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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.



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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

BY

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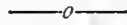
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POSTSCRIPT.



SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes—administrative, legislative, educational, and economic—have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, ‘so far from representing the “stationary stage” of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries of the earth.’ The onward movements in India,

during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.¹

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

¹ The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886-87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886-87 order was fairly established; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into

a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.¹

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

¹ In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former*.' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume v., the words 'right' and 'left' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.¹ Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium*.

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

¹ Vol. vi. pp. 255, 256.

times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state¹ that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.² A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

¹ Vol. vi. p. 431.

² Vol. vi. p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own: but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEIMAR,

August 24, 1887.



IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

OF

INDIA.

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- Alaungpaya (Alompra), conquered the Talaings of Pegu, iii. 176; drove the Peguans out of Upper Burma, and founded a dynasty, iii. 221, 222; conquered Hanthawadi, v. 313; founded Kan-aung, vii. 388; conquered Tenasserim, ix. 408; his conquest and destruction of Pegu, xi. 127; his history, xi. 229; rebuilt Dagon and called it Rangoon, xi. 428; coated the Shwe-san-daw pagoda with gold, xii. 439; murdered Mgr. G. M. Percoto, Bishop of Massulis, xiii. 158; conquered Tavoy, xiii. 229; took Tenasserim, xiii. 240; conquered and deported the Yun or Rwun Shans, xiii. 557.
- Alaut, *parganá* in Central India, i. 164.
- Alawakháwa, fair in Bengal, i. 164.
- Aláwalpur, town in Punjab, i. 164.
- Alay Khyoung, revenue circle in Burma, i. 164.
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- Al Birúní, Arab geographer (*circa* 1000 A.D.), mentions Khandwá, viii. 162; quoted, on the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250; on the failure of the Hindus to take Lahore, xi. 261.
- Albuquerque, Alfonso de, second Viceroy of Portuguese India (1509), article 'India,' vi. 359; his capture of Goa, and death there, 359; his policy towards the natives, 359, 360. *Local notices*—Attacked Aden, i. 16; burnt Calicut, and was then defeated, iii. 269; succoured Rájá of Cochin, and built first European fort there, iv. 11, 12; maintained village system in Goa, v. 92; his occupation and reconquest of Goa, v. 100; his statue at Goa, v. 109; landed at Perim, and called at Vera Cruz, xi. 137.
- Albuquerque, John de, first Bishop of Goa (1539-53), vi. 244.
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- Alengad, *táluk* in Madras, i. 164, 165.
- Alexander the Great, his expedition to India, and campaigns in the Punjab and Sind (327-325 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 163-166; in Afghánistán, i. 48; march through Balúchistán, ii. 28; the Sakæ, now Bráhuís, in his army, iii. 98; coins found at Bulandshahr, iii. 141; battle with Porus at Chilianwála, iii. 415; spent three days at Taxila, iv. 270; Nikæa identified with Mong, v. 189, ix. 478; founded Bucephala, identified with Jalálpur, vii. 81; crossed the Hydaspes, or Jehlam, at Jalálpur, vii. 166; took Sangala, identified with Sanggalwála Tiba, vii. 20,

