on South Indian Railway.
POTALPANI.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
POTANUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
POUNGDAY.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
POUNPUR.—Station on Patná and Gáyá State Railway.
PROME.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
PUDI.—Station on Madras Railway.
PUGALUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
PULGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PULLUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
PUMALWARI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
PUNTAMBA.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
PURLAI.—Station on Madras Railway.
PURODA.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
PUTTAMBI.—Station on Madras Railway.
PUTUR.—Station on Madras Railway.

Q

- QUETTAH.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
QUILON.—Station on South Indian Railway.

R

- RADHAN.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
RAEPUR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
RAGHUNATHPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
RAHIMABAD.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
RAHURI.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
RAICHUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and also on Madras Railway.
RAIWIND.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
RAJAMPET.—Station on Madras Railway.
RAJBARI.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
RAJBUND.—Station on East Indian Railway.

- RAJGARH.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
RAJGHAT.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
RAJGOWAN.—Station on East Indian Railway.
RAJGURA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
RAJMAHAL.—Station on East Indian Railway.
RAJPURA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
RAMACHAN.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
RAMNAGAR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; and also on Eastern Bengal Railway.
RAMPUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
RAMPUR HAT.—Station on East Indian Railway.
RANAGHAT.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
RANGOON.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
RANGPUR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
RANI.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
RANIBAGH (NAINI TAL).—Station on Rohilkhand and Kumáon Railway.
RANIGANJ.—Station on East Indian Railway.
RANINAGAR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
RANPUR.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
RAO.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
RAWALPINDI.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
RAWER.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
RAYA.—Station on Muttra-Hathras Light Railway, North Western Provinces.
REDDIPALI.—Station on Madras Railway.
RETI.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
RHIMBAR.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
RIWARI.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
RIWAT.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
ROHIRA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
ROHRI.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
ROSA.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
ROYALCHERU.—Station on Madras Railway.
ROZAGAON.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
RUDAULI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
RUK.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
RUNIJA.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
RUPAILI.—Station on Málwá Railway.
RURA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
RURKI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
RUSSAULI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
RUTLAM.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.

S

- SABARMATI.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
SABLI ROAD.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
SACHIN.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
SADHOK.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.

- SADIKABAD.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
SADIYA.—Station on Assam Railway.
SAFDARGANJ.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
SAGARDIGHI.—Station on Nalhati State Railway.
SAHAPUR.—Station on Nalhati State Railway.
SAHARUNPUR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
SAHIBGANJ.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SAIDAPET.—Station on South Indian Railway.
SAIDAPUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
SAIDPUR.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
ST. THOMAS'S MOUNT.—Station on South Indian Railway.
SAIYAN.—Station on Sindia State Railway.
SAKRA.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
SAKTIGARH.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SAKULDIA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SALEM.—Station on South Indian Railway; and also on Madras Railway.
SALI.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
SALIAMUNGALUM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
SALIKASA.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
SALUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
SALWA.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
SAMASATA.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
SAMBHAR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
SAMIANALUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
SAMULPATI.—Station on Madras Railway.
SANAND.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
SANARY DRUG.—Station on Madras Railway.
SANAWAD.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
SANDILA.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
SANGANIR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
SANGARU.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
SANGI.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
SANJAN.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
SANN.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
SANNEHWAL.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
SANOAN.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
SANODA.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
SANOSRA.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
SANSIRI.—Station on Málwá Railway.
SANWATSIR.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
SAODA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
SAPHALA.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
SARA.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
SARADHANAN.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
SARHAD.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
SAROLA.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
SAROTRA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
SATARA.—Station on Southern Marhattá Railway.
SATARI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
SATKHANDA.—Station on Málwá Railway.

- SATUR.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- SAUDO.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- SAUGOR (KARELI).**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway
- SAYAN.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- SAYYIDPUR.**—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
- SECUNDRABAD.**—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
- SEGOWLI.**—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
- SEHWAN.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- SEMRI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- SENDRA.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- SEONI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- SEOPUR.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- SEORAJPUR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- SERAM.**—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
- SERAMPUR.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- SERATULI.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- SERINGAPATAM.**—Station on Mysore State Railway.
- SHAHABAD.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- SHAHAPUR.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- SHAHDARA.**—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
- SHAHGANJ.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- SHAHJAHANPUR.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- SHAHPUR.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- SHAMPUR.**—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
- SHAPURA.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- SHEGAON.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- SHEKOABAD.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- SHEKOABAD.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- SHER MUH.**—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
- SHER SHAH.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- SHEVAROY HILLS.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- SHIARIA.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- SHIKAPUR.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- SHIKARPUR.**—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
- SHINGNELLUR.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- SHIYALI.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- SHOLAPUR.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and also
on Southern Marhattá Railway.
- SHOLAVANDAN.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
- SHOLINGHAR.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- SHORANUR.**—Station on Madras Railway.
- SHUJABAD.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- SHURIPUR.**—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
- SIALDA.**—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
- SIALKOT.**—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
- SIARSOL.**—Station on East Indian Railway.
- SIBI.**—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
- SIDAHPUR.**—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
- SIDHI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- SIHOR.**—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
- SIHORA ROAD.**—Station on East Indian Railway.

- SIKARPUR.**—Station on Sindia State Railway.
SIKLI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
SILIGORI.—Station on Northern Bengal State Railway.
SIMMISWAY.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
SIMULTALA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SIMURIA.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
SINDI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
SINGAPERMAUL KOVIL.—Station on South Indian Railway.
SINGAREM.—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
SINGAWAL.—Station on Málwá Railway.
SIRATHU.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SIRATKA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SIRDHANA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
SIRHIND.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
SIRIJPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SIRSA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
SIRSA ROAD.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SIRSAUL.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SIRSAWA.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
SIRSOLI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
SITABULDI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
SITA ROAD.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
SITARAMPUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SLEEMANABAD.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SODEPUR.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
SOHAGPUR.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
SOHAWAL.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
SOHNEPUR.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
SOHOWA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
SOLINGARH.—Station on Madras Railway.
SOMANUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
SOMASTIPUR.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
SOMNA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SONADA.—Station on Dárjiling and Himálaya Railway.
SONAGAON.—Station on Wárdha Valley State Railway.
SONAPUR.—Station on Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
SRIDHAN.—Station on Nalhati State Railway.
SUJAT ROAD.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
SUKKUR.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
SUKULEA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SULTANGANJ.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SULTANPUR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
SUNDARAPERUMAL KOVIL.—Station on South Indian Railway
SURAMUNGALUM.—Station on Madras Railway.
SURAT.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
SUTNA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
SYAD DINWALA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
SYAMNAGAR.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
SYEAN.—Station on Sindia State Railway.
SYNTHIA.—Station on East Indian Railway.

T

- TADPUTRI.**—Station on Madras Railway
TAIKUL.—Station on Madras Railway.
TAJGOWAN.—Station on East Indian Railway.
TAKIPUR.—Station on Nalhati State Railway.
TALEGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
TANDAULI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
TANJORE.—Junction on South Indian Railway.
TANDUR.—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
TANUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
TAPASI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
TARKESSUR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
TARNAUL.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
TARSANA.—Station on Mysore State Railway.
TATIPUR.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
TEIK-GYI.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
TEMPLEDERA.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
TERUVEMBUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
THAIGON.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
THAMINE.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
THANA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
THARODE.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
THARSA.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
THASRA.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
THATTAPARAI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
THERUVELLUM.—Station on Madras Railway.
THIRUVADAMARUDHUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
THITTAI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
THONHSAL.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
THULUKKAPATTI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TILAUNA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
TILHAR.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
TIMARNI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
TIMBI.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
TINDEVANUM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TINGARJI.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
TINNANORE.—Station on Madras Railway.
TINNEVELLI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TIN PAHAR.—Station on East Indian Railway.
TIRORA.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
TIRUMANGALAM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TIRUPAPULIYUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TIRUPARANGUNDRAM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TIRUPATI.—Station on Madras Railway.
TIRUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
TIRUTANI.—Station on Madras Railway.
TIRUVELLUM.—Station on Madras Railway.
TITAGARH.—Station on Eastern Bengal Railway.
TITWALA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

TREVANDRUM.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TRICHINOPOLI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TRICHINOPOLI FORT.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TRIPATUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
TRISHBIGA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
TRISHOI.—Station on East Indian Railway.
TRIVALUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TRIVELLUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
TUDIALUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
TULUHUPATA.—Station on South Indian Railway.
TUMSAR.—Station on Nágpur State Railway.
TUNDAULI.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
TUNDLA JUNCTION.—Station on East Indian Railway.
TUNGABADHRA RIVER.—Station on Madras Railway.
TUTICORIN.—Station on South Indian Railway.

U

UDWARA ROAD.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
UJALWAO.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
UJIARPUR.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
UJJAIN.—Station on Holkar and Nímach State Railway.
ULWAR.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
UMBALLA CANTONMENT.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
UMBALLA CITY.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
UMDARA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
UMRETH.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
UNAO.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
UNARPUR.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
UNDAL.—Station on East Indian Railway.
UNJALUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
UNJHA.—Station on Rájputána State Railway.
URCHARA.—Station on East Indian Railway.
URULI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
USHAINGANJ.—Station on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
UTCHULDA.—Station on East Indian Railway.

V

VADAMADURA.—Station on South Indian Railway.
VAIDHISWARAM KOVIL.—Station on South Indian Railway.
VAIYAMPALI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
VAIYAMPATI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
VANDALUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
VANIYAMBADI.—Station on Madras Railway.
VELLORE.—Station on Madras Railway.
VENDALUR.—Station on South Indian Railway.
VERIG.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
VIKRAVANDI.—Station on South Indian Railway.

- VILLAPURAM.**—Station on South Indian Railway.
VIRAMGAM.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
VIRAPUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
VIRAR.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
VIRDUPATI.—Station on South Indian Railway.
VIRINJIPURUM.—Station on Madras Railway.
VIRUPUR.—Station on Madras Railway.
VONTIMITTA.—Station on Madras Railway.

W

- WADHWAN.**—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; and also on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
WADI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and also on Nizám's State Railway.
WAING-GYI.—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
WALHAR.—Station on Indus Valley State Railway.
WALLIAR.—Station on Madras Railway.
WANGAON.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
WANGNI.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
WANRADHARAM.—Station on Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
WARANGAON.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
WARDHA.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and also on Wárdha Valley State Railway.
WARORA.—Station on Wárdha Valley State Railway.
WASAD.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
WASIND.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
WAZIRABAD.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
WEVJI.—Station on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
WILAD.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
WINI.—Station on Tirhút State Railway.
WIRANGOLE.—Station on Nizám's State Railway.
WONUMETTA.—Station on Madras Railway.
WOWSHERA.—Station on Punjab and Northern State Railway.
WURI.—Station on Bhaunagar and Gondal State Railway.
WUTAPOLIAM.—Station on Madras Railway.
WUTKALI.—Station on Madras Railway.

Y

- YADAGIRI.**—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
YEOAT.—Station on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
YEOLA.—Station on Dhond and Manmád State Railway.
YERRAGUNTALA.—Station on Madras Railway.

Z

- ZEEGON.**—Station on Rangoon and Irawadi Valley State Railway.
ZUMANIA.—Station on East Indian Railway.

PORTS.

A

- ACHRE.**—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 13' 35''$, long. $73^{\circ} 29' 50''$.
ADRAMPATAM (Adrampet).—Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 20' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 25' 40''$.
AENG (Combermere Bay).—Kyouk-hpyu. Lat. $19^{\circ} 35'$, long. $93^{\circ} 35'$.
AGANSI (Saiwan).—N. Konkan. Lat. $19^{\circ} 28'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.
AGOADA (Alguada).—Portuguese India. Lat. $15^{\circ} 29' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 45'$.
AHMEDABAD (Sabarmati).—Guzerat. Lat. $43^{\circ} 1' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 30' 30''$.
AIBIKA.—Travancore. Lat. $8^{\circ} 56' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$.
AKYAB.—Akyab. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6' 45''$, long. $92^{\circ} 56' 30''$.
ALGUADA.—See AGOADA.
ALIBAGH (Kolaba).—Kolaba. Lat. $18^{\circ} 38' 55''$, long. $72^{\circ} 54' 50''$.
ALIWADA.—See NAWAPUR.
ALLAPALLI.—See ALLEPPI.
ALLEPPI.—Travancore. Lat. $9^{\circ} 29' 45''$, long. $76^{\circ} 22' 31''$.
AMBOLGARH.—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 39'$, long. $73^{\circ} 23'$.
AMHERST.—Amherst. Lat. $16^{\circ} 4' 40''$, long. $97^{\circ} 35' 30''$.
AMHERST HARBOUR.—See RAMRI.
AMLI GHAT (Pheni).—Noakhali. Lat. $22^{\circ} 46'$, long. $91^{\circ} 31'$.
AMMAPATAM.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 59'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.
AMMUGAM.—See ARMEGHON.
ANDREW BAY.—Sandoway. Lat. $18^{\circ} 16'$, long. $94^{\circ} 16'$.
ANJADIVA.—Portuguese India. Lat. $14^{\circ} 45'$, long. $74^{\circ} 10'$.
ANJANWEL (Chiplun).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 33'$, long. $73^{\circ} 13'$.
ANJAR.—See TUNA.
ANJENGO.—Travancore. Lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 47' 50'$.
ANKOLA (Bellikerry).—N. Kanara. Lat. $14^{\circ} 39' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 20' 55''$.
ANTAVEDI.—See NARSIPUR.
ARAKAN (Mro-houng).—Akyab. Lat. $20^{\circ} 24'$, long. $93^{\circ} 26'$.
ARMEGHON (Durgarazpatam).—Nellore. Lat. $13^{\circ} 53'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.
ARRACAN.—See ARAKAN.
ATCHERA.—See ACHRE.
ATTAKUYE.—Malabar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 6'$.
ATTANGARI (Autankari).—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 4'$.

AUCKLAND BAY.—Mergui. Lat. $12^{\circ} 10'$, long. $98^{\circ} 30'$.

AULAPOLAI.—See ALLEPPI.

AUTANKARI.—See ATTANGARI.

AVA.—British Burma. Lat. $21^{\circ} 52'$, long. $97^{\circ} 1'$.

B

BADAGIRI (Vadaka-Sara).—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37' 15''$.

BAICUL.—See BEKAL.

BAIDAI.—See NAWANAGAR.

BAINDUR.—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 36'$.

BAIPUR.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50' 30''$.

BAKARGANJ (Burisol).—Bakarganj. Lat. $22^{\circ} 32' 45''$, long. $90^{\circ} 23' 10''$.

