

MEMORANDA
ON
THE INDIAN STATES

1921

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



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List of Principal Political Appointments in India.

(The name in italics is that of the head-quarters of the officer in each Agency.)

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

- Baluchistan**—Agent to the Governor-General in—(*Quetta*).
CHAGEH—Political Agent—(*Quetta*).
KALAT—Political Agent, and Political Agent in charge of, the Bolan Pass,—(*Mastung*).
LORALAI—Political Agent,—(*Loralai*).
QUETTA-PISHIN—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Quetta*).
SIBI—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Sibi*).
ZHOB—Political Agent,—(*Fort Sandeman*).
Baroda—Resident at —(*Baroda*).
Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim,—(*Gangtok*).
Central India—Agent to the Governor-General in—(*Indore*).
BAGHELKHAND—Political Agent,—(*Sutna*).
BHOPAL—Political Agent,—(*Bhopal*).
BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent,—(*Nowgong*).
MALWA—Political Agent,—(*Neemuch*).
SOUTHERN STATES—Political Agent,—(*Manpur*).
Gwalior Residency.
Hyderabad—Resident at —(*Hyderabad*).
Kashmir—Resident in—(*Srinagar* *).
GILGIT—Political Agent,—(*Gilgit*).
Mysore—Resident in—and Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—(*Bangalore*).
Nepal—British Envoy in—(*Katmandu*).
North-West Frontier Province—Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General,—(*Peshawar*).
DIR, SWAT, AND CHITRAL—Political Agent,—(*Malakand*).
KHYBER—Political Agent,—(*Peshawar*).
KURRAM—Political Agent,—(*Parachinar*).
WAZIRISTAN—Resident in—(*Tonk*).
TOCHI—Political Agent,—(*Miranshah*).
Punjab—Agent to the Governor-General.—(*Lahore*).
Rajputana—Agent to the Governor-General in, and Chief Commissioner of, Ajmer-Merwara,—(*Abu*).
EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent,—(*Bharatpur*).
HARAOTI, TONK AND SHAHPURA—Political Agent,—(*Deoli*).
JAIPUR—Resident at—(*Jaipur*).
KOTAH AND JHALAWAR—Political Agent,—(*Kotah*).
MEWAR—Resident in—(*Udaipur*).
SOUTHERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent,—(*Neemuch*).
WESTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Resident,—(*Jodhpur*).
Sikkim—Political Officer in—(*Gangtok*).
Tibet—
GYANTSE—British Trade Agent at—(*Gyantse*).
YATUNG—British Trade Agent at—(*Chumbi*).

* Sialkot in the winter.

IN ASSAM.

Khasi States—Political Officer for the—(Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, *Shillong*).
Manipur—Political Agent and Superintendent,—(*Manipur*).

IN BENGAL.

Cooch Behar—Political Agent for—(Commissioner, Bhagalpur—*Bhagalpur*).
Hill Tippera—Political Agent for—(Magistrate of Tippera—*Comilla*).

IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Orissa Feudatory States—Political Agent for the—(*Sambalpur*).

IN BOMBAY.

Akalkot—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Sholapur*).
Aundh and Phaltan—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Satara*).
Bhor—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Poona*).
Cambay—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Kaira*).
Cutch—Political Agent in—(*Bhuj*).
Janjira—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Kolaba—Alibag*).
Jath—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Bijapur*).
Jawhar—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Thana*).
Kathiawar—Agent to the Governor in—(*Rajkot*).
Khairpur—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Sukkur*).
Resident, Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country States—(*Kolhapur*).
Mahi Kantha—Political Agent,—(*Sadra*).
Palanpur—Political Agent,—(*Palanpur*).
Rewa Kantha—Political Agent,—(*Godhra*).
Savantvadi—Political Agent,—(*Savantvadi*).
Savanur—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Dharwar*).
Surat—Political Agent in—(Collector of *Surat*).
 In Political charge of the States of **Bansda, Dharampur, and Sachin**.
Surgaua—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Nasik*).

IN BURMA.

Shan States, Northern—Superintendent of the—(*Lashio*).
Shan States, Southern—Superintendent and Political Officer,—(*Taunggyi*).

IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Feudatories—Political Agent for the—(*Raipur*).

IN MADRAS

Banganapalle—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Kurnool*).
Pudukottai—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Trichinopoly*).
Sandur—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Bellary*).
Travancore and Cochin—Resident in—(*Trivandrum*).

IN THE PUNJAB.

Dujana
Kalsia
Pataudi } Political Agent for—(Commissioner, *Ambala*).

Simla Hill States—Superintendent,—(Deputy Commissioner, *Simla*).
Tibet—Gartok—British Trade Agent at—(*Gartok*).

IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Rampur—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Rohilkhand—*Bareilly*).
Tehri—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Kumaon—*Naini Tal*).
Benares—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Benares—*Benares*).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kalat.	His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of — (Brahui) (Sunni Muhammadan).	1864	1893	54,713	3,00,544†	12,55,000
					Excluding Kharan.		
2	Kharan	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nawab Habibulla Khan, Chief of — (Sunni Muhammadan).	About 1897	17th September 1911.	18,565	27,758	1,00,000
3	Las Bela	Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Jam of — (Muhammadan).	December 1895.	March 1921.	7,132	50,697	3,72,000

* These figures are approximate.
† According to Provincial Census of 1921.

KALAT.

The Khanate of Kalat which formerly comprised the whole country known as Baluchistan is now a Native State included within the modern Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the territories of the Jam of Las Bela and the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province, although portions of the State, viz., Quetta, Bolan, Nushki and Nasirabad tahsils have been handed over to Government for subsidies and quit rents. The Kalat State is divided into purely tribal areas paying no revenue to the State and Niabats which are regularly administered through a Wazir lent to the State by Government. The province of Makran is also administered by a Wazir appointed by the State with Government's sanction.

2. According to the Mastung Treaty of 1876, all disputes among the Brahuis themselves and between them and the Khan or his revenue paying subjects are dealt with by the Political Agent, Kalat.

3. The present Khan, Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded his father, Mir Khudadad Khan, on the latter's abdication in November 1893. He was born about 1864. Mir Khudadad Khan died on 20th May 1909.

4. Mir Khudadad Khan left a very large family but the only sons by well-born mothers and regular wives are :—

The present Khan,
Mir Azim Jan,
Mir Behram Khan, died on 7th August 1920.
Mir Sikandar Khan,
Mir Muhammad Ibrahim Jan.

5. The present Khan has no issue by a wife of position but has several children by low born or slave mothers.

6. In 1913 the Khan agreed to the institution of a State Treasury with its headquarters at Mastung and subsidiary sub-treasuries at various Niabats of the State and in Mekran; and

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11,71,000	..	..	..	..	162	127	The State pays a share of the cost of Makran Levy Corps up to 71,900 which represents cost of one British Officer, 100 Infantry and 50 Cavalry.		21 (including 2 guns personal)
..	..	..	..	..	26	442	..	..	N4.
3,50,000	..	..	..	..	12	177	..	..	

in 1917 he agreed to the establishment of an Audit Office with head-quarters at Mastung which works under the Political Agent, Kalat, and audits the Wazarat accounts of Kalat, Mekran, and Las Bela, to whom the cost is debited *pro rata*. The income shown is inclusive of 2,81,500 which are paid to the Khan in the form of subsidy and quit rents by the British Government.

7. The Chief's residence is at Kalat, where his palace fort, the Miri, is famous for its picturesque strength.

8. The Khan of Kalat is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

KHARAN.

1. The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 mat huts around it, lies 78½ miles south-west of Nushki and is the head-quarters of the Nausherwani Chief.

2. The Nausherwanis, though but extremely few in number, are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country, as the Rakshanis and the Mashkel Rekis, are subject to them and pay them revenue.

3. The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kianian dynasty, but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan, who took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A.D. 1697. Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan, and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless takes its designation. Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Garmsel and a few of them are still to be found on the Helmand.

4. In 1886 Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., succeeded his father Azad Khan in the Chiefship. The former, who was born in 1855, died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan was murdered on the 19th April 1911 by his own sepoy at the instigation of his relative Amir Khan. Mir Habibulla Khan, the eldest son of the late Chief, was appointed Sardar in the place of his father. The delimitation of the Perso-Baluch border has set at rest Nausherwani claims in Eastern Persia, while the recent delimitation of the Kharan-Chagai border and its

acceptance by the late Sardar Muhammad Yaqub Khan has settled the limits of their possessions on the north. Towards Makran-Kharan the Kharan boundary has now also been defined and the encroachments the Nausherwanis were disposed to indulge in in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and parts of Tasp and Siri Kauran) are no longer under dispute.

5. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan drew the Rs. 6,000 a year during his lifetime which was given to his grandfather Azad Khan in 1884, when the latter finally acknowledged himself a subject of Kalat by taking his seat in Durbar among the Sarawan Brahui Chiefs. He also received a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 a year in return for the protection of that portion of the Indo-European Telegraph line which passes through his territory. The same subsidies have been continued to the new Chief.

6. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nawab Habibullah Khan was born in 1897. His Shahgassi Adviser Mouladad Khan is an old man, who has held the appointment of Shahgassi to the State since the closing years of Sardar Azad Khan.

7. Kharan is divided into 15 Niabats of which 5 are major and 10 minor. Each Niabat is under the charge of a Naib of its own who holds his appointment from the Chief.

8. Sardar Mir Habibullah Khan is married. A son was born to him on the 1st December 1914 and was named Mir Azad Khan. He is also betrothed to the daughter of Mir Abdul Karim Gitchki of Kalatuk.

9. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on the Sardar on the 1st of January 1919 and that of Nawab on the 5th June 1920.

LAS BELA.

1. Bela lies 115 miles north-west of Karachi.

2. The ruling family claims descent from Abdul Munaf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia.

3. Jam Mir Khan, the grandfather of Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded his father about the year 1840, was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat, and in the end was obliged to leave his State and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son Jam Ali Khan being allowed to remain behind at Hyderabad. In 1874, the latter escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and undertook the charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarreled with his son, who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi till the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali Khan was recognised as the rightful heir and appointed to the Jamship of Las Bela in January 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered loyal and valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under the late Sir Robert Sandeman. Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, in recognition of which he was made a C.I.E. and K.C.I.E., and was granted a salute of nine guns.

4. Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela in the beginning of 1892, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected. A large garden surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State and Government at considerable expense.

5. Jam Mir Kamal Khan, the father of the present Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, was born in 1872 and was recognised as Jam on the death of his father, Jam Ali Khan, on the 14th January 1896.

The affairs of the State necessitated the interference of Government and in compliance with the Jam's own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the State affairs. This official continues up to the present day and is appointed by Government.

Jam Kamal Khan was granted the title of C.I.E. and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns.

6. Owing to old age and ill-health Jam Kamal Khan abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, in March 1921. He did not however survive long after the abdication and died on 26th June 1921.

7. Owing to lack of experience in administrative work the new Jam has not yet been entrusted with powers and the Wazir carries on the administration during his probationary period.

8. The present Jam was born in December 1895. He was married in 1910 to the daughter of Mir Nadir Shah Gitchki of Tump by whom he has one son born in 1920. His wife died in December 1920 from consumption. The Jam has a half brother Ghulam Dastgir born in 1906.

9. The revenue of the State is small compared with its area owing to the general barren nature of the country and the large number of maufis which were granted many years ago, also to the lack of assistance given to the cultivators.

10. The land is mostly "Khushkaba."

11. Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have passed through the State when invading India. This is said to be evidenced by old ruins found in the country.

12. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

13. Great improvements in the administration of the State have been effected during the years 1915-16 and 1916-17; a small but useful reserve of about 3½ lacs has been invested in Government Paper; and a road linking up the State with Karachi is under construction.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baroda	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	16th March 1863.	27th May 1875.	8,182	21,31,975	1,94,22,717

* Average of previous five years.

BARODA.

The Gaekwar family first rose to prominence about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the post of second-in-command of his army with the title of "Shamsher Bahadur" or "Valiant Sword." Equally distinguished was his nephew and successor, Pilaji Rao, who was Lieutenant, or Mutalik, of the Maratha forces, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or "Chief of the Private Troops," and who laid the foundation of the family's dominions in Gujarat, with Baroda for the capital. Pilaji's son, Damaji, continued the conquest of Gujarat with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao till in A.D. 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissensions fomented by the Peshwa. The disorder brought the State into connection with the British Government, as their support was enlisted by Damaji's son, Fatehsing Rao, with the result that an offensive and defensive treaty was concluded in 1772. Fatehsing Rao died in 1789. The third Prince in succession from him, Anand Rao Gaekwar, entered into fresh treaties in 1802 and 1805 with the British Government, whereby definite relations were established and, among other provisions, the maintenance of a subsidiary force was agreed to, for which territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000 were ceded by the Darbar. In 1815 the connection between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa was severed, and in 1817 a supplementary treaty was concluded for the cession to the British Government of all the rights that the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, the consolidation of the British territories and the Gaekwar's by the exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with the British in time of war.

* This force was disbanded in 1885 in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs. 3,75,000 by the Darbar. In 1885 an increase of the subsidiary force, the maintenance of a contingent of 3,000 * horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual surrender of criminals. Anand Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000,000	..	..	1,500	3,375	..	..	..	..	..

demands on his tributaries except through the medium of the British Government, who, on their part, engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar. In 1847 Sayaji Rao died and was succeeded in turn by his sons, Ganpat Rao and Khande Rao. During the Mutiny of 1857 Khande Rao remained loyal to the British Government, and in reward was relieved of the payment of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, for which the Darbar had been liable on account of a body of cavalry known as the Gujarat Irregular Horse. He was also created a G.C.S.I. in 1862.

2. Khande Rao died in 1870, leaving no son, and was succeeded by his younger brother Mulhar Rao, who ruled till 1875, when he was deposed for an attempt to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre, and for gross misgovernment. For his successor, Maharani Jumna Bai, as the widow of Khande Rao and in consideration of the latter's services during the Mutiny, was invited to adopt a son. The choice lay between three brothers, descendants of Pilaji Rao through his younger son Pratap Rao. The second of the three was adopted and is the present Gaekwar. His Highness was installed under the style of Maharaja Sayaji Rao on the 27th May 1875, being then in his 13th year.

3. On the Maharaja's accession, Sir T. Madava Rao, K.C.S.I., at that time Diwan of Indore, and one of the ablest statesmen whom India has produced, was appointed Minister and Mr. F. A. Elliot of the Bombay Civil Service was engaged as tutor to His Highness. Under Sir Madava Rao's régime all Departments of the State were reformed. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers in 1881. Sir Madava Rao retired in 1883.

4. In November 1875, His late Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, honoured Baroda with a visit in the course of his Indian tour and was the guest of the Gaekwar. On the 1st January 1877 the Maharaja was present at the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi, and on that occasion was invested with the title of "Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia" or "Favoured Son of the British Empire." He was created G.C.S.I. in 1887 and G.C.I.E. in 1919 and he attended the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in 1903 and 1911. His Highness has had the honour of being received in England by Their Majesties Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and the present King-Emperor, and of being

visited at Baroda by Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin, Elgin, Minto and Chelmsford during their Viceroyalties.

5. The Maharaja first married in 1880 Chinnabai Saheba of Tanjore, who died in 1885. The only son of this marriage, the Yuvaraj Fatehsing Rao, died in September 1908 at the age of 25, leaving two daughters and one son, Pratap Rao, who is the heir-apparent and who was born on 29th June 1908. He was educated for some time at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and is now studying in England. In 1886, His Highness married Chinnabai Saheba of the Ghatge family of Dewas, by whom he has two surviving sons Maharajkumars Jaising Rao and Dhairyashil Rao and one daughter, Maharajkumari Indira Raja who married in August 1913 the present Maharaja of Cooch Behar. A son named Udaysing was born on the 9th January 1915 to Shrimant Maharajkumar Shivaji Rao, a deceased son of His Highness the Gaekwar, and a second son named Khanderao on the 29th August 1916. Maharajkumar Shivaji Rao died on the 24th November 1919.

6. The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines. The executive head of the administration directly responsible to the Maharaja is the Diwan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President, their respective powers being regulated by rules laid down by the Maharaja from time to time. With the Minister is occasionally associated an Amatya or Joint Revenue Minister, to relieve him, within certain limits, of the control of the Revenue and allied Departments; and there is a Deputy Minister or Naib Diwan to whom the Minister delegates powers at his discretion.

7. The various Departments in turn are organised as in British India, there being a Sar Subah or Revenue Commissioner, a Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Chief Engineers for Public Works (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) and for Railways, a Conservator of Forests, a Minister of Education, etc. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into four Prants (Districts) and 47 Mahals which are in the charge of Subahs and Wahiwardars respectively. The Police organization is similar, the corresponding officials being the Police Naib Subahs and Fouzdars, while in most of the other Departments the District is the usual unit of charge. The ryotwari system is in force generally throughout the State, and the revenue assessment is conducted on the lines of the Bombay Settlement. An alienation enquiry was begun in 1889 and has been carried out throughout the State.

8. On the judicial side the Varisht (or High) Court is composed of three judges, and there are District and Subordinate Courts constituted as in British India, except that since 1901 the Subordinate Courts have been vested with criminal as well as civil powers, and executive officers have been almost entirely relieved of Magisterial duties.

9. Reciprocity exists between the Civil and Revenue Courts of British India and of Baroda for the direct service of processes and the execution of decrees of Civil Courts. Similarly there is a system of direct co-operation between the Police of the State and of neighbouring Administrations and of direct correspondence in certain matters between Revenue officers in the Bombay Presidency and Darbar officials of similar status.

10. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there is a Legislative Council comprising non-official members both nominated and elected. This latter element has also been introduced since 1904 in the State's system of Local Boards, of which the Village Panchayat forms the basis. Such Panchayats have been founded for villages, or groups of villages having a population of 1,000, the Patel being president with the village accountant and school-master as *ex-officio* members and the rest of the members being partly officially appointed and partly elected. The Mahal and District Boards have been constituted on similar lines, and all are invested with defined powers of local administration for which funds have been placed at their control. Thus, village Panchayats receive a fixed share of the Local Cess collections of their village from which they are expected to meet all ordinary village wants, and they discharge petty judicial duties.

11. Education is another popular movement in the State. In 1893, compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Darbar in one District, and since August 1906 has been made universal. According to the latest statistics available, the educational institutions of the State in addition to the Baroda College consist of 16 High schools, 37 Anglo-vernacular schools, and 12 other institutions where English is taught and 2,796 vernacular schools with an attendance of 2,02,034. There is a well equipped technical school at Baroda, and various industrial schools in the Districts.

12. Other measures which may be noticed are the abolition in 1887 of all transit duties in the State, and the discontinuance in 1909 of all Customs duties with the exception of the sea customs in the Maharaja's possessions in Kathiawar and the duties imposed under Treaty obligations with the British Government. The State has also transferred to the local municipalities any octroi duties levied in their areas. In 1901, the Maharaja arranged with the Government of India to withdraw the local (Babashahi) currency and to substitute British

Indian silver coinage as the currency of the State for a term of not less than 50 years. His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of railways in his territory: the State already owns over 535 miles of open lines, and an additional 60 miles are at present under construction. Commercial enterprise receives every encouragement from the Darbar. According to the latest statistics available, there are 22 Joint-Stock Companies in the State including the Bank of Baroda, founded in 1908 with a capital of Rs 20 lakhs. A distillery has recently been established as a private undertaking at Baroda and has secured the contract for the supply of liquor under the central distillery system which is in force throughout the State. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres and are doing valuable work: and attention is being devoted to the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies which number more than 300. There are 1 central, 3 Prant, 39 Town and 535 village libraries in the State and the experiment of sending travelling libraries into the district has lately been started.

13. The Maharaja has himself travelled extensively in Europe, America and the Far East. He visited Europe in 1887, 1888, 1892, 1893, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1914, 1919, 1920 and 1921. He travelled in America in 1906 and 1910 and paid a visit to Japan in 1910. Of his two surviving sons the eldest son Jaisingrao returned from Harvard University in 1912 and is employed in the service of the State. He is at present living in Berlin on account of ill health. Maharajkumar Dhairyashil Rao who was partly educated in England and had received a King's Commission in the Indian Army after qualifying at the Training School for Indian Cadets, Indore, has now resigned the Commission and is travelling in Europe. Many of the Darbar officials have studied abroad, and in addition to the grant of State scholarships for study in Europe and America, His Highness has recently inaugurated a system of educational tours for selected officials and students.