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- Alfred the Great's Mission to India (883), vi. 239.
- Alguada, dangerous reef in Bay of Bengal, i. 165.
- Alíábád, village in Oudh, i. 165.
- Alí Adíl Sháh, king of Bijápur (1557-79), husband of Chánd Bibí, built much at Bijápur, one of the victors at Tálíkot, ii. 424; annexed Dhárwár, iv. 259, 266; besieged Goa, but repulsed, v. 101; strengthened Naldrúg fort, x. 183, 184.
- Alíábgh, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 165, 166.
- Alí Bahádur, grandson of Peshwá, Baji Ráo I., established his authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; died at siege of Kálinjar, vii. 332.
- Alí Bahádur, grandson of the ruler of Bundelkhand, participated in the Mutiny and deported, iii. 156.
- Alí Bandar, town in Bombay, i. 166.
- Alíganj, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 166, 167.
- Alíganj, village in Oudh, i. 167.
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- Alígáum, town in Bombay, i. 179.
- Alí Khán, Pathán chief of Utrala, history of, xiii. 156, 157.
- Alí Mardán Khán, engineer of Sháh Jahán, laid out the Shalimár Gardens at Bághbanpur, i. 416, xii. 374; made the Hasli Canal, ii. 153, v. 344, 345; made branch from Jumna Canal to bring water to Delhi, vii. 259; said to have built the Chár Cháta at Kábul, vii. 269; planned and partly carried out the Eastern Jumna Canal, xii. 119; built the Bádsháh Mahál in Saháranpur, xii. 116; his canal in Siálkot, xii. 441.
- Alí Muhammad, Rohilla chief, died and was buried at Aonla, i. 296; his history, xi. 456.
- Alí Murad Talpur, Mír, allowed to retain part of Shikárpur, but condemned for forgery, and deprived of some of his territory, xii. 391.
- Alípur, Sub-division in Bengal, i. 179.
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- Al Mas'údí, Arab geographer (10th century), mentions caves of Ellora, iv. 349; on Múltán, x. 2; mentions Chitákul, xii. 92.
- Almeida, Franciscode, Viceroy of Portuguese India (1505), article 'India,' vi. 359; at Cochin, iv. 12.
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- Alves, Colonel, Agent to the Governor-General in Rájputána, wounded in a riot at Jaipur, vii. 57.
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- Aman*, or winter rice crop. *See* Rice cultivation.
- Amánat, feeder of North Koel river, Bengal, i. 209.
- Amániganj, market village in Oudh, i. 209.
- Amániganj-hát, silk mart in Bengal, i. 209.
- Amápúr, trading town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 209.
- Amarápura, town in Burma, i. 209, 210.
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- Amarkantak, hill in Baghelkhand, i. 210.
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- Amar Singh Thappa, Gurkhá General, surrendered to General Ochterlony at Maláun, ix. 237; his death, x. 289.
- Amarwára, village in Central Provinces, i. 211.
- Amatti, town in Coorg, i. 211.
- Amb, estate in Punjab, i. 211.
- Ambád, town and *táluk* in Nizám's Dominions, i. 212.
- Ambágarh Chauki, chiefship in Central Provinces, i. 212.
- Ambahta, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 213.
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- Ambatmúri, pass in Madras, i. 126.
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- Ambergris, found in Nicobar Islands, x. 297.
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- Amethi, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 231.
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- Amherst, Lord, Governor-General of India (1823-28), first Burmese war, capture of Bhartpur, article 'India,' vi. 403, 404; first spent summer at Simla, xii. 496.
- Amherst, District in Burma, i. 232-243; physical aspects, 232-235; geological formation, 235; history, 235, 236; antiquities, 236, 237; population, 237, 238; agriculture, etc., 239, 240; manufactures, etc., 241; administration, 241, 243; climate, etc., 243.
- Amherst, town in Burma, i. 243.
- Ami, river in N.-W. Provinces, i. 243.
- Amindivi Islands. *See* Laccadives.
- Amingadh, town in Bombay, i. 244.
- Amír Khán, Pindári leader (1817), article 'India,' vi. 404. *Local notices*—Invaded Rohilkhand, ii. 140; defeated by Colonel Skinner near Afzalgarh, ii. 430; plundered Dhámpur, iv. 241; checked by Major Shepherd at Irich, which he afterwards made his head-quarters, vii. 24; ravaged Jaipur, vii. 56; called in to intervene between Jaipur and Jodhpur, vii. 242; defeated a British force near Kúnch, viii. 363; owned the state of Láwa, viii. 468;