BALACHERI.—Kathiawar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $70^{\circ} 6'$.

BALAIPTAM.—Malabar. Lat. 12° , long. $75^{\circ} 22'$.

BALASOR.—Balasor. Lat. $21^{\circ} 30' 6''$, long. $86^{\circ} 58' 11''$.

BALAUPUR (Hog Island).—Thana. Lat. $18^{\circ} 58'$, long. $72^{\circ} 57'$.

BALIKARI.—See ANKOLA.

BANDA.—Sawantwari. Lat. $15^{\circ} 49'$, long. $73^{\circ} 56'$.

BANDAR VIKKUR.—See VIKKUR.

BANKOT (Vashvi).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 5' 10''$.

BAPANAPAUDU.—Ganjam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 34'$, long. $84^{\circ} 19'$.

BARDWAN.—Bardwan. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14' 10''$, long. $87^{\circ} 53' 55''$.

BARKUR (Hungarkati).—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 28' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 47' 50''$.

BARWA.—Ganjam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 52' 40''$, long. $84^{\circ} 37' 35''$.

BASSEIN.—Bassein. Lat. $16^{\circ} 46'$, long. $94^{\circ} 48' 10''$.

BASSEIN (Wasai).—N. Konkan. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20' 20''$, long. $72^{\circ} 51' 20''$.

BATICOLO.—See BATKULL.

BATKULL (Baticolo).—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 59'$, long. $74^{\circ} 36'$.

BAUMI (Bhami).—Sandoway. Lat. $17^{\circ} 25'$, long. $94^{\circ} 42'$.

BEIT MYU.—See MERGUI.

BEKAL (Baicul).—S. Kanara. Lat. $12^{\circ} 23' 45''$, long. $75^{\circ} 4' 35''$.

BELLIKERRY.—See ANKOLA.

BENDAMURLUNKA.—Godaveri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, long. 82° .

BENIGI.—See BINGHI.

BENTINCK SOUND.—See KULA-GUK.

BEYPUR.—See BAIPUR.

BEYT.—Kathiawar.—Lat. $22^{\circ} 27'$, long. $69^{\circ} 10'$.

BHAMI.—See BAUMI.

BHAUNAGAR.—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$, long. $72^{\circ} 12' 30''$.

BHOGWA DANDI (Dandi or Ulpar).—Surat. Lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, long. $72^{\circ} 35'$.

BHULUA.—See NOAKHALI.

BIDAI.—See NAWANAGAR.

BILIN.—Shwe-gyeng. Lat. $17^{\circ} 10'$, long. $97^{\circ} 15'$.

BIMLIPATAM.—Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 53' 15''$, long. $83^{\circ} 29' 50''$.

BINGHI (Benigi).—N. Kanara. Lat. $14^{\circ} 45'$, long. $74^{\circ} 11'$.

BOMBAY.—Bombay. Lat. $18^{\circ} 55' 5''$, long. $75^{\circ} 53' 55''$.

BROACH.—Broach. Lat. $21^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $73^{\circ} 2'$.

BULLUAH.—See **NOAKHALI**.

BULSAR.—Surat. Lat. $20^{\circ} 36' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 58' 40''$.

BURISOL.—See **BAKARGANJ**.

C

CADALUNDY.—See **KADALANDI**.

CADIAPATAM.—See **KADIAPATAM**.

CALACHUL.—See **KOLACHEL**.

CALCUTTA.—Twenty-four Parganas. Lat. $22^{\circ} 34' 2''$, long. $88^{\circ} 23' 59''$.

CALICUT.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 15'$, long. $75^{\circ} 49'$.

CALINGAPATAM.—See **KALINGAPATAM**.

CAMBAY.—Guzerat. Lat. $22^{\circ} 18' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 40'$.

CANACONA.—Portuguese India. Lat. $15^{\circ} 1'$, long. $74^{\circ} 6'$.

CANNANORE.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 51' 12''$, long. $75^{\circ} 24' 44''$.

CARICULL.—See **KARIKAL**.

CASSERGODE.—S. Kanara. Lat. $12^{\circ} 29' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 2' 10''$.

CAUDCUTTCHERRI.—See **KATKACHERRI**.

CAUSERGODE.—See **CASSERGODE**.

CAVOY.—See **KAYAL**.

CHANCH.—See **SHALBET**.

CHANDARNAGAR.—French Possessions. Lat. $22^{\circ} 51' 40''$, long. $88^{\circ} 24' 50''$.

CHANTAPILLI.—Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 4' 25''$, long. $83^{\circ} 42'$.

CHAPRA (Kolwol).—Portuguese India. Lat. $15^{\circ} 36'$, long. $73^{\circ} 37'$.

CHATIGAON.—See **CHITTAGONG**.

CHAUGHAT.—Malabar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3' 51''$.

CHAUL.—Kolaba. Lat. $18^{\circ} 32' 50''$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$.

CHAWAL.—See **CHAUL**.

CHEDUBA.—Kyouk-hpyu. Lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$, long. $93^{\circ} 35'$.

CHENGALPAT.—Chengalpat. Lat. $12^{\circ} 42' 1''$, long. $80^{\circ} 1' 13''$.

CHICHUN.—See **TARAPUR**.

CHILKA LAKE.—Puri. Lat. $19^{\circ} 42'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$.

CHINGLEPUT.—See **CHENGALPAT**.

CH IPLUN.—See **ANJANWEL**.

CHIRACOL.—See **TIRACOL**.

CHITTAGONG (Islamabad).—Chittagong. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21' 3''$, long. $91^{\circ} 52' 44''$.

CHITWA.—Malabar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 3' 52''$.

CHOMBAI.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 41'$, long. $73^{\circ} 32'$.

CHORWAR.—See **MANDAR**.

CHOWGHAT.—See **CHAUGHAT**.

CHURAMAN.—Balasore. Lat. $21^{\circ} 7' 50''$, long. $86^{\circ} 49' 16''$.

CHURRIMUN.—See **CHURAMAN**.

COCANADA.—Godavari. Lat. $16^{\circ} 57'$, long. $82^{\circ} 13'$.

COCHIN.—Malabar. Lat. $9^{\circ} 58' 7''$, long. $76^{\circ} 17'$.

COIL.—See **KAYAL**.

- COILAM.**—See **QUILON.**
COILANDI.—See **QUILANDI.**
COILSINIPATAM.—See **KULASAGARAPATAM.**
COMBERMERE BAY.—See **AENG.**
COMILLAH (Tipperah).—Tipperah. Lat. $23^{\circ} 7' 55''$, long. $91^{\circ} 10'$.
COMORIN.—Travancore. Lat. $8^{\circ} 4'$, long. $77^{\circ} 36'$.
CONARA.—See **KONADA.**
CONORAH.—See **KUMARU.**
CONTAI (Hijeli).—Midnapur. Lat. $21^{\circ} 46'$, long. $87^{\circ} 15'$.
COOJUNG.—See **KUJUNG.**
COOMTA.—See **KUMPTA.**
COONDAPUR.—See **KUNDAPUR.**
CORINGA.—Godaveri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 48' 25''$, long. $82^{\circ} 16' 20''$.
COVELONG.—Chengalpat. Lat. $12^{\circ} 46'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17' 40''$.
COX'S BAZAR (Ramu).—Chittagong. Lat. $21^{\circ} 26' 31''$, long. $92^{\circ} 1' 2''$.
CRANGANORE.—See **KOBUNGALUR.**
CUDDALORE.—S. Arcot. Lat. $11^{\circ} 42' 45''$, long. $79^{\circ} 48' 45''$.
CUDDALUR.—See **GUDALUR.**
CUTTACK (False Point).—Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 29' 4''$, long. $86^{\circ} 54' 29''$.

D

- DABHOL.**—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 8' 50''$.
DACCA (Narainganj).—Lat. $23^{\circ} 43'$, long. $90^{\circ} 26' 25''$.
DAMAN.—N. Konkan. Lat. $23^{\circ} 25'$, long. $72^{\circ} 53'$.
DAMLEJ (Sutrapara).—Kathiawar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 51'$, long. $70^{\circ} 30'$.
DANDI.—See **BHOGWA DANDI.**
DANTURA.—N. Konkan. Lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$, long. $72^{\circ} 45'$.
DANU.—N. Konkan. Lat. $19^{\circ} 57'$, long. $72^{\circ} 43'$.
DARMONJAI.—Amherst. Lat. $15^{\circ} 5'$, long. $97^{\circ} 40'$.
DAVIPATNAM.—See **DEVIAPATAM.**
DAVY RIVER.—See **HARIKPUR.**
DAWAI.—See **TAVOY.**
DEBNI.—See **HARIKPUR.**
DEHEJ.—Broach. Lat. $21^{\circ} 42' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 38' 30''$.
DEOGHUR (Dewghur).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 23' 50''$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$.
DEVIAPATAM.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 28'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.
DEWGHUR.—See **DEOGHUR.**
DHAMRA.—Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 47' 40''$, long. $86^{\circ} 55' 55''$.
DHANU.—See **DANU.**
DHARAVI.—Thana. Lat. $19^{\circ} 15'$, long. $74^{\circ} 47'$.
DHOLERA.—Kathiawar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 14' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 15' 25''$.
DIU.—Kathiawar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 43' 20''$, long. $71^{\circ} 2' 30''$.
DIVELAN.—See **ISKAPULLI.**
DOMRA.—See **DHAMRA.**
DUGARAZPATAM.—See **ARMEGHON.**
DURMAPATAM.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 46'$, long. $72^{\circ} 28'$.
DWARKA.—Kathiawar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 14' 20''$, long. $69^{\circ} 5'$.

E

- EADGONG.**—Chittagong. Lat. $21^{\circ} 38''$, long. $91^{\circ} 58'$.
ELATUR.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20' 30''$, long. $75^{\circ} 45' 45''$.
ELI.—See **ETTICOLUM**.
ENNORE.—Chengalpat. Lat. $13^{\circ} 30' 40''$, long. $80^{\circ} 21' 55''$.
EPONPALIEM.—See **IPURPALIEM**.
ESKAPALLI.—See **ISKAPULLI**.
ETTICOLUM (Eli or Monte d'Eli).—Malabar. Lat. $12^{\circ} 0' 15''$, long. $75^{\circ} 11' 30''$.

F

- FALSE POINT.**—See **CUTTACK**.
FENNY.—See **AMLI GHAT**.
FIRINGIPET.—See **PORTO NOVO**.
FUNGUS.—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 32'$.

G

- GANDEVI.**—Surat. Lat. $20^{\circ} 47' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 3'$.
GANGAWALI.—N. Kanara. Lat. $14^{\circ} 36'$, long. $74^{\circ} 21'$.
GANJAM.—Ganjam. Lat. $19^{\circ} 22' 27''$, long. $85^{\circ} 2' 52''$.
GHSRI BANDAR.—See **GISRI BANDAR**.
GHORI BANDAR.—Thana. Lat. $19^{\circ} 17'$, long. $72^{\circ} 53'$.
GISRI BANDAR.—Sind. Lat. $24^{\circ} 45'$, long. $67^{\circ} 8'$.
GOA (Panjim).—Portuguese India. Lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 57'$.
GOGAH (Gogo).—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $72^{\circ} 40'$.
GOPALPATAM.—Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 26'$.
GOPALPUR (Munsurkotta).—Ganjam. Lat. $19^{\circ} 21' 5''$, long. $85^{\circ} 1'$.
GORA BARI.—See **VIKKUR**.
GOLWUD.—North Konkan. Lat. $20^{\circ} 10'$, long. $72^{\circ} 42'$.
GUDALUR (Cuddalur).—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 9'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.
GUNDAR.—Broach. Lat. $21^{\circ} 53'$, long. $72^{\circ} 37'$.
GUNDAVI.—See **GANDEVI**.
GUNGAVELLY.—See **GANGAWALI**.
GURIA.—See **JAKO**.
GWA.—See **KHWA**.

H

- HAB RIVER.**—Sind. Lat. $24^{\circ} 52'$, long. $66^{\circ} 42'$.
HANSOT.—Broach. Lat. $21^{\circ} 32'$, long. $72^{\circ} 50'$.
HARIKPUR (Davy River).—Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 4'$, long. $86^{\circ} 31'$.
HASTINGS HARBOUR.—Mergui. Lat. $10^{\circ} 11'$, long. $97^{\circ} 40'$.
HEANZAI BASIN.—Tavoy. Lat. $14^{\circ} 20'$, long. $98^{\circ} 10'$.
HENZADA.—Henzada. Lat. $17^{\circ} 38'$, long. $95^{\circ} 32'$.

HERNI.—See SEVERNDRUG.

HIJELI.—See CONTAL.

HOG ISLAND—See BALAUPUR.

HONAWAR (Honor).—N. Kanara. Lat. $14^{\circ} 16' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 29'$.

HONOR.—See HONAWAR.

HUBB RIVER.—See HAB.

HULDI RIVER.—See MIDNAPUR.

HUNGARKATI.—See BARKUR.

HUNTER'S BAY.—Kyook-hypu. Lat. $18^{\circ} 16'$, long. $94^{\circ} 23'$.

I

IPURPALIEM.—Krishna. Lat. $15^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

ISKAPULLI (Divelan).—Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

ISLAMABAD.—See CHITTAGONG.

ITAMUKLA.—See PAKALA.

IVEKER.—See AIBIKA.

J

JAFRABAD.—Kathiawar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 52'$, long. $71^{\circ} 25'$.

JAGANNATH.—See PURI.

JAIGHUR (Zyghur).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 18'$, long. $73^{\circ} 10' 50''$.

JAITAPUR.—See RAJAPUR.

JAKO (Guria).—Cutch. Lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$, long. $68^{\circ} 46'$.

JALESWAR (Pipli or Subunrika).—Balasor. Lat. $21^{\circ} 47' 20''$,
long. $87^{\circ} 13' 35''$.

JELLASORE.—See JALESWAR.

JEYTAPUR.—See RAJAPUR.

JHAGGI (Sair Gunda).—Sind. Lat. 24° , long. $68^{\circ} 25'$.

JUALDINE.—See ZUVALADINNA.

JUCKOW.—See JAKO.

JURIA.—Kathiawar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 40'$, long. $70^{\circ} 22'$.

JYGHUR.—See JAIGHUR.

K

KADALUNDI.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$, long. $75^{\circ} 52'$.

KADIAPATAM.—Travancore. Lat. $8^{\circ} 7' 30''$, long. $77^{\circ} 18'$.

KAINTALI.—See KYIEN-TA-LI.