Bhutan.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bhutan	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., a.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Budhist).	1861	December 1907.	18,000	300,000 (by rough estimate).	Not known perhaps about Rs. 4,00,000.

BHUTAN.

1. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between the 89th and 92nd degrees of east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the seventeenth century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vow of celibacy, called Dup-gein, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-gein on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants who are still distinguished as the clan of Chö-je, the chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks of distinction in Bhutan. Dup-gein before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again. His body is to the present day kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation reappeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. This Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to wield the former. This minister by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja.

4. Early in the eighteenth century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexing the Dumsong Fort and the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

Bhutan.

Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Not known	..	..	..	..	..	9,950	..	..	1

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773, when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Cooch Behar from Bhutanese encroachments. By a Treaty of peace concluded in 1774, the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tangan horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Cooch Behar and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way.

6. From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan. After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills. The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1,600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841 and a sum of Rs10,000 is paid annually to Bhutan as compensation.

7. Further aggressions on the portion of the country lying along the Bengal section of the Duars, resulted in Sir Ashley Eden's Mission of 1863. The Mission was grossly insulted and a dishonourable treaty extorted from the British Envoy. The Military operations which followed resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865, under which the Bhutan Durbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam and agreed to liberate all kidnapped British subjects, the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy, commencing at Rs25,000 and rising to Rs50,000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan.

8. With the exception of a raid in 1880 near Buxa and some outrages committed in the Kamrup district in Assam in 1889, which led to the temporary withholding of the annual subsidy and the establishment of a police outpost at Kakolabari, nothing of importance has since occurred, and the relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly. In 1892, the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

9. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896.

10. The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Darbar by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, but in 1904 it was paid at Phari, in Tibet, under the supervision of Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E. (now Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E.), the British Commissioner, Tibet Frontier Matters, instead of at Buxa. Since then it has been paid by the Political Officer in Sikkim. One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Dajreeling district. To both these Agents allowances are paid by the British Government.

11. The late Deb Raja, Pang San-gye Dor-je Yam-pe Lo-pen, a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop, died in December 1902 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho-le Tul-ku, another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop.

12. During the latter part of 1903, the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi. When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject, the management of the political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A friendly meeting took place at Phari, in Tibet, between Colonel Younghusband and the Thim-bu Jong-pen, who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop, and the co-operation of the Bhutan Darbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India.

13. In 1904, Ugyen Wangchuk, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa. To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese, the King-Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was, in consequence, deputed to Punaka in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk the Insignia of the Order. Mr. White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome. After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Darbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

14. In December 1905, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and the Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 27th December 1905. His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour. On the 2nd January 1906, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

15. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *guddi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not however obtained absolute power as the Paro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retained considerable powers. A salute of 15 guns was granted to the Maharaja in July 1911, as an hereditary distinction.

15 (a). The Maharaja's family is as follows:—

By his first wife who died in 1903, two daughters and one grandson named Chhirpanjoo, who was born in 1900. Chhirpanjoo (Tsering Paljor) was appointed Paro Penlop by the Maharaja of Bhutan on the 15th October 1918.

By his second wife, two sons, namely, Jimi Wangchuk, born in 1906, and Jimi Dorji, born in 1911.

16. From December 1909 to February 1910 the late Political Officer, Mr. C. A. Bell, C.M.G., C.I.E., made an extended tour through Western Bhutan and negotiated the Treaty, by which the external relations of Bhutan are placed under the control of the British Government and the subsidy is increased from half a lakh of rupees annually to one lakh. Mr. Bell's Mission was received with the utmost cordiality by all classes of the population from the Maharaja downwards.

17. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

18. His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., visited Delhi in December 1911 and tendered his homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Majesty the King-Emperor invested him with the Insignia of the K.C.S.I. during the Coronation Durbar held in December 1911. He was made a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921.

19. The fighting strength of the Bhutanese, according to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, is 9,950. This force consists of the followers of all the Bhutanese Chiefs. Their arms consist of a few modern sporting rifles, matchlocks, bows and arrows and single edge swords.

20. The trade of Bhutan with British India is as yet small and it is probable that a considerable quantity of such trade as there is escapes registration. The total registered trade from 1911-12 is as follows:—

	R
1911-1912	49,74,560
1912-1913	26,42,403
1913-1914	38,47,435
1914-1915	40,19,015
1915-1916	27,27,818

	Imports into Bhutan.	Exports to British India.	Total.
1916-1917	10,48,863	13,35,093	23,83,956
1917-1918	14,78,116	19,57,285	34,35,401
1918-1919	6,78,801	9,12,339	15,91,140
1919-1920	3,33,896	5,24,500	8,64,396

21. The highest British authority by whom Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, your sincere friend. The crest used is gold.

22. The attitude of the Bhutan Darbar when the European war broke out was one of loyal devotion towards the British Government. His Highness the Maharaja gave a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Indian War Relief Fund and also placed the whole resources of his State at the service of Government.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baraundha (Pathar Kachhar).	Raja Gaya Pershad Singh, Raja of — (Rajput).	1865 . .	9th July 1909	218	15,913	25,000
2	Bhaisaunda .	Chaubey Govind Prasad, Jagirdar of — (Brahman).	1st December 1884.	4th November 1916.	32	4,300	24,000
3	Jaso . .	Diwan Ram Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	7th March, 1910.	30th November 1918.	72	7,221	28,191
4	Kamta Rajaula.	Rao Ram Prasad, Jagirdar of — (Kayasth).	1870	1st January 1892.	13	1,055	7,234
5	Kothi . .	Raja Sitaram Pratap Bahadur Singh, Raja of — (Baghel Rajput).	26th July 1892	8th August 1914.	160	20,487	29,400
6	Maihar . .	Raja Brijnath Singh, Raja of — (Kachhuka Rajput).	22nd February 1896.	16th December 1911.	497	66,540	2,31,000
7	Naged (Unchehra).	Raja Jodabindra Singh, Raja of — (Parikar Rajput).	30th December 1855.	23rd February 1874.	501	68,166	2,05,000
8	Pabra (Chaubey).	Diwan Bahadur † Chaubey Radha Charan, Jagirdar of — (Brahman).	17th October 1836.	4th January 1868.	27	3,183	19,029
9	Paldeo . .	Rao Bahadur † Chaubey Jagat Raj, Jagirdar of — (Brahman).	15th May 1865.	18th February 1894.	28	9,028	41,148
10	Rawa . .	His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Baghel Rajput).	12th March 1903.	31st October 1918.	12,000	1,401,324	27,31,996
11	Sohawal .	Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., Raja of — (Baghel Rajput).	7th August 1878.	23rd November 1899.	213	36,078	68,201
12	Taraon . .	Chaubey Brij Gopal, Jagirdar of — (Brahman).	21st September 1864.	1st February 1895.	16.5	3,429	16,775

† Personal title.

BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR).

1. The ruling family is very ancient and belongs to the Raghuvansi division of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gaurichand, a Chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549 A.D. A former Chief, Raghubar Dayal Singh, received the title of "Raja Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage in January 1877 and also a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. The salute was made hereditary in the following year. Raja Bahadur Raghubar Dayal Singh died without heirs, real or adopted, in 1885, and Raja Thakur Prashad Singh was selected for succession to the *gadi* from a collateral branch. He was born in 1847 and died on the 8th July 1909. He was succeeded by his son Gaya Pershad Singh. He has no son.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received at a private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

BHAISAUNDA.

For history see "Paldeo."

The estate was held from 1885 to 1916 by Rao Bahadur Chaubey Chhatarsal Prasad who, dying childless, was succeeded by his next brother, Chaubey Bharat Prasad, on the 8th January 1916. On the latter's death on the 4th November 1916, the estate passed to the third brother, Chaubey Govind Prasad, the present Jagirdar. He was born in 1884 and was associated in the management of the estate during the life-time of his two elder brothers. The Jagirdar has two sons. The eldest was born on the 2nd September 1904 and the younger on the 18th October 1913.

JASO.

1. The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs. In 1807, Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh; but after a protracted enquiry a separate *sanad* was granted to the Jagirdar in 1817.

2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Ram Pratap Singh, succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the death of his father in November 1918. He is receiving his education at the Daly College, Indore.

MILITARY FORCES.									
Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		Salute in guns.
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
25,000	..	..	..	..	12	93	..	..	9
19,085	..	..	..	..	3	54	..	..	NH.
28,141	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	NH.
7,225	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	NH.
28,800	..	..	..	..	15	203	..	..	NH.
2,06,097	..	..	..	..	17	34	..	..	9
1,96,600	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	9
18,639	..	..	..	..	8	70	..	..	NH.
40,255	242	..	..	..	2	50	..	..	NH.
36,77,633	..	..	498	1,049	..	..	..	..	17
56,033	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	NH.
15,193	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	NH.

* These figures are approximate.

KAMTA RAJAULA.

1. The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Rao Gopal Lal Kayasth, family vakil of the Kalinjar Chaubes. (See history of the Paldeo Jagir.)

2. The present Jagirdar is Rao Ram Prasad. His eldest son, Babu Radha Krishna, was born in 1891.

KOTHI.

1. The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna; but received a separate *sanad* in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1878.

2. The present Raja Sitaram Pratap Bahadur Singh succeeded his father in August 1914. He has two sons, the elder born in 1912 and the younger in 1916.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

MAIHAR.

1. The State was originally a dependency of Panna but, after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1806 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government.

2. Thakur Raghubir Singh succeeded his father in 1852, and was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes. On the 1st January 1877 the Chief was granted a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction; this was converted into a permanent salute in the following year. Raja Raghubir Singh died in March 1908 and was succeeded by his eldest son

Jadubir Singh, who was born in August 1864. Jadubir Singh died in July 1910 and was succeeded by his brother, Randhir Singh, who was murdered in Maihar on 15th December 1911. Raja Randhir Singh left three sons, the eldest of whom, Brijnath Singh, is the present Raja. Raja Brijnath Singh was educated at the Daly College and was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Dhrol, a State in Kathiawar in the Bombay Presidency, in February 1915 and in 1920 to the daughter of the Thakur of Semlia in the Sailana State. Raja Randhir Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. The Raja has no son. The Government of India have granted the Chief and his successors, subject to certain conditions, authority to dispose of the trial of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by subjects of the State or others not being Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants.

3. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

NAGOD (UNCHEHRA).

1. The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa. The Rajas of Nagod were originally tributaries of the Ruler of Panna: but received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1809.

2. The present Raja's father, Raghavendra Singh, rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijehogharh.

3. Raja Jadabindra Singh was born in December 1855 and succeeded to the *gadi* in February 1874. He was entrusted with ruling powers in February 1882, but on account of his frequent absences from the State, his powers were taken from him in 1894 while he was absent at Benares, and the State has since then been administered by a Diwan under the direct supervision of the Political Agent in Baghelkhand. The Raja brought to an end his voluntary exile to Benares and returned to Satna in September 1904. Ruling powers were restored to him with effect from the 7th June 1920. The Raja has formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Lal Bhargavendra Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer, and who has, since August 1917, exercised Magisterial powers. The Raja has two sons, the elder born on the 8th December 1912 and the younger on the 6th February 1916.

4. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

PAHRA (CHAUBE).

For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo." The present Jagirdar, Chaube Radha Charan, succeeded to the Jagir by adoption from the Taraon branch of the family. He received the personal title of Diwan Bahadur on the 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour. The Jagirdar was present at the Durbar. Radha Charan was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong. He had two sons, the elder of whom was born in 1884 and died on the 4th November 1918, leaving two small children, of whom the elder was born on 29th January 1907 and the second child has since died.

The elder son's name is Chaube Lakshmi Prasad and he is being educated at the Nagod School.

PALDEO.

1. Paldeo is the first among the Chaube Jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaube Jagirdars were Chaube Brahmans and Killadars or governors of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Darbar, against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

2. In 1806, Dariao Singh, the then Killadar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government; but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate *sanad* was given to each of the seven members of the family, two shares being included in the *sanad* of Chhatarsal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family wakil whose descendants hold the Kamta Jagir.

3. It is a rule of succession among the Chaube Jagirdars that, when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

4. The present Jagirdar is Chaube Jagat Raj. He received the personal title of "Rao Bahadur" on the 1st January 1903. He had two sons, the eldest of whom, Chaube Govind Parahad, was born in 1887, and died of cholera in June 1919, leaving two sons, of whom the elder was born on the 1st March 1908.

REWA.

1. The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujarat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its destruction by Akbar in 1597, when Rewa became the chief town.

2. Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

3. For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Prince's grandfather, on his guaranteeing that he would respect the rights of the zamindars of Amarkantak.

4. The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868.

5. The present Ruler, Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur, succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Vankat Raman Singh, G.C.S.I., on the 31st October 1918 and according to local history is the 34th of his line. He married a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 25th June 1919.

6. During the minority of the Maharaja, the State is being administered by a Council of Regency with His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam as Regent.

7. The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

8. The Maharaja's sister is betrothed to the heir-apparent of Bikaner.

SOHAWAL.

1. The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State Sohawal formerly formed a part. About the middle of the sixteenth century, when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son, Fateh Singh, threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards Sohawal became subordinate to Panna in Bundelkhand; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate *sanad* was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

2. The father of the present Chief received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction in 1879. The present Chief, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction on the 9th November 1901. This title was made hereditary from the 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour. The Chief was invited to the Durbar but was excused from attendance for financial reasons. The C.I.E. was conferred on the Raja on the 1st January 1916. His eldest son, Kunwar Jogendra Bahadur Singh, was born in 1899.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

TARAON.

1. For history see "Paldeo."

2. The present Jagirdar is Chaube Brij Gopal. He is well disposed but of weak mind and has recently been pronounced insane. As he displayed homicidal tendencies he was confined in the lunatic asylum at Nagpur and the Jagir placed under management in August 1911. The Jagirdar has two sons, of whom the elder was born in 1905.

3. The elder son's name is Chaubey Ganga Prasad and he has recently finished his education at the Sardar School, Nagod.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Basoda (Hydergarh).	Nawab Hyder Ali Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	1st January 1854.	12th June 1896.	40.25	4,237	34,300
2	Bhopal	Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I., Begum of — (Afghan).	9th July 1858	17th June 1901	6,902	691,299	50,01,737
3	Khichdi	Rao Bahadur Durjan Sai Singh, Chohan, Rao of — (Khichi Rajput).	26th August 1897.	19th January 1900.	272.9	40,043	1,07,400
4	Kurwai	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	1st December 1901.	2nd October 1906	142.3	10,851	1,20,000
5	Muhammargarh.	Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Kuli Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	26th December 1890.	1st February 1910.	29	2,645	21,285
6	Narsinghgarh	His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Umar Rajput).	10th January 1887.	9th November 1895.	734	101,426	6,60,301
7	Pathari Rahimabad	Nawab Abdul Rahim Khan G.B.E., Nawab of — (Pathan).	1872	1915	29.60	3,404	3,014
8	Rajgarh	His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Umar Rajput).	17th January 1892.	10th January 1916.	962.2	114,907	6,24,000

* These figures are approximate.

BASODA (HYDERGARH).

1. The Chiefship, which was originally a part of Korwai, was formed in 1753 by a grant of country to Ahsanulla Khan, second son of Diler Khan. The Chiefship is feudatory to Gwalior, though it pays no tribute to that Durbar.
2. The present Chief is Nawab Hyder Ali Khan. The Nawab was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911.
3. The Nawab has three sons, of whom the eldest Muhammad Ajub Ali Khan was born in 1877.

BHOPAL.

1. Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan, who came to India in 1709, during the reign of Forrukhshir, and obtained possession of the Bairasia pargana in Malwa. He was nominated superintendent of the district of Bairasia, and took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A. D. and was succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Muhammad Khan; but the latter was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Muhammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom, Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.
2. At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara.
3. Yasin Muhammad succeeded his brother, Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
34,778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
46,65,308	1,61,300-5-0	..	..	..	150	391	625	452	192
1,34,177	11,134-3-6	..	6	..	..	13	..	..	9
50,000	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
19,727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,54,706	..	(a) 58,576-9-11	40	106	..	151	..	..	11
27,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,75,060	..	(b) 61,718	31	103	..	59	..	..	11

* These figures are approximate.

(a) To Indore.

† 21 guns within limits of Bhopal territory.

(b) To Gwalior.

4. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsle Raja of Nagpur. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

5. Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonsle; but Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of nine months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

6. Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad, who was married to Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghaus Muhammad.

7. At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal which Nazar Muhammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

8. Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed by his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to Jahangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, the Shah Jahan Begam, as the lawful successor to the *masnad* of Bhopal.

9. The Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime, and accordingly the Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikandar Begam was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857, she received in 1860 a grant of the pargana of Bairasia and in 1861 she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

10. In 1862 the Government of India granted a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

11. Sikandar Begam died in 1868 and Shah Jahan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

12. In 1877 the Order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on Her Highness the Shah Jahan Begam.

13. On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begam and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present *nazars* at interviews with the Viceroy.

14. Nawab Shah Jahan Begam died in June 1901 and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

15. Sultan Jahan Begam married in February 1875 Mian Ahmad Ali Khan, known as the Sultan Dulha, who died in January 1902. Her Highness has three sons—Nawab Nasrulla Khan, Nawabzada Haji Hafiz Muhammad Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., and Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Nawabzada Haji Muhammad Hamidulla Khan, C.S.I., B.A. Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan, K.C.S.I., the heir-apparent, was born in 1876 and has two sons; the first of whom, Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born in December 1903, and the second, Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan, in May 1905.

16. Her Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1904 and a G.C.S.I. in January 1910. For services in connection with the war Her Highness was made a G.B.E. on the 1st January 1918.

17. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G.C.I.E. during his visit to Indore in November 1905. Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore in November 1905, and was also among the Princes assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907.

18. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India conferred on Her Highness the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 at which Her Highness was present. His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) visited Bhopal in December 1912.

19. The Begam's eldest son, Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan, received the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 14th June 1912, and is an honorary officer in the 9th Bhopal Infantry. On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war he was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. He was made a K.C.S.I. in June 1920.

20. Her second son Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan was appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1906 and received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in January 1909, ^{and that of} that of Major on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. He was made a C.S.I. in June 1912. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with war, he was re-appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. Her third son Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan was in recognition of services rendered in connection with the great war made a C.S.I. in January 1921.

21. In the summer of 1911 Her Highness the Begam, accompanied by her two younger sons, paid a visit to England and attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George V; and, after making an extended tour in Europe, returned to India via Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt.

KHILCHIPUR.

1. The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544. The head of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1790. In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Durbar decided the succession of Shor Singh.

2. The present Ruler, Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, succeeded as a minor in January 1908. He was educated at the Daly College and after going through a course of administrative training in the Central Provinces was invested with ruling powers on the 23rd February 1918. In 1916 he married a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana and has a son and heir born on the 6th March 1918, Kumar Yashodhar Singh.

3. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on the Chief of Khilchipur in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction by the Government of India.

4. The State pays a tribute of Bundi Hali Rs. 13,500, equivalent to Rs. 11,134-3-6 in British currency, to the British Government under the existing stipulation with the Gwalior Durbar. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

5. Rao Durjan Sal Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. In July 1918 the Rao Bahadur was formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford) at Bhopal.

6. The Chief has been granted by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, hereditary power to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

KURWAI.

1. The State was founded by an Afghan, named Muhammad Diler Khan, of the Feroz Khel. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia, and afterwards, about 1726 A. D., that of the Raja of Basoda. On the death of the Chief of Kurwai, he seized the State.

2. Kurwai, during the decline of the Moghal Empire, obtained power and dominion equal, if not superior in extent, to that of Bhopal; but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Marathas and Pindaris. In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory.

3. Owing to its heavy indebtedness, the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896; his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901. The Nawab was educated at the Daly College, Indore, till it was converted into the Training School for Indian Cadets in August 1918 when he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the entrance examination of April 1919 and at the same time passed the Diploma Examination of the Chiefs' Colleges. He left for England in August 1919. During his minority the State is managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

4. The State pays Rs. 220, Government currency, a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

MUHAMMADGARH.

1. This State was originally part of Kurwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government.

2. The administration of the State was made over to Nawab Siddiq Kuli Khan on the 15th November 1912.

NARSINGHGARH.

1. Parasram, the founder of the Rajput State of Narsinghgarh, succeeded his father, Ajab Singh, in 1668 as minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh. In 1681 he compelled the Rawat to divide his territory with him: Narsinghgarh thus became a separate Chiefship.