- sacked Mandáwar, ix. 293; sacked Najína, x. 160; his ravages in Rájputána, xi. 406; made Nawáb of Tonk, xi. 407, xiii. 337; Rámpurá granted him, xi. 461; twice plundered Ságar, xii. 108; was granted Sironj by Holkar, xiii. 7, 8; plundered Thákurdwára, xiii. 246; his history, xiii. 337, 338; ravaged Mewár or Udaipur, xiii. 407.
- Amjad Alí Sháh, 4th king of Oudh (1841-47), built the iron bridge across the Gumtí at Lucknow, viii. 510.
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- Amrápur, petty State in Bombay, i. 251.
- Amrávati, river in Madras, i. 252.
- Amrávati, town in Madras with ruined temples, i. 252.
- Amrávati or Chatíá Hill, tank and hill in Bengal, i. 252, 253.
- Amreli, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 253.
- Amri, village in Bombay, i. 253.
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- Amrit Ráo, son of Raghubái Peshwá, lived at Tarahwán on a pension, xiii. 207.
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- Amritsar, city in Punjab, i. 263-266; history, 263-265; commerce and trade, 265; population, 266.
- Amroha, historic town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 266.
- Amsin, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 266, 267.
- Amura Bhauriári, village in Bengal, i. 267.
- Amurnáth, cave in Punjab, i. 267. *See* Amarnáth.
- Amwa, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 267.
- Amyatt, Mr., murdered near Kasimbázár, xi. 95.
- An, or Aeng, pass over the Arakan Yoma Mountains in Burma, vi. 6.
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- An, or Aeng, town and township in Burma, i. 267, 268.
- Anagundi, capital of the Narapathi dynasty of Southern India in the 14th century. *See* Vijayanagar.
- Anáhadgarh, town in Punjab, i. 268.
- Anaimúdi, plateau in Madras, i. 268.
- Anakápalle, estate, town, and *táluk* in Madras, i. 268, 269.
- Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, by P. Auber, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 364, 365 (foot-notes).
- Analysis of Indian foreign import and export trade, principal staples, article 'India,' vi. 565-581.
- Anamalai, range of hills in Madras, i. 269-271.
- Anamalai, town in Madras, i. 271.
- Anamasamúdrampet, village in Madras, i. 271, 272.
- Anand, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 272.
- Anandápur, Christian village in Coorg, i. 272.
- Ananda Ráz Gajapati, Rájá of Vizianagram (1757), surrendered the Northern Circars to the Company, iii. 469; accompanied Col. Forde in his march on Masulipatam, xiii. 500.
- Anandpur, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 272.
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- Anand Ráo Paur, received grant of State of Dhár from Bájí Ráo Peshwá, iv. 247.
- Anang Bhím Deo, king of Orissa (1174-1205), built temple of Jagannáth at Purí, x. 441, 442.
- Anang Pál, made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás (*circa* 736), iv. 190.
- Anang Pál II., a second time made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás on being driven from Kanauj (1052), iv. 190.
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- Aurangzeb, sixth Mughal Emperor of India (1658-1707) article 'India,' vi. 305-312; his rebellion and usurpation of the throne, 305, 306; chief events of his reign, 306, 307 and footnote; murder of his brothers, 307; conquest of Southern India, 307; rise of the Maráthá power, 307, 308; Aurangzeb's Grand Army and twenty years' war with the Maráthás, 308, 309; his despair and death, 309; unsuccessful expedition to Assam, 309; his bigotry and persecution of the Hindus, 309; revolt of the Rájputs, 309, 310; revenue of his Empire, 310, 311; Aurangzeb's character, 312. *Local notices*—His generals took Adoni, i. 26; defeated his brother Dára at Ajmere, i. 21; ruins of palace and mausoleum to his wife at Aurangábád, i. 385; in Bellary, ii. 242; took Bijápur, ii. 424; destroyed walls of Broach and rebuilt them, iii. 112, 113; built mosque at Burhánpur, iii. 164; had temple of Debi Patán destroyed, iv. 164; conquered the Deccan, iv. 166; had his capital at Delhi, iv. 193; took Dhárwar, iv. 226; defeated his brother Murád at Ranka Chabutra, near Dholpur, iv. 276; restored fort of Dohad, iv. 312; built mosque at Fatehábád, iv. 419; took Golconda, v. 144; his wars with Abdullá Kutab Sháh, King of Golconda, and annexation of that kingdom, v. 255, 256; joined by the Sidi of Janjirá, vii. 140; invaded Márwár, and plundered Jodhpur, vii. 241; took Kondapalli, vii. 287; built the Jámá Masjid at Lahore, viii. 416; built mosque at Lucknow, viii. 504, 505; his visit to Mánikpur, ix. 321; destroyed temples at Muttra, x. 54; restored Poona to Sivaji, xi. 212; took Purandhar, xi. 298; took Ráigarh, xi. 364; at first employed Rájput chieftains, but eventually invaded Rájputána, xi. 405; took Sátána, xii. 274; obtained Sholápur from Alí Adíl Sháh, of Bijápur, xii. 412; took Sinhgarh, xii. 544; increased the importance of Surat, as port for Mecca, xiii. 122; defeated Dára at Ujjain, xiii. 417.
- Aurás, village in Oudh, i. 388.
- Aus, autumn rice crop. *See* Rice cultivation.
- Ausgrám, village in Bengal, i. 388.
- Austen, Col. Godwin, surveyed Muztagh range of the Himálaya Mountains, v. 404.
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- Ava, ancient capital of the Burmese Empire, i. 388-390.
- Avalanches, frequent in Kumáun, viii. 335.
- Aváni, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avatárs or Incarnations of Vishnu, article 'India,' vi. 215, 216 (footnote 3).
- Aváti, village in Mysore, i. 390.
- Avchár, petty State in Bombay, i. 390.
- Avináshi, town in Madras, i. 390.
- Avitabile, Sikh general, Governor of Pesháwar, xi. 149; built wall round Pesháwar, xi. 158; re-built Wazirábád, which he made his head-quarters, xiii. 535.
- Avulapali, range of hills in Madras, i. 391.
- Awah, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391.
- Awáns, Muhammadan tribe, numerous in Hazára, v. 363, 364; Jehlam, vii. 168-170; Pesháwar, xi. 151; Ráwal Pindi, xii. 27; Siálkot, xii. 444.
- Awar, *parganá* in Central India, i. 391.
- Ayakottá, town in Madras, i. 391.
- Ayakúdi, town and *zamíndári* in Madras, i. 391.
- Ayub Khán, defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán (June 1881), vii. 275; his victory at Maiwand (26th July 1880), vii. 396; defeated by Gen. Roberts at Kandahár (1st Sept. 1880), vii. 397; captured Kandahár (27th July 1881), but again defeated by Abdur Rahman Khán there (22nd Sept. 1881), vii. 398.
- Ayyankere, artificial lake in Mysore, i. 391.
- Azamgarh, District in N.-W. Provinces, i. 391-401; physical aspects, 392, 393; history, 393-395; archæology, 395; population, 395-397; agriculture, 397-399; natural calamities, 399; commerce and trade, 399; administration, 400; medical aspects, 400, 401.
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- Azimganj, village in Bengal, i. 402.
- Azím, son of Aurangzeb, Nawáb of Bengal (1697-1704), ii. 278; sold three villages on site of Calcutta to the East India Company, iii. 240; defeated and slain by his brother Muazím in Dholpur, iv. 276.
- Azím Khán, Duráni leader, defeated by Ranjít Singh at Pesháwar, xi. 149.
- Azím Khán, brother of Amír Sher Alí Khán, defeated him at Khelát-i-Ghilzai, vii. 395.
- Azím Sháh, son of Sikandar Sháh, King of Bengal, proclaimed his independence