KALBADIVI (Meria).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 2'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

KALIMERE.—Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 56'$.

KALINGAPATAM.—Ganjam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 20''$, long. $84^{\circ} 9' 50''$.

KALITOR.—See KRISHNAPATAM.

KAMBALIA.—See SIRAYA.

KANP.—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 12'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

KAPAT.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 23'$, long. $75^{\circ} 43'$.

KARACHI.—Sind. Lat. $24^{\circ} 51' 9''$, long. $67^{\circ} 4' 15''$.

- KARANJA** (Wurun or Urun).—Thana. Lat. $18^{\circ} 51'$, long. 73° .
KARANKAD.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 40'$, long. $79^{\circ} 1'$.
KARIKAL.—French possessions. Lat. $10^{\circ} 55' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 52' 20''$.
KARLI.—Ratnagiri. Lat. $15^{\circ} 58'$, long. $73^{\circ} 29'$.
KARWAR (Sedashigarh).—N. Kanara. Lat. $14^{\circ} 50'$, long. $74^{\circ} 14'$.
KATKACHERRI.—S. Kanara. Lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$, long. 75° .
KATTUMAVADA.—Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.
KAULI.—N. Konkan. Lat. $20^{\circ} 32'$, long. $72^{\circ} 48'$.
KAVAI.—Malabar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 56'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$.
KAYAL.—Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 40'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.
KAYAN KULAM.—See **QUILON**.
KAYENKOLAM.—Travancore. Lat. $8^{\circ} 53' 28''$, long. $76^{\circ} 36' 59''$.
KELSI.—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 55'$, long. $73^{\circ} 6'$.
KELVI.—See **MAHIM**.
KETI.—Sind. Lat. $24^{\circ} 8' 30''$, long. $67^{\circ} 28' 30''$.
KETTAPOLLEM.—Krishna. Lat. 16° , long. $80^{\circ} 50''$.
KEVI BANDAR.—Guzerat. Lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, long. $72^{\circ} 36'$.
KHETTI.—See **KETI**.
KHWA (Gwa).—Sandoway. Lat. $17^{\circ} 34'$, long. $94^{\circ} 39'$.
KILAKARI.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 16'$, long. $78^{\circ} 50'$.
KILWA MEHIM.—See **MAHIM**.
KIM.—Broach. Lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$, long. $72^{\circ} 38'$.
KODIAMPOLAYEM.—Tanjore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 54'$.
KODUNGALUR (Cranganore).—Cochin. Lat. $10^{\circ} 13' 50''$, long. $76^{\circ} 14' 50''$.
KOILESEGARAPATAM.—See **KULASAGARAPATAM**.
KOLABA.—See **ABIBAGH**.
KOLACHEL.—Travancore. Lat. $8^{\circ} 10'$, long. $77^{\circ} 19'$.
KOLADAIN.—See **KULADAN**.
KOLAK.—Surat. Lat. $20^{\circ} 27' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 57'$.
KOLAM.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 27'$, long. $75^{\circ} 40'$.
KOLIKOD.—See **CALICUT**.
KOLINAR (Mhul Dwarka).—Kathiawar. Lat. $18^{\circ} 70'$, long. $70^{\circ} 55'$.
KOLLAM. See **QUILON**.
KOLWOL.—See **CHAPRA**.
KONADA.—Vizagapatam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 1'$, long. $83^{\circ} 40'$.
KORI.—See **LAKHPAT**.
KOTRI.—Sind. Lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $68^{\circ} 46'$.
KOTTAKAI.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 34'$, long. $75^{\circ} 35'$.
KOTTAPATAM.—Nellore. Lat. $15^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 9' 20''$.
KOTTAPATAM.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 55'$, long. $79^{\circ} 16'$.
KOYILANDI.—See **QUILANDI**.
KRAHUL.—Travancore. Lat. $9^{\circ} 25' 30$, long. $76^{\circ} 23' 50''$.
KRANGANOR.—See **KODUNGALUR**.
KRISHNAJIPATAM.—Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 4'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$.
KRISHNAPATAM.—Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.
KUJUNG.—Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 5'$, long. $86^{\circ} 32'$.
KULADAN (Koladain).—Akyab. Lat. $20^{\circ} 7'$, long. $92^{\circ} 53'$.
KULA GUK (Bentinck Sound).—Amherst. Lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, long. $97^{\circ} 39'$.
KULASAGARAPATAM (Coilsinipatam).—Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 27'$, long. $78^{\circ} 4'$.

- KUMBARU (Conorah).**—Jinjira. Lat. $18^{\circ} 13'$, long. $73^{\circ} 1'$.
KUMPTA.—N. Kanara. Lat. $14^{\circ} 26'$, long. $74^{\circ} 27'$.
KUN BANDAR.—Kathiawar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 17'$, long. $72^{\circ} 18'$.
KUNDAPUR.—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 38'$, long. $74^{\circ} 39'$.
KUNIKA.—See PALMYRAS POINT.
KURKUYE.—Malabar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 8'$.
KURLA.—Kolaba. Long. $18^{\circ} 32'$, lat. $72^{\circ} 53'$.
KURRACHEE.—See KARACHI.
KURRANKAD.—See KARANKAD.
KURYAT NEWRI.—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 7'$, long. $73^{\circ} 21'$.
KUTABDIA.—Chittagong. Lat. $21^{\circ} 52' 30''$, long. $91^{\circ} 53'$.
KUTCHIGAD.—Kathiawar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 20'$, long. $69^{\circ} 1'$.
KUTI.—See KUTTAI.
KUTRA.—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 56'$, long. $72^{\circ} 11'$.
KUTTAI (Kuti).—Malabar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 45'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.
KUTTOWPULLUM.—See KOTTAPATAM.
KYIEN-TA-LI.—Sandoway. Lat. $17^{\circ} 57'$, long. $94^{\circ} 35'$.
KYOUK-HPYU.—Kyouk-hpyu. Lat. $19^{\circ} 22'$, long. $93^{\circ} 30'$.
KYOUNG-THA.—Bassein. Lat. $17^{\circ} 2'$, long. $94^{\circ} 45'$.

L

- LAKHPAT (Kori).**—Cutch. Lat. $23^{\circ} 50'$, long. $68^{\circ} 48'$.
LAY-NYA.—See LINYA.
LINYA (Whale Bay).—Mergui. Lat. $11^{\circ} 27'$, long. $99^{\circ} 13'$.
LUKHPAT.—See LAKHPAT.

M

- MACHLIPATNAM.**—See MASULIPATAM.
MADRAS.—Chengalpat. Lat. $13^{\circ} 4' 6''$, long. $80^{\circ} 17' 22''$.
MAHAR.—Ratnagiri. Lat. $18^{\circ} 6'$, long. $73^{\circ} 30'$.
MAHE.—French possessions. Lat. $11^{\circ} 41' 50''$, long. $75^{\circ} 34' 25''$.
MAHIM (Kelvi).—Thana. Lat. $19^{\circ} 1' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 52' 50''$.
MAHMUD BANDAR.—See PORTO NOVO.
MAIPADU.—Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.
MAIPARA.—See PALMYRAS POINT.
MALIWON.—Mergui. Lat. $10^{\circ} 11'$, long. $98^{\circ} 38'$.
MALPE (Mulpay).—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 16'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.
MALWAN (Sirjakot).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 3' 20''$, long. $73^{\circ} 30' 10''$.
MANDAPAM.—See MUNDAPUM.
MANDAR (Chorwar).—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $70^{\circ} 16'$.
MANDVI.—Cutch. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50' 30''$, long. $69^{\circ} 31' 45''$.
MANDVI.—Surat. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18' 20''$, long. $73^{\circ} 22' 30''$.
MANDWA.—See VAILUM.
MANGALORE.—S. Kanara. Lat. $12^{\circ} 51' 40''$, long. $74^{\circ} 52' 36''$.
MANGROL.—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$, long. $70^{\circ} 14' 30''$.
MANIKPATAM.—Puri. Lat. $19^{\circ} 45'$, long. $85^{\circ} 40'$.
MANJESAR (Munjeshwar).—S. Kanara. Lat. $12^{\circ} 42'$, long. $74^{\circ} 57'$.

- MARGAO.**—Portuguese India. Lat. $15^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 57'$.
MARKHAL.—Chittagong. Lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $91^{\circ} 57'$.
MARMAGOA.—Portuguese India. Lat. $15^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 51'$.
MAROLI.—N. Konkan. Lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, long. $72^{\circ} 46'$.
MARTABAN.—Amherst. Lat. $16^{\circ} 32'$, long. $97^{\circ} 38'$.
MASULIPATAM (Machlipatnam).—Krishna. Lat. $16^{\circ} 9' 8''$, long. $81^{\circ} 11' 38''$.
MATLA.—See PORT CANNING.
MAULMAIN.—Amherst. Lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, long. $97^{\circ} 38'$.
MERCANUM.—S. Arcot. Lat. $12^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.
MERGUI (Tenasserim).—Mergui. Lat. $12^{\circ} 11'$, long. $98^{\circ} 38'$.
MERIA.—See KALBADIVI.
MHAR.—See MAHAR.
MHUL DWARKA.—See KOLINAR.
MIANI.—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 50'$, long. $69^{\circ} 31'$.
MIDNAPUR (Huldi River).—Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 24' 48''$, long. $87^{\circ} 21' 12''$.
MOLANKADU.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 13'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$.
MONTE d'ELI.—See ETTICOLUM.
MORRELLGANJ.—Jessor. Lat. $22^{\circ} 27' 35''$, long. $89^{\circ} 54'$.
MOSCOS ISLANDS.—Tavoy. Lat. 14° , long. 98° .
MOTUPALLI.—Krishna. Lat. $15^{\circ} 44'$, long. $80^{\circ} 17'$.
MOWA.—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$, long. $71^{\circ} 43'$.
MRO-HOUNG.—See ARAKAN.
MUDIAPUTNAM.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 27'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.
MUHUR.—See MAHAR.
MULLIWAN.—See MALIWON.
MULTAN.—Sind. Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.
MULKI.—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 5' 15''$, long. $74^{\circ} 49' 35''$.
MULPAY.—See MALPE.
MUNDAPUM.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 20'$.
MUNDRA.—Cutch. Lat. $22^{\circ} 48' 40''$, long. $69^{\circ} 52' 30''$.
MUNJESHWAR.—See MANJESAR.
MUNSURKOTTA.—See GOPALPUR.
MUSUR.—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 10'$, long. $73^{\circ} 32'$.
MUTAPETTA.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 11'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.
MUTAPILLI.—See MOTUPALLI.
MUTLAH.—See PORT CANNING.
MUTTAPETTAI.—Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 22'$, long. $79^{\circ} 33'$.
MYO-TEK.—Akyab. Lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $92^{\circ} 35'$.

N

- NAAF.**—See TEK-NAAF.
NAGAR (Nagore).—Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 49' 26''$, long. $79^{\circ} 53' 24''$.
NAGOTNA.—Thana. Lat. $18^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 12'$.
NAIKENKOTTA.—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 40'$, long. $74^{\circ} 37'$.
NAMBUDALAI.—See NUMBUDALAI.
NANDGAON.—Kolaba. Lat. $18^{\circ} 22'$, long. 73° .
NARAINGANJ.—See DACCA.

- NARAKAL.**—Cochin. Lat. $10^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$.
NARSIPUR (Antavedi).—Godaveri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 18'$, long. $81^{\circ} 42'$.
NAUSARI.—Surat. Lat. $22^{\circ} 7'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40'$.
NAWANAGAR (Baidai).—Kathiawar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 16' 30''$.
NAWAPUR (Aliwada).—N. Konkan. Lat. $19^{\circ} 47'$, long. $72^{\circ} 43' 30''$.
NAWI (Nawibandar).—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$, long. $69^{\circ} 50'$.
NAWINAR.—Cutch. Lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$, long. $69^{\circ} 35' 60''$.
NEGAPATAM.—Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 45' 37''$, long. $79^{\circ} 53' 28''$.
NGAN-KHYOUNG.—Bassein. Lat. $16^{\circ} 25'$, long. $94^{\circ} 20'$.
NGA-YOT-KOUNG.—Bassein. Lat. $17^{\circ} 32'$, long. $94^{\circ} 18'$.
NIZAMPATAM.—Krishna. Lat. $15^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 38'$.
NOAKHALI (Sudharam or Bhulua).—Chittagong. Lat. $22^{\circ} 48' 15''$, long. $91^{\circ} 8' 45''$.
NOWPADA.—See BAPANAPAUDU.
NOWSARI.—See NAUSARI.
NUMBUDALAI.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 44'$, lat. $79^{\circ} 4'$.
NUWI.—See NAWI.

O

- OMARSARI.**—See UMARSARI.
OMERGAUM.—See UMBARGAM.
OOPAUDA.—See UPADA.

P

- PADURTI.**—Krishna. Lat. $15^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.
PAKALA (Itamakla).—Nellore. Lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.
PALIYAVERKADU.—See Pulicat.
PALMYRAS POINT (Kunika or Maipara).—Cuttack. Lat. $20^{\circ} 44' 40''$, long. $87^{\circ} 2'$.
PALSHET.—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 26' 50''$, long. $73^{\circ} 9'$.
PAMBAM (Paumben).—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 17' 20''$, long. $79^{\circ} 15' 31'$.
PANCHNADI.—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 38'$, long. $73^{\circ} 13'$.
PANIANI.—See PONANI.
PANJIM.—See GOA.
PANWEL.—Thana. Lat. $18^{\circ} 58' 50''$, long. $73^{\circ} 9' 10''$.
PAOS (Pawis).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 56'$, long. $73^{\circ} 14'$.
PARONI.—Malabar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 52'$, long. $75^{\circ} 55'$.
PARPARAGANDI.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 5'$, long. $75^{\circ} 45'$.
PASIPATNAM.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 9'$.
PAUMBEN.—See PAMBAM.
PAWIS.—See PAOS.
PEGU.—Rangoon. Lat. $17^{\circ} 20'$, long. $96^{\circ} 30'$.
PENT.—See PURANGARH.
PENTAKOTA.—Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, long. $82^{\circ} 35' 30''$.
PERIM.—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $72^{\circ} 23' 30''$.