2. In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, fifth in descent from Parasram who had become imbecile. Sobhag Singh recovered and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsinghgarh. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partab Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession *nazarana*, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

3. Partab Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

4. The present Ruler is His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh, K.C.I.E. (a cousin of the late Chief). He was educated first at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909, and was granted the title K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1916. A son and heir, Kumar Vikram Singh, was born on the 21st September 1909. He is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

5. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872, and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time in 1911, when His Excellency invited His Highness to the Coronation Durbar at

Delhi, at which he was present. On the 20th March 1911 a *sanad* was granted by the Government of India to His Highness Raja Arjun Singh empowering him to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Narsingharh subject to the proviso that all sentences of death and transportation or of imprisonment for life should be subject to the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all cases of criminal offences committed within the State. Sanction has been accorded, as a special case, to the exercise by K. B. Enayet Hussain, Dewan of the State and Vice-President of the Council of Regency, of the extended criminal powers granted to His Highness till such time as his health is sufficiently recovered to enable him to exercise them. In consequence of continued illness of His Highness the Raja, the State is administered by a Council of Regency, the Maharani of Narsingharh being Regent. The Council consists of 5 members of which the Political Agent in Bhopal is the President. The Dewan is the Vice-President, the other two members being in charge of the General and Judicial branches. The 5th is a consultative member. His Highness visited Europe for medical advice in April 1913 and returned in October 1913.

6. Narsingharh pays a tribute of Rs5,000 Salim Shahi to the Maharaja Holkar.

7. The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and another of Rs5,102 from Dewas.

PATHARI.

1. The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Raghugarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia. But in 1794 the estate was restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. Nawab Abdul Karim Khan died in July 1913 and was succeeded by his son Abdul Rahim Khan. He was made O.B.E. in June 1919. The latter has four sons, the eldest of whom, Mian Shareh Muhammad Khan, was born in 1896. The estate pays no tribute to any State.

2. Owing to heavy debts the estate was taken under management in 1895. It was handed to the Nawab on the 9th July 1915.

RAJGARH.

1. The power of the Umats, a branch of the Parmora Rajputs, was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth century by two cousins, named Mohan Singh and Parasram, who assumed the titles of "Rawat" and "Diwan" and made a division of their possessions. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of camels, came from Mewar in A.D. 1442. Out of the division above-mentioned, which took place in 1681, arose the separate States Rajgarh and Narsingharh.

2. On the Mahratta conquest of Malwa about 1770, the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia. In 1818 the Raja of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the *gadi* by the assassination of his brother.

3. On the establishment of the British authority in Central India, the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Scindia. Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of Dewas under which the Raja receives an annual sum of Bhopali Rs5,102 from Dewas.

4. In 1831, Rawat Nawal Singh committed suicide and was succeeded by his nephew Moti Singh. In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Muhammadan religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan. He received the title of "Nawab" from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son Balbahadur Singh. Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle Bane Singh, on whose death in January 1916, the *gadi* passed to his son. In 1916 the Raja married the daughter of a Jagirdar of Saud Khankra (Palitana State in Kathiawar), and in 1920 he also married the daughter of the Thakur of Garah (Bhopal Agency) who is the maternal uncle of the Raja of Narsingharh.

5. In November 1885, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Indore, the hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Prince in substitution for "Rawat"; and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. On the 20th March 1911 a *sanad* was granted by the Government of India to His Highness late Raja Sir Bane Singh, K.C.I.E., empowering him to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Rajgarh subject to the proviso that all sentences of death and transportation or of imprisonment for life should be subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

7. The Raja pays a tribute of 85,000 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also 1,050 Kota rupees to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Scindia Hali rupees 3,187 annually.

8. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 and also at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911.

9. For services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918.

10. On the 27th February 1920 a *sanad* was granted by the Government of India conferring upon His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., full powers in criminal cases as enjoyed by his father the late Raja Bane Singh. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the state.

11. The Raja has no male issue.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ajaigarh	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	13th November 1866.	7th June 1919	803	84,719	3,35,000
2	Alipura	Raja† Chhatrapati, C.S.I., Jagirdar of — (Parihar Rajput).	21st August 1853.	15th December 1891.	73	14,580	53,000
3	Banka Pahar	Diwan Baldeo Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	1888	4th June 1915.	5	1,618	6,000
4	Baoni	His Highness Azam-ul-Umara Istikhbar-ud-Daulah Inad-ul-Mulk Sahib-i-Jah, Mihin Sirdar Nawab Mohammad Mushtaqi Hassan Khan, Sirdar-Jung, Nawab of — (Pathan).	7th February 1896.	29th October 1911.	121	19,734	1,40,000
5	Beri	Rao Lokendra Singh, Jagirdar of — (Punwar Rajput).	29th August 1891.	8th June 1904.	32	4,621	29,000
6	Bihat	Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	16th May 1902.	28th January 1908.	16	4,786	27,000
7	Bijawar	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Savant Singh Bahadur, M.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	25th November 1877.	26th June 1900.	973	111,723	3,40,000
8	Bijna	Diwan Himmat Singh, Jagirdar (Bundela Rajput).	1894	23rd March 1909.	8	1,451	7,000
9	Charkhari	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk, Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	December 1903.	6th October 1910.	880	122,405	6,00,000
10	Chhatargarh	His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Punwar Rajput).	29th August 1866.	4th November 1867.	1,118	166,549	5,00,000
11	Dadia	His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur, M.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	21st June 1886.	5th August 1907.	911	146,076	10,00,000
12	Dhurwai	Diwan Jugul Parshad Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput) with two other Head Pathidars.	1896	10th November 1910.	15	1,880	10,000
13	Garauli	Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	2nd April 1883.	20th December 1883.	39	4,817	37,000
14	Gaurihar	Rao Pirthipal Singh, Jagirdar of — (Brahman Jijhotia).	1886	3rd April 1904.	71	9,486	47,000
15	Jigni	Rao Bhan Pratap Singh alias Fateh Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	18th May 1878.	8th April 1892.	20	3,642	18,000
16	Lugasi	Diwan Bhupal Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	31st October 1916.	1st December 1917.	45	6,182	24,000
17	Naigawan Rebal.	Kunwar Vishwanath Singh, Jagirdar of — (Ahr).	1878	8th March 1908.	12	2,113	11,000
18	Orcha	His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahs-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	3rd July 1834	15th March 1874.	2,079	284,948	10,00,000
19	Panna	His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Yadendra Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput) K.C.S.I.	31st January 1894.	20th June 1902.	2,596	197,600	7,00,000
20	Samthar	His Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, M.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Bargujar).	26th August 1864.	7th June 1896.	180	32,216	3,50,000
21	Sarila	Raja Mahipal Singh, Raja of — (Bundela Rajput).	11th September 1898.	11th September 1898.	35	6,041	59,000
22	Tori Fatehpur.	Rao Bahadur‡ Diwan Arjun Singh, Rao of — (Bundela Rajput).	1870	7th February 1880.	36	6,580	30,000

* These figures are approximate.
† Personal hereditary title is "Rao."

‡ Hereditary title is "Raja."
§ Personal title.

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2,00,000	7,014	..	83	213	..	..	..	..	11
45,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[N4]
4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[N4]
70,000	..	..	..	..	4	30	..	..	11
25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N4
14,000	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[N4]
2,00,000	..	..	33	104	..	..	..	..	11
6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N4]
4,00,000	8,584	..	41	160	..	..	..	..	11
4,00,000	..	..	15	57	..	..	..	..	11
4,00,000	..	15,000	135	348	..	..	..	..	15
10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N4
28,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N4
25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N4
16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N4
24,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N4
10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N4
7,50,000	..	..	130	500	..	..	..	..	117
5,07,000	9,955	..	30	185	..	..	..	..	11
3,30,000	..	..	200	250	..	..	..	..	11
59,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N4
30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† Two guns personal.

GENERAL.

1. Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor of the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bindabsani, gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajau.

2. Most of the eastern or sanad States were formed by Chhatrasal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

3. Orchha, Datia, and Samthar, the western States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by *sanad*.

AJAIGARH.

1. In 1765, Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakhat Bali, grandson of Jagat Raj, was driven from his possession by Ali Bahadur and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of Rs. 2 a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807 he received a *sanad* restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808.

2. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Sir Ranjor Singh, K.C.I.E., on the 7th June 1919. The hereditary title of Sawai was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

3. His Highness has a son named Punya Pratap Singh born in August 1884.

ALIPURA.

1. The lands composing this State were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

2. The present Chief is Raja Chhatrapati who was granted the personal title of "Rao Bahadur" on the 1st January 1877, and of Raja on the 1st January 1903: the hereditary title of the Chief is "Rao." He was created a C.S.I. on the 16th February 1887. He was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. He has one son, Kuar Harpal Singh, born in August 1882, 2 grandsons and 2 granddaughters.

3. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

BANKA PAHARI.

1. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Baldeo Singh, succeeded his father, Diwan Mehrban Singh on the latter's death on the 4th June 1915. This Jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British Jails.

2. He has a son, born in 1912.

BAONI

1. Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

2. The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-Umra of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

3. The late Nawab, His Highness Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan Bahadur, succeeded to the *masnad* on the 2nd August 1894. On the 1st January 1903, the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Nawab's hands.

4. Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan died on the 27th October 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Mushtaqul Hassan Khan who after completing his education at the

Daly College at Indore was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th February 1918. He was married to the daughter of the Nawab of Kunjpura in the Karnal District of the Punjab in March 1917. The revised complementary titles of the Nawab which have been recognised as hereditary by the Government of India are "Azam-ul-Umara," "Iftikhar-ud-Daula," "Imad-ul-mulk," "Sahib-i-Jah," "Mihin Sirdar," "Safdar-Jung."

5. Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Darbar. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The late Nawab attended the Darbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

6. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

7. The Nawab has no son.

BERI.

1. The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female line. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri being left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief. In lieu of these villages other villages were given to Jugal Prasad. In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutiny of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 with the Maharaja of Bijawar.

2. Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, leaving two sons and two widows. The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra Singh was recognised by the Government of India. The minor Jagirdar was married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Bijawar on 12th July 1910. A son was born to him on the 27th June 1918. On the 25th May 1915, the Jagirdar was invested with full powers of administration in his Jagir.

BIHAT.

1. The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal): on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual *sanads* were granted.

2. The present Jagirdar, Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, who is a minor (born May 1902), is completing his education at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore. He married the daughter of Kunwar Shobha Singh, maternal uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Panna, in May 1918.

3. The Jagir pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year for the village of Lohargaon.

BIJAWAR.

1. The ruling family is descended from Birsing Deo, an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj, son of Chhatrasal. In 1811 a *sanad* was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe to a deed of allegiance. The title of "Maharaja Bahadur" was conceded on the 2nd October 1866, and that of "Sawai" on the 1st January 1877. Both titles are hereditary.

2. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur is the second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha. He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh and succeeded in June 1900. The administration of the State was made over to the Maharaja in January 1903 under certain conditions. The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th October 1904.

3. Visits were exchanged between the Maharaja and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877. The Maharaja paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha in October 1902. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. In December 1911, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which His Highness was present, Maharaja Sawant Singh received the K.C.I.E. His Highness married a second wife on the 10th March 1913, the daughter of Dewan Gajraj Singh, a Jagirdar of the Datia State belonging to the family of Rao Pahar Singh of Karaiya, brother-in-law of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur of Datia. A son and heir named Jagdish Singh was born to the Maharaja on the 17th November 1915.

4. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

BIJNA.

1. This Jagir is divided into two shares.

2. The late Jagirdar, Dewan Mukund Singh, who was born in January 1838, succeeded his father in June 1850 and died in December 1908. He was succeeded by Dewan Himmat Singh, the present Jagirdar. A son and heir was born to the Jagirdar on the 6th April, 1919.

CHARKHARI.

1. The State dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatarsal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1804.

2. Raja Ratan Singh received, as a reward for his services in 1857, a Jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. On the 1st January 1877 the hereditary title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" was conferred on the Chief.

3. Maharaja Sir Malkhan Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was adopted by Raja Ratan Singh's widow.

4. The Government of India recognized the succession of Malkhan Singh, and the State was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Prince's minority. Maharajadhiraja Malkhan Singh died without issue on the 15th June 1908, and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, who received the title of K.C.I.E. at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. In commemoration of this memorable Durbar His Highness remitted *nazarana* which was hitherto paid to the State by Jagirdars and Muafidars on succession. Maharaja Jujhar Singh died without issue on the 4th June 1914 and was succeeded by his younger brother Diwan Ganga Singh. The present Ruler His Highness Maharajadhiraja Arimardan Singh, who was adopted from the Jigni family and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 6th October 1920, is a minor. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Regency. Rao Bhan Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of Jigni, is the Regent.

5. Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

6. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

CHHATARPUR.

1. The ruling family is descended from Kuar Sone Shah, who was a servant of the Panna Chief. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Maratha power, Kuar Sone Shah usurped a large tract of country for himself.

2. The British Government established Sone Shah in the *Raj* of Chhatarpur. A *sanad* was granted in 1806.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in November 1867. In August 1887, the Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers. In 1869 the State gave land for the Nowgong Cantonment, for which it receives yearly Rs. 2,49-10-3. The Maharaja has no issue. In 1894 His Highness was empowered under certain conditions to exercise criminal jurisdiction in heinous offences within his State. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness on the 3rd June 1919.

4. Visits were exchanged between the Maharaja and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

DATIA.

1. Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Baroni from his father in 1626. The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804. After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1818, a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him. His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1845, succeeded his adoptive father, Bijai Bahadur, in 1857. His Highness was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877, and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. His Excellency paid

The hereditary titles of "Maharaja" and "Lokendra" were conferred on 4th August 1865 and 1st January 1877, respectively.

a visit to Datia in October 1902. Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. On the 1st January, 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907, and was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Gobind Singh Bahadur, who has a son named Balbhadra Singh, born on 3rd August 1907.

2. In 1879 the Maharaja entered into an agreement with the Government of India to stop the manufacture of salt in the town of Datia and to limit the outturn in certain parganas to 16,500 maunds annually. In consideration of the loss the Darbar would sustain by this agreement, it was arranged that the State should receive Rs. 10,000 a year.

3. In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the Betwa canal, receiving payment for the area required.

4. In 1904 the Maharaja agreed to cease coining Raja Shahi rupees: but the old currency has not yet been wholly withdrawn. Maharaja Govind Singh was deprived of all powers in 1911 and the administration of the State was vested in the Diwan under the supervision of the Political Agent.

5. His Highness, accompanied by his Guardian, Captain J. W. H. Tyndall, and Medical Officer, Captain W. E. Brierly, went on a shooting trip to Uganda in British East Africa in November 1912 and returned therefrom at the end of April 1913.

6. In August 1914 His Highness was restored to powers under certain conditions.

7. For services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918.

DHURWAI.

1. The Jagir is divided into three shares.

2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Jugal Parshad Singh, was born in 1896; succeeded his father Dewan Ranjor Singh in November 1910; was educated in the Cantonment High School, Nowgong, from 1912 to 1916; married in the latter year a niece of Dewan Sheo Raj Singh, brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar, and was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. These powers were withdrawn in 1921.

GARAULI.

1. The family claims descent from Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. Gopal Singh eventually submitted on condition of full pardon and a provision in land. A *sanad* was given to Gopal Singh on the 24th February 1812, in the original copy of which the hereditary title of the Chief is given as "Diwan Bahadur."

2. The present Chief, Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and has a daughter (born in August 1906) and a son (born in January 1910) named Raghuraj Singh: the Jagirdar's eldest son, who was born in November 1902, died in July 1905. A second daughter was born to the Jagirdar on the 23rd December 1916. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

GAURIHAR.

1. This family is descended from Raja Ram, who was Governor of a fort in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Maharajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times Raja Ram rebelled against his master. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand Raja Ram was at the head of a band of professed plunderers and for long disturbed the peace of the country. The resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued, he was induced to surrender on promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. A *sanad* was granted in November 1807.

2. For his services during the mutiny, Sawai Rajdar Rudra Singh, a former Jagirdar, received the title of "Rao Bahadur" with a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000.

3. The present Jagirdar, Prithpal Singh, succeeded his father Rao Bahadur Shamle Prasad in April 1904. He has two sons named Avadhendra Pratap Singh and Devindra Pratap Singh born in 1902 and 1907 respectively and a daughter born in 1911.

4. In August 1911 the Jagirdar was granted full administrative powers but these were withdrawn in December 1913 and the Jagir was placed under the supervision of the Political

Agent. The Jagirdar's powers were restored in April 1915 with certain restrictions which were withdrawn on the 1st July 1918. Certain restrictions were again laid on the administrative powers of the Jagirdar in December 1920. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

HASHT-BHAYA JAGIRS.

1. These Jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha who possessed the Jagir of Baragaon. The name of the Hasht-bhaya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his Jagir of Baragaon into eight shares—Kari, Pasai, Taraoli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, and Banka Pahari—among his eight sons. The Jagir of Kari became at an early date merged in the other shares, Taraoli reverted to Orchha, and Pasai was incorporated in the Jhansi District and is now British territory. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar; so that of the original eight shares into which the Jagir of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four holdings, viz., Banka Pahari, Bijna, Dhurwai, and Tori Fatehpur.

2. In 1821 it was decided that these Jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government; but that the Jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Maharaja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family.

JIGNI.

1. The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of Chhatrasal. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Pirthi Singh, grandson of Padam Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy; but, after two years, six of the villages were restored to him by a *sanad* granted in 1810.

2. Pirthi Singh was succeeded by Bhopal Singh, who died heirless.

3. The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892.

4. Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fatch Singh, the present Jagirdar, was adopted from the Charkhari family. Bhan Pratap Singh has only lately been given powers to administer his Jagir.

5. The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

6. The Jagirdar has a son by name Arimardan Singh, born in December 1903, and three daughters born in 1906, 1907 and 1916, respectively. Arimardan Singh was adopted into Charkhari and is now Maharaja of that State.

7. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, with the Maharaja of Charkhari.

LUGASI.

1. This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

2. As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the personal title of "Rao Bahadur," a Jagir of R2,000 and a *khilat* worth R10,000.

3. The Jagirdar, Dewan Chhatrapati Singh, died on the 30th November 1917, and was succeeded by his infant son Bhupal Singh, born on the 31st October 1916.

NAIGAWAN REBAI.

1. The family is descended from Lachhman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a *sanad* for five villages. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow Larai Dulaiya was sanctioned. In 1893 the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909. The Jagirdar had a son named Devi Karpal Singh *alias* Daulat Singh, who was born on the 21st October 1904 and died on the 27th February 1921. The Jagirdar has the title of "Kunwar."

ORCHHA.

Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Mahrattas, however, severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

2. In 1501, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641 when Shah-Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

3. When the British entered Bundelkhand, a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramajit Mahindra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh, on the 23rd December 1812.

4. The present Chief is His Highness Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1874 on the death of his brother Hamir Singh.

5. The late Maharaja rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of R3,000, which was paid for the Jagir of Taraoli, was remitted, and the *istim-rari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

6. The titles of "Maharaja Mahindra Bahadur," "Sawai" and "Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Bundelkhand" are hereditary: the last two were granted by the British Government on the 24th May 1882 and 29th June 1886, respectively.

7. The eldest son of the Maharaja Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh died in December 1920, leaving four sons, the eldest of whom (Bir Singh) was born in 1898.

8. The second son of the Maharaja, Sawant Singh, was adopted by His Highness the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh of Bijawar and is now the Ruler of that State.

9. The Maharaja was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. The Viceroy paid a visit to Orchha in October 1902. His Highness was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and at the Durbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1905.

10. He was created a G.C.I.E. on the 23rd May 1900 and a G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1906.

11. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion Kunwars Bir Singh and Karan Singh, grandsons of His Highness, were selected to act as pages to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy respectively.

PANNA.

1. The Rulers of Panna are descended from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Shah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognised leader of the Bundelas. His son Chhatarsal acquired much territory east of the Dhasan and founded Panna. On his death, his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna. A *sanad* was conferred upon Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah, in 1807, on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

2. Panna is the senior *sanad* State in Bundelkhand.

3. As a reward for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh, a former Ruler, received a *khilat* of R20,000.

4. The hereditary title of "Bahadur" was conceded to the Maharaja on 2nd October 1866. In 1875 the title of "Mahindra," which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinction, was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Maharaja to the British Crown.