at Sonargáon, and invited the poet Hafiz to his court, xiii. 59.
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Bábriáwár, tract of country in Káthiáwár, i. 405.
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Bachhráwán, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 405, 406.
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Badakshis, tribe akin to the Tajiks, and grouped with them as Galchas, in Badakshán, i. 407.
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- Badári, river in Mysore, i. 408. *See* also Yagachi.
- Badáriyá, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
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- Badansa, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Badesar, village in Rájputána, i. 408.
- Badgújars, landowning clan of wealthy Rájputs, in Bulandshahr, iii. 135.
- Badhalgáon, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Bádin, town and *táluk* in Bombay, i. 408, 409.
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- Badnera, town in Berár, i. 409.
- Badnúr, town in Central Provinces, i. 409, 410.
- Bado Sarái, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 410.
- Badráchalam. *See* Bhadrachalam.
- Badríhat, police outpost in Bengal, i. 410.
- Badrínáth, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, i. 410, 411.
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- Badsháhpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 411.
- Bádsháhpur, hill torrent in Punjab, i. 411.
- Bádúria, town in Bengal, i. 411, 412.
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- Baffa, town in Punjab, i. 412.
- Bágalkot, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 412, 413.
- Bagáspur, town in Central Provinces, i. 413.
- Bagásra, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 413.
- Bagásra, town in Bombay, i. 413.
- Bagat. *See* Land tenures.
- Bagaud, *parganá* in Central India, i. 413.
- Bagdís, semi-Hinduized aborigines in Bengal, generally fishermen, numerous in Bánkurá, ii. 81; Bardwán, ii. 129; Bengal, ii. 296; thieves in Húglí, v. 491; coolies in Jalpáigurí, vii. 112; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nadiyá, x. 133.
- Bagdogra, town in Běngal, i. 413.
- Bagepalli, village in Mysore, i. 413, 414.
- Bagesar, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 414.
- Bágewádi, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 414.
- Bágh, river in Central Provinces, i. 414.
- Bágh, town and *parganá* in Central India, i. 414.
- Bághal, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415.
- Baghár, offshoot of the river Indus, i. 415.
- Baghát, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415, 416.
- Bághbanpur, village in Punjab, i. 416.
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- Baghelas, a branch of the Sisodhiya Rájputs, which once ruled in Gujarát, i. 416; in Central India, iii. 295.
- Baghelkhand, tract in Central India, i. 416, 417.
- Bágherhát, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 417.
- Bághjalá, town in Bengal, i. 417.
- Bághmatí, river in Behar, i. 418.
- Bághmatí, Little, river in Behar, i. 418.
- Bághmúndí, plateau and hill range in Bengal, i. 418.
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- Bagirjí, village in Bombay, i. 418.
- Báglí, petty State in Central India, i. 418, 419.
- Bagor, town in Rájputána, i. 419.
- Bágpát, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 419.
- Bágrási, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bágru, town in Rájputána, i. 420.
- Bagula, village in Bengal, i. 420.
- Bahádrán, town and district in Rájputána, i. 420.
- Bahádurganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bahádurgarh, town in Punjab, i. 420, 421.
- Bahádur Khel, salt mine in Punjab, i. 421.
- Bahádurpur, village in Assam, i. 421.
- Bahádur Sháh, Mughal Emperor (1707-12), defeated his brother Azím in Dholpur, iv. 276; took Haidarábád with Khán Jahán, v. 256; defeated his brother Kám Baksh, v. 256; campaign against the Sikhs, xi. 263.
- Bahádur Sháh, King of Gujarát (1526-37), allowed Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, where he was killed, iv. 307; defeated by the Emperor Humáyun, viii. 91; overthrew Ghori dynasty of Málwá, ix. 267; invaded Mewár, and took Chittor, xiii. 404.
- Bahádur Sháh, last Muhammadan king of Ahmadábád, tried to take Surat (1609), xiii. 121.
- Bahádur Sháh, Regent of Nepál (1786-95), x. 286.
- Bahárágarha, market village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Baháwa, village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Baháwalpur, Native State in Punjab), i. 421-424; physical aspects, 421; population, 421, 422; commerce, 422; history and administration, 423, 424.
- Baháwalpur, city in Punjab, i. 424.
- Baherá, market village in Bengal, i. 424.
- Baheri, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 424, 425.
- Bahilwára, town in Bengal, i. 425.
- Báhli, mountain range in Punjab, i. 425.