- PHENI.—See AMLI GHAT.
 PHYA POUNG.—See PYA PUN.
 PILLAMADUM.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 18'$, long. $79^{\circ} 8'$.
 PIPALWAO BANDAR.—Kathiawar. Lat. 21° , long. $71^{\circ} 35'$.
 PIPLI.—See JALESWAR.
 POANG-HAT (Sungu).—Chittagong. Lat. $22^{\circ} 5'$, long. $91^{\circ} 55'$.
 POLAI.—See POLEM.
 POLEM (Polai).—Portuguese India. Lat. $14^{\circ} 55'$, long. 74° .
 PONANI.—Malabar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 47' 10''$, long. $75^{\circ} 57' 55''$.
 PONDICHERRI.—S. Arcot. Lat. $11^{\circ} 55' 57''$, long. $79^{\circ} 52' 53''$.
 PONDRAKA.—Krishna. Lat. $16^{\circ} 12'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.
 PONNAPUDI.—Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.
 PORAKAD (Porca).—Travancore. Lat. $9^{\circ} 21' 30''$, long. $76^{\circ} 25' 40''$.
 PORBANDAR.—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 37' 10''$, long. $69^{\circ} 48' 30''$.
 PORCA.—See PORAKAD.
 PORT BLAIR.—Andaman Islands. Lat. $11^{\circ} 43'$, long. $92^{\circ} 45'$.
 PORT CANNING (Matla).—Twenty-four Parganas. Lat. $22^{\circ} 19' 15''$, long. $88^{\circ} 43' 20''$.
 PORT DALHOUSIE.—Bassein. Lat. $16^{\circ} 4'$, long. $94^{\circ} 13'$.
 PORTO NOVO (Firingipet or Mahmud Bandar).—S. Arcot. Lat. $11^{\circ} 29' 25''$, long. $79^{\circ} 48' 13''$.
 POSHITRA (Pusotra).—Kathiawar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 22'$, long. $69^{\circ} 12'$.
 PROME.—Prome. Lat. $18^{\circ} 43'$, long. $95^{\circ} 15'$.
 PUDBIDRI.—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 2'$, long. $74^{\circ} 46'$.
 PUDI.—See PUNDI.
 PUDIANGADI.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 19'$, long. $75^{\circ} 44'$.
 PUDI-MADAKA.—Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 35'$, long. $83^{\circ} 8'$.
 PUDUPATNAM.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 3'$.
 PULICAT (Paliyaverkadu).—Chengalpat. Lat. $13^{\circ} 25' 8''$, long. $80^{\circ} 21' 24''$.
 PUNDI (Pudi).—Ganjam. Lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, long. $84^{\circ} 22'$.
 PUNDI (Pudi).—Chengalpat. Lat. $13^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.
 PURANGARH (Pent).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 22'$.
 PURI (Jagannath).—Puri. Lat. $19^{\circ} 48' 17''$, long. $85^{\circ} 51' 39''$.
 PUSOTRA.—See POSHITRA.
 PUTURAI.—See TRIVANDRUM.
 PYA-PUN.—Thun-khwa. Lat. $16^{\circ} 16'$, long. $95^{\circ} 40'$.

Q

- QUILANDI (Coilandi or Koyilandi).—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 26' 25''$, long. $75^{\circ} 44' 11''$.
 QUILON (Kollam, or Coilam, or Tangacheri).—Travancore. Lat. $8^{\circ} 53' 28''$, long. $76^{\circ} 36' 59''$.

R

- RAIPUR.—Noakhali. Lat. $23^{\circ} 1'$, long. $90^{\circ} 49'$.
 RAJAPUR (Rajpuri).—Jinjira. Lat. $18^{\circ} 18'$, long. $73^{\circ} 3'$.
 RAJAPUR (Jaitapur).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 37'$, long. $73^{\circ} 3'$.

RAJPURI.—See RAJAPUR.

RAMESWARAM.—Malabar. Lat. $9^{\circ} 17' 10''$, long. $79^{\circ} 21' 55''$.

RAMIAPATAM.—Nellore. Lat. $15^{\circ} 3'$, long. $80^{\circ} 6'$.

RAMRI (Amherst Harbour)—Kyouk-hpyu. Lat. $19^{\circ} 6' 30''$, long. $93^{\circ} 53' 45''$,

RAMU.—See COX'S BAZAR.

RANGOON.—Rangoon. Lat. $16^{\circ} 46' 40''$, long. $96^{\circ} 13' 15''$.

RANIGANJ.—Bardwan. Lat. $23^{\circ} 36' 30''$, long. $87^{\circ} 8' 30''$.

RARI (Riri).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $14^{\circ} 45'$, long. $73^{\circ} 38'$.

RATADA.—See WATTARA.

RATNAGIRI.—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 59' 37''$, long. $73^{\circ} 19' 50''$.

REWAR.—Kolaba. Lat. $18^{\circ} 47' 20''$, long. $72^{\circ} 58' 30''$.

RIRI.—See RARI.

ROHA.—Kolaba. Lat. $18^{\circ} 26'$, long. $73^{\circ} 6'$.

S

SABARMATI.—See AHMEDABAD.

SACHIN.—Surat. Lat. $21^{\circ} 3' 40''$, long. $72^{\circ} 59'$.

SADRAS (Satranja-Patana).—Chengalpat. Lat. $12^{\circ} 31' 25''$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

SAIR GUNDA.—See JHAGGI.

SAITUOR.—See JAIGHUR.

SAIWAN.—See AGANSI.

SAKKAR.—See SUKKUR.

SAKRI BANDAR.—See TULSUNDA.

SALNAIKPATNAM.—Madura. Lat. $10^{\circ} 15'$, long. $79^{\circ} 22'$.

SANDOWAY.—Sandoway. Lat. $18^{\circ} 27' 35''$, long. $94^{\circ} 24' 36''$.

SANTAPILLI.—See CHANTAPILLI.

SATPATI.—N. Konkan. Lat. $19^{\circ} 43'$, long. $72^{\circ} 41'$.

SATRANJA PATANA.—See SADRAS.

SEARBET.—See SHALBET.

SEDASHIGARH.—See KARWAR.

SEHWAN.—Sind. Lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $67^{\circ} 54'$.

SEMAH.—Kathiawar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$, long. $71^{\circ} 9'$.

SERIA.—See SIRAYA.

SERUR.—See SHERUR.

SEVERNDRUG (Herni).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $17^{\circ} 47' 50''$, long. $73^{\circ} 5'$,

SHALBET (Chanch).—Kathiawar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 54'$, long. $71^{\circ} 30'$.

SHERUR.—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 56'$, long. $74^{\circ} 35'$.

SHIALBET.—See SHALBET.

SHOAY-GHEN.—See SHWE-GYENG.

SHWE-GYENG.—Shwe-gyeng. Lat. $17^{\circ} 55'$, long. $96^{\circ} 57' 30''$.

SIL.—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 11'$, long. $70^{\circ} 2'$.

SIRAYA (Kambalia).—Kathiawar. Lat. $22^{\circ} 18'$, long. $19^{\circ} 38'$.

SIRJAKOT.—See MALWAN.

SITTANG.—Shwe-gyeng. Lat. $17^{\circ} 42'$, long. $96^{\circ} 49'$

SOMNATH PUTTAN.—See VERAWAL.

SONAPUR.—Ganjam. Lat. $19^{\circ} 6' 30''$, long. $84^{\circ} 50' 40''$.

SREWURDUN.—Jinjira. Lat. $18^{\circ} 2'$, long. $73^{\circ} 2'$.

- SUBUNRIKA.**—See PIPLI.
SUCHIN.—See SACHIN.
SUDHARAM.—See NOAKHALI.
SUKKUR.—Sind. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$, long. $68^{\circ} 54' 30''$.
SULTANPUR.—Kathiawar. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $72^{\circ} 5'$.
SUNDRAPUNDIAPATNAM.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 49'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.
SUNDRI.—Kathiawar. Lat. $21' 58'$, long. $72^{\circ} 14'$.
SUNGU.—See POANG-HAT.
SUNJAN.—See UMBARGAM.
SURAT (Tapti or Suwali).—Surat. Lat. $21^{\circ} 9' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 54' 15''$.
SUTRAPARA.—See DAMLEJ.
SUWALI.—See SURAT.
SUWARNADURG.—See SEVERNDRUG.

T

- TADRI.**—N. Kanara. Lat. $14^{\circ} 31' 30''$, long. $74^{\circ} 24'$.
TALLANGAMBADI.—See TRANQUEBAR.
TAMLUK.—Midnapur. Lat. $22^{\circ} 18' 2''$, long. $87^{\circ} 58' 10''$.
TANGACHERI.—See QUILON.
TANKARI.—Broach. Lat. $21^{\circ} 59' 45''$, long. $72^{\circ} 42' 30''$.
TANNA.—See THANA.
TANORE.—Malabar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 59'$, long. $75^{\circ} 50'$.
TAPTI.—See SURAT.
TARAPUR (Chichun).—N. Konkan. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$, long. $72^{\circ} 42' 30''$.
TAVOY (Dawai).—Tavoy. Lat. $14^{\circ} 5'$, long. $98^{\circ} 13'$.
TEK-NAAF.—Chittagong. Lat. $20^{\circ} 49'$, long. $92^{\circ} 23'$.
TELLICHERY.—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 44' 53''$, long. $75^{\circ} 31' 38''$.
TENASSERIM.—See MERGUI.
TERRAPUR.—See TARAPUR.
THANA.—Thana. Lat. $19^{\circ} 11' 30''$, long. $73^{\circ} 1' 30''$.
THUN-KHWA (To).—Irawadi. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $95^{\circ} 50'$.
TIKOTI (Trekodi).—Malabar. Lat. $11^{\circ} 35'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$.
TIPPERAH.—See COMILLAH.
TIRACOL (Chiracol).—Portuguese India. Lat. $15^{\circ} 43'$, long. $73^{\circ} 40' 30''$.
TIRPALGADI.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 33'$, long. $78^{\circ} 58'$.
TO.—See THUN-KHWA.
TONDI.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 40'$, long. 79° .
TOPITORAI.—Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.
TOUNG-GUP.—Sandoway. Lat. $18^{\circ} 49' 50''$, long. $94^{\circ} 19' 50''$.
TOUNG-NGU.—Toung-ngu. Lat. $18^{\circ} 55' 30''$, long. $96^{\circ} 31' 10''$.
TRANQUEBAR (Tallangambadi).—Tanjore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 1' 37''$, long. $79^{\circ} 53' 44''$.
TREKODI.—See TIKOTI.
TRIMULVASSEL.—Tanjore. Lat. $11^{\circ} 14'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.
TRIVANDRUM (Puturai).—Travancore. Lat. $8^{\circ} 29' 3''$, long. $76^{\circ} 59' 9''$.

TUDRI.—See **TADRI**.

TULSUNDA (Sakri Bandar).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 36'$, long. $73^{\circ} 20'$.

TUMLUK.—See **TAMLUK**.

TUMMALAPENTA.—Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

TUNA (Anjar).—Cutch. Lat. $23^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $70^{\circ} 10'$.

TUTICORIN.—Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 48' 3''$, long. $78^{\circ} 11' 27''$.

TUTTUKUDI.—See **TUTICORIN**.

U

UCHIL.—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 11'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

UDAPI.—See **UDIWAR**.

UDIWAR (Udapi).—S. Kanara. Lat. $13^{\circ} 14'$, long. $74^{\circ} 45'$.

ULPAR.—See **BHOGWA DANDI**.

UMARSARI.—Surat. Lat. $20^{\circ} 31'$, long. $72^{\circ} 54'$.

UMBARGAM (Umargaon or Sunjan).—N. Konkan. Lat. $20^{\circ} 11' 55''$,
long. $72^{\circ} 47' 50''$.

UPADA.—Godavari. Lat. $17^{\circ} 5'$, long. $82^{\circ} 30'$.

URUN.—See **KARANJA**.

V

VADAKA-SARA.—See **BADAGIRI**.

VAILI.—Travancore. Lat. $9^{\circ} 40'$, long. $76^{\circ} 20'$.

VAILUM (Mandwa).—Kathiawar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 41'$, long. $70^{\circ} 51'$.

VAIMBUR.—Tinneveli. Lat. $9^{\circ} 6'$, long. $78^{\circ} 25'$.

VAIPUR.—Tinneveli. Lat. 9° , long. $78^{\circ} 20'$.

VALANGANG.—Tanjore. Lat. $10^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 53'$.

VALINUKHAM.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 9'$, long. $78^{\circ} 39'$.

VARNI.—Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 38'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

VASHVI.—See **BANKOT**.

VATARDA.—See **WATTARA**.

VELENJUM.—Travancore. Lat. $8^{\circ} 23'$, long. $77^{\circ} 2'$.

VELIANGODE.—Malabar. Lat. $10^{\circ} 45'$, long. $75^{\circ} 56'$.

VENGURLA (Vingorla).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $15^{\circ} 51' 30''$, long. $72^{\circ} 39' 45''$.

VERAWAL (Somnath Puttan).—Kathiawar. Lat. $20^{\circ} 53'$, long. $72^{\circ} 26'$.

VERSOVA.—Thana. Lat. $19^{\circ} 7'$, long. $72^{\circ} 46'$.

VIDAULI.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 17'$, long. $79^{\circ} 10'$.

VIKKUR (Gora Bari).—Sind. Lat. $24^{\circ} 11'$, long. $67^{\circ} 40'$.

VINGORLA.—See **VENGURLA**.

VIRANDNAPATAM.—Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 35'$, long. $78^{\circ} 10'$.

VISIAVITHI.—Tinneveli. Lat. $8^{\circ} 11'$, long. $77^{\circ} 49'$.

VIZAGAPATAM.—Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 41' 50''$, long. $83^{\circ} 20' 10''$.

VIZIADRUG (Wagotun).—Ratnagiri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 33' 40''$, long. $73^{\circ} 22' 10''$.

W

WAGOTUN.—See **VIZIADRUG.**

WASAI.—See **BASSEIN.**

WATTARA (Ratada).—Vizagapatam. Lat. $17^{\circ} 26'$, long. $82^{\circ} 52'$.

WATTRAW.—See **WATTARA.**

WHALE BAY.—See **LINYA.**

WUDAKURAI.—See **BADAGIRI.**

WURUN.—See **KARANJA.**

Y

YANAON (Yanam).—Godaveri. Lat. $16^{\circ} 44' 10''$, long. $82^{\circ} 15' 5''$.

YARVAUDI.—Madura. Lat. $9^{\circ} 10'$, long. $78^{\circ} 45'$.

YAY (Yeah).—Amherst. Lat. $15^{\circ} 12'$, long. $97^{\circ} 47'$.

YEAH.—See **YAY.**

YENAURA.—See **ENNORE.**

Z

ZUVALADINNA (Jualdine).—Nellore. Lat. $14^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 8'$.

ZYGHUR.—See **JAIGHUR.**

CEYLON.