5. Madho Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in March 1898, was deposed for his complicity in the poisoning of his uncle, Rao Raja Khuman Singh, and interned at Bellary in the Madras Presidency, with a suitable allowance for his support. The Government of India selected as his successor Yadvendra Singh, son of the murdered Rao Raja. Yadvendra Singh was educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer. During his minority the State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent until the 4th February 1915, on which date the Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers. He was married on the 2nd December 1912 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and has two sons, the elder Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh born on the 29th May 1915 and the younger Maharaj-Kumar Pushpendra Singh born on the 25th October 1916, and two daughters born

in May 1914 and March 1918 respectively. Her Highness the Maharani received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class on the 3rd June 1916.

6. Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.
7. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.
8. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

SAMTHAR.

1. In about 1735, Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to None Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kiladar of Samthar fort; a Jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh. The present State developed from this Jagir. Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand.

2. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817 when a treaty was concluded with him.

3. In 1879 an agreement was made with the Raja by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Raja, who now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply, and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn.

4. In 1882 the Durbar ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation.

5. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja * Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur. On the 3rd June 1915 the Maharaja was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

* Family title "Raja."
The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on 1st January 1898 as a personal distinction.

6. The Maharaja has one son born in May 1914 and one daughter born in April 1901.

7. Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. The Maharaja was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was awarded the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal on the 1st of January 1907.

8. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

SARILA.

1. The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Raja Chhatrasal.

2. At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand, the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem was granted him; and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by *sanad* in 1807 and the pension was resumed.

3. The present Chief, Raja Mahipal Singh, was born posthumously and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1898. After completing his education at the Daly College, he was married in February 1919 to the daughter of the Thakur of Basela in the Hamirpur district and was invested with ruling powers on the 5th November in the same year.

TORI FATEHPUR.

1. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Arjun Singh, was adopted from the Bijna family. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

2. The management of the Jagir was entrusted to the Jagirdar in October 1895, and he was granted the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907. He has a son named Raghuraj Singh who was born on 28th January 1895. He has also a grandson and a grand daughter.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Indore	His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sewai Shri Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	26th November 1894.	31st January 1903.	9,519	1,148,114	10,107,000
2	Bai	Jaawant Singh (Bhilala)	1890	30th January 1894.	..	..	260
3	Bilanda	Thakur Dule Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Rajput).	2nd April 1897.	11th May 1917.	Included in the entry <i>supra</i> for Indore.	..	3,348
4	Dhokra Ganjara.	Four shareholders (Bhil)	..	..	..	..	559
5	Hirapur	Rao Jaawant Singh, Rao of — (Korku).	21st June 1891.	10th December 1900.	Included in the entry <i>supra</i> for Indore.	..	4,000
6	Kayatha	Thakur Sheodan Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Rajput).	9th June 1846.	1864	..	..	1,316
7	Men	Three shareholders (Bhil)	..	..	..	..	..
8	Naulana	Thakur Pirthi Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Rajput).	1878	24th August 1884.	Included in the entry <i>supra</i> for Indore.	..	5,000
9	Sheogarh	Thakur Ranjeet Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Rajput).	..	13th December 1919.	..	..	3,548

* These figures are approximate.

INDORE.

1 The average yearly revenue, under all heads, for ten years previous to the famine year of 1899-1900, was about 70 lakhs Hali rupees, and subsequently about 63 lakhs.

2. Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., abdicated in January 1903, and was succeeded by his only son Tukoji Rao Holkar. After completing his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in February 1909, but owing to indifferent health was obliged to return to Indore after only a short period of training. In 1895, the Maharaja married an Indore lady by whom he has two children, viz., Prince Yeshwant Rao—his son and heir—who was born on the 6th September 1908 and the other a daughter. About the end of 1913, he contracted a second marriage with a lady named Indirabai, the daughter of a Bombay gentleman of the name of Talcherkar. His Highness visited England for the first time, while still a minor, in April 1910, accompanied by his Guardian, Mr. Clogstoun, for the purpose of recruiting his hearth. He returned to Indore in October of the following year. The Maharaja again visited England in April 1913 for six months for the same reason and again in April 1921. During his first visit the Maharaja attended the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King George V in June 1911. Maharaja

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
76,86,450	..	22,952	587	1,001	41	1,507	198	319†	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
11,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
..	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.

* These figures are approximate.

† Transport Corps men.

‡ Twenty-one guns within the limits of Indore territory twenty-one guns personal.

Tukoji Rao also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness was made Donat of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England in January 1912.

3. The relations of the State with the British Government are defined by various documents notable among which is the Treaty of Mandsaur. By this Treaty the British Government undertook to protect the State, to mediate its differences with other States, and to place with the Maharaja an accredited minister of the Government. The Maharaja Holkar on his part engaged to abstain from direct communication with other States; to limit his military establishment; to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government; and to afford every facility towards the purchase and transport of supplies for the Auxiliary Force to be maintained for his protection.

4. The Maharaja has been granted a *sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

5. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1911.

6. For services in connection with the war, His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918, and was given a personal salute of twenty-one guns on the 1st January 1921.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhojakheri.	Rao Delpat Singh, Rao of —	..	9th September 1912.	6	601	7,000
2	Bilwad.	Saiyed Ghulam Abbas, of —	1878	August 1884.	1-67	317	3,000
3	Borkhera (Jaora).	Thakur Mor Singh, of —	4th February 1908.	12th March 1914.	8-4	900	13,000
4	Borkhera (Dewas).	Thakur Ram Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	14th March 1872.	1st April 1893.	2-2	307	2,500
5	Chapner.	Thakur Bheron Singh, Thakur of — (Parawat Doria Rajput).	19th July 1883.	8th July 1897.	3-5	575	4,000
6	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	1st January 1888.	12th October 1899.	441	77,005	7,00,000
7	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Bha Saheb Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	10th August 1877.	23rd May 1892.	417	66,908	4,94,000
8	Gudarkhera.	Thakur Nahar Singh, Thakur of — (Sadawat Doria Rajput).	18th February 1895.	8th March 1904.	10	474	14,000
9	Jaora.	His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Hithkar Ali Khan Bahadur Saadat Jung, K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (Pathan).	17th January 1883.	6th March 1898.	548	66,978	1,00,000
10	Jawasia.	Rawat Patch Singh, Rawat of — (Soodia Rajput).	1890	17th November 1900.	4	512	4,853
11	Kherwasa.	Thakur Partab Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	1881	1887	5	658	11,000
12	Khojankhera.	Thakur Dhul Singh, Thakur of — (Solanki Rajput).	About 1898	9th March 1907.	5	378	6,000
13	Mandawal.	Rawat Ratan Singh, Rawat of — (Parawat Doria Rajput).	6th November 1893.	2nd November 1910.	12-69	1,868	16,000
14	Panth Pip-loda.	1. Pandit Dhondra Gopal alias Nana Sahib (Deccani Brahmin). 2. Narayan Rao Janardan (Deccani Brahmin).	2nd October 1883.	13th February 1906.	..	4,408	14,000
15	Pathari.	Rawat Unkar Singh, Rawat of — (Charda Rajput).	18th December 1884.	11th April 1894.	15	1,777	11,000
16	Piploda.	Thakur Mangal Singh, Thakur of — (Doria Rajput).	7th September 1893	8th November 1919.	25	9,706	95,000
17	Rathum.	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Soljan Singh, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Rathor Rajput).	13th January 1886.	20th January 1898.	643	85,400	9,00,000
18	Sada Kheri (Sheogarh).	Thakur Raj Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	1897	8th April 1920.	60	5,217	42,000
19	Sallana.	His Highness Raja Datt Singh, Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	20th March 1893.	14th July 1919.	279	27,165	2,00,833
20	Sarwan.	Thakur Mahendra Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	6th November 1909.	Succession not yet approved.	71	5,084	42,000
21	Shujaota.	Thakur Rup Singh, Thakur of — (Solanki Rajput).	8th August 1885.	16th May 1904.	7	367	15,000
22	Sidri.	Thakur Gordan Singh, Thakur of — (Nina Mahajan).	1879	1892	1	338	2,000
23	Sirai.	Thakur Sarup Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	1854	1872	15	794	15,000
24	Siman.	His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	1879	11th May 1900.	185	26,540	2,00,000
25	Tal.	Rawat Shambhu Singh, Rawat of — (Doria Rajput).	24th April 1907.	3rd March 1917.	10	1,334	18,000
26	Uni.	The question of succession is under consideration.	24th April 1907.	..	5	641	3,000
27	Uparwara.	Thakur Krishna Singh, Thakur of — (Solanki Rajput).	1908	8th August 1910.	10	1,129	16,000
28	Uplal.	Thakur Bheru Singh, Thakur of — (Solanki Rajput).	27th March 1883.	29th December 1894.	65	225	2,000

* These figures are approximate.

† This is a British estate consisting of 10½ villages held by several Thakurates. Its area is 25 square miles and population 4,493.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
2,556	..	1,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
5,96,931	£ 14,337	..	61	86	..	97	..	..	15
4,75,717	£ 14,337	..	..	..	59	95	..	..	15
5,239	..	2,473	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
8,89,199	£ 1,37,127	..	24	78	..	..	..	..	15
8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
11,231	..	2,837	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
£ 14,109	..	2,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
92,165	..	15,345	..	..	15	26	..	..	NU.
6,61,880	84,000	..	..	..	41	87	5†	..	18‡
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
2,63,447	42,000	..	..	..	25	55	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
1,61,171	..	55,000	..	..	15	123	..	..	11
9,025	..	1,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
2,080	..	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
..	..	1,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.
2,300	..	401 Salim Shah.	..	..	..	..	..	..	NU.

* These figures are approximate.

† Despatch riders.

‡ Local salute of 15 guns.

DEWAS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES).

1. The founders of the State were the two brothers of the Puar (Pramar) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Udaji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D., with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the parganas of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ringnod and Bagode, and shares in several other parganas. The Puars, who by intermarriage with Mahrattas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Mahrattas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

2. In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches become separate in all respects.

3. The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Princes of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power and authority. The two branches each pay to the British Government R16,000 *Hali* (equal to R14,237-4-7 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent.

4. In 1862 the Rulers of Dewas received *sanads* granting them the right of adoption.

Senior Branch.

1. Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao, who was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has married the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur and has a son Yuvaraj Shri Vikrama Sinha Rao Nana Sahib Maharaj, who was born on 4th April 1910.

2. The Prince is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was made a K.C.S.I.

4. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

Junior Branch.

1. The present Maharaja of Dewas, Junior Branch, is His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar. He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Saheb Puar, by adoption.

2. After he had completed his education at the Daly College, Indore, His Highness was invested with ruling powers, subject to the general financial control of the Agency, which has now been withdrawn.

3. The Prince is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness received the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class on the 14th June 1912, and was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1917.

5. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

JAORA.

1. Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

2. Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son, Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements of the management of the State were made by the British Government; but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

3. In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842, this arrangement was commuted for a yearly contribution of *Hali* R1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to *Hali* R1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

4. In 1862, the Government of India granted a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865, the Nawab received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ihtisham-ud-Daula" and "Firoz Jang" as personal distinctions.

5. Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son Muhammad Ismail Khan was recognised. Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In 1874, Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State, Hazrat Nur Khan, C.S.I., his father's chief adviser, remaining as Minister. In January 1883, a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by Government as his successor. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, who was made Honorary Major in the Army in 1881, died in March 1895, and his son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, under the title of "Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang." It is a custom in the Jaora family for each Chief to assume a distinctive title on his accession subject to the approval of the Government of India. The title selected by the present Nawab was "Fakhr-ud-Daula" "Saulat Jang." In accordance with precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. The claim of the Indore Durbar to depute an Agent and present a *khilat* was rejected by the Government of India, and the representative of the Indore Durbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only. During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan, the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., who was appointed Minister during the life-time of Nawab Ismail Khan. Yar Muhammad Khan, who died in February 1909, was the eldest son of Hazrat Nur Khan, and was closely related to the ruling family. Under his administration the State prospered, and in 1899, before Malwa was visited by famine, there was a credit balance of over six lakhs in the State. But owing to a succession of bad years and other causes the State was compelled to raise loans for famine and administrative purposes with the result that its total liabilities amounted to several lakhs of rupees. The State is, however, now totally free from debt.

6. His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, and who served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, was invested with ruling powers in his State in April 1906 subject to certain conditions which were withdrawn in 1910. The Nawab's son and heir Sahibzada Muhammad Zulfiqar Ali Khan, who was born on 6th September 1910, died on the 23rd November 1914. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. He was made a K.C.I.E., and promoted to the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 12th December 1911.

7. On the 4th July 1916, twin sons were born to His Highness the Nawab by his second wife. The elder twin has been named Osman Ali Khan and the younger Murtaza Ali Khan. Osman Ali Khan has been recognized as the heir-apparent.

PIPLODA.

1. The Piploda family are Doria Rajputs, who emigrated several centuries ago from Giral in Junagarh. In 1820, the settlement of this Estate was made by Sir John Malcolm with Pirthi Singh. By it a tribute of Salim Shahi R28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora according to Article XII of the Mandsaur Treaty. The Thakur receives annually R138 as *tanka* on six villages from the Senior Branch of Dewas, and R115 on five villages in Gargucha from the Junior Branch. He further receives a sum of R1,000 as *dami* from Tal and Mandawal.

2. The settlement of 1820 put the Thakur on the same footing as other mediatized Chiefs, but in 1844, under the authority of Sir Claude Wade, then Resident at Indore, a new engagement was entered into between the Thakur and the Nawab of Jaora, which placed the Thakur in greater dependence on the Nawab, and admitted the latter's rights to control arrangements for the suppression of crime in the Thakur's villages. This engagement was not brought to the notice of the Government of India until 1864, when, although the opinion was expressed that Sir Claude Wade should not have approved the agreement without sanction, it was resolved that, so long as no dispute should arise between parties on the subject, no interference should be made with the arrangements which had then lasted for 22 years. The Thakur of Piploda, like all other mediatized Thakurs in Malwa, refers all important criminal cases to the Political Agent.

3. On the representation of the Thakur, the Government of India decided that the Jaora Durbar had no right to collect the sayar revenues in the estate, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son Umaid Singh, and his grandson, Unkar Singh. Dule Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Kesri Singh. Kesri Singh died on the 4th November 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Mangal Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

A son was born to Thakur Mangal Singh on the 25th April 1913, named Ratan Singh.

RATLAM.

1. Under the engagement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Partab Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Scindia, the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute Salim Shahi Rs4,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with the Maharaja Scindia in part payment for the Gwalior contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

2. The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in western Malwa and, in consequence received voluntary alliance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Partab Singh died in 1824, was succeeded by his son, Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed by Raja Partab Singh's senior Rani. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857. He rendered good services during the mutinies, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khilat* of Rs3,000 and the thanks of Government.

3. Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son, Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Raja and the Thakur of Sarwan.

4. Under the careful management of Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the debts of the State which at the period of his deputation to Ratlam exceeded ten lakhs of rupees were paid off and, in addition to the payment of the ordinary charges of the State, six lakhs of rupees were spent on roads and other useful public works.

5. Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., stayed on as Minister till January 1881, when he retired on a pension of Rs600 per mensem. Raja Ranjit Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1887.

6. The Raja of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

7. Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh.

8. His Highness was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901-03. In 1911, he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Army. In April 1915, he proceeded on active service to France. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 3rd June 1916.

9. Raja Sajjan Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 25th June 1909. He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

10. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 13 guns and the rank of Honorary Colonel in the Army; and also received the "Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" from the French Government.

11. In April 1920 in recognition of the enlightened administration of the State the Government of India granted to His Highness unrestricted criminal jurisdiction over his own subjects.

12. On the 1st January 1921 His Highness was granted a permanent local salute of 15 guns, and also the title of Maharaja.

13. He has no issue.

SAILANA.

1. Sailana pays an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs42,000 to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam, of which State it originally formed a part. On the death of Kesri Singh, Raja of Ratlam, in 1709, his eldest son, Man Singh, succeeded to the lands forming the present State of Ratlam, and his second son, Jai Singh, succeeded to Sailana, which he made into an independent State in 1730. The tribute is paid to the British

Government under the treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of 12th December 1860 having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent.

2. Raja Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son, Takht Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The district was administered by the British Government in the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency received *khilats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859, being then ten years of age.

3. In 1884 the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted.

4. Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his adoptive father in October 1895. The Raja of Ratlam advanced some claims in connection with *Talwarbundi* on the occasion of the installation, but they were disallowed. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs48,000, being half the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khilat*. His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., died on the 13th July 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Raja Dalip Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The privileges of exchanging *khairats* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on the late Chief in 1911. A son was born to His Highness Raja Dalip on 5th October 1918, named Digvijaya Singh, and a second son on 20th February 1921 and is named Hanmant Singh.

5. Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

SITAMAU.

1. This State was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a *sanad* from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi Rs5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khilat* valued at Rs2,000.

2. Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867; his eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by his second cousin, Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takht Singh, of Chiklia. On this occasion the Maharaja Scindia claimed to receive *nazarana*; but it was held that Sitamau, being a mediatized State of the first class, was liable to the payment of *nazarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In consideration, however, of the property of the State, a *nazarana* of half-year's net income was taken; and a *khilat* of the value of Rs8,875 was bestowed on the Raja, on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*.

3. Raja Bahadur Singh died in April 1899 and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chiklia, who died of cholera in May 1900 after a short rule of a few months.

4. With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct. The Government of India were pleased to continue the State and, after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gadi*, selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachhi Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and being by reason of his age and qualifications well suited to rule. In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine, and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Scindia, the Government of India were pleased to remit half the amount of *nazarana* due.

5. Raja Ram Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The privilege of exchanging *khairats* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His Highness in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 12th December 1911 in honour of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which he was present. His Highness has three sons of whom the first, Rajkumar Raghubir Singh, was born on the 22nd February 1908, the second Govind Singh on the 10th August 1911, and the third Raghunath Singh on the 6th December 1912.

6. Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ali Rajpur	His Highness Raja Pratap Singh, C.I.E., Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	1881	17th August 1898.	836	99,361	4,94,000
2	Bakhtgarh	Thakur Rai Singh, Thakur of — (Punwar Rajput).	1892	30th May 1912.	66	7,876	71,000
3	Barwani	Captain His Highness Rana Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., Rana of — (Sisodia Rajput).	26th December 1888.	14th December 1894.	1,178	190,150	8,65,000
4	Bhainola (Dotria)	Thakur Unkar Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	1886	13th July 1892.	18	3,805	22,000
5	Bharadpura	Bhumia Mukat Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1893	14th March 1896	32	2,405	11,000
6	Chhota Barkhera.	Bhumia Bhairon Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1889	7th March 1904.	28	2,582	11,000
7	Dhar	His Highness Maharaja Sir U'daji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., K.R.E., Maharaja of — (Puar Maratha).	30th September 1888.	29th July 1898.	1,783	230,333	12,26,000
8	Garhi (Bhaisakhol).	Bhumia Raghnath Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1890	25th February 1892.	4	947	4,500
9	Jamnia	Bhumia Hamir Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1846	1863	31	3,154	34,000
10	Jhabua	His Highness Raja Udal Singh, Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	1876	26th April 1895.	1,336	123,832	2,61,000
11	Jobat	Rana Bhim Singh, Rana of — (Rathor Rajput).	10th November 1915.	25th May 1917.	140	15,560	74,000
12	Kachhi Baroda.	Thakur Beni Malho Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	4th October 1904.	13th June 1906.	34.53	3,638	46,000
13	Kali Baori	Bhumia Sumar Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	13th November 1903.	18th June 1909.	11	2,744	10,000
14	Kathiwara	Thakur Onkar Singh, Thakur of — (Jadaon Rajput).	1892	8th June 1903.	90	5,800	20,077
15	Kothide	Bhumia Mohan Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1886	15th November 1901.	6	522	1,400
16	Mathwar	Rana Bakhat Singh, Rana of — (Punwar Rajput).	1871	15th August 1901.	129	1,905	11,500
17	Mota Barkhera.	Bhumia Nain Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	7th November 1907.	4th June 1912.	51	7,258	51,400
18	Multhan	Thakur Bharat Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	1893	26th August 1901.	99.21	10,061	75,000
19	Nimkhera	Bhumia Daulat Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1889	20th October, 1918.	90	6,840	42,368
20	Rajgarh	Bhumia Ratan Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1871	4th December 1900.	30	858	5,000
21	Ratanmal	Thakur Daarath Singh, Thakur of — (Punwar Rajput).	1894	29th April 1899.	51	1,790	13,000

* These figures are approximate.

ALI RAJPUR.