- Bahlol Lodi, Emperor. *See* Lodi.
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 Báhmání, Muhammadan dynasty in Southern India (1347-1525), article 'India,' vi. 287. *Local notices*—Its later capital at Bidar, ii. 419; its earlier capital (1347-1432) at Kulbarga, viii. 352, 353; took Masulipatam (1478), ix. 353; its history, xi. 201, 202; ruled over Sátára, xii. 277.
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 Baigas, priests of the Gonds, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Bálághát, i. 455; Central Provinces, iii. 310; Mandlá, ix. 303, 304; Sambalpur, xii. 182.
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- Bakht Balí, Rájá of Sháhgarh, rebelled 1857, seized Bándá, and was defeated by Rose, xii. 103.
- Bakht Buland, Gond Rájá of Deogarh, extended his territories, iii. 399; his reign and foundation of Nágpur, x. 166; obtained Seoní, xii. 309; ravaged Wún, xiii. 539, 540.
- Bakht Khán, mutineer leader in Bareilly, iv. 411.
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- Bakkaráyasamúdrám, village in Madras, i. 450.
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- Bálághát, name given to certain Districts in the Karnatic of the Vijayanagar kingdom, i. 452.
- Bálághát, the upland country of Berár, i. 452.
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- Báláji Báji Ráo, third Peshwá (1740-71); his expeditions to Bengal and the Punjab; defeat of, by Ahmad Sháh Durání at the third battle of Pánípat, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321. *Local notices*—Annexed part of Hoshungábád, v. 443; took Mandlá, ix. 302, 307. *See also* Maráthás.
- Báláji Lakshman, Maráthá governor of Khándesh, massacred 7000 Bhils at Kopárgáon (1804), viii. 293.
- Báláji Viswanáth, first Peshwá (1718-20), extorts *chauth* from the Delhi emperor for the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 320; built hill fort of Visápur, xiii. 480. *See also* Maráthás.
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- Balcha, pass in Garhwál, ii. 11.
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- Baldeva or Baldeo, village and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 11.
- Baldeva Singh, Rájá of Bhartpur, cenotaph of, at Gobardhán, v. 121.
- Báldiábári, village in Bengal, ii. 11, 12.
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- Báliághátá, canal in Bengal, ii. 12.
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- Bálighatiam, village in Madras, ii. 13.
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- Balkh, Province of Afghánistán. *See* Afghán-Túrkistán.
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- Ballabgarh, town and *tahsíl* in Panjab, ii. 16.
- Ballabhpur, suburb of Serampur, Bengal, ii. 17.
- Ballála, Hoysala, dynasty in Southern India, had their capital at Dorásamúdra, now Halebid, taken by Muhammadans (1310), v. 295; in Madras, ix. 11; in Mysore, x. 93; ruled over Salem, xii. 154; had a later capital at Talkad, xiii. 167; took refuge at Tonnúr, xiii. 338.
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- Balrámpur, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 24, 26.
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- Balsan, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 26.
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- Balwant Singh, native soldier, defended Girishk (1841, 1842), i. 35.
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- Bhilsa, fortified town in Central India, ii. 392-394.
- Bhilú-Gywon, island near Salwin river, Lower Burma, ii. 394.
- Bhilwára, tract of country in Central India, ii. 394, 395.
- Bhilwára, town in Rájputána, ii. 395.
- Bhímá, river in Deccan, ii. 395.
- Bhímáganní, pass in Madras, ii. 395.
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- Bhímávaran, *táluk* in Madras, ii. 395, 396.
- Bhímávaran, village in Madras, ii. 396.
- Bhímándh, hot springs in Bengal, ii. 396.
- Bhímdar, torrent in Punjab, ii. 396.
- Bhím-Ghorá, place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 396, 397.
- Bhím-láth, village in Central Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhim Singh's *láthí* or club, monolith near Sarya, xii. 272.
- Bhímora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 397.
- Bhím Tál, small lake in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhimthádi, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 397.
- Bhínal, town in Rájputána, ii. 397.
- Bhind, town in Central India, ii. 397.
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- Bhiwápur, town in Central Provinces, ii. 401.
- Bhocan, town in Bombay, ii. 401.
- Bhogái, river in Assam, ii. 401.
- Bhogarmang, mountain valley in Punjab, ii. 401.
- Bhogdabári, town in Bengal, ii. 401.
- Bhoginpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 401.

- Bhográi, embankment in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhogtás, aboriginal tribe, exorcisers of demons in Hazáribágh, v. 373.
- Bhoika, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
- Bhoja-kheri, estate in Central India, ii. 402.
- Bhojwaddar, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
- Bhojpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 402.
- Bhojpur, town in Bengal, ii. 402.
- Bhombadi, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bhumawadi.
- Bhonoráguri, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 402.
- Bhongáon, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, 402, 403.
- Bhonsla, family name of the Maráthá Chiefs of Nágpur, lapsed to the British for want of heirs in 1853, article 'India,' vi. 322.
- Bhonsla, Jánóji, 2nd Rájá of Nágpur (1755-72), his policy and defeat at Nágpur, x. 166, 167.
- Bhonsla, Mahdují, 3rd Rájá of Nágpur (1772-88), defeated Sábáji Bhonsla at Panchgáon, x. 167; lived at Umrer, where he built the fort, xiii. 423.
- Bhonsla, Raghují I., 1st Rájá of Nágpur (1755), conquered Bhandará (*circ.* 1738), ii. 361; took Chándá and annexed that kingdom, iii. 349; defeated governor of Ellichpur at Bhúgáon, iv. 346; conquered most of Hoshangábád, v. 443; his intervention in Deogarh and reign at Nágpur, x. 166; his war with Kanojí Bhonsla, xiii. 540.
- Bhonsla, Raghují II. (1788-1816), 4th Rájá of Nágpur, defeated at Assaye with Sindia, i. 374; annexed Betúl, ii. 330; besieged Garhákota, but was defeated by Gen. Baptiste, iv. 13; his reign and the treaty of Deojáon, x. 167; conquered Sambalpur, xii. 180.
- Bhonsla, Raghují III. (1818-53), 6th Rájá of Nágpur, kingdom lapsed on his death, iii. 302; his life and reign, x. 168.
- Bhonsla, Venkají, Nágpur general, defeated by Sir A. Wellesley at Argaum (1803), i. 329.
- Bhoommawadee, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bhoon-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Bunmaw.
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- Bhopál, capital of State in Central India, ii. 405, 406.
- Bhopál Agency, group of Native States in Central Provinces and Central India, ii. 406.
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- Bhor, town in Bombay, ii. 406.
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- Bhotiyas, Tibetan race in Dharma, carrying on trade with pack-sheep, iv. 252; Kumáun, viii. 353.
- Bhotmári, trading village in Bengal, ii. 408.
- Bhragu, founder of Broach, 1st century A.D., where his descendants, the Brágav Bráhmans, still live, iii. 113.
- Bhuban, range of hills in Assam, ii. 408.
- Bhúgtis, tribe of Báluchis in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Bhuinhárs, cross between Bráhmans and Rájputs (perhaps same as Babhans), a landholding caste in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Benares, ii. 257. *See* Babhans.
- Bhuiyás or Bára Bhuiyás (perhaps identical with Bhuinhárs), their history and numbers in Assam, i. 354.
- Bhuiyás, aboriginal tribe, in Bámrá, ii. 42; Bhágálpur, ii. 346; dominant tribe in Bonái, iii. 85, 86; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 462, 463, 464; Cuttack, iv. 69; Gángpur, iv. 478; Gayá, v. 46; Hazáribágh, v. 373; Karharbári coal-fields, viii. 9; Keunjhar, viii. 120; Lohárdagá, viii. 480; Maldah, ix. 243; Mánbhúm, ix. 280; Midnapur, ix. 427; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa Tributary States, x. 472; Santál Parganás (called *ghátwáls*), xii. 229, 230; Singhbhúm, xii. 536.
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- Bhukarheri, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 408, 409.
- Bhúksas, aboriginal tribe, who, with the Thárus, can alone live in the Tarái, xiii. 208, 209.
- Bhullooah, District in Bengal. *See* Noákháli.
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- Bhúm Bakeswar, group of hot sulphur springs in Bengal, ii. 409.
- Bhumawadi. *See* Bumawadi.
- Bhumiás, aboriginal tribe in Ráipur, xi. 371.
- Bhumíjs, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Assam, where they are tea-garden coolies, i. 357; in Balasor, ii. 6; Bánkurá, ii. 81; Bhágálpur, ii. 346; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 463-465; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Farídpur, iv. 400; Mánbhúm, ix. 280, 281; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nilgiri (Orissa), x. 325; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa

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- Bhúng Bara, tract in Baháwalpur, ii. 409.
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- Bichrand, estate in Central India, ii. 419.
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- Bidari* work, damascening of silver on bronze, article 'India,' vi. 607. *Local notices*—Made at Bidar, ii. 419; Purniah, xi. 328.
- Biddulph, Major, quoted on slavery in Káfiristán, vii. 291.
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- Bidie, Dr., his official papers on the Fauna and Flora of S. India, used, ix. 80-102.
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- Bigandet, Bishop, *Life or Legend of Gautama*, quoted, vi. 137 (footnote): 160 (footnote 3).
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- Kachchh. *See* Cutch.
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- Kachha Nágás, tribe in the Nágá Hills, x. 148.
- Kachhandan, *parganá* in Oudh, vii. 277.
- Kachhí Baroda, town and estate in Central India, vii. 277.
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- Kachola, town in Rájputána, vii. 278.
- Kachuá, village in Bengal, vii. 278.
- Kachwákas, tribe of Rájputs, important in Ajmere-Merwára, i. 123; Jaláun, vii. 97; Rájputána, xi. 409, 410.
- Kadaba, village and *táluk* in Mysore State, vii. 278.
- Kadaiyanallúr, town in Madras, vii. 278.
- Kadalúr. *See* Cuddalore.
- Kadambas, dynasty which ruled in Shimoga, with its capital at Banavási, xii. 400.
- Kadána, State in Bombay, vii. 279.
- Kadapa. *See* Cuddapah.
- Kadattanád, chiefship in Madras, vii. 279.
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- Kaders, aboriginal tribe in the Anamalai Hills, Madras, article 'India,' vi. 55. *Local notices*—In the Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Coimbatore, iv. 17; Nelliámpatí Hills, x. 260.
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- Kádiháti, town in Bengal, vii. 280.
- Kádipur, *tahsil* in Oudh, vii. 280, 281.
- Kádírábád, town in the Deccan, vii. 281.
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- Káfristan, tract in Western Himálayas, India, vii. 289-292.
- Káfrkot, ruins in Punjab, vii. 292.
- Káfirs, inaccessible people in Western Himálayas, i. 45; vii. 290-292.
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- Kágal, town in Bombay, vii. 293.
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- Kahlúr, Hill State in Punjab, vii. 293, 294.
- Kahmuván, lake in Punjab, vii. 294.
- Kahrór, town in Punjab, vii. 294, 295.
- Kahúta, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 295.
- Kaibarttas or Keuts, caste of fishermen, especially numerous or otherwise remarkable, in Assam, i. 355; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Howrah, v. 462; Húglí, v. 491; Kámruip, vii. 359; Maldah, ix. 243; Midnapur, ix. 427; Murshidábád, x. 25; Nadiyá, x. 132; Rájsháhi, xi. 432.
- Kaidala, village in Mysore, vii. 295.
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- Kailang, village in Punjab, vii. 295, 296.
- Kailás, sacred mountain of the Hindus in Tibet, vii. 296; from which the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra all take their rise, article 'India,' vi. 11, 13.
- Kailáshahr, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 296.
- Kailwára, town in Rájputána, vii. 296.
- Káimahrá, village in Oudh, vii. 296.
- Káimganj, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 296, 297.
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- Kaithal, ancient town in Punjab, vii. 309, 310.
- Kaithan, town in Rájputána, vii. 310.
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- Kajúri, estate in Central India, vii. 310.
- Kakáir, town in Central Provinces, vii. 310.
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- Káká Sáhíb, celebrated shrine at the foot of the Khatak Hills, viii. 181.
- Kakhyens, hill tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 212.
- Kakora, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 311.
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- Kakrála, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 312.
- Kakrául, village in Bengal, vii. 312.
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- Kákúgiri, village in Assam, vii. 313.
- Kálabágh, town and salt-mines in Punjab, vii. 313, 314.
- Kalachuryas, dynasty in Southern India, under whom the Singáyats become predominant in Kánara, xii. 401.
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- Kálai, port in Bombay, vii. 322.
- Kalakád, town in Madras, vii. 322.
- Kálá-Kúsi, river in Bengal, vii. 322.
- Kalale, village in Mysore, vii. 322.
- Kalamb, town in Berár, vii. 322.
- Kalánaur, town in Punjab, vii. 322.
- Kalanaur, town in Punjab, vii. 323.
- Kalang, river channel in Assam, vii. 323.
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- Kalesar, forest reserve in Punjab, vii. 324.
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- Kalianappa Subraya, leader of the Gauda rebellion of 1837 in S. Kánara, vii. 378.
- Kaliánpur, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 325, 326.
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- Kálíbhánj, island in Orissa, vii. 326.
- Kálidasa, Hindu poet and dramatist (56 B.C.), article 'India,' vi. 125; his drama of *Sakuntalá*, vi. 126.
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- Kalingápatam, town and port in Madras, vii. 330.
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- Kálinjar, town and ruined hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 331-337.
- Kalinjerá, town in Rájputána, vii. 337.
- Kálipáni, sacred spring in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 337.
- Káli Sind, river in Central India, vii. 337.
- Kalítás or Kultás, a caste, formerly priests, and almost peculiar to Assam, numerous or noteworthy in Assam, i. 354, 355; Sambalpur and Bonái in the Central Provinces, iii. 316; Darrang, iv. 145; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 332; Ghes, v. 73; Goálpará, v. 115; Kámruṇ, vii. 359;