A

ADAM'S BERG.—A hill upwards of 300 feet in height in the Matura district, Southern Province, Ceylon; on the summit there is a colossal figure of Buddha formed in stone.

ADAM'S BRIDGE.—A reef of sunken rocks connecting the north of Ceylon with the mainland of India.

ADAM'S PEAK.—Rock in Western Ceylon. It is much frequented by pilgrims to worship a supposed footprint of Buddha. Lat. $6^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 31'$.

ADIKARIPATTU.—Divisions in the Kaltura and Colombo districts respectively.

AGALAWATTA.—Village in Pasdum district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated fifteen miles inland from Kaltura.

AGANIS (Agaus).—Space of land extending along the east coast of Ceylon from lat. $6^{\circ} 50'$ — 7° ; it is covered with sand-hills, one of which is 767 feet high.

AHANGAMME.—Village in Galle district, Southern Ceylon.

AITGALLE.—Village seven miles north of Kandy.

AKKARAPATTU.—Province and division in North-western Ceylon.

AKORALE POINT.—Headland on the west coast.

ALAMBIEL.—Village on the north-west coast. Lat. $9^{\circ} 17' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 50'$.

ALAUWE.—Village (on the Maha-oya) on the road from Colombo to Kandy.

ALIPUT.—Village in Central Province, Ceylon.

ALLAPUTTI.—Small island off Jaffna in the north of Ceylon.

ALUTGAMA.—Village on the Bentotte River, twelve miles from Kaltura.

ALUTKUR.—District in Western Province, Ceylon.

ALUTNUWARA.—Village in Bintenne district, Central Provinces, Ceylon; situated about thirty miles east of Kandy, on the eastern bank of the Mahawili. There is also another village of the same name in the Province of Saffragam, on the road from Colombo to Badulla.

ALUT ROCK.—Rock on western coast of Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 19'$, long. 80° .

AMBAGAMUWA.—Village in Upper Bulatgama district, Western Ceylon; situated four miles from Nawalepitiya.

AMBALAM.—Village in North-western Ceylon, six miles north of Putlam.

AMBEPUSSA.—Station on Kandy and Colombo Railway; situated $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Colombo. Lat. $7^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

AMBLANGODA.—Village in Southern Ceylon; situated nineteen miles north of Galle. In the neighbourhood are several sugar and cocoa-nut estates, approached by a beautiful lake extending some miles into the interior. Lat. $6^{\circ} 15'$, long. 80° .

AMSTERDAM ISLAND (Karativo).—Island on the north coast of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 51'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

AMUNAPURA.—Village and fort on the road from Colombo to Kandy.

ANDERAN ROCKS.—Reef on western coast of Ceylon.

ANDIPANE.—Rest-house, twelve miles north of Chilaw, North-western Ceylon. There is also a lake of the same name.

ANELLATIVO (Rotterdam).—Village on an island of same name in North Ceylon.

ANEMADOE.—Village in Western Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 55'$, long. 80° .

ANETIVOE.—Village on the road from Trincomali to Batticaloa.

ANEWULUDANPATTU.—Province in the west of Ceylon, sixteen miles in length, and from half a mile to nine miles in breadth.

ANNADOWE POINT.—Headland in South-east Ceylon.

ANNAMALLE.—Village in the district of Batticaloa, East Ceylon, thirty-two miles north of Arukgam.

ANNATEWAMADU.—Village on the road from Trincomali to Vertaltivo, seventy-seven miles from the former.

ANURADHAPURA.—Town in Northern Ceylon; situated sixty-eight miles north-east of Putlam, and ninety-two miles north of Kandy. Lat. $8^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

APPERLOTTE.—Bay on east coast of Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57'$.

AREBOKKE.—Village in South Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 15'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$.

ARIPO.—Town in Northern Province, Ceylon; situated on the western coast, 141 miles north of Colombo. Lat. $8^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

ARIPO.—River in north-west part of Ceylon, falling into the sea by several mouths, in lat. $8^{\circ} 50'$, long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

ARLAN KOLOM.—Village in West Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 15'$.

ARUKGAM.—River on east coast of Ceylon, falling into a bay of the same name, in lat. 7° , long. $80^{\circ} 46'$. There is also a small village of the same name, sixty-four miles east of Batticaloa.

ATCHANKULAM.—Village in province of Nanatan, Northern Ceylon, six miles from Aripo.

ATCHUWELLY.—Village in province of Waligammo, North-western Ceylon.

AVISHAWELLA.—Village in Hewagam district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated on a tributary of the Kalani Ganga, about thirty miles east of Colombo. This place was the seat of Maya Dunnai, who opposed the accession of Dharmma Pala to the throne of Cotta. It is the station of a police magistrate.

B

BADDEGAMA.—Station of the Church Missionary Society in Galle district, Southern Province, Ceylon. It is beautifully situated on the Gindura River, about twelve miles north-east of Galle.

BADULLA.—Station in Uva district, Central Province, Ceylon; situated fifty-four miles south-east of Kandy, and 2100 feet above the sea. Lat. $7^{\circ} 6'$, long. $81^{\circ} 2'$.

BALLANEKANDA.—Mountain in Four Korles district, Western Ceylon; it is 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

BALLANGODDE.—Village in Saffragam district, Western Ceylon.

BALLAPANE.—Village forty-four miles north-west of Colombo, on the road to Kandy, from which it is twenty-eight miles distant.

BALLAPITTI MODERE.—Village in Southern Ceylon; situated twenty-two miles from Galle.

BALMIDEN.—Village in Eastern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 38'$.

BAMLIMODU.—Village twenty-five miles south-east of Batticaloa, Eastern Ceylon.

BAMMOLLA.—Village in South Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 48'$.

BANAGALLE.—Village in South Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 29'$.

BANDARAKOSWATTA.—Village in Seven Korles district, North-west Ceylon; thirty-five miles north-west of Kandy.

BANGALLI.—Village in north-west of Ceylon. Lat. 9° , long. $79^{\circ} 55'$.

BARBERYN.—Island off western coast of Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 57'$.

BARBERYN.—Village in Kaltura district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Colombo. There is a small harbour, and some trade is carried on with India. Lat. $6^{\circ} 30'$, long. 80° .

BARON'S CAP.—Hill in East Ceylon.

BASSAS, GREAT (called by the natives Ramanpaj).—Range of rocks upwards of eight feet out of water off the south coast of Ceylon, about half a mile in breadth and a mile long. Lat. $6^{\circ} 10'$, long. $81^{\circ} 28'$.

BASSAS, LITTLE.—Range of rocks upwards of two feet out of water, and about twenty miles from the north-east part of Great Bassas. Lat. $6^{\circ} 22' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 43'$.

BATTICALOA.—Town in district of same name, Eastern Province, Ceylon. It is situated on a small island, and is the station of an Assistant-Agent. Lat. $7^{\circ} 44' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 40' 30''$.

BATTICALOA.—River in Eastern Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $7^{\circ} 44' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 40' 30''$.

BATTICOTTA.—Village in Waligam district, Northern Province, Ceylon; station of the American Mission. Lat. $7^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 42'$.

BATTUGEDERA.—Village in Saffragam district, Western Ceylon, seven miles south-east of Colombo.

BATTULU OYA.—Small river emptying into the Lake of Andipane, North-west Ceylon.

BELLIGAM (Weligama).—Village in Southern Ceylon; situated on

a small bay, nearly midway between Galle and Matura. It is a fishing village, with a small port. Lat. $5^{\circ} 59' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

BELLIPETTIMODERE.—See BALLAPITTI MODERE.

BELLOW'S POINT.—See UNAWATI POINT.

BENTOTTE (Bentota).—Village in Galle district, Southern Province, Ceylon; situated about midway between Galle and Colombo, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. $6^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$. There is also a river of the same name, whence the above village derives its appellation.

BIAGAM.—Village on the east bank of the Kalani Ganga, in Western Ceylon.

BIBLIGAMME.—Village in Saffragam district, Western Ceylon, seven miles east of Adam's Peak.

BINTENNE.—Village in district of same name, Central Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81'$.

BOGAMBERA.—Village in the immediate vicinity of Kandy, Central Ceylon.

BOLAWALNE.—Village in Alutkur district, Western Ceylon.

BOULDER POINT.—Headland on east coast of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 1'$.

BULATGAMA.—Provinces in Western Province, Ceylon, known respectively as Upper and Lower Bulatgama.

BUTELA.—Village of Uva district, Central Ceylon, eleven miles and a half from Aliput.

C

CARDIVA.—See KARA-TIVO.

CHAVAGACHERRI.—Village in Northern Province, Ceylon. It is situated east of Jaffna, and is the station of a police magistrate.

CHILAW.—Town in district of same name, North-western Province; situated on the coast, fifty-three miles north of Colombo. Lat. $7^{\circ} 34'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$.

CHIMNEY HILL.—Peak in South-east Ceylon, 445 feet above the sea.

CHOENDIC COLOM.—Village on east coast. Lat. $9^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

COCACHEIRA POINT.—Headland on western coast of Ceylon.

COCKLAJ.—River in Eastern Ceylon.

COLOMBO.—Capital of Colombo district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated $74\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kandy, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. $6^{\circ} 57'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$. Pop. about 60,000.

COLOMBOGAM.—Village on the western coast.

CONDACHI.—Town in North-west Ceylon, about four miles south of Aripo.

D

DALUGAMA.—Village on the banks of the Kalani Ganga, seven miles north-east from Colombo.

DAMBADENIYA.—Village in Seven Korles district, North-Western Province, Ceylon, fifty-six miles east of Colombo.

DAMBUL.—Village in Central Ceylon; forty-six miles north of Kandy. Lat. $7^{\circ} 40'$, long. $80^{\circ} 38'$.

DÁNDRA HEAD.—Point on south coast of Ceylon. Lat. $5^{\circ} 58'$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$.

DEDRU-OYA.—River in Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $7^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

DELFT.—Island in Northern Province, Ceylon; situated south-west of Jaffna. Lat. $9^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

DEMBAHAGALLE HILL.—See GUNNER'S QUOIN.

DEMELEPATTU.—District in Chilaw, North-west Ceylon.

DESARTES ROCK.—Village on western coast of Ceylon.

DEVIL'S POINT.—Headland on North-west of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1' 50''$.

DHARMARAJAGAL.—Steep rock near Adam's Peak, Western Ceylon, ascended by 127 steps cut horizontally on the face.

DIGORELLA.—Village in Southern Ceylon.

DIKWELLE.—Village in Matura district, Southern Ceylon, eleven miles from Tangalle.

DIWURUNGALA.—Large rock near Demelepattu, North-west Ceylon.

DODANDUWA.—Village in Southern Ceylon; situated eight miles from Galle, on the road to Colombo.

DODENMELLE.—Village seven miles south-west of Kandy, Central Ceylon.

DODOMPARA ROCKS.—Rocks on western coast of Ceylon.

DONDRA.—Village in Southern Ceylon; situated near Matura, on a promontory of the same name, the most southerly point in the island. Lat. $5^{\circ} 55'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35' 30''$.

DORAVA POINT (Mago).—Headland on south coast of Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 8'$, long. $81^{\circ} 18'$.

DUMBRA.—District in Central Ceylon, divided into two portions, known respectively as Upper and Lower Dumbra.

DUTCH BAY.—Cove in the North-west of Ceylon.

E

EKELLE.—Village in Alutkur district, West Ceylon.

ELEPHANT HILL (Etugalle).—High isolated rock near the southern shore of Ceylon, 480 feet high. Lat. $6^{\circ} 8' 50''$, long. $81^{\circ} 20' 30''$.

ELIZABETH ISLAND.—See PIGEON ISLAND.

ELIZABETH POINT.—Headland in Trincomali Bay, Eastern Ceylon.

ELMATIVO.—Village in North Ceylon.

ELUDUMATWAL.—Village in the province of Tenmarachi, North Ceylon.

ERAUR.—Village on north-east coast of Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 35'$, long. $81^{\circ} 32'$.

ERAVIL.—Village on north-east coast of Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 29'$, long. $81^{\circ} 46'$.

ERRUPASSE.—Village in Lower Uva district, Central Ceylon; eleven miles east of Butela.

ERUKALAMPITTI.—Village in isle of Manaar, North Ceylon.

ETALI.—Village on the Gulf of Kalpentyn, north-west of Putlam.

ETUGALLE.—See **ELEPHANT HILL.**

F

FORT HAMMANHEIL.—Small fort situated on a rock in the harbour of Kaits, Northern Ceylon.

FORT KING.—Military fort, twenty-three miles south-west of Kandy, Central Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 13'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$.

FORT McDONALD.—Military fort in Upper Uva, Central Ceylon; forty-one miles from Kandy.

FORT McDONALL.—See **MATELLE.**

FOUL POINT.—Headland in Trincomali Bay. Lat. $8^{\circ} 32'$, long. $81^{\circ} 19'$.

FOUR KORLES.—District in Western Province, Ceylon.

FRIAR'S HOOD MOUNTAIN.—Hill, 1563 feet high, in East Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 26' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 28'$.

G

GALBODE-KANDE.—Hill in Western Ceylon.

GALGAMMA.—Village in Seven Korles district, North-west Ceylon; twenty-two miles north-east of Putlam.

GALKISSE.—Village in Salpitti district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated seven miles south of Colombo on the Galle road.

GALLE.—Sea-port in Galle district, Southern Province, Ceylon. The India, China, and Australian steamers call at this place, and some trade is carried on with the Maladive Islands and India. Lat. 6° , long. $86^{\circ} 10'$.

GAMPOLA.—Town in Udapalata district, Central Province, Ceylon; situated twelve miles south of Kandy, on the Mahavella Ganga. It was at one time the capital of the island, and is now the station of a police magistrate, and the second town in the Central Province. There is also a station of this name on the Ceylon Railway. Lat. $7^{\circ} 14'$, long. $80^{\circ} 32'$.

GAN.—Island in South Ceylon.

GANDURA POINT.—Head on south coast of Ceylon. Lat. $5^{\circ} 54'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

GANGABADA PATTU.—There are three districts of this name; one in the province of Matura, Southern Ceylon; another in the province of Galle, Southern Ceylon; and a third in the province of Hina, Western Ceylon.

GANNIPALLE.—Village on the road from Kandy to Colombo.

GIANT'S TANK.—Lake in north-west of Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

GILLERNALLE.—Village in Saffragam district, West Ceylon; on the road from Colombo to Adam's Peak.

GINDAVANA.—Islet in Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 14'$.

GINDURA.—River in Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. 6° , long. $80^{\circ} 28'$. There is also a village of the same name on the bank of the river.

GIRAWAI PATTU.—District in Southern Province, Ceylon.