1. The early history of the State is very uncertain; but it appears to have been founded by Anand Deo Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa, this State was under the control of an adventurer named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Darbar under which customs duties in Ali Rajpur were made over to Dhar in lieu of payment of tribute. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and with a view to promote commerce with Gujerat, it was arranged, through the mediation of the British Government, that the State should pay to the British Government for Dhar the sum of R10,000 Hali currency. The tribute having been thus alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State over Ali Rajpur ceased.

2. In March 1862, Jaswant Singh died leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted as to whether this partition should be admitted, and it was at last decided by Government that the will should be set aside and that Gangadeo, the eldest son, should be recognised as heir. In 1881 owing to the lax administration of the Diwan, and more particularly because of his interference

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3,69,000	..	10,000	..	..	23	300 [†] ₅	..	..	11
67,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
5,78,000	..	..	..	..	36	323 [†] ₁	..	..	11
24,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
8,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
10,293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
12,58,900	..	..	102	228	..	340 [†] ₁₉	..	..	15
3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
30,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
2,54,750	..	..	..	..	27	155 [†] ₈₆	..	..	11
69,015	..	..	..	..	4	43 [†]	..	..	NIL.
67,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
9,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
23,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
1,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
11,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
48,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
52,119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
27,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.
9,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL.

* These figures are approximate.

with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarvis, the Bhil population was in a very discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, who had objected to the nomination by the Government of India of Bijai Singh as Raja, took advantage of this discontent and induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, together with many Makranis, to rise against the Darbar. The towns of Nanpur, Bhabra, and Chaktala were looted and Ali Rajpur itself was threatened; but with the assistance of the Malwa Bhil Corps the disturbance was put down and the leaders were shot or captured.

3. Bijai Singh died in August 1890 before he was invested with powers. His cousin, Partab Singh, the present Ruler, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore.

4. The Raja was entrusted with full administrative powers in July 1909. In June 1915 he was granted by Sanad the criminal powers of a Sessions Judge with the reservation that sentences of death, transportation or imprisonment for life should be subject to confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but is not entitled to be visited by His Excellency. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The salute of the present Ruler Raja Partab Singh, C.I.E., was raised to 11 guns on the 1st January 1921.

6. The Ruler was granted the hereditary title of "Raja" on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. He was made a C. I. E. on the 3rd June 1915.

7. His Highness Raja Partab Singh married first (1900) a daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Kathiawara and secondly (1902) a daughter of the late Maharawal Chandra Singh, uncle of the present Raja of Chota Udepur in the Rewa Kantha Agency. He has a son and heir Fateh Singh, born on the 22nd August 1904, and two daughters born on the 11th November 1904, and 14th June 1911.

8. In April 1921 the authority to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences and to rest the same powers in one or more qualified judges of the State were granted to the Raja and his successors.

BARWANI.

1. The Ranas of this State are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. Their country was originally of considerable extent; but was devastated by the Mahrattas and, at the time of Sir John Malcolm's settlement of Malwa, only a strip of the Satpura range with the low lands on either side remained to them. They were not, however, tributaries to any of the Malwa Chiefs.

2. Owing to the incapacity of the Rana, the State was under British management from 1861 to 1873 and from 1880 to 1886, when full administrative authority was conceded to Rana Indrajit Singh, on the distinct understanding that the measure was tentative and that, should it fail, it would be necessary to revert to the former arrangement. Indrajit Singh died in December 1894 and was succeeded by his son, the present Rana Ranjit Singh.

3. Rana Ranjit Singh completed his studies in the Mayo College in May 1907. He passed the Post Diploma examination and was head of the College when he left. The Rana received powers of administration in January 1910. Previous to this the administration of the State was carried on by a Superintendent directly under the orders of the Political Agent. Thakur Bharat Singh, cousin of the Rana, became Superintendent in 1909. The Rana exercises criminal and civil powers in the State subject to the conditions that all heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent who ordinarily tries murder and other cases of exceptional importance in his own court, but has a discretionary power of making over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable. The proceedings in such cases are subject to revision by the Political Agent. All sentences of death require confirmation by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General. In April 1921 authority to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences and to vest the same powers in one or more qualified judges of the State were granted to the Rana and his successors. On the investment of Rana Ranjit Singh with administrative powers Thakur Bharat Singh, cousin of the Rana who was carrying on the duties of Superintendent during the minority of the Rana, was appointed Dewan of the State. The revenue, which in 1892 was only two lakhs of rupees, now exceeds seven lakhs. Barwani has a considerable forest area which forms an increasingly valuable source of revenue for the State.

4. The Rana is entitled to be received by the Viceroy but not to be visited by him. The salute of Rana Ranjit Singh was raised from 9 to 11 guns as a personal distinction on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which the Rana was present. In April 1915 he received the Honorary rank of captain and proceeded to France to take command of an Ambulance train subscribed for by the Rulers in the Agency. He returned to India on the 8th September 1915.

5. Rana Ranjit Singh has no male issue: he has a step-brother named Dasrath Singh. On the 1st January 1921 his personal salute of 11 guns was made permanent. His Highness married the daughter of the late Thakur Saheb of Palitana in June 1907. On the 14th May 1920, the Rana married as second Rani the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.

6. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. and was granted the permanent rank of Honorary Captain in the Army. On the 1st January 1921 his personal salute of 11 guns was made permanent.

DHAR.

1. In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaja Holkar, and it was only rescued from extinction by the British settlement of Malwa. By the treaty of 1819, the State was taken under the protection of the British Government, and several districts which had been lost were recovered and

restored to it. The State mutinied in 1857 and was confiscated; but was subsequently restored to the late Ruler, Anand Rao Puar, who was entrusted with the administration in 1864, and died in July 1898. The present Ruler, Udaji Rao Puar, who is an adopted son of the late Maharaja, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European tutor. He was made a K.C.S.I. on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. For services in connection with the war he was made a K.B.E., on the 4th December 1917, and on the 1st January 1918, he was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction.

2. His Highness married the eldest sister of the Sar Desai of Savantwadi in the Bombay Presidency. His Highness has no male issue but has four daughters born respectively on the 15th November 1908, the 20th February 1910, the 9th March 1911 and the 15th April 1918. He has a brother named Situramji Sahib and a nephew by name Dharyashil Rao.

3. The Maharaja received powers to administer his State in December 1907.

4. Lord Northbrook visited Dhar in 1875. Lord Curzon visited Dhar in November 1902; Lord Hardinge visited Dhar and Mandu in November 1912 and Lord Chelmsford in August 1918. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

5. In 1886 the Government of India acknowledged the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of the Ruler of Dhar over the guaranteed Thakurs within his State in all cases where such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right.

6. In 1904 agreements in connection with the long standing dispute between the Durbar and the four guaranteed Thakurs (Multhan, Kachhi Baroda, Dotria, and Bakhtgarh) regarding the collection of sayar revenues were arrived at. In 1920 on the settlement by the Government of India of certain appeals the suzerainty of the Dhar Durbar over the Guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias was fully recognized and the control of these Estates was handed over to the Durbar, the office of the Superintendent, Minor Estates, who had hitherto under the control of the Political Agent, Southern States, superintended such Estates as were under management, was abolished.

7. The Durbar adopted the British rupee as the sole legal tender of the State in 1894.

8. The State has abolished customs duties and inaugurated in lieu thereof town or octroi duty.

9. The Puar family, originally an off-shoot of the great Rajput clan, was one of the most distinguished in early Mahratta history. Anand Rao Puar is generally considered as the founder of the principality, which, with the right to receive tribute from certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the first Baji Rao Peshwa (circa 1725-30).

JHABUA.

1. Jhabua, prior to the settlement of Malwa, was tributary to Maharaja Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries.

2. There are some seventeen families of rank (Umraos) in the State who pay R15,000 as tribute to the Maharaja Holkar and R5,000 to their own Chief.

3. In 1871, an exchange of land was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad, in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised. Under this arrangement, Thandla remained with Jhabua and Pitlawad with Indore. As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories, Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi R1,278. A further sum of R1,400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages.

4. The present Ruler, Raja Udai Singh, was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributary of Jhabua. He was granted full powers in his State in 1898. The Raja married the sister of the Raja of Sunth in May 1907, the daughter of the Thakur of Dhariawad in February 1912, and the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in March 1912. He has no male issue. The Chief was invited to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 but his attendance was excused for financial reasons.

5. The Raja's jurisdiction is limited and all cases of heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent, who tries all more important cases in his Court but has the discretionary power of making over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable.

6. His Highness is entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit. The Raja was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

7. The powers of the Raja were curtailed in 1900 but were restored to him in 1918 on condition that the approval of the Political Agent must be obtained to any change in the appointment of Dewan.

JOBAT.

Rana Indrajit Singh abdicated the Chiefship in 1916 and in May 1917 His Excellency the Viceroy selected Bhim Singh, the second son of the Thakur of Borjhar, to succeed to the State.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gwalior	Lieutenant-General His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Ikhtidar Rafi-ush-shan Wala Shikoh Mohtasham-i-Bewran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraja Aljiah Hissam-us-Saltanat (a) Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur Siranath Mansoor-i-Zaman Pahlvi-i-Mansur-i-Malik-i-Muhammad-i-Rafiq-i-Inglistan, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A. D. C., LL.D. (Gwalior), D.C.L. (Oxon), Maharaja of —, (Maharatta).	20th October 1876.	21st June 1886.	25,063	2,105,313	17,500,000
2	Khaniadhana†	† Raja Khalak Singh, Raja of —, (Bundela Rajput).	26th November 1892.	1st November 1900.	68	17,582	33,480

* These figures are approximate.

(a) The title of "Hissam-us-Saltanat" was conferred on 1st January 1877. The other complimentary titles were assumed

† Personal hereditary title is "Rao."

GWALIOR.

1. The present Ruler of Gwalior, His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia, in June 1886. His Highness was entrusted with full powers in 1894. His Highness has two wives, of whom the first belongs to the Mohite family of Satara and the second is the daughter of Baba Saheb Vithal Rao Rane Sar Desai of Sankli in Goa territory. A daughter was born to the latter on the 14th November 1914, and a son and heir on the 26th June 1916. The son has been named George Jivaji Rao and the daughter Mary.

2. His Highness was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 25th May 1895, and received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the first class on the 23rd May 1900. In September of the latter year the Maharaja, accompanied by Lieutenant Spence of the Central India Horse, proceeded on field service to China where he was attached to General Sir Alfred Gaselee's Staff.

3. His Highness was made an Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor in July 1901 and was decorated with the China medal by His late Majesty in June 1902 and also received the honorary degree of LL.D., of the University of Cambridge while in England, as one of the representative Princes on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII in August 1902. His Highness also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January 1903. His Highness was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Victorian Order by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of His Majesty the King-Emperor, at Gwalior on the 2nd February 1903. In December 1905, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Gwalior. His Highness was gazetted as Honorary Colonel in the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) on the 1st

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16,000,000	..	..	..	4,000	2,000	..	1,000	2,000†	21
30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes 448 Transport men. by Maharaja Jayajirao Scindia after the mutiny and were approved by the Government of India in 1882.

January 1906 and was granted the rank of Honorary Major-General on the 1st January 1910. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

4. His Highness was present at the Coronation in London of His Majesty King George V in June 1911 and attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December of the same year on which occasion his salute was raised to 21 guns, including 2 guns personal. Maharaja Madho Rao was made a Donat of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in January 1912. His Highness has been appointed Pro-Chancellor as well as a Patron of the Benares Hindu University.

5. For services in connection with the war, His Highness was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire on the 4th December 1917, and on the 1st January 1918 he was granted a permanent salute of 21 guns and the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-General in the Army.

KHANIADHANA.

1. Khaniadhana is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief Udat Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Marathas, it became one of their dependents and subsequently a dependent of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

2. The present Chief is Raja Khalak Singh. He was married in 1910 to the daughter of Thakur Pahar Singh of Sania, uncle of the present Maharaja of Chhatarpur but she died in August 1914 and the Raja again married on the 30th November 1914. In January 1912 a son was born to the Raja. He was granted the title of "Raja" as a personal honour on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 at which he was present. He was invested with ruling powers in May 1914.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hyderabad	Lieutenant-General Mir Khalid High-naz Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk-Wal-Mamalik-Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Mir Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fath Jang, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of, — (Sunni Muhammadan).	6th April 1804.	29th August 1911.	82,600	12,453,637†	H. S. Rs. 5,96,84,960

* Average for five years ending 1827 *Fasli* (5th October 1913).

† Census 1921.

HYDERABAD.

1. The State was founded by Mir Kamr-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Killij Khan Fath Jang, Nizam-ul-Mulk, and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firuz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam and Shaikh Shahab-ud-din, Sahravardi, to Abu Bakr, the second Khalifa.

2. Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and by 1724 he had made himself virtually independent of the Mughal Emperor at Delhi. On his death in 1748 the succession to the *masnad* was fiercely contested by his sons, the English and French Settlements of Madras and Pondicherry espousing in turn the cause of the rival claimants. Eventually in 1751, by the influence of M. Bussy, Salabut Jang, the third son, emerged successful from the struggle. Though French influence predominated at his court he was compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company and to permit no French settlement in his dominions. In his wars with the Mahrattas he was unsuccessful, but in 1761, after the shock which the Mahratta power received at Panipat, he was able to regain most of the territory he had lost. In the same year he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali Khan. Nizam Ali's long reign was a period of great importance to Hyderabad. In 1765, in conjunction with the Peshwa, he attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to him three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. Three years later the Nizam concluded a treaty with the East India Company by which the latter agreed to pay an annual *peshkash* of Rs. 9,00,000 for the Northern Sarkars which had been granted to them by a *farman*, and to provide a body of troops to assist him and his successors. In 1767 the Nizam allied himself with Haider Ali against the Company, but was compelled early in the next year to conclude a treaty of peace by which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern Sarkars and the provision of troops by the Company was revised. He again prepared for war in 1779 when the intervention of the Supreme Government led to the restoration to him of the Sarkars and to a stipulation that the troops which the Company was liable by treaty to be called on to supply should not be used against any Chief in alliance with the Company. In 1795 Nizam Ali unsuccessfully attacked the Mahratta confederacy at Kharda and was forced to surrender territories, including the fort of Daulatabad, valued at Rs. 35,00,000 a year and to pay a sum of three crores of rupees. The

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
H.S.Rs. 5,96,84,960	..	..	974	4,978	1,200		1,268	..	21

* Average for five years ending 1927 *Fasli* (5th October 1918).

prohibition against the use of the Subsidiary Force on this occasion led to its withdrawal at the Nizam's request and to the organization by him of a force under French officers. British influence was restored in 1798, when Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the subsidiary force and stipulating that the French troops in the Nizam's service should be disbanded and no more foreigners employed. In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war with Tipu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed. In 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded by which the strength of the subsidiary force was permanently increased and the Nizam agreed to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horses to act with the subsidiary force in case of war. The death of Nizam Ali and the succession of his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah, occurred on the 7th August 1803, three days after the outbreak of the second Mahratta war. Before the end of the year the war was concluded, and the treaty of Deogaon assigned to the Nizam the whole of Berar west of the Warda, except the hill forts which were acquired in 1822, and all the districts held by Scindhia to the south of the Ajanta hills. The contingent supplied by the Nizam in the war had proved inefficient and was subsequently reorganized under the command of British officers. The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until 1853, as the Nizam's Contingent and thence forward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army, as the Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Mahratta war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty of 1822 was concluded. Under this treaty the Nizam received a quittance of all demands, past and future, on account of *chauth*, and acquired, by exchange of territory, a well-defined frontier. At this time the Resident, Mr. C. T. (afterwards Sir Charles and subsequently Lord) Metcalfe, with a view to the better administration of the State, appointed European officers to supervise the collection of the revenue and the control of the police in the districts. In 1824 the Nizam was enabled, by the capitalisation of the demand for *peshkash* for the Northern Sarkars, which was arranged by Mr. Metcalfe, to settle the just claims of the banking firm of William Palmer & Co. Their more exorbitant demands, for which the State could not be held liable, were repudiated, with the result that the firm failed.

3. Sikandar Jah died on the 21st May 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Nasir-ud-Daula, on whose accession the Resident, under instructions from the Governor-General withdrew from all interference in the internal administration of the State.

By 1852 the pay of the Contingent had fallen heavily into arrears, and the officers and men were reduced to such straits that it was found necessary to relieve them by direct payments from the British treasury, debited against the Darbar. The financial embarrassment of the State, and its consequent inability to meet its obligations, had long been causes of complaint, and the Governor-General ultimately resolved to demand territorial security for the payment of the Contingent. By the treaty of 1853 the province of Berar and certain districts in the Raichur Doab and on the western frontier of Hyderabad were assigned for this purpose, and were administered by British officers under the control of the Resident. It was stipulated that accounts should be rendered, and that the Nizam should receive any surplus that might remain after the charges of the administration and the Hyderabad Contingent had been defrayed.

4. Nasir-ud-Daula died on the 11th March 1857 and was succeeded by his elder son Afzal-ud-Daula. Hyderabad owing to the exertions of the Minister, Sir Salar Jang, gave little cause for anxiety during the mutiny of 1857. In July of that year, a city mob under the leadership of a fanatical maulvi and a Pathan named Tura Baz Khan attacked the Residency, but was repulsed, and there was no attempt at a general rising. The State was so quiet that it was found possible to detach some troops of the Contingent and the subsidiary force for service against the mutineers in Central India. After the mutiny the treaty of 1853 was considerably modified to the Nizam's advantage. By the treaty of 1860 Berar was retained but all other districts assigned in 1853 were restored, the confiscated territory of the rebellious Raja of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam and a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled. On the other hand, the Nizam agreed to forego the demands for accounts of the assigned districts. In 1862 an adoption *sanad* was granted to the Nizam, and in 1867 an extradition treaty was concluded.

5. Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the late Nizam, succeeded his father Afzal-ud-Daula on the 26th February 1869. During his minority the State was administered by Sir Salar Jang and Shams-ul-Umra, who were appointed co-regents. In 1870 a railway agreement was concluded permitting the construction of lines of railway within the State and transferring jurisdiction over railway lands to the Government of India. On the 5th February 1884 the Nizam was invested with full powers of administration and Salar Jang II, the elder son of the co-regent who had died in 1883, was appointed Minister. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Bashir-ud-Daula Asman Jah, who, on his resignation in 1893, was succeeded by Sir Vikar-ul-Umra. In 1901, on the resignation of Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, the Peshkar Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Sultanat, of Chandu Lal's family, was appointed Minister. In 1893, the Nizam established a Legislative Council. The Council was to consist of the Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge of the High Court, the Inspector General of Revenue, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Financial Secretary. In 1894 Act I of 1304 *Fasli* received the Nizam's sanction recognizing the right of the people to share in the work of framing laws and to representation. In 1900 this Regulation was re-enacted with certain modifications as Act III of 1309 *Fasli*, and is still in force. The Council at present consists of 20 members, in addition to the President. Of these, 11 are official, 7 non-official and 2 extraordinary members. The President of the Executive Council is also the President of the Legislative Council. The Assistant Minister, whose department is concerned with a bill before the Council, is Vice-President for the time being. Of the 11 official members the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Secretary, Judicial, Police and General Departments, are *ex-officio* members. Of the 7 non-official members 2 are elected by the Jagirdars and landowners, 2 by the pleaders of the High Court and the remaining 3 are nominated from among the residents of the State of whom one must be nominated from the Paigah Ilaka.

6. On the 6th February 1885 the late Nizam was appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India. In 1903 he received the Grand Cross of the Bath at the Delhi Durbar of that year, and in 1910 he was granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

7. Owing to various causes the administration of Berar under the treaty of 1860 had given rise, especially during the Nizam's minority, to controversial correspondence and it was also recognised that the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent as a local force was an anachronism. On the 5th November 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam whose sovereignty over Berar was re-affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs. 25,00,000, the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province which has since been attached to the Central Provinces. At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the Artillery which was disbanded, in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's Dominions. The Nizam on the other hand, agreed to reduce his costly and ineffective establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to 12,000.

Not only has this reduction been effected but in 1912 His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government decided further to reduce these troops by 800 men, a decision which has also been given effect to.

8. On the 28th September 1908, the portion of the City and of the Residency Bazaars adjoining the Musi River was devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height. Much damage was caused and it is estimated that about 18,000 houses were washed away and there was considerable loss of life and property. A sum of over two lakhs of rupees was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and various persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for acts of bravery and self-sacrifice during the disaster.