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- Kálka, village in Punjab, vii. 338.
- Kalladakúrichi, town in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallakurchi, town and *táluk* in Madras, vii. 338.
- Kallars, demon-worshippers and robbers, have their temple on Alágar Hill, i. 161; in Madras Presidency, ix. 20; Madura, ix. 127.
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- Kalsiá, State in Punjab, vii. 344.
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- Kamalpur, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 350.
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- Kámán, town in Rájputána, vii. 350, 351.
- Kamarjáni, village in Bengal, vii. 351.
- Kamar-ud-dín-nagar, historic village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
- Kamásin, *tahsil* and village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
- Kamátápur, historic city in N. Bengal, vii. 351.
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- Kambam, town in Madras, vii. 352. *See* Cumbum.
- Kambar, town and *táluk* in Bombay, vii. 352.
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- Kamla, river in Behar, vii. 352, 353.
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- Kanara, Colonel, commanding Sikh artillery, killed while defending Haripur against insurgents (1849), Obelisk to, at Haripur, v. 339.
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- Kánchanjhau, lofty spur of the Himálayas, vii. 388.
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- Kandahár, Province in Afghánistán, vii. 389-398; history, 391-398; wrested from the Mughal Empire during the reign of Sháh Jahán, article 'India,' vi. 303; occupation of, during the first Afghán war (1839), vi. 408; defeat of Ayúb Khán at, in the second war (1880), vi. 427.
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- Kandáras, semi-Hinduized aborigines, and landless day-labourers in Cúttack, iv. 69; Khandpára, viii. 160.
- Kandarkha Khurd, town in Oudh, vii. 399.
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- Ku-la-dan, township in Burma, viii. 332.
- Kulaghát, village in Bengal, viii. 332.
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- Kulik, river in Bengal, viii. 333.
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- Kumbhárlí-ghát, road over Western Gháts, Bombay, viii. 358.
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- Kumiriá, village in Bengal, viii. 359.
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- Kunbís, most numerous and important agricultural caste in Ahmadábád, i. 85, 86; Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Akola, i. 143; Amráoti, i. 247; Bombay Presidency, iii. 51; Broach, iii. 104; Kaira, vii. 302; Khándesh, viii. 154; Násik, x. 229; Poona, xi. 205, 206; Rájputána, xi. 410; Ratnágiri, xii. 7; Sátára, xii. 279, 280; Sholápur, xii. 413; Thána, xiii. 252; Wún, xiii. 541.
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- Kupili, town and seaport in Madras, viii. 367.
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- Kursi, town and *parganá* in Oudh, viii. 373, 374.
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- Stephens, Thomas, the first authentic English traveller in India, and rector of the Jesuit College at Salsette (1579), article 'India,' vi. 363, 364.
- Stevenson, David, *Canal and River Engineering*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 23.
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- Stewart, *History of Bengal*, quoted, on Tándán, xiii. 179.
- Stewart, Gen. Sir D. M., visited Ghazní (1880), and fought action at Arzu, v. 73; relieved General Roberts at Kábul (Aug. 1880), vii. 274, 275; took Kandahár (1879), and marched on Kábul (1880), vii. 395.
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- iii. 119; defeated by General Parke at Chhota Udaipur, iii. 405; defeated at Dausa, iv. 161; approached Gwalior (June 1858), when Sindia had to escape, v. 233; reached the Sâtpura Hills, but could not break into Berâr, v. 265; crossed the Hoshangâbâd valley, v. 444; in Jalâun District (Oct. 1857-May 1858), vii. 96; burnt Kandwâ viii. 162; ravaged Nimâr, x. 331.
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- Tappal, town in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 200.
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- Taroch, Hill State in Punjab, xiii. 216.
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- Thorne, Major W., *Memoir of the War in India conducted by Lord Lake*, quoted, vi. 317 (footnote 1).
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of the local researches in which the author was for so long engaged. . . . In treating of ancient India, the author has made no use of Mill's work, but has written the history afresh from original translations of the Sanskrit literature of the period. The story of mediæval India could scarcely be told without the aid of Elphinstone's well-known work, but Dr. Hunter has gone back in every case to the original sources, from Elphinstone to Ferishta, and from him to the Arab geographers and Persian historians contained in Sir Henry Elliot's nine volumes on the same subject. In the accounts both of ancient and mediæval India, use has been made of the latest discoveries of the Archæological Survey, which is still being carried on. The great feature of this remarkable article, and that in which its chief usefulness consists, is, perhaps, the constructive account of the Indian people, and the synthesis of Hinduism from the actually existing facts, as revealed by Dr. Hunter's survey and by the first Indian census.'—*The Times* (first notice, May 26, 1881).