GIRIULLA.—Village in North-western Ceylon; situated on the Maha-oya, twenty-two miles from Negomba.

GODAWOY POINT.—Headland in South Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 5'$, long. 81° .

GODDIAGAMME.—Village in Uva district, Central Ceylon; seventeen miles from Badulla, and fifteen from Bintenne.

GONNAGAMME.—Village on the bank of the Mahavella Ganga; fifteen miles from Kandy.

GORKADENIA.—Village in Chilaw district, North-western Ceylon.

GUNNER'S QUOIN.—Hill in East Ceylon; 1320 feet above the level of the sea.

GUNNUMALLE.—Village in Uva district, Central Ceylon; seventeen miles from Badulla.

H

HAARLEM.—See *NAINATIVO*.

HABBURENNE.—Village in Eastern Ceylon, near Trincomali.

HALPE.—Village in Western Ceylon, on the road from Colombo to Badulla.

HAMBANTOTA.—Village in the district of same name, Southern Ceylon; situated nearly eighty miles from Galle. There is a small harbour visited by native vessels in a bay of the same name. Lat. of latter, $6^{\circ} 7'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$.

HANGURANKETTI.—Village in Hewahetti district, Central Province, Ceylon; situated about sixteen miles south of Kandy.

HANGWELLA.—Village on the Kalani Ganga, in Hewagam district, Western Province; on the old route to Kandy; eighteen miles east of Colombo.

HAPITIGAM.—District in Western Province, Ceylon.

HAPPUWURRA.—Village in Hewahetti district, Central Ceylon; $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kandy.

HARISPATTU.—District in Kandy division, Central Province, Ceylon.

HARISPUL POINT.—Headland in Western Ceylon.

HAWENNA.—Village in Southern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 55'$.

HAYCOCK MOUNTAIN.—Hill on western coast of Ceylon.

HEMBLIATTAWELLE.—Village in Central Ceylon, on the road from Kandy to Badulla; eleven miles from Fort McDonald.

HENERATGODA.—Town in Western Province, Ceylon; situated seventeen miles from Colombo. Lat. 7° , long. $79^{\circ} 57'$. It is also a station on the Ceylon Railway.

HETTYMULE.—Village in Central Ceylon, near Kandy.

HEVISA.—Village in Western Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 32'$, long. $80^{\circ} 18'$.

HEWAGAM.—District in Western Province, Ceylon.

HEWAHETTI.—District in Central Ceylon, to the south-east of Kandy; it is divided into two portions, known respectively as Upper and Lower Hewahetti.

HICKGODE.—Village in Southern Province, Ceylon; situated twelve miles from Galle.

HINA.—District in Western Province, Ceylon.

HONDAELLA.—Village on the road from Colombo to Trincomali.

HORTON (Wilmanie) PLAINS.—Situated 6990 feet above the sea; these plains form the highest table-land in Ceylon.

HULUGANGA.—River in Dumbra district, Central Ceylon.

I

IDALGASHENA.—Mountain 4700 feet above the level of the sea; it forms the pass from Saffragam to Upper Uva.

IDAMALPANE.—Village in Western Ceylon; fifty-two miles north-east of Colombo.

IDANGODDE.—Village in Saffragam district, Western Ceylon; 37½ miles from Colombo.

IDDEGODDEPATTU.—Subdivision in Kaltura district, Western Ceylon.

ILIPPE-KADAVE.—Town on north-west coast. Lat. 9° 25', long. 80° 10'.

ILPEKADAWA.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

IRRENTIVO.—Island in the Gulf of Manaar, North-western Ceylon.

J

JAFFNA.—Capital (in district of same name) of Northern Province, Ceylon; situated about 220 miles north of Colombo, and about 250 miles south of Madras. Lat. 9° 47', long. 80° 9'.

JAELLE.—Village on east coast of Ceylon. Lat. 6° 35', long. 81° 35'.

JAYELLA.—Village in Western Ceylon; situated nine miles north of Colombo.

JULIUS NAVE POINT.—Headland in South-eastern Ceylon. Lat. 6° 29' 30'', long. 81° 43'.

K

KADDUPITTI OYA.—River in Chilaw district, North-western Ceylon.

KADDUWELLA.—Village in Western Ceylon; ten miles east of Colombo.

KADIRAWELLI.—Village in Eastern Ceylon; forty-eight miles north of Batticaloa.

KADUGANNAVA.—Village in Central Ceylon; situated on the Colombo road, ten miles from Kandy, and near the boundary between the Central and the Western Provinces. It is also a station on the Ceylon Railway.

KAHANDAWA POINT.—Headland in Southern Ceylon. Lat. 6° 3', long. 80° 53'.

KAIGALLE (Kegalla).—Village in Four Korles district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated forty-nine miles from Colombo. It is the station of an Assistant-Agent.

KAITS.—Sea-port in Northern Ceylon, six miles west of Jaffna.

KALA (Kalawa).—River in North-west Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $8^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

KALALA.—Town in Central Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 3'$.

KALAMATTA POINT.—Headland, in bay of same name, in Southern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 3' 20''$, long. $80^{\circ} 55'$.

KALANI (Mulwa).—Village in South-western Ceylon. Lat. 7° , long. 80° .

KALANI GANGA.—River in Western Ceylon, rising near Adam's Peak, and falling into the sea three miles north of Colombo.

KALAWA.—See **KALA**.

KALI (Black River).—Stream in Western Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $6^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 57'$.

KALINGA.—Village on the bank of the Mahavela Ganga, eighty miles from Trincomali.

KALLUPANE.—Village in Saffragam district, Western Ceylon.

KALMAENE POINT.—Headland in North Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 1'$.

KALODAI.—Village in Eastern Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 30'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

KALPENTYN (Kalpitiya).—Town in North-western Ceylon; situated on the west side of the Gulf of Kalpenty, sixty-three miles north of Colombo. Lat. $8^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

KALTURA (Kalutara).—Town in district of same name, Western Province; situated twenty-six miles south of Colombo, at the mouth of the Kaluganga. The climate is considered very salubrious. Lat. $6^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 54'$.

KALU GANGA.—River rising on the southern side of Adam's Peak, and discharging itself into the sea at Kaltura, in lat. $6^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 54'$.

KALUMULLE.—Village on the road from Colombo to Galle, about four miles south of Kaltura.

KALUWAMODERA.—Village eleven miles south of Kaltura, Western Ceylon.

KAMBUKGAM.—River in Eastern Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $6^{\circ} 40'$, long. $81^{\circ} 42'$.

KAMLU KUTI.—River in north-west of Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $9^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

KAMPAHI.—Village in Southern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

KANDABADA PATTU.—District in Southern Province, Ceylon.

KANDAKUDA.—Village eight miles south-west of Kalpenty, North-west Ceylon.

KANDAKULI.—Village three miles south-west of Kalpenty, North-west Ceylon.

KANDANE.—Village in the Alutkur district, Western Ceylon.

KANDEFUKI.—Village in Putlam district, North-west Ceylon.

KANDY.—Capital of Kandy district, Kandy division, Central Province, Ceylon. It is $74\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant by rail from Colombo, and 113 miles from Trincomali. The town lies in a valley formed by the surrounding

hills, and is 1680 feet above the sea. Lat. $7^{\circ} 24'$, long. $8^{\circ} 43'$. It is also a station on the Ceylon Railway.

KANGARAYEN.—River in Northern Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $9^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

KANGARAYEN KOLOM.—Village in Northern Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

KANGESERONG.—Village in Northern Ceylon.

KANNYA.—Village seven miles north-west of Trincomali.

KANTELAWA.—Village in east of Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 20'$, long. 81° .

KAPPERAWELLE POINT.—Head on south coast of Ceylon. Lat. $5^{\circ} 52'$, long. $80^{\circ} 36'$.

KARA-TIVO.—Island off the north-west of Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 31'$, long. $79^{\circ} 47'$. There is also a village of the same name on the east coast. Lat. $7^{\circ} 21'$, long. $11^{\circ} 48'$.

KARATIVO.—See AMSTERDAM ISLAND.

KARE.—Island on north-west coast of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

KARETCHYPATTU.—District in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

KARKUCHENA.—Village on the west of the Gulf of Kalpentyn, six miles north-west of Putlam, North-west Ceylon.

KARNAWALPATTU.—There are two districts of this name (known respectively as North and South Karnawalpattu) in the Jaffna division, Northern Ceylon.

KARREWAHU.—District in Batticaloa division, Eastern Ceylon.

KARSEL.—Village eight miles north-west of Manaar, Western Ceylon.

KATCHAI.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

KATLO (Serto).—River flowing into the sea in lat. $8^{\circ} 55'$, long. 81° .

KATTALOWE.—Village in Western Ceylon, thirty-four miles from Badulla.

KATTAWELLI.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

KATTERAGAMME HILLS.—Range in Southern Ceylon; 1972 feet above the level of the sea.

KATTRAGAM.—Temple in Uva district, Central Province, Ceylon; situated on the Parapa-Oya, fifty-eight miles south-east of Badulla. Lat. $6^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 17'$.

KATTU KOLAMPATTU.—District near Trincomali.

KAYMEL.—Village in North-Western Province; situated at the mouth of the Maha-Oya. Lat. $7^{\circ} 16'$, long. $79^{\circ} 48'$.

KAYTHADI.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

KEGALLA.—See KAIGALLE.

KELANIA.—Village in Western Ceylon; situated on the Kalani Ganga, about four miles from Colombo. It is said that Kelania was at first sixteen miles from the sea, but a part of the coast has been swept away. It is also a station on the Ceylon Railway.

KEREVANNE.—Rock on western coast of Ceylon.

KERIJALLE.—Village on east coast of Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 42'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

KETTLE BOTTOM.—Hill in Eastern Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 32'$, long. $81^{\circ} 13' 15''$.

KINGE (South Virgel).—River on east coast, falling into the sea in lat. $8^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

- KIRIMETYPATTU.**—District in Demelepattu, North-west Ceylon.
- KIRINDE.**—River in Southern Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $6^{\circ} 16'$, long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.
- KIRINDE POINT.**—Headland in Southern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 8' 25''$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.
- KITTULGALLE.**—Village on the road from Colombo to Kandy.
- KIWULAGEDRA.**—Village in Lower Uva district, Central Ceylon.
- KLALI.**—Village in Northern Ceylon; twenty miles south-east of Jaffna.
- KLAPENBERG ISLAND.**—Island in Trincomali Bay, Eastern Ceylon.
- KODRA-MALAI.**—Point in North-western Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 32'$, long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.
- KOKATTICHOLI.**—Village in Batticaloa district, Eastern Ceylon.
- KOKILAY.**—Town (on river of same name) in north-west of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 15'$, long. $80^{\circ} 60'$.
- KOLONA.**—Village in Southern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 44'$.
- KOMBOKAN (Kumukam).**—River rising in the mountains near Badulla, and falling into the sea near Mahagampattu in Eastern Ceylon.
- KOMBOKEPATTU.**—Subdivision in Kaltura district, Western Ceylon.
- KOPAY.**—Village in Northern Ceylon; situated six miles north-east of Jaffna.
- KORLEPATTU.**—Subdivision in Batticaloa district, Eastern Ceylon.
- KOSGODA.**—Village in Southern Ceylon; situated about three miles beyond Ballapitti Modere.
- KOSRUPE.**—Village in Western Ceylon; situated fifteen miles from Colombo.
- KOTMALE.**—District in Nuwara Eliya division, Central Province, Ceylon. There is also a river of the same name.
- KOTTA.**—Town in Salpitti district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated about six miles south-east of Colombo.
- KOTTACHENE.**—Village in Eastern Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 25'$, long. $81^{\circ} 43'$.
- KOTTADENIYA.**—Village on the Maha Oya; twenty-eight miles south-west of Kurnagalle.
- KOTTAPETTIA.**—Village in Western Ceylon, on the road from Colombo to Badulla, thirteen miles from Ratnapura.
- KOTTIAR.**—Capital of district of same name, Eastern Province, Ceylon.
- KUDREMALE.**—Hill nineteen miles north-east of Kalpentyndistrict, North-western Ceylon.
- KUMARAWANNIPATTU.**—Subdivision of Putlam district, North-western Ceylon.
- KUMUKAN.**—See KOMBOKAN.
- KUNDESALA.**—Village on the Mahavella Ganga, in Central Ceylon; situated about four miles north of Kandy, on the old Badulla road.
- KUNKALLA.**—River in Southern Ceylon; falling into the sea in lat. $6^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 48'$.
- KUNKALLA MODERE.**—Village in south of Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 48'$.
- KURETCHY.**—Village in north of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 26'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.
- KURISYIPETTI.**—Village in North-western Ceylon; three miles south of Kalpentyndistrict.

KURNEGALLE (Kurunégala).—Principal station in North-western Province, Ceylon; situated in Seven Korles district, twenty-six miles north-west of Kandy, and fifty-eight miles north-east of Colombo. Lat. $7^{\circ} 31'$, long. $80^{\circ} 26'$.

KURUGAL.—River in east of Ceylon; falling into the sea in lat. $8^{\circ} 29'$, long. $81^{\circ} 5'$.

KURUNDU OYA.—River traversing the Walapanne district, Central Ceylon.

KURUWIKOLAM.—Village in North-western Ceylon; five miles south of Putlam.

KURUWITTIA.—Village in Western Ceylon, on the road from Colombo to Badulla; seven miles from Ratnapura.

L

LANKA.—River in Eastern Ceylon; falling into the sea in lat. $7^{\circ} 14'$, long. $81^{\circ} 46'$.

LEVAY POINT.—Headland on south coast of Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 7' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 8'$.

LEWELLE.—Village in Central Ceylon; one mile south-east of Kandy.

LEYDEN.—Island on north-west coast of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 35'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$.

LUNUWILLA.—Village in Putlam district, North-western Ceylon.

M

MADAMPE.—Village in Chilaw district, North-western Province; situated seven miles south of Chilaw. There is also another village of this name in the Galle district, Southern Ceylon; seven miles below Hickgode.

MADAURA.—River in Eastern Ceylon; flowing into the sea in lat. $7^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$.

MADDAWALATENNA.—Village in Tumpane district, Central Province, Ceylon; situated on the road to Kurnegalle, eleven miles from Kandy.

MADDAWATCHI.—Village in Central Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 35'$, long. $80^{\circ} 25'$.

MADEREGAMUVE.—Village on the Maha Oya in North-western Ceylon; twelve miles from Kaymel.

MADRAM KULI.—Village in North-western Ceylon, nine miles south of Putlam.

MADULLA.—Village in the Walapanne district, Central Ceylon; sixteen miles from Badulla, and thirty-five from Kandy.