9. His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan died on the 29th August 1911 after a brief illness. His eldest son Mir Usman Ali Khan succeeded him and was officially installed as Nizam on the 1st September 1911 by the Resident Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir) A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E. A special visit of congratulation was paid by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) during the following month.

10. The present Nizam has two half brothers who were born in 1907. Their names are Mir Ahmed Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Salabat Jah) and Mir Muhammad Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Basalat Jah). He was married on the 19th April 1906 to Azim-un-Nisa Begam, his second cousin once removed. She is styled the Padsha Begum Saheba. Twenty-four sons have been born of whom eleven survive. The name of the heir-apparent, who was born on the 21st February 1907, is Mir Himayat Ali Khan (Azam Jah) and the second son is Mir Shujaat Ali Khan (Muazzam Jah). These are the only two sons of the Padsha Begum Saheba who is generally recognised as the principal wife.

11. The following honours and distinctions have been conferred by the British Government on His Exalted Highness the Nizam :—

1. G.C.S.I., 12th December 1911.
2. Honorary Colonel, 27th December 1912.
3. Honorary Colonel, 20th Deccan Horse, 28th December 1912.
4. G.B.E., 4th December 1917.
5. Honorary Lieutenant-General, 1st January 1918.
6. Title of "Exalted Highness" and "Faithful Ally of the British Government" by an autograph letter from the King, 1st January 1918.

12. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, with most of the principal nobles and officials of the State, attended the Coronation Darbar held by Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. Two squadrons of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers also proceeded to Delhi where they took part in the Review. In 1915 His Exalted Highness paid a private visit to Simla and was the guest of His Excellency Lord Hardinge at Viceregal Lodge. In 1918 His Exalted Highness visited Delhi on the invitation of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford.

13. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. had been conferred in 1910, resigned his appointment as Minister in December 1912 and was succeeded by Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur, who in turn vacated the post on the 2nd December 1914 when His Exalted Highness himself assumed the duties of Minister. On the 21st November 1919 a Council was formed under the style of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council," Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., ex-member of the Imperial Executive Council, being appointed President. On the 1st March 1921 Sir Ali Imam received from the Nizam the title of Nawab Moid-ul-Mulk and is now styled Nawab Moid-ul-Mulk Sir Ali Imam. On the 9th May 1921 an extraordinary *Jarida* was issued by His Exalted Highness ordering the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in the Administration of his Dominions.

14. His Exalted Highness the Nizam contributed Rs. 1,53,00,000 towards the maintenance from September 1914 to December 1918 of the Hyderabad Imperial Lancers and the 20th Deccan Horse on active service. He also subscribed Rs. 5,34,000 to various relief funds in addition to donations to His Majesty's Government and to objects in England connected with the war amounting to £225,800. The Hyderabad Government subscribed Rs. 1,64,00,000 to the War Loans.

15. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad :—Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge (twice) and Chelmsford.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Jammu and Kashmir.	Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Maharaja-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., LL.D., Maharaja of —, (Dogra Rajput).	14th July 1850.	12th September 1885.	80,000	3,322,020	1,37,90,700
2	Poonch	Raja Sukh Dev Singh, Raja of —, (Dogra Rajput).	October, 1901	10th September 1918.	1,714	250,570*	11,02,885
3	Hunza	Raja Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, K.C.I.E., Raja of —.	September 1867.	15th September 1892.	6,848	12,277*	31,470†
4	Nagar	Raja Sikandar Khan, C.I.E., Raja of —.	1871	14th June 1905.	1,245	16,186*	20,746†

* Included in figures for Jammu and Kashmir.

† These are chiefly in kind.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

1. Up to the 14th century Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the *Rajatarangini*, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Bühler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Muhammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Mughal Emperors; the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shahimar, Nishat, Achhabal, and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day: and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King.

2. Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the quarrel for the succession gave the Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand nephews of Ranjit Deo by name Gulab Singh, Dhyani Singh and Suchet Singh took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal, which included Poonch, on Dhyani Singh and

Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.								Salute of Chiefs in guns.
			1ST LINE TROOPS.		1ST LINE RESERVE TROOPS.]		AUXILIARY SERVICES.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,46,06,545	Five Kashmir shawls.	..	..	3,138*	245	2,187†	..	516	..	..	21
8,89,317	..	Rs. 233	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	250	..
30,000‡	..	Kashmir 16 tolas 5 masha gold Chinese 4½ tolas gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,000‡	..	Kashmir 17 tolas 1 masha gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes two mountain batteries.

† Includes one mountain Battery.

‡ These are chiefly in kind.

that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as fiefs. Suchet Singh and Dhyani Singh were killed about 1843. The latter had three sons, Hira Singh, Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate, but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it.

3. In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikh; and under the negotiations which followed the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit of territory in the Punjab, to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity. This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu. But Lord Hardinge, Governor-General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of our frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it, and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir, were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management. On the other hand, the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an indefeasible title to them, came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. It was recognised that the transfer of these two provinces to Gulab Singh would materially weaken the Sikh power, secure the war indemnity, and form a pleasing recompense to Gulab Singh, whom the British wished to reward for his conduct and services. Hence a separate treaty embodying the arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on the 16th March 1846; from which date the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political entity commences. The treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts, which, for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain, and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. This settlement constituted

the so-called "Sale of Kashmir," which is so often the subject of criticism and regret. It is true that had Kashmir not been separated from the Punjab by this treaty, it would have fallen into our hands with the latter province on the conclusion of the second Sikh War. But that war with its results could not be foreseen in 1846; and the object at the time was to set up a Sikh Government at Lahore and leave the Punjab to its own native rulers. At the same time, as a possible check on Sikh aspirations, it was considered a wise measure to establish on their flank a power independent of them and inclined to the British; and this consideration was a strong factor in bringing about the settlement with Gulab Singh. Not till two years after it was entered into did those events, at the time unforeseen, occur, which are now brought forward, with the facile wisdom which follows the event, as reasons for not entering into the engagement. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

4. Poonch was included in the transfer of the hilly country to Gulab Singh in 1846. Sub-

Poonch.

sequently Maharaja Gulab Singh appears to have granted Chibal, Poonch and other *Ilakas* to Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh. In 1884 a dispute having occurred between the brothers and Gulab Singh, Sir F. Currie effected a settlement whereby the Maharaja granted the two Mians, as they were then styled, the title of "Raja" and certain other concessions. The Rajas were, as nephews of the Maharaja, jointly to present the Maharaja with one horse with gold trappings or Rs 700 in cash annually, and they were not to commit any important act in their territory without the advice of and without consulting the Maharaja. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled, and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement whereby the whole of Poonch was given to Moti Singh, his share of the joint tribute of Rs 700 paid by the Rajas to the Maharaja being fixed at one-third of that sum. Moti Singh held Poonch until his death in 1892. In 1859 the bitter animosity which existed between Jowahir Singh and his uncle Gulab Singh reached such a crisis that the British Government interfered, and approved an arrangement whereby Jowahir Singh renounced all claim to his possessions in the Kashmir State in return for a cash allowance. Jowahir Singh died without issue in 1860.

5. Maharaja Gulab Singh died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ranbir Singh. The change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important incidents during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the Great Famine of 1877-79. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads; but failing adoption the succession passes under the *Dastur-ul-amal* or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

6. Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in 1885, leaving three sons—Pratap Singh, Ram Singh, who died in 1899, and Amar Singh, who died in March 1909. The eldest is the present Ruler—His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D. He was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1885. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896 a Lieutenant-General in 1916 and created G.C.S.I. in 1892, G.C.I.E. in 1911 and G.B.E. in 1918. For his services in connection with the War, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1918 and on the 1st January 1921 he was granted a permanent salute of 21 guns. His Highness attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 30th November 1904, but died on the 14th July 1907.

7. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of the Maharaja as President, his brother the late Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service, up to August 1905, when the Council was abolished and its administrative powers transferred to the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother the late Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. The council was guided by the advice of the Resident in all matters of importance. On 5th March 1921 at a Durbar held in Jammu full powers of administration were restored to His Highness.

8. On the outbreak of the great European War in 1914, the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops were materially increased. Each of the two battalions mobilized for overseas

service was brought up to a strength of 1,070, a strong depôt was established and an extra battalion of infantry was created. The Kashmir Imperial Service Troops fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and gained warm commendation from General Officers Commanding. In the war with Afghanistan (1919) the Kashmir Troops also rendered considerable assistance to the British Government. One Regiment of Infantry was despatched to the North-West Frontier and a Mountain Battery to North East Persia. The Corps of Gilgit Scouts gave useful assistance in the war with Afghanistan in 1919 by guarding some of the northern passes leading into the Gilgit Agency and Chitral, and by the despatch of 3½ Companies to Chitral to increase forces operating there. The Imperial Service Troops also took part in the Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) expeditions and rendered very valuable service on each occasion.

9. Since the accession of the present Maharaja, the State has undergone considerable changes for the better; some of these being (a) the extension of the railway system to Jammu (Tawi); (b) the construction of a cart-road to Kohala, near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel; (c) the adoption of a regular account system under the control of a British officer in the capacity of Accountant-General; (d) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency; (e) the introduction of an improved revenue system under the direction of a British officer holding the appointment of Settlement Commissioner; (f) the inauguration of an improved Customs and Excise administration; (g) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph systems; (h) the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu; (i) the introduction of Irrigation works; (j) the construction of hydro-electric installations at Jammu and at Mahora on the Jhelum river; (k) the construction of a dredging fleet, and (l) the establishment of silk factories at Srinagar and Jammu. Several surveys for a railway connecting Kashmir with the Punjab have been made, but the cost involved has hitherto led to the abandonment of the project.

10. The financial condition of the State is now very prosperous, the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to over 184 lakhs in 1920-21, while the trade with British India has greatly increased. The actual revenue for 1919-20 was Rs 1,75,14,003.

11. The most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch. The

4. Page 59 (Jammu and Kashmir).

Narrative portion.

At the end of paragraph 12, add the following:—

"He was made an honorary Captain on the 27th January 1918."

POONCH.

1. The ancient name of Poonch was "Parnotsa." The Kashmiris always speak of Poonch as "Prnuts."

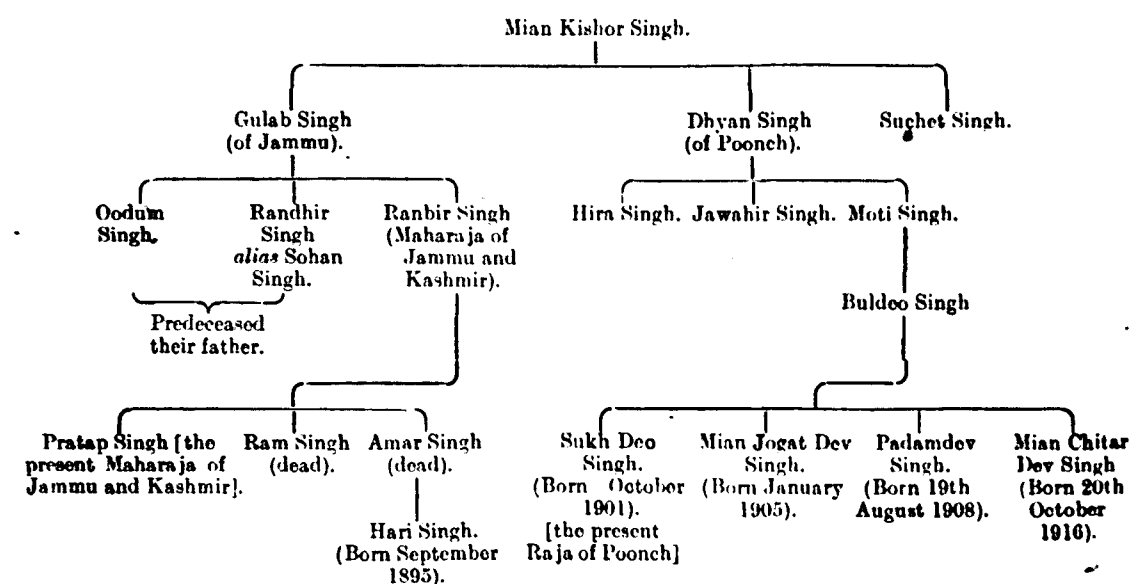
2. The Raja of Poonch is the most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom he is related by descent from a common ancestor, Kishor Singh, a Dogra Rajput, as shown in the genealogical tree at the end of this narrative.

3. The early history of the Poonch Ilaka has been given above. On the death of Raja Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by the late Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E., who was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1909. For services in connection with the war, the Raja was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918, and was granted the honorary rank of Major in the Army in April 1916 as a reward for assistance given to Government in connection with recruiting for the Indian Army. He was succeeded on his death in September 1918 by the present Chief, Raja Sukh Deo Singh.

4. As indicated below the Raja of Poonch holds his jagir from the Maharaja whom he attends on state occasions, and to whom he pays an annual *nazar* of Rs 233. His rights have in no respect been mediated by the Government of India; but Government have of late years required the Resident in Kashmir to exercise a general supervision over the administration of Poonch, and a settlement of the Jagir has been completed. In November 1906, the Government of India gave their consent to the adoption by the Maharaja of Kashmir of the second son of the late Raja Sir Baldeo Singh merely for religious purposes and on the distinct understanding that the adoption would not interfere with the right of succession of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh and his son Raja Sir Hari Singh to the *gadi* of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

5. There is a flourishing market in the Poonch Ilaka. A good six-foot road for pack transport has been constructed from the town to Uri on the Jhelum; and a similar road to

Rawalpindi, with a suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Lachman Pattan. Other important tracks lead to Gulmarg, Tosh Maidan, and Jhelum.



HUNZA AND NAGAR.

1. Hunza and Nagar are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagar off from Baltistan on the east.

2. The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagar come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and, in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (i.e., the followers of His Highness the Agha Khan) while the people of Nagar are Shias.

3. The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagar and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States, but in 1877 the Nagar Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar, succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract. From that date up to 1866, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagar and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart), visited Hunza, the Thum of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagar ruler to remove the Nagar portion of the garrison, which was furnished by Kashmir troops up to 1906 since when no troops have been quartered in either of these States.

4. In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Thum of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Chaprot and Chalt and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot and in August of the same year Chalt, were re-occupied by Kashmir troops.

5. On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar. Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

6. The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements, and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagar threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

7. In November 1891, the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocking the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagar and

Hunza were occupied. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar, who had been acting under the ascendancy of his eldest son, Uzr Khan, at once submitted. Thum Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkestan, where the former is still detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities. Raja Uzr Khan of Nagar was deported to Kashmir, where he is still a State prisoner. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagar levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Thum of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese envoys, who attended the Durbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Darbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagar, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads, approved by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

8. At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being granted by the Government of India, and the other half being paid by the Kashmir Darbar.

9. In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operation for the relief of the British garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

10. Thum Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja Sikandar Khan of Nagar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire. The former was made a K.C.I.E. on the 4th June 1921.

11. In 1904, Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar, who had long been bed-ridden, died and was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Thum of Nagar in June 1905 by the Political Agent. The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush watershed, has been permitted to continue to keep up an exchange of presents with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam, the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it, but these settlers were lately forcibly ejected by the Chinese. In April 1914 a party of Hunza men was again despatched by the Mir to Raskam. They recommenced cultivation and it has been carried on yearly ever since. Since 1896 the local Chinese authorities have permitted the Hunza Chief to take a small tribute from the graziers, who resort in summer to the Taghdumbash Pamir.

12. Both Hunza and Nagar are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay a tribute of nominal value. Both furnish a quota of scouts for the defence of the frontier, and these receive pay from the Kashmir State, while they are armed with M. L. E., rifles presented by the Government of India. The two Chiefs attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. The son and the heir of the Chief of Hunza is Muhammad Ghazan Khan aged 25 years, while the Chief of Nagar's heir is Muhammad Ali Khan, aged 28 years.

On the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday in June 1921, Mir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza, was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mysore	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of—, (Kshatriya).	4th June 1884.	1st February 1907.	22,461	15,976,666	Rs. 2,66,12,000

* These figures are approximate.

MYSORE.

1. A Hindu State in southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399 when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734—1765), the famous Haider Ali usurped the chiefship; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wadiyar. The people broke into rebellion in 1831 and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar, who died in Calcutta in 1894. The lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with certain adjacent villages, were assigned by the Maharaja to the British Government, who on their part restored the island of Seringapatam to His Highness.

3. The present Ruler, Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the eldest son of the late ruler and was born on the 4th June 1884. He was invested with full administrative powers by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 8th August 1902, and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1907. In 1910 the Maharaja was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. On the 4th December 1917 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the war. His Highness is assisted by a Council styled 'the Council of His Highness the Maharaja' consisting of the Dewan and two or more Members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council is composed of the Dewan (Sirdar Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.), who is the President, and three members, Messrs A. R. Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., (now on leave) P. Raghavendra Rao and Mir Humza Hussain. In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of Rana Jhala Brane Singhji of Vana. The heir-presumptive is His Highness's brother Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja, to whom a son and heir was born on 18th July 1919. The child is named Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar. The Yuvaraja is now in his 34th year,

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Transport Corps.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 2,71,22,000	Rs. 35,00,000	..	400	2,126	..	..	615	†	21

† 563 men, 116 ponies, 597 bullocks, 8 mules, 302 iron carts, and 8 Ambulance carts.

having been born on the 5th June 1888. He proceeded on a tour to Europe and Great Britain in March 1913, spent about six months on his travels and returned to Mysore early in October 1913. On the 1st January 1918, the title of His Highness was conferred on the Yuvaraja as a personal distinction for services in connection with the war. His Highness the Yuvaraja proceeded again on a tour to Europe and Great Britain for about six months in 1920.

4. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations between the Darbar and the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913.

5. Of the eight districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldroog is the principal district for unirrigated crops; it is also pre-eminently the cotton district. Sugarcane abounds in Kolar and Hassan. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry trees for the purposes of sericulture. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

6. The most generally practised industrial arts, of native growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

7. The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India, the output for 1918-19 being Rs. 256 lakhs. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines the Darbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water-power of Falls of the Cauvery at Sivasamudrum for the

generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields, and the same power is used to generate electric light in Mysore and Bangalore and to operate mills in both the places.

8. An institution peculiar to the Mysore State is the Representative Assembly of raiyats, pleaders and merchants, which meets twice in a year at the Capital for a few days the first session taking place during the Dasserah. The members are elected and represent certain specified areas. As a means of enabling leading *patels* and others to approach the Ruler at the Dasserah for the purpose of paying their respects and representing grievances and requirements, and as affording the Maharaja an opportunity for explaining what has been done and what is proposed, the Representative Assembly is a useful institution. In 1915 the privilege of discussing the State Budget was accorded to the members of this Assembly. A Legislative Council was established in June 1907 for making Laws and Regulations for the State, four seats on which have been thrown open to candidates recommended by the Representative Assembly. Provision has been made for the discussion of the Budget and the asking of questions in this Council which has been enlarged and now consists of 30 members instead of 21.

9. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881. The country is traversed by 664 miles of railway and projects for further extension of railway communication are under construction or consideration. The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention, and a feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, which, large and small, number no less than 39,000. Departments of Agricultural Chemistry, Mycology and Entomology, and Geology, Railway, and Industry and Commerce have been formed; while Archæology and Epigraphy receive due attention. There are 184 medical institutions in the Province affording gratuitous medical relief to the Public besides a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum, an eye infirmary, three maternity hospitals and an isolation hospital. A special Department of Public Health has been organized for dealing with epidemics and for effecting improvements in the general sanitary condition of the State. Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 11,209 with 339,969 pupils of whom 58,664 are girls. All education below the High School grade is imparted free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916. State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service. The finances of the state are in a sound condition. There are two Sandalwood oil factories, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore worked under State management. For promoting the development of industries in a more rapid manner and providing adequate financial assistance to private industrialists, two new funds were constituted called the "Industrial Investment Fund" and the "Industrial Development Fund." The Durbar are carrying out a scheme for the working of the Iron Ore deposits in the State. In July 1920, the State raised a public loan for a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs with a view to finance the several productive works now in progress. A Regulation for the levy of Income-Tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

10. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the war. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the war and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.†	Population of State.‡	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amb	Nawab* Sir Khanizaman Khan,‡ K.C.I.E., Nawab of—, (Muhammadan).	1873	5th January 1907.	170	21,207	Rs. 81,800
2	Chitral	His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehtar of—.	1878	3rd March 1895.	4,000	80,000	80,000
3	Dtr	Badshah Khan, Nawab of—	..	December 1904.	3,000	250,000	8,50,000
4	Phulera	Khan Bahadur Atia Muhammad Khan, (Muhammadan).	1879	28th February 1897.	34	4,136	Not known

* These figures are approximate.