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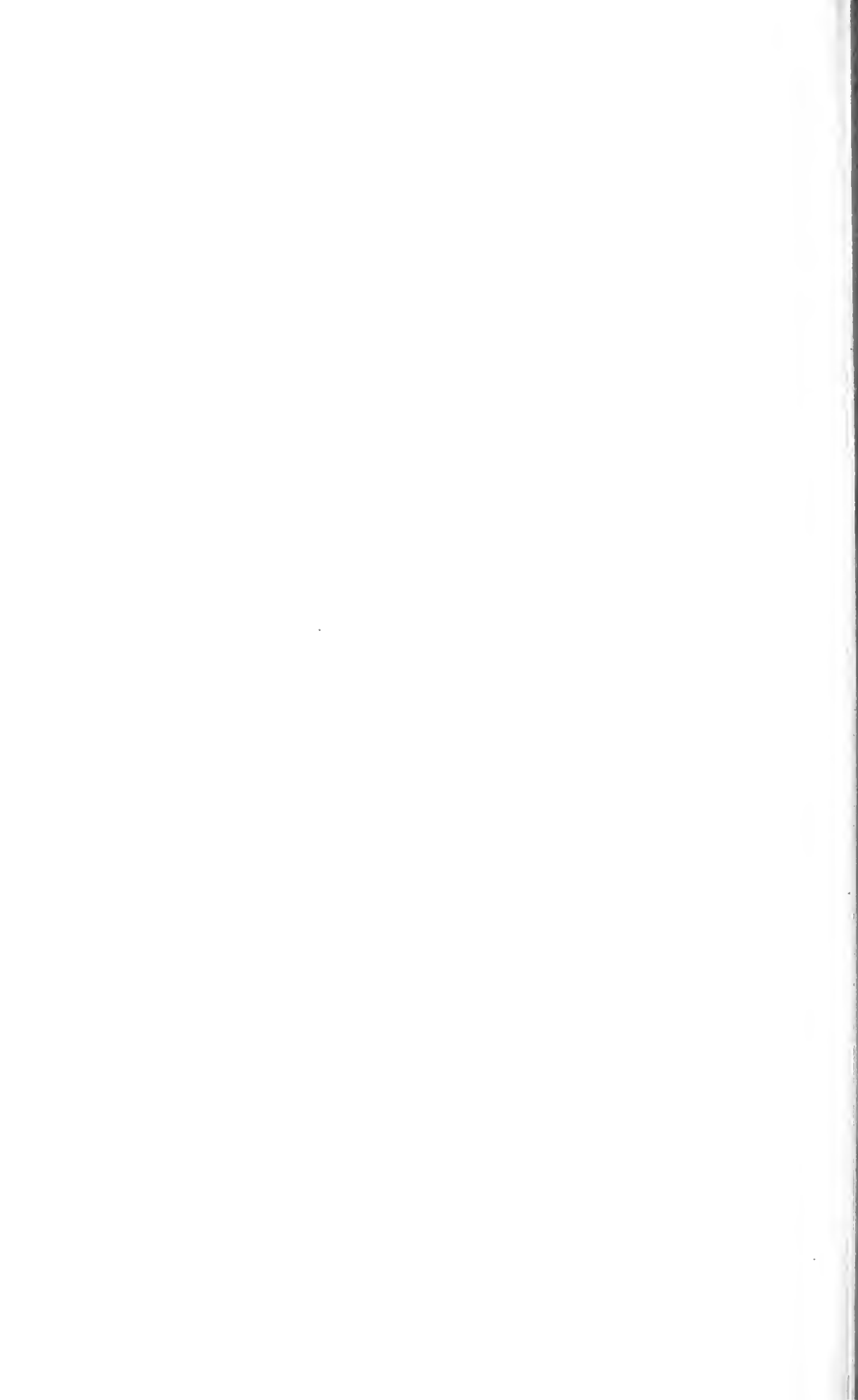
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