MAGO.—See DORAVA POINT.

MAGUNA.—Point in South Ceylon.

MAHABOLA.—Village in Western Ceylon on the road from Colombo to Negomba; six miles from the former.

MAHAGAM.—Capital of Mahagampattu district, Southern Ceylon.

MAHAGAMPATTU.—District in Southern Province, Ceylon. It is flat and sandy, and abounds with bears and elephants. It was once a subordinate principality, called Ruhuna.

MAHA OYA (Kaymel).—River in Eastern Ceylon, flowing into the sea in lat. $7^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 31'$.

MAHAPATTU.—Subdivision of Kaltura district, Western Ceylon.

MAHARA.—Village in Western Ceylon; situated $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Colombo. It is also a station on the Kandy and Colombo Railway.

MAHARRE.—Village in Adikaripattu district, eight miles from Colombo.

MAHAVELLA GANGA.—Largest river in Ceylon, falling into the sea on the east coast in lat. $8^{\circ} 17'$, long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.

MAHAVELLA POINT.—Headland on south coast of Ceylon. Lat. $5^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

MAJLETTI.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

MAKAWITTA.—Village in Matura district, Southern Ceylon.

MAKKUN.—Village in Kaltura district, Western Ceylon.

MALLAGAM.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

MANAAR (Mannar).—Long narrow island in Northern Province, Ceylon; situated on the Western Coast, in the Gulf of Manaar. Lat. $9^{\circ} 6'$, long. $79^{\circ} 50'$. Manaar at the eastern extremity is the station of an Assistant Government Agent. Talaimannar, at the western extremity, is the place from which travellers generally cross over to India.

MANEPI.—Village in Northern Ceylon; situated five miles north-east of Jaffna.

MANGALAWELLI.—Village in Chilaw district, North-western Ceylon.

MANGUEL.—Province in Seven Korles district, North-western Ceylon.

MANICK.—River in South-eastern Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $6^{\circ} 26'$, long. $81^{\circ} 35'$.

MANIPAY.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

MANMUNE.—Division in Batticaloa district, Eastern Ceylon.

MANOTTE.—Village in Mantotta district, North-western Ceylon, on the road from Colombo to Jaffna, thirteen miles from Aripo.

MANTOTTA.—Subdivision of Manaar district, North-western Ceylon.

MAPLEGAMME.—Village in Galle district, Southern Ceylon, twelve miles north-east of Baddegama.

MARAVILLA.—Village on west coast of Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 28'$, long. $79^{\circ} 46'$.

MARBLE POINT.—Headland in Trincomali Bay.

MARCHIKOTTA.—Village in Manaar district, North-western Ceylon.

MARDODDE.—Village in Putlam district, North-western Ceylon.

MATELEN.—Village on east coast. Lat. $9^{\circ} 20'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

MATELLE (Matale, Fort McDowall).—Village in Matelle district, Central Province, Ceylon; situated sixteen miles north of Kandy. Lat. $7^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 38'$.

MATURA (Matara).—Village in district of same name, Southern Province; situated twenty-six miles south-east of Galle, at the mouth of the Nilganga. Lat. $5^{\circ} 56' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 33'$.

MATURA.—Island on south coast of Ceylon.

MATURATA.—Village in Kandy district, Central Province, Ceylon, north-east of Nuwara Eliya.

MAVETTAPURAM.—Village in Tillipalli district, Northern Ceylon.

MEDAGAMWELLE.—Village in Wellasse district, Central Ceylon.

MEDAKINDE.—Division of Uva district, Central Province, Ceylon.

MEDAMAHANUWARA.—Village in Dumbra district, Central Ceylon; situated about seventeen miles east of Kandy.

MEDAPALATTA.—Province in Chilaw district, North-western Ceylon.

MEDAPATTU.—Division of Hewagam district, Western Ceylon. Also division of Hina district, Western Ceylon.

MIDDLEBURGH ISLAND.—See PUNGUDUTIVE.

MIDIGAMA.—Village in the district of Galle, Southern Ceylon.

MIHINTALLAI.—Rocky mountain on the east of the island; much venerated as having been visited by Buddha.

MINERY.—Village in east of Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 5'$, long. $80^{\circ} 55'$. There is also a lake of the same name close to the above.

MINUANGODDE.—Village one mile from Galle, Southern Ceylon.

MI OYA (Welukay Aar).—River rising in the Matelle mountains, Central Ceylon, and falling into the Gulf of Kalpentyne by several mouths.

MIRIGAMA.—Station on Ceylon Railway.

MIRISGUNA OYA.—River crossing the road from Kurnegalle to Trincomali, two miles from Dambulla.

MIRISSE.—Point on southern coast of Ceylon.

MODERE GALLE.—Point on western coast of Ceylon.

MOGAMALLE.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

MOHARRI.—Village in Kumarawannipattu district, North-western Ceylon.

MOLATIVA HOUSE.—See MOLEWAL HOUSE.

MOLEWAL (Molativa) HOUSE.—Headland in Eastern Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 16' 15''$, long. $80^{\circ} 49'$.

MONEISERAMPATTU.—Province in North-western Ceylon.

MONESSERAM (Muniyaiswara).—Village in Moneiserampattu district, North-western Ceylon, one mile east of Chilaw.

MONEWATTEBAGEPATTU.—Division of Kultura district, Western Ceylon.

MOROTTO (Moratuwa).—Village in Western Ceylon. It is situated on a strip of land having the sea on one side and an inlet on the other, and is distant eleven miles south of Colombo.

MORUWA.—District in Southern Province, Ceylon.

MOSELEY.—District in Northern Ceylon.

MOTTETTOGAMME.—Village on the road from Colombo to Badulla, three miles from Alutnuwara.

MOUNT LAVINIA.—Hill in Ceylon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Colombo. Lat. $6^{\circ} 46'$, long. $7^{\circ} 48'$.

MUDELEKUDA.—Village in Manmune district, Eastern Ceylon; situated on the lake south-west of Batticaloa.

MULLATIVU.—Village in Northern Province, Ceylon; situated on the north-east coast, fifty-eight miles from Jaffna.

MULLAWALLE.—Village in Wannu district, Northern Ceylon.

MULLIPATTU.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

MULWA.—See KALANI.

MUNDINI.—River in Eastern Ceylon, flowing into the sea in lat. $7^{\circ} 56'$, long. $81^{\circ} 29'$.

MUNGIL AAR.—River rising south-east of Karativo, and falling into the Gulf of Kalpentyon, near Periakuda.

MUNIYAISWARA.—See **MONESSERAM**.

MURENDENWELLI.—Village in North-western Ceylon, six miles north of Karativo.

MUTA AMARATA BOKA.—See **COCACHEIRA POINT**.

MUTWAL.—Island in Gulf of Manaar, North-western Ceylon.

MYIMBA.—Rocks on west coast of Ceylon.

N

NABE (Palenti).—River on west coast, falling into the sea in lat. $8^{\circ} 50'$, long. $81^{\circ} 7'$.

NADENE.—Village in Porativo district, Eastern Ceylon.

NADOKADU.—Province in Batticaloa district, Eastern Ceylon.

NAINATIVO (Haarlem).—Island on the south-west of Jaffna. Lat. $9^{\circ} 41'$, long. $79^{\circ} 54'$.

NAKENDELLA.—Village forty miles from Colombo.

NALANDE.—Village in Matele district, Central Province, Ceylon; situated thirty-one miles north of Kandy, on the road to Trincomali.

NALLURUWA.—Village north of Kaltura, Western Ceylon.

NAMUNUKULAKANDE.—Volcanic mountain in Southern Ceylon, 6740 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 7° , long. $81^{\circ} 10'$.

NANATAN.—Town (in district of same name) ten miles south-south-east of Manaar, Northern Ceylon.

NAPA.—Rock on western coast of Ceylon.

NARAKALLI.—Village on the shores of the Gulf of Kalpentyon, North-west Ceylon.

NARANGALA KANDE.—Mountain in Uva district, Central Ceylon, eight miles from Hornatotte.

NAVAKALI.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

NAVAKERI.—Village nine miles north-east of Jaffna, Northern Ceylon.

NAWAKADU.—Village in Akkarapattu district, North-western Ceylon; fifteen miles from Kalpentyon.

NAWALAPITIYA.—Village in Central Ceylon; situated about ten miles south of Gampola. Lat. $6^{\circ} 59'$, long. $80^{\circ} 31'$. It is also a station on the Ceylon Railway.

NAYPATTIMUNE.—Village in Eastern Ceylon, seventeen miles south-east of Batticaloa, on the banks of the lake which runs up from that town.

NEDVEN.—Island on north-west coast of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 35'$.

NEGOMBA.—Town with ruined fort in Alutkur district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated on the west coast, twenty-three miles from Colombo. Lat. $7^{\circ} 19'$, long. $79^{\circ} 49'$.

NELLORE.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Province, Ceylon; situated two miles north of Jaffna.

NILAVELLI.—Village on the road from Jaffna to Trincomali, fifty-seven miles from Mullativu.

NILEWELLE POINT.—Headland in a bay of the same name, on the south coast of Ceylon. Lat. $5^{\circ} 57'$, long. $80^{\circ} 43'$.

NILLEGALE.—Village in Southern Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 13'$, long. $81^{\circ} 17'$.

NIPPLE PEAK.—Hill 903 feet above the sea, in Southern Ceylon.

NORWAY ISLAND.—Island in Trincomali Bay, Eastern Ceylon.

NUWARA ELIYA.—Village 6200 feet above the sea in Walapane district, Central Province, Ceylon; situated forty-seven miles south of Kandy. It is much frequented by Europeans on account of its cool climate. Lat. 7° , long. $80^{\circ} 45'$.

NUWARA KALAWIYA.—District in Northern Province, Ceylon; situated to the north of Kandy.

NYAKANDUGALLE.—Point on western coast of Ceylon.

O

ODELWELLE.—Village on the banks of the Kaddupitti Oya, twelve miles south of Chilaw, North-western Ceylon.

ODEPENKARRE.—Village in Chilaw, North-western Ceylon.

ODUGAHAPATTU.—Division of (1) Hina district, Western Ceylon; (2) Hewagam district, Western Ceylon; (3) Salpitti district, Western Ceylon; (4) Hapitigam district, Western Ceylon; (5) Raigam district, Western Ceylon; and (6) Moruwa district, Southern Ceylon.

OHUNDAMALLE.—Rock on the road from Hambantota to Batticaloa, twelve miles from Kumukan.

OLLOMADO.—Village on the road from Trincomali to Werteltivo, sixteen miles west of Panangamme, Northern Ceylon.

OMADEWATTE.—River in Eastern Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $6^{\circ} 58'$, long. $81^{\circ} 57'$.

OSTENBERG POINT.—Headland in Trincomali Bay, Eastern Ceylon.

OULANDANGAWA.—Village on the road from Kurnegalle to Trincomali.

OULANDHE POINT.—Headland in Kalamatta Bay, Southern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$.

OUTARI.—Rocky bank on western coast of Ceylon.

P

PACHELAPALLE.—District in Jaffna peninsula, North-western Province, Ceylon.

PADENIA.—Village in Seven Korles district, North-western Ceylon, forty-three miles from Putlam.

PADIWEL KOLOM.—Lake to the north of Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 40'$.

PALATUPANE.—Village on the south-east coast of Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 20'$, long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.

PALEKUDA.—Village in the Akkarapattu district, North-western Ceylon, eight miles south of Kalpentyn.

PALENTI.—See NABE.

PALGAMAM.—Village in Porativo district, Eastern Ceylon.

PALK BAY.—Bay between the north part of Ceylon and the Continent of India.

PALLAWARAJENKATTO.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

PALLEGAMME.—Village in Galle district, South Ceylon.

PALLEKANDEL.—Village in Putlam district, North-western Ceylon.

PALLEPATU.—Division of (1) Hewagam district, West Ceylon; (2) Salpitti district, South Ceylon; and (3) Moruwa district, South Ceylon.

PALLICODE.—Village on west coast of Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 45'$, long. lat. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

PALLIWASELTORRE.—Village in Akkarapattu district, North-western Ceylon; situated on the Gulf of Kalpentyne, five miles south-west of Kalpentyne.

PALMYRA.—Extreme north-east point of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 51'$, long. $80^{\circ} 12'$.

PALTOPANE POINT.—Headland in Southern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 9'$, long. $81^{\circ} 20'$.

PANANGAMME.—Village in Wannu district, Northern Ceylon, on the road to Trincomali.

PANDATIRIPPU.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon, four miles west of Tillipalli.

PANDUWAS NUWERA.—One of the ancient capitals of the Island in the Seven Korles district, North-western Ceylon.

PANEBATRI.—Village in Central Ceylon, six miles from Colombo, on the road to Kandy.

PANGRAGAM.—Village on the Mahavelle Ganga, Eastern Ceylon.

PANICHANKENI.—Village on the road from Trincomali, thirty-nine miles north-west of Batticaloa. There is also a river of the same name.

PANNIAGALLE.—Village on the road from Colombo to Badulla.

PANOA.—Division of Batticaloa district, Eastern Ceylon.

PAN-PYE.—Village on east coast of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 20'$.

PANTURA.—Village in district of same name, Western Province, Ceylon; situated at the mouth of the Pantura river, sixteen miles from Colombo. Lat. $6^{\circ} 42'$, long. $79^{\circ} 54'$.

PARAGODA.—Valley below the Hangram-kotona pass, Matelle district, Central Ceylon.

PARAMAKANDE.—Hill in Putlam district, North-western Ceylon, fifteen miles from Putlam.

PARAMKANDEL.—Village in Mantotta district, North-western Ceylon.

PASDUM.—District in Western Province, Ceylon.

PASIMADU.—Village near Anuradhapura, Northern Ceylon.

PASSBAGE.—Village at the confluence of the Kotmale and Mahavelle Ganga.

PASSERA.—Village $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Badulla, Central Ceylon.

PATIPAL.—River in Eastern Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $7^{\circ} 14'$, long. $81^{\circ} 46'$.

PATTERAJA POINT.—Headland on southern coast of Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 7' 50''$, long. $81^{\circ} 12'$.

PEDARATALLAGALLA.—Mountain in Central Ceylon, 8280 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $7^{\circ} 4'$, long. $80^{\circ} 44'$.

PELIAGODDE.—Village of Adikaripattu district, Western Ceylon, five miles from Colombo.

PERADENIYA.—Station on Kandy and Colombo Railway; situated seventy-one miles from Colombo.

PERIATORRE.—Village on the Mahavela Ganga in Eastern Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 57' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 4'$.