† Conferred on 2nd January 1911.
‡ 4th June 1921.

AMB STATE.

1. Nawab Sir Khani Zaman Khan, K.C.I.E., the present Chief of Amb, is head of the Hindwal division of the Tanavali Tribe. He was born in 1873, and has the following sons:—

1. Mohammad Farid Khan—born on 16th June 1898, from a Tanavali wife.
2. Aurangzeb Khan—born on 19th April 1910, from a Pathan wife.
3. Haider Zaman Khan—born on 12th May 1917, from a Bajhal Tanavali wife.

The status of his territory called Feudal Tanaval with reference to the British Government is one of considerable interest and the Nawab occupies an especially unique position for he is an independent ruler as regards his trans-Indus territory, a feudal Chief as regards Feudal Tanaval, and a British subject as regards his tenure of a large Jagir and of certain lands in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District.

2. The tract called Feudal Tanaval, containing an area of about 170 square miles and a population (Census 1911) of 20,212 or the hereditary jagir, is in British territory, but is administered by the Chief; there has been no settlement of the revenue and our courts do not interfere in civil or criminal matters except to take cognizance of offences punishable under Sections 121 to 130, Indian Penal Code, or those defined in Sections 301 to 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The Nawab also enjoys the revenues of forty-two villages comprising what is known as the Kulai and Badnahak Ilauas of the Haripur Tahsil. This is a perpetual jagir assessed at the recent settlement at Rs. 11,778; the Chief also realises a large revenue from tolls on trade, especially on timber floating down the Indus. In January 1919 the hereditary title of Nawab was granted to the Chief and his successors (subject to loyalty and good conduct) in virtue of their position as Chiefs of the Amb State. At the same time the Nawab was granted an annual allowance of Rs. 15,000.

3. On the death of the late Nawab Muhammad Akram Khan in 1907, a question arose as to the provision to be made for the brothers of the present Chief.

4. Eventually a settlement was effected whereby the Parhana tract situated between the Mansehra tahsil and the village of Shergarh, and with an estimated annual income of upwarde

Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. Not known.	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Entirely irregular, armed with 1,000 Government Martini Henry Rifles, some small bore sporting rifles, 4 breach loading mountain guns (local make) and muzzle loading guns not enumerated.		..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	Receives an allowance from the Government of India.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 (personal).
..	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Not known	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

of 14,000 rupees, was assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance and certain villages in the Dhani tract were given to Muhammad Umar Khan, an eleventh legitimate son of the late Nawab by a third wife. The right to realise fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues was reserved to the Chief, and his brothers have no power to alienate the villages assigned to them unless they first offer them on reasonable terms to the Chief himself. Further, in the event of trouble arising in trans-Indus Tanaval or of the British Government calling on the Chief for service, the Guzarakhors, as they are called, are bound to render the latter all the assistance necessary on pain of forfeiting their Guzaras.

5. The Nawab received his title of K.C.I.E. in June 1921 in recognition of his loyal services in connection with the Black Mountain disturbances of 1920 when he placed an armed contingent of irregulars at the disposal of Government and used his undoubted influence across the border to bring the Tribesmen to terms.

6. The Nawab maintains an Arms' factory at Amb where breach loading Mountain guns (screw pattern), rifles and ammunition are made by hand. The guns project a 7 lb. solid shell (locally turned) about 3,000 yards with fair precision. A large quantity of Martini Henry ammunition is turned out.

7. The present Chief suffers from severe gout which for long periods confines him to an invalid's couch.

8. The relations between him and the Khan of Phulera are far from cordial.

CHITRAL.

1. The present ruling family are descended from one Baba Ayub, who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghul Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara district in the Punjab. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct,

and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar as he is locally styled.

2. In 1876 Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression.

3. At the time of his accession Aman-ul-Mulk only ruled over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the sway of the Khushwakt branch of the family, but before he died in 1892 his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit.

4. After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk, rulers* succeeded each other in rapid succession, the country being in a state of constant disturbance, which culminated in March 1895 in the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jandol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

* Note—They were—

1. Afzal-ul-Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.

2. Sher Afzal, ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.

3. Nizam-ul-Mulk, killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

5. On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was provisionally installed as Mehtar over the Kator districts minus the Narsat Ilacqua, which is now included in the Afghan District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then a British garrison has been maintained in the country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Native infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of a mountain battery. It was, however, reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Native infantry.

6. The present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk visited Calcutta in 1899 as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, in April 1902 he attended the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, and in January 1903 the Delhi Coronation Durbar, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire. He was permitted to visit India during the cold weather of 1904-05, and again in the following year when he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a garden party at Government House, Peshawar.

7. There has been a marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

8. One hundred and eight Chitrali Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai pass, and are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these levies, there is a Corps, of Chitrali Scouts, numbering 989 men. These are also armed and paid by the Government of India. The Mehtar is Honorary Commandant of the Scouts, in which he takes a keen interest.

9. At the Mehtar's request, an officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests. A Geological Survey of the country at the expense of the Government of India commenced in 1921.

10. In September 1907, the Mehtar paid an informal visit, for ten days, to Simla. During the visit he was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto.

11. The Mehtar had the honour of attending His Majesty the King Emperor's Darbar at Delhi in 1911 and received the medal.

12. He receives a subsidy of rupees twenty thousand per annum, twelve thousand of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate Suzerain.

13. The Mehtar has the following legitimate issue by a daughter of Pahlwan, late Mehtar of Yasin :—

(1) Nasir-ul-Mulk, born in 1898.

(2) Mazafar-ul-Mulk, born in October 1901.

(3) Hisan-ul-Mulk, born in September 1902.

(4) Khadev-ul-Mulk, born in 1904.

14. The Mehtar married the daughter of the late Sharif Khan, Nawab of Dir, and sister of the present Nawab, in 1913, from whom he has had two sons, Khushwakt-ul-Mulk and Khushamad-ul-Mulk.

15. In 1914 the administration of Khushwakt districts, which since 1896, the year of the transfer of the Chitral Agency from Gilgit, had been controlled by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, was transferred to the Mehtar with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The formal announcement was made by the Political Agent at a Durbar in Chitral on 19th May 1914.

At the end of 1916 an agitation was started by some of the people of these tracts against the Mehtar's rule, but it was entirely factious and was very soon put down.

16. The three eldest sons of the Mehtar were educated at the Islamia College, Peshawar.

17. On the outbreak of the War in Europe the Mehtar of Chitral was most loyal in his offers of personal service and of the whole resources of his State to the Empire, but fortunately during 1915 all was quiet in and round Chitral State, so there was no need to call upon him.

The relations between the Mehtar and the Nawab of Dir, which had been strained for some time, improved considerably towards the end of the year. The Mehtar was made a K.C.I.E. in January 1919.

18. In May 1918 the Chief Commissioner visited Chitral.

19. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Chitral Scouts and Bodyguard co-operated with the moveable column from Drosh in an attack on a body of Afghan Regulars and tribesmen who had occupied Arandu in Chitral limits. The action was most successful, the intruders being dispersed, and the Afghan fort of Birkot being taken. Four guns were captured besides other arms and ammunition. On the withdrawal of the force the Afghans again occupied Arandu with regular troops, and are still in possession. For his services in this connection the Mehtar was granted the title of His Highness, with a salute of 11 guns, and received a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 as a contribution towards the expenses incurred by the State.

20. His Highness maintains a force of about 2,500 men, called the Bodyguard, for whom he has been lent 2,000 rifles by the Government of India. They are called up for training by companies, and have attained a good standard of efficiency.

DIR.

1. The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Pinda Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yusafzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson, Ghulam Khan, seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

2. The late Chief, Muhammad Sharif Khan, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan, in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length in 1899 driven out of Dir by Umra Khan, Khan of Jandol, and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in the succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

3. In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer and did good service by advancing up the Panjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosh Fort; he also contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral by showing the near approach of Sir Robert Low's column, and rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali Pretender, Sher Afzal.

4. At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdara to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required, to arrange to protect the telegraph on any occasions when it might be put up, etc. In return for these services he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs 10,000 and a present of 400 rifles with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range; this responsibility for the Chitral road was restricted to the top of the Lowari Pass.

5. In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the Upper Swat right bank tribes, which had till then been practically independent. In October 1898, he came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandol valley. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries.

6. The engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with Government were on the whole satisfactorily carried out. In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897 the bulk of the Dir tribes, except those in the Swat valley, took no part, and when the Fakir attempted in November-December 1898 to attack the Chitral road, he was repulsed by Dir forces under Abdulla Khan of Robat.

7. In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

8. In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdara. The Khan Khel jirga of Thana had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness. In the same year the Nawab came to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest. He died on the 8th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons, which were fermented, to a great extent, by his wife. The Nawab's eldest son, Aurangzeb Khan (generally known as Badshah Khan), was recognised as Khan of Dir and after a struggle with his brother Mian Guljan, succeeded in establishing himself. The latter was assigned Mundah and Shiringal instead of the third share of Dir which he claimed under his father's will. Since this time, disputes between the Nawab and his younger brother on the one side, and with the Khans of Jandul on the other, leading sometimes to hostilities, have been of constant occurrence. The large income the Nawab derives from the forests of the Panjkora Kohistan, however, up till the middle of 1913, enabled him to hold his own, and in addition to subjugate (in 1911) the tribes of Upper Swat on the right bank of the river, which till then had been struggling to maintain their independence.

9. The Nawab has up to date carried out his agreement with Government, but as regards the internal affairs of the State he has not been altogether happy. Attempts at rebellion have been numerous. In July 1913, a rising headed by Miangul Jan (known also as the Khan of Munda), the riverain Khans of Sind and the Akhundzadas of Khal, aided by the Khan of Barwa and other petty Khans of Jandul, caused the Nawab to fly to Chitral, and for two months the younger brother was ruler of Dir. By means of lavish promises to the tribes, however, and with the assistance of the Khan of Khar and a mixed force consisting principally of Utman Khel, the Nawab succeeded in regaining his position in Dir. For a time his power was somewhat diminished, but not for long. In June 1914 Miangul Jan died, being treacherously shot by one of his own servants. The responsibility for the instigation of the crime has not been fixed but the result has been that through the loss of their leader the faction opposing the Nawab have for the time being become incapable of resistance. After the death of Miangul Jan there was peace in Dir till the end of the year. In December the Nawab became very ill and his death was expected by many, but early in 1915 he recovered. In March 1915 the Upper Swat clans on the right bank of the Swat river combined under the leadership of a Mullah known as the Sandaki Mullah and defeated the forces of the Nawab, after which they declared themselves independent of him and persuaded Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana to come and be their King. Their wish also to annex the Adinzai tract of the Dir State very nearly embroiled them at the outset with Government, but fortunately they drew back in time. Muhammad Isa Khan, half-brother of the Nawab who had been Subedar-Major, Dir Levies, fled in March to Jandul to take the place of the late Miangul Jan as leader of the party opposed to the Nawab. An abortive attempt at invasion of Maidan was made by the Khan of Barwa who was driven back.

10. An arrangement was made with Badshah Khan at the time of his accession, the main object of which was the maintenance of the open road to Chitral. There were also clauses designed to arrest the disafforestation of the Panjkora Kohistan. It may here be remarked that the policing of the Chitral road is in practice carried out by the Dir Levies, a force maintained and paid by Government.

11. The title of Nawab was conferred on Badshah Khan in 1908. In 1911, the Nawab had the honour of attending the King-Emperor's Durbar at Delhi.

The following is a list showing relationship of the Nawab's next-of-kin (male) :—

- (1) Shahjahan Khan, son, born in 1897.
- (2) Alamzeb Khan, son, born in 1901.
- (3) Muhammad Isa Khan, half brother, born in 1885.
- (4) Sultan Muhammad, half brother, born in 1896.
- (5) Muhammad Shah Alam Khan, half brother, born in 1902.

12. In August and September 1915 persistent attacks were made by the clans of Bajaur on the posts of the Dir Levies, and these with the help of the Nawab were at first driven off, but eventually the posts of Panjkora, Sodo and Serai were evacuated, and were subsequently burnt by the enemy after the Levies had left.

13. Throughout the year the Nawab exerted himself successfully to curb the activities of the Mullahs in his State who wished to join those of the surrounding tribes.

14. Towards the end of the year there was a serious rebellion on the part of certain Khans in Sind against the Nawab, and they called in the Khans of Barwa and Khar to aid them. The Nawab, however, proved himself equal to the emergency and completely asserted his authority throughout his State. Adinzai and the rest of the clans of Lower Swat on the right bank, however, passed into the power of Saiyad Abdul Jabbar Shah during the disturbance. The Nawab reconquered them in April 1916, but was defeated in Nikpi Khel country in an effort to subdue the Upper Swat clans and his efforts throughout 1916 and 1917 to subdue the country further up the river than Shamazai were unavailing.

15. The relations between the Nawab, and the Mehtar of Chitral, which had been strained for some time, considerably improved towards the end of the year.

16. In the first half of 1916 the Nawab made strenuous efforts to reconquer Swat, and defeated the Swatis in battle at the end of April; in May, however, he was himself defeated, and at the end of June had established his hold on the right bank as far as Shamozai country but no further.

17. In 1917 Abdul Matin Khan, eldest son of the late Umra Khan of Jandol, came from Kabul with some of his brothers to try to regain his patrimony. He began by helping the Nawab in recovering Jandol, which the latter then added to the Dir State. Abdul Matin Khan was disappointed, however, at not being put in possession of Barwa and, leaving the Nawab, went to Bajaur.

18. In June 1918 the title of Nawab, which the present Chief had held as a personal one, was made permanent to him and his successors, subject to loyalty and good service, and his subsidy was raised from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 50,000 a year, with effect from June 1st, 1918. Shahjahan Khan, eldest son of the Nawab, was at the same time recognised as Heir-Apparent, and the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him.

19. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Nawab remained loyal to his connection with Government, and prevented any outbreak on the part of his tribesmen. His services in resisting Afghan intrigue were rewarded by a grant of Rs. 1,00,000.

20. While attempting to extend his authority in Swat, the Nawab suffered a very severe defeat in August, 1919, losing some 500 men killed, and a large number of rifles. As the result of this action all the Swat tribes on the right bank of the river passed from his control.

21. Throughout 1920 and the first half of 1921, the Nawab's efforts were directed to the reconquest of his lost territories. But he had no success and in December, 1920, again suffered a defeat at the hands of the Miangul of Swat.

PHULERA.

MADAT KHAN, THE FIRST CHIEF.

1. The history of the State of Phulera calls for little remark. It is situated in Feudal Tanawal on the Western border of the Manshera Tahsil and comprises some 142 small villages and hamlets the boundaries of which are defined in Regulation No. 2 of 1900. The Administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with respect to his feudal territory known as Feudal Tanawal.

2. The present Chief, Khan Bahadur Atta Muhammad Khan, was born in 1879. He has the following sons, all from a Tanawali wife :—

1. Abdul Latif—born 12th December 1907.
2. Abdul Hamid—born 20th July 1909.
3. Abdul Ghafur—born 5th October 1914.
4. Abdul Sattar—born 18th August 1916.

His uncles Muhammad Umar Khan, Muhammad Akbar Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan and Ghulam Haider Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan and other male relatives hold Guzaras in the shape of villages within the estate and have gradually become independent of the Chief. The state gives little trouble to the District Authorities.

3. The Khan of Phulera's income is very small compared with that of his neighbour, the Nawab of Amb. Much of the estate is in the hands of the Guzara Khors and the late Settlement Officer of the District doubted whether the Khan's own share of the profits came to more than 4,000 or 5,000 rupees a year. But early in 1912, orders were issued abolishing the feudal tenure under which the Guzara Khors held their lands and substituting the payment of revenue to the Khan. This not only increases his income but also strengthens his almost extinct authority over his tenants.

4. The relations of the two Chiefs to each other are not specifically defined in the Regulation, though in the schedule defining the boundaries the estates of the Khan of Phulera are stated to be held by that Chief from and under the Chief of Amb. But while historically Phulera is a dependency of the Amb State, yet, as Paimda Khan delegated all his powers over its residents and lands to Madat Khan, the first grantee, its subordination has from the first been purely nominal and for all practical purposes it may be regarded as independent of its bigger neighbour.

In the census of 1921 the population of this State is given as 4,136.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1921).	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bahawalpur.	His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nur-ud-Din, Nadir-ul-Mulk, Makhli-ud-Daula, Nawab Saif Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, Nawab of, —.	26th September 1904.	4th March 1907.	15,000	781,191	Rs. 41,20,338
2	Bikaner (Rajput).	Major His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Raja of —, (Rajput).	7th January 1873.	2nd February 1889.	468	98,000	2,87,000
3	Chamba.	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Raja of, —, (Rajput).	16th October 1890.	23rd September 1918.	3,216	141,067	4,32,500
4	Faridkot.	His Highness Farzand-i-Band-i-Nihari-i-Nur-i-Kashmir-i-Hind Barar Raja, Raja Harinder Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, —, (Barar Jat Sikh).	26th January 1915.	23rd December 1918.	642	150,061	12,41,300
5	Jud.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Band-i-Nur-i-Kashmir-i-Hind Barar Raja, Raja Harinder Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, —, (Sikh).	11th October 1879.	7th March 1897.	1,230	206,183	25,00,000
6	Kapurthala.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Band-i-Nur-i-Kashmir-i-Hind Barar Raja, Raja Harinder Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, —, (Sikh).	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	630	204,275	20,00,000
7	Loharu.	Captain Nawab Ali-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Nawab of, —, (Afghan).	27th December 1883.	20th April 1920.	222	20,621	93,633
8	Meer Kotla.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab of, —, (Sherwani Pathan).	10th September 1881.	23rd August 1906.	167	80,323	12,20,000
9	Mandi.	His Highness Raja Joginder Sen, Bahadur, Raja of, —, (Chandra Beni Rajput).	1904.	26th April 1912.	1,300	155,000	6,05,000
10	Nabha.	His Highness Farzand-i-Arjuman Akidai Palwand, Band-i-Nur-i-Kashmir-i-Hind Barar Raja, Raja Harinder Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, —, (Sikh).	1883.	25th December 1911.	928	252,304	19,90,563
11	Patiala.	Major-General His Highness Farzand-i-Nur-i-Kashmir-i-Hind Barar Raja, Raja Harinder Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, —, (Sikh).	12th October 1891.	9th November 1900.	5,412	1,490,730	91,22,691
12	Sermur (Nahar).	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of, —, (Rajput).	August 1888.	22nd July 1911.	1,196	100,400	6,00,000
13	Suket.	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of, —, (Rajput).	1894.	12th October 1919.	470	54,320	2,50,000

* Of last 5 years ending the 30th June 1919.

† Title of "Raja" conferred on the 15th April 1846, of "Barar Bans Bahadur" on the 12th July 1858; and of "Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nihān-i-Hagrat-i-Kāsar-i-Hind" on the 1st January 1879.

** The title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860; the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on the 24th May 1881. The title of "Maharaja" conferred on the 12th December 1911.

†† The title of "Raja" was conferred in 1849 and that of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" in 1858, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on the 6th March 1863. The use of the titl of "Raja-i-Rajagan," in reference to the Prince's position in Oudh, was sanctioned on the 12th March 1861. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

‡ The local authorities have been authorised to address the Nawab as Fakhr-ud-Daula.

§ The title of "Farzand-i-Arjumand Akhdai Palwand" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858; the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on the 14th January 1860. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

|| The title of "Farzand-i-Khas" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, and the words "Daulat-i-Inglishia" were added on the 14th January 1860.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 26,00,000	..	..	77	..	..	..	196†	372	17
•	8,000	(Nazrana)	9	109	..	..	..	..	11
4,00,000	2,225	..	33	286	..	..	..	..	10
9,00,000	..	..	40	83	..	..	..	479	11
22,00,000	..	..	194	538	..	..	..	818	15
24,67,000	[1,31,000	..	56	320	..	..	..	1,600	15
[72,866	..	..	6	33	..	..	..	..	9
8,60,000	..	..	104	213	..	..	..	619	11
4,00,000	1,00,000	..	9	152	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	139	161	..	..	..	566	13
[84,00,000	..	..	453	1,416	..	..	605	[1,212	10
[8,90,774	..	..	25	230	..	..	..	356††	1
1,17,000	11,000	..	13	25	..	..	..	..	1

- * These figures are approximate.
- † Camel Escort.
- ‡ 13 permanent guns *plus* two personal. 15 guns permanent local.
- § Two guns personal.
- ¶ Sappers and Miners.
- ‡ The salute of 11 guns was made permanent on the 1st January 1917
- * 15 permanent local.
- †† 17 permanent guns *plus* two personal. 19 guns permanent local.
- ‡‡ Sappers.