PERIWELLIPATTU.—District south-east of Putlam, North-western Ceylon.

PERRUMAMADU.—Village on the road from Trincomali to Kandy, nine miles from Lake of Kandelle.

PESALE.—Village on coast, eight miles north-west of Manaar, Western Ceylon.

PICHAMPATTI.—Village in Wannu district, Northern Ceylon.

PIGEON ISLAND (Elizabeth Island).—Island in Trincomali Bay. Lat. $8^{\circ} 43'$, long. $81^{\circ} 12'$.

PLOPALLE.—Village in Jaffna district, Western Ceylon.

POENGER.—Island on north-west coast of Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 40'$.

POHALPITTA.—Village on the Kotmale Ganga.

POINT PEDRO.—Town in Northern Province, Ceylon; situated on the east coast, twenty-one miles from Jaffna. Lat. $9^{\circ} 50'$, long. $80^{\circ} 35'$.

POLGAHAWELLA.—Station on Kandy and Colombo Railway, situated forty-five miles from Colombo. Lat. $7^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 16'$.

POLLANNARUWA.—Ancient city of Ceylon, now in ruins.

POLONHA POINT.—Headland on the southern coast of Ceylon. Lat. $5^{\circ} 56'$, long. $80^{\circ} 44'$.

POMPARIPO.—Village (in district of same name) in west of Ceylon, thirty-one miles north of Putlam. Lat. $8^{\circ} 20'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$. There is also a river of the same name rising in Matelle, Central Ceylon, and falling into the Gulf of Kalpentyn.

PONARYN.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Province, Ceylon; situated twenty miles south of Jaffna, on the road to Manaar. Lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, long. $80^{\circ} 10'$.

PORATIVO.—Village in district of same name, in Eastern Ceylon, about ten miles south of Batticaloa.

POTANA POINT.—Headland in South-eastern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 21'$, long. $81^{\circ} 33'$.

POTANE.—Village in Eastern Ceylon, ten miles north-east of Galle. There is also another village now nearly deserted, ten miles north-east of Karativo.

PROVIDIEN ISLAND.—Island off the east coast of Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 0' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 33'$.

PULUDIWAYEL.—Village in Akkarapattu district, five miles south-west of Putlam, North-western Ceylon.

PUNGUDUTIVE (Middleburgh).—Island on the south-west of Jaffna, Northern Ceylon. Lat. $9^{\circ} 33'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$.

PURMALLE.—Village north-west of Jaffna, Northern Ceylon.

PUSILAVA.—Village in Udapalata district, Central Province, Ceylon; situated twenty-three miles south of Kandy, on the road to Nuwara Eliya. It is about 3000 feet above the sea.

PUTLAM (Puttalam).—Village in Putlam district, North-western Province; situated south-east of the Gulf of Kalpentyn, eighty-five miles north of Colombo. Lat. $8^{\circ} 5'$, long. $78^{\circ} 51'$.

PUTTUR.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

PYAGELLE.—Village five miles south of Kaltura, on the road to Galle, Western Ceylon.

Q

QUIPARAWA.—Small lake on the east side of Kattakadu.

R

RACKOVA POINT.—Headland in Southern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 2' 30''$, long. $80^{\circ} 50' 30''$.

RAGAMPATTU.—Division of Alutkur district, Western Ceylon.

RAIGAM.—District in Western Province, Ceylon.

RAJAWANNIPATTU.—District adjoining Putlam district, North-western Ceylon.

RALI.—Village in Batticotta district, Northern Ceylon.

RAMANPAJ.—See BASSAS.

RAMBAWE.—Village in Central Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 48'$, long. $80^{\circ} 27'$.

RAMBODDA.—Village in Kandy district, Central Ceylon, on the road from Kandy to Nuwara Eliya, twenty-five miles from Kandy.

RAMBUKKAN.—Station on Kandy and Colombo Railway; situated forty-five miles from Colombo.

RANNI.—Village nine miles north-east of Tangalle, Southern Ceylon.

RASSA MUNA.—Hill point on south coast of Ceylon.

RATMALANE.—Village eight miles south of Colombo, Western Ceylon.

RATNAPURA.—Town in Saffragam district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated on the Kaluganga, fifty-six miles south-east of Colombo. Considerable trade is carried on between Ratnapura and Kaltura by means of boats on the Kaluganga. Lat. $6^{\circ} 45'$, long. $80^{\circ} 28'$.

RATTANA POINT.—Headland in Southern Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 4' 50''$, long. $80^{\circ} 56'$.

RED BAY.—See BELLIGAM BAY.

RED CROSS RIVER.—River in Eastern Ceylon.

RIDEPANE.—Hill one mile from Badulla, Central Ceylon.

ROTTERDAM.—See ANELLATIVO.

ROUND ISLAND.—Island in Trincomali Bay.

RUANWELLA.—Village in Three Korles district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated near the junction of the Guru-oya with the Kalani Ganga, forty-two miles north-east of Colombo.

S

SAFFRAGAM.—District in Western Province, Ceylon. It forms the south-eastern extremity of the province.

ST. PEDRO.—Village three miles north-west of Manaar, Western Ceylon.

ST. VIRGEL.—See **KINGE**.

SALPITTI.—District in Western Province, Ceylon.

SAMMANTORE.—Division in Batticotta district, Northern Ceylon.

SANGANI.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

SAUKIMAN KANDY.—Easternmost part of Ceylon. Lat. 72° , long. $81^{\circ} 53'$.

SENAKUDIYIRUPPU.—Village about a mile east of Putlam, North-western Ceylon.

SERTO.—See **KATLO**.

SEVEN KORLES.—District in North-western Province, Ceylon.

SIDUWA.—Village in Alutkur district, Western Ceylon, eight miles from Negomba.

SIGIRI.—Village (now in ruins) in Central Ceylon.

SINGARATOPU.—River in East Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $7^{\circ} 16'$, long. $81^{\circ} 47'$.

SITAWAKA.—Village in Western Province, Ceylon; situated near Avishawella, about thirty miles east of Colombo. Lat. $7^{\circ} 2'$, long. $80^{\circ} 13'$.

SMALL QUOIN.—Hill in Eastern Ceylon.

SOBER ISLANDS.—There are two batches of Islands of this name in Trincomali Bay; called respectively Great and Little Sober Islands.

SUGAR LOAF.—Isolated cone in Eastern Ceylon, 532 feet high. Lat. $7^{\circ} 49' 50''$, long. $81^{\circ} 41''$.

T

TALLI.—Village in Akkarapattu district, North-western Ceylon, eight miles from Putlam.

TALAIMANAAR.—Village in Manaar district, Northern Ceylon.

TALAVILLI.—Town in Kalpentyn Island, North-western Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 12'$, long. $79^{\circ} 41'$.

TALDENIA.—Village in Dumbra district, Central Ceylon, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lewelle.

TALLAWITTIA.—Village in Saffragam district, Western Ceylon, $41\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Colombo.

TALPE PATTU.—District in Southern Province, Ceylon.

TAMANA NUWARA.—The most ancient town in the island, situated about six miles east of Putlam, North-western Ceylon.

TAMANKADOWE.—District in Eastern Province, Ceylon.

TAMBAGAMME.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

TAMLEGAM.—Village in district of same name, Eastern Province, Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 31'$, long. 81° . There is also a lake of the same name. Lat. $8^{\circ} 25'$, long. $80^{\circ} 55'$.

TANGALLE.—Town in Girawai Pattu district, Southern Province, Ceylon. It is situated on the coast, and has a small fort and a district court. Part of it is irrigated by means of the Kirime Canal. Lat. $6^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 48'$.

TAPENA.—Village in Saffragam district, Western Ceylon, six miles from Tallawittia.

TEMPALA.—Village about ten miles from Negomba.

TENMARACHI.—District in Jaffna Peninsula, Northern Province, Ceylon.

THREE KORLES.—District in Western Province, Ceylon.

TIBBATTUGODDE.—Village in Walapanne district, Central Ceylon. thirty miles from Kandy.

TILLIADDI.—Village on the Gulf of Kalpentyn, North-western Ceylon.

TILLIPALLI.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

TOLPURAM.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

TOMGRATIVO.—Village in Northern Ceylon.

TOPE.—Village on the banks of the Maha Oya, five miles from Negomba.

TOPETTE.—Village in Uva district, Central Ceylon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Badulla, and ten from Fort McDonald.

TOPORE.—Village in Kottiar district, Eastern Ceylon, thirty-four miles from Trincomali.

TOTAWELLI.—Village in Manaar district, Northern Ceylon, three miles from Manaar.

TRIKOLL.—Village in Eastern Ceylon, twenty-three miles from Arukgam. Lat. $7^{\circ} 16'$.

TRINCOMALI.—Principal station (in district of same name) in Eastern Province, Ceylon; situated 113 miles north-east of Kandy, and 137 miles south-east of Jaffna. It has a strong fort and one of the finest harbours in the world. It is much frequented by ships of war, but the trade is inconsiderable. Lat. $8^{\circ} 31'$, long. $81^{\circ} 23'$.

TUMPANE.—District in Kandy division, Central Province, Ceylon.

U

UDAKINDE.—District in Kandy division, Central Ceylon.

UDAPALATA.—District in Kandy division, Central Ceylon.

UDAPITTA POINT.—Headland on western coast of Ceylon, three miles south of Barberyn. Lat. $6^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 59'$.

UDARATTA.—Division in Central Ceylon.

UDEVILLE.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Province, Ceylon; situated five miles north of Jaffna.

UDUNUWARA.—District in Kandy division, Central Province, Ceylon.

UMA OYA.—River branching off from the Mahavella-Ganga and intersecting the road from Kandy to Badulla.

UNADIYA PARWATTE.—Mountain near Adam's Peak.

UNAPAYA GALLE.—Point in Western Ceylon.

UNAWATI POINT.—Headland in Southern Ceylon.

URELYA.—Village in Chilaw district, North-west Ceylon, ten miles east from Chilaw.

URI AAR.—Small inlet in the Gulf of Kalpentyn, about seven miles south-west of Kalpentyn, North-west Ceylon.

UTARAPALATTA.—Province of Chilaw, North-west Ceylon.

UTUWANKANDA.—Village in Western Ceylon; situated about fifty-five miles from Colombo, and sixteen miles from Kandy.

UVA.—District in Central Province, Ceylon.

V

VEDUKKI.—River in North-western Ceylon, falling into the sea in lat. $8^{\circ} 1'$, long. $79^{\circ} 30'$.

VELANGAHENA.—Village in Uva district, Central Ceylon, eight miles from Kallupane.

VENLUS (Vendelus) BAY.—Inlet on east coast of Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 58' 30''$, long. $81^{\circ} 32' 30''$.

VERTALTIVO.—Village in Wannī district, Northern Ceylon, nine miles north of Mantotta.

VEYANGODA.—Village in Western Province, Ceylon; situated twenty-five miles from Colombo. Lat. $7^{\circ} 3'$, long. 80° . It is also a station on the Kandy and Colombo Railway.

VIGIBAPURA.—Village in Central Ceylon. Lat. $8^{\circ} 1'$, long. $80^{\circ} 30'$.

VILLAGHEPOLLA.—Village in Saffragam district, Western Ceylon, sixty-five miles north-west of Matura.

VILLAWAI.—Village in Saffragam district, Western Ceylon, forty-six miles from Matura.

VIRDODDE.—Village in Akkarapattu district, North-western Ceylon, seven miles south-east of Putlam, and twenty-six miles south of Kalpentyn.

VIRUNDAGODDE.—Town ten miles east of Karrativo, Eastern Ceylon.

W

WAAL.—Islet in Ceylon. Lat. $6^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$.

WADAMARACHI.—District in Jaffna Peninsula, Northern Province, Ceylon.

WAHACOTTE.—Village in Matelle district, Central Province, Ceylon.

WALALLAWITE.—District in Western Province, Ceylon.

WALAPANNE.—District in Nuwara Eliya division, Central Province, Ceylon.

WALAWE GANGA.—River rising near Adam's Peak, and falling into the sea $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Hambantota in lat. $6^{\circ} 22'$, long. $81^{\circ} 6'$.

WALFIEKOLOM.—Village on east coast of Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 12'$, long. $81^{\circ} 45'$.

WALIGAMMO.—District in Jaffna Peninsula, North-western Province, Ceylon. Also an island, the centre of which is in lat. $9^{\circ} 40'$.

WALLAMETTI TORRE.—Village in Northern Ceylon.

WALUWE.—River in Southern Ceylon.

WANNARPANNE.—Village in Jaffna district, Northern Ceylon.

WANNI.—District in Northern Province, Ceylon; situated south of Jaffna.

WANNIYA.—District in Northern Province, Ceylon.

WARRAKAPOLLE.—Village thirty-five miles east of Colombo.

WARRENI.—District in Northern Ceylon.

WASKADUWE.—Village two miles north of Kaltura, Western Ceylon.

WATAPOLOGA.—Village three miles from Kandy, Central Ceylon.

WAWELLE.—Village ten miles from Galle, Southern Ceylon.

WEBILLE.—See AKORALE POINT.

WELANE.—Island off Jaffna, Northern Ceylon.

WELIGAMA.—See BELLIGAM.

WELLASSE.—District in Central Province, Ceylon; situated north of Uva.

WELLEBODA PATTU.—District in Southern Province, Ceylon. Also district on south-east coast.

WELLENKARRE.—Village in Akkarapattu district, North-western Ceylon, three miles south-west of Kalpentyne.

WELUKAY AAR.—See MIR OYA.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Table mount in Eastern Ceylon. Lat. $7^{\circ} 5'$, long. $81^{\circ} 29'$.

WEYALUWA.—District in Central Province, Ceylon.

WEYWELDENIA.—Village in Hapitigam, district, Western Province, Ceylon; situated about thirty miles from Colombo.

WILMANIE.—See HORTON PLAINS.

WILSON PLAINS.—An open tract of land, situated between Nuwara Eliya and Badulla. It was so called after Sir John Wilson, Commander of the Forces.

Y

YAGAMPATTU.—Province in Chilaw district, North-western Ceylon.

YALLE.—River falling into the sea near the Elephant Rock, Southern Ceylon.

YAPAHU.—Ruined town in Seven Korles district, North-western Ceylon.

YATIGAHAPATTU.—Division of Hapitigam district, North-western Ceylon.

YATIKINDE.—Division in Uva district, Central Province, Ceylon.

YATINUWARA.—District in Kandy division, Central Province, Ceylon.

YATIYANTOTA.—Town in Western Province, Ceylon; situated forty-two miles from Colombo.

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