BAHAWALPUR.

1. The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the prophet, and emigrated *via* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan, brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833 in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Government by which his independence was recognized. The Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life-pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. During the minority of his son, the administration of the State was carried on by the late Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V. Abbassi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College for four years. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. In November 1906 he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca and on his way back died of pneumonia at Aden on the 15th February 1907. He was succeeded by his son, Sadiq Muhammad Khan, who was born in 1904. A Council of Regency consisting of 5 members was appointed on the 26th July 1907. With effect from April 1909, the number of members of the Council was reduced to four. The young Chief was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., acted as guardian to His Highness from 1st December 1911. In March 1913 the Nawab went to England for the benefit of his health with Mr. C. H. Atkins, I.C.S., and two State officials and returned to the State in January 1914 to celebrate his birthday. He again left for England in March for the hot weather of 1914, and returned about the middle of December 1914. His Highness is receiving his education in the Aitchison College.

3. In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency and in December 1913 it was removed therefrom and placed under the Bahawalpur Agency.

4. The State maintains, for Imperial Service, a mounted escort and a Camel Transport Corps and besides this it has 13 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent which did service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Nawab also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign, in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and has made a standing offer of the services of its troops. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914 the Darbar offered all their troops for service abroad. Half of the escort of the Imperial Service Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt; later the other half was sent to Basra. The Darbar have contributed generously to War Funds.

5. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

6. The late Nawab Bahawal Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

BILASPUR (KAHLUR).

1. Bilaspur, the capital is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar. The Rulers of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the south-west of Rajputana. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands Cis-Sutlej had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand. He refused to co-

operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed to retain possession of his territories, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836, and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral. A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops. For services rendered during the Mutiny Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Indian States of the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler, His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., succeeded his father, Raja Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished, but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. The young ruler's administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years became the reverse, and frequent disobedience of the orders of Government caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02 and the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions which his conduct had rendered it necessary to impose in the interests of the administration of the State. These conditions were, after considerable demur, accepted by the Raja, who subsequently, however, repudiated his acceptance, and refused to return to his State from Benares, where he had been staying for some time past. He was in consequence deprived of his powers, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Manager appointed by Government. In May 1908 the Raja was permitted to return to his State under certain prescribed conditions. The post of Wazir which according to the prescribed conditions the Raja was required to maintain, was, with the approval of Government, abolished in 1917 and a Council was established to carry on the administration under the presidency of M. Hardayal Singh, B.A. On the outbreak of the War in 1911 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State. The services of Sir Bije Chand in connection with the war were recognised by the conferment of a K.C.I.E. on the 4th June 1917 and on the 6th August 1918 he was appointed an Honorary Captain, and attached to the 41st Dogras, for his recruiting services. His Highness was promoted to the rank of honorary Major on the 1st January 1921. Settlement operations commenced by Mian Amar Singh, the Manager, have been completed.

3. The land revenue of the State has been assessed with the approval of Government at Rs. 1,70,000. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. Tikka Anand Chand, born on the 26th January 1913, is the heir-apparent.

The Raja is a member of the Chamber of Princes; and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

CHAMBA.

1. The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A *sanad* conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 the misconduct of Raja Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government, and he abdicated in consequence in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State is under the political control of the Commissioner of Lahore, and ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab. It now pays Rs. 2,225 annually as tribute to the British Government.

2. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed, with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously, he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex-Raja*. The latter died suddenly on the 10th June 1905. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, who was an able administrator, was decorated with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1901, and in January 1906, the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 His late Highness offered his own personal services and the resources of his State. He contributed liberally to the War Fund and assisted in other ways, especially in recruiting. He was promoted to

Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died in September 1919 and was succeeded by his elder son the present Raja Ram Singh. The arrangement by which the control of the State forests was restored to the late Raja as an experiment, for a period of five years, came to an end on the 31st March 1913 and as the experiment was a complete success the permanent restoration of control to His Highness was sanctioned, subject to the same conditions as were laid down at the time of the experimental transfer in 1907-08. The forests are being administered by a British officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The late Raja did a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers was for a time lent as Chief Engineer of the State. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains, of which, however, the project is in suspense, a Hydro-Electric scheme and the construction of Water Works for the Capital. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archaeological Surveyor, has arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Raja Ram Singh, was born on the 18th October 1890 and at an Installation Darbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor at Chamba on the 24th April 1920, a public announcement was made that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor had recognised His Highness' succession to his late father. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Powney Thompson, C.B.E., has been engaged by the Raja as his adviser, and Mian Kesari Singh has been appointed as Wazir.

4. His Highness the late Raja Sir Phure Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. A visit was paid to Chamba by Lord Curzon in September 1900.

His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

FARIDKOT.

1. The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the First Sikh war the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur, was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters, such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. This step was necessary as his previous conduct had not been such as to inspire any confidence in his personal capacity to conduct the administration without such assistance. In November 1904, however, the Chief, took the management of affairs into his own hands. After repeated attacks of illness, however, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906. During his minority the administration of the State was conducted from February 1906 to May 1914 by a Council of Regency, and then by a Superintendent till November 1916, when Raja Brij Indar Singh was invested with full powers. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Darbar's offer of their Imperial Service Sappers was accepted. They were sent to British East Africa where they rendered valuable services up to February 1918 when they returned to the State after an absence of a little over 3 years. The Darbar also subscribed liberally and patriotically to the various War Funds. For his services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Brij Indar Singh as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918, and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Major. He died on the 23rd December 1918 of pneumonia following an attack of influenza and was succeeded by his son Har Indar Singh.

3. As the present Prince Raja Har Indar Singh, is a minor, the administration was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of a President and four members up to February 1911 when it was replaced by a Council of Administration consisting of four members—three local officials and a lent revenue officer.

4. The sister of the late Maharaja Brij Indar Singh was married in March 1913 to the Maharaja of Bharatpur. The present Prince's younger brother was born on the 22nd February 1916.

5. The revised revenue settlement of the State was completed in 1910.

6. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Bahawalpur Agency.

7. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

8. Raja Balbir Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 but was prevented by illness from attending. Maharaja Brij Indar Singh attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connected with the State entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a *firman* from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Mahrattas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Raja died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gadi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the First Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Prince who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised to 13 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him. In 1864 he was created a G.C.S.I. His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Prince Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with power in November 1899. But he was required for a time, in exercising his powers, to follow the advice which the Political Officer thought it necessary to tender to him. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal line of Railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Maler Kotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901. The construction of the Jind-Panipat Railway, financed partly by the Jind Durbar which was commenced during the year 1913-14 was completed and opened.

3. The State furnished a contingent for service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government. His Highness's offer of 2 lakhs towards the expenses of the war was accepted. In addition he has contributed largely to War Funds and given generous assistance towards every movement for alleviating distress caused by the war. His Imperial Service Regiment, which was utilised during the war, returned to the State after 3½ years' active Service in East Africa, having rendered excellent

service and gained several distinctions. The State troops rendered valuable assistance during the Punjab disturbances of April 1911 and also on the Afghan front.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1916. Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903, Lord Minto in 1906 and Lord Chelmsford in 1919. His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, when the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. For services in connection with the war the permanent salute of the Maharaja was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of 'Rajendra Bahadur' was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. At the same time His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and granted a personal salute of 15 guns. A permanent local salute was granted on the 1st January 1921.

5. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December, 1912.

KAPURTHALA.

1. The Kapurthala Princes belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Sardar Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. He did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. The conduct of Sirdar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual *nazarana* of Rs. 1,38,000. During the Second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption *sanad* and was made a K.C.S.I. Kapurthala is within the political charge of the Commissioner of Jullundur. It ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the *interim* by an officer of the Punjab Commission. The administration is now conducted under the general supervision of the Maharaja by a Council appointed in the latter part of 1901. Mr. L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., who as Chief Minister ably assisted the Maharaja in the administration of the State for five years, reverted to British Service early in 1915. The Maharaja visited Europe and America during the summer of 1893. In the summer of 1897 he attended the celebrations held in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's reign. He also paid visits to the Tsar of Russia at Petrograd and the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople. His Highness again went to Europe in 1899 on account of ill-health. In 1900 he paid a visit to the Paris Exhibition. In 1903, acting under medical advice, he made a voyage to Japan returning to the State in February 1904. Since March 1905, when he proceeded to England to arrange for the education of his sons, His Highness has visited Europe every summer excepting in 1909 and 1911. The last visit he paid to Europe was in 1921. The heir-apparent Tikka Paramjit Singh (born on the 16th May 1892), and the second son Kanwar Amarjit Singh (born 1893) have both been educated in England. The Maharaja's other two sons Kanwar Mahajit Singh (born 1893) and Kanwar Karamjit Singh (born 1896) are also receiving their education in England. His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

3. The State furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 His Highness the Maharaja immediately offered the resources of his State to Government. The State Imperial Service Troops were sent on active service to East Africa and returned in January 1918 after a campaign of 3½ years, during which they greatly distinguished themselves. The Maharaja very generously contributed one lakh of rupees towards their maintenance on field service

for a period of one year and in addition he earmarked a sum of Rs. 50,000 for active service allowances and other expenses of the corps. His Highness' offer of 25,000 for the purchase of motor ambulances was accepted and also his offer to forego his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,76,248 incurred by the Darbar on the Imperial Service Troops above the peace expenditure.

4. At the Imperial Coronation Durbar, His Highness was created a G.C.S.I. and granted the title of Maharaja. The salute of 11 guns of the Maharaja was raised to 13 guns permanent and 2 personal on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war and a permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921. His Highness was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

LOHARU.

1. Loharu is a small State within the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Commissioner. The Nawab's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a *sanad* conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon district yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger brother was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of Rs. 12,000, per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the grand-father of the present Nawab, by Earl Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son, as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E. succeeded to the State in 1884. He was appointed an additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895 and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1897. He was from October 1889 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State from 1893 to December 1902. During his absence in Maler Kotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother Sahibzada Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan on whom the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in January 1914. In order to pay off the debts of the State a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained by Government from the Mamdote Estate and the control of the income of the Loharu State was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He went to Basra on special duty under the Political Resident in October 1915, but unfortunately had to return to India on account of ill-health. The personal salute granted to the Nawab in January 1903 was made permanent on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. At his own request Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was permitted to abdicate in April 1920. He was allowed to retain his title after abdication and also his salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the present Ruler, is the eldest son of Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan the ex-Nawab. He was formally installed at a Durbar held by the Commissioner of Ambala at Loharu on the 20th April 1920. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon the Nawab in recognition of his services on the frontier and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of Major.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan the ex-Nawab was amongst the Rulers of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, but he was prevented by illness from attending. He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Order held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the State Entry in December 1912. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

MALER KOTLA.

1. The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancestor, Shaikh Sadr-ud-din, received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Ruler, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gadi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sakandar Ali, in 1871. He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State was then subject. The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received a training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908.

3. The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father, and was formerly installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th January 1909. The Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the ceremonial connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. On the outbreak of the War the Nawab offered his Imperial Service Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basra. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force besides helping in various other ways. The Nawab was made a K.C.S.I., on the 3rd June 1915, an Honorary Major on the 14th June 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st December 1919, and a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921. Sahibzada Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 20th May 1904, is the heir-apparent.

4. The State contributed 8 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

5. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

6. The Revenue Settlement of the State was completed during the year 1912-13.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

8. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Bahawalpur Agency.

9. The present Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was granted an interview with Lord Minto at Simla in 1906, and in the same year His Excellency paid a visit to his State. Lord Chelmsford also visited the State in 1919.

MANDI.

1. The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rulers are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Raja separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Durbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Raja were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was

granted a *sanad* recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum; he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State, and death sentences were made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Mandi is within the political charge of the Commissioner of Jullundur and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab, the Rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being considered of equal rank.

2. Raja Bijie Sen, who died on the 10th December 1902, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851, when only four years old, and was invested with full powers in 1866. Shortly after his investiture, however, the administration of Mandi fell into the greatest confusion, and a serious warning was conveyed to the Raja from the Viceroy. In 1872 it was considered necessary to appoint an English officer as Councillor to the Raja, and this arrangement continued for a short period. In 1889 the Raja asked for the assistance of a British official, and a member of the Civil Service was temporarily deputed to Mandi. The Raja was of an amiable disposition and liked by his subjects, but he was not a man of strong character, and his health was poor. In the latter years of Bijie Sen's life the State finances were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and in 1899 the Commissioner of Jullundur made an enquiry into them at the Raja's own request.

3. Kanwar Bhawani Singh, an illegitimate son of Raja Bijie Sen, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, provided the latter died without legitimate male issue, succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen, and was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 31st October 1903. It was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State. For 18 months the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in the duties of Government from the officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State, and showed himself to be possessed of considerable aptitude for business. On the 7th October 1905, His Highness was formally invested with full powers. Intrigues within the State culminated in a serious disturbance in May 1909 which necessitated the despatch of troops from Simla to Mandi. Order was quickly restored by this show of force. Subsequently Tikka Rajendra Pal, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, was appointed adviser to the Raja and a Tahsildar was deputed to act as Wazir. The former has since left the State. Raja Bhawani Sen was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 and died in February 1912 without leaving any heir, natural or adopted. The present Chief, the late Raja's nearest male relative, Mian Jogindar Singh, a minor, was selected to succeed to the *gadi*, and was installed as Raja Jogindar Sen by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th April 1913. During the minority of His Highness the State is being administered by Government. The post of Superintendent of the State has been held successively by Messrs. A. L. Gordon Walker, I.C.S. and H. W. Emerson, I.C.S. in conjunction with that of Settlement Officer and by the late Mr. J. R. C. Parsons, I.C.S. It is at present held by Pandit Maharaja Kishan, M.B.E., a Tahsildar. He is assisted in the administration of the State by an Advisory Council. The management of the State quarries was taken over by the Durbar in 1915. The land revenue and forest settlements were concluded in 1917-18.

4. The young Raja is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Mr. Parker Gilmore is his tutor.

5. The Ruler of the State is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

NABHA.

1. Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a *firman* from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind and from the second the Patiala family. The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson, Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the parganah of Amloh. He added many villages to the possessions inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other Cis-Sutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gadi*, was succeeded in 1840

by his son Devindar Singh. During the First Sikh War he was deposed and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For service rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Devindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. Colonel Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He was a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He gave repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and proved himself an energetic and able ruler. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. The dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879, and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State. He was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire at Delhi in January 1903 and was also at the same time appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. He was invited to the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 and was present at Delhi, but owing to the illness which ended in his death on the 25th December 1911 was unable to do more than attend his private reception by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction on the day of the Durbar. The Nabha Princes at one time claimed precedence over the other Phulkian houses on account of their descent from the eldest branch of the family; but the present Ruler of Nabha belongs to a younger branch than the Maharaja of Jind. Nabha formerly ranked above Jind, but precedence was given to the latter in the Durbar of 1860 although the two Princes were considered equal in dignity and regarded with equal favour.

Punjab Government Letter No. 1507, dated 9th October 1880.

Government of India Telegram of 28th October 1880.

Demi-official Letter, dated 7th August 1884, from the Foreign Secretary to Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Nabha ranks fourth among the Indian States in the Punjab. The Maharaja of Jind is given precedence over Nabha on public occasions. But to this rule there is one exception. A return visit by the Viceroy is paid to Nabha before the return visit to Jind. The reason for this curious anomaly will be apparent by reference to the marginally noted correspondence.

2. Tikka Ripudaman Singh went to England in April 1910 on account of ill-health. He was in France at the time of the death of his father Colonel Sir Hira Singh and returned to the State in January 1912. He was formally installed as Ruler of the State by the Political Agent in a Darbar held at Nabha on the 20th December 1912. He was present at the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. Maharaja Ripudaman Singh's offer of his Imperial Service troops and of pecuniary assistance in connection with the War with Germany in 1914 could not be accepted in the first instance for political reasons. But all these offers were accepted at the end of the year 1917. The Maharaja made handsome contributions to unofficial War Funds of different kinds and also gave a donation of 3 lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the Expeditionary Forces and 2½ lakhs for the construction of additional aeroplanes for the Defence of London.

3. The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also offered aid in operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

4. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the present Maharaja at his capital in October 1890. The State was also visited by Lord Curzon in November 1903, by Lord Minto in 1906 and by Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

5. The late Maharaja Colonel Sir Hira Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

6. The permanent salute of the State was raised to 13 guns on the 1st January 1921. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

7. A son and heir was born to His Highness on 21st September 1919.

PATIALA.

1. Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector

of the waste country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a *firman* from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1753, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Raja Amar Singh, grandson of Ala Singh, made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh, was almost an imbecile, but the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala Prince in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War Narindar Singh was on the *gadi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On this occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Mahindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in 1862 who ruled for fourteen years and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajindra Singh, G.C.S.I. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809; it ranks first amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Prince Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late Prince was only 28 years of age when he died. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College from October 1904 to February 1908, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three Members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State. The Maharaja was, on the 3rd November 1910, formally invested with full powers by His Excellency Lord Minto. His Highness paid a visit to Europe during the year 1911 and was subsequently present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, when he was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. In 1917 the Maharaja and his successors were exempted from presenting *nazars* at Viceregal Darbars. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh placed his individual services and all the resources of his State unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India. The active assistance rendered by His Highness and the Darbar in connection with the war was in every way worthy of the high traditions of the State. The services of the Rajindar Lancers were utilised at the front. The Maharaja himself was permitted to proceed to the front, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, but owing to illness had to return from Aden. For services in connection with the war His Highness received, on the 1st January 1918, the G.B.E. and his personal salute was raised to 19 guns. The Maharaja went to England in 1918, was appointed Major-General and attended the Imperial War Conference as a representative of Indian States. He was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs and of the newly raised 1-140th Patiala Infantry; and while in Europe he was also the recipient of certain Foreign Orders. His Highness proceeded on service during the Afghan War in 1919 as special service officer on the staff of Sir Arthur Barrett, and remained on duty till an armistice was asked for by the Amir. He was created a G.C.S.I. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns was given to the State on the 1st January 1921.

3. A son and heir (who has not yet been named) was born to His Highness on the 7th January 1913.

4. Settlement operations which were commenced under Major Popham Young, C.I.E., in 1901 were completed in 1909. The *panchayat* system, introduced by the same officer, is working with remarkable success.

5. The State furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1897. The State's Imperial Service Troops were employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and during the Punjab disturbances of April

1911, valuable assistance was rendered by the State troops on railway lines and on the Afghan front.

6. His Excellency the Marquis of Landsdowne visited Patiala in 1890 and installed the late Maharaja on the *gadi*. Patiala also received the honour of visits from Lord Elgin in 1898, from Lord Curzon in 1903, from Lord Minto in 1906 and from Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

7. The Maharaja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

8. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November, 1905.

SIRMUR (NAHAN).

1. Sirmur or Nahan ranks sixth among the Indian States in the Punjab, the ruler of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A. D. 1095. The affix "Singh" to the names of the members of this family becomes "Parkash" in the case of the Ruling Prince—"Parkash" signifying in Sanskrit "Came to light." The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Parkash, the eldest son of the Raja, who was set aside on account of his profligacy and imbecility. The political charge of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi (now of Ambala) in 1896.

2. The late Ruler, His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in October 1898 on the death of his father, His Highness Raja Sir Shamsher Parkash, Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The latter rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886, on the last occasion as a personal distinction. The late Raja was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1901 and was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His Highness was also invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects in December 1906 as a personal mark of distinction. He died at Mussoorie on the 4th July 1911.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, the succession being subject to the condition that sentences of death passed by him should be confirmed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division. He was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th October 1911. He was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. The Raja was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915. For services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Raja on the 1st January 1918 and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He was invested (in 1919) with unrestricted powers to pass sentences of death upon his State Subjects, as a personal mark of distinction for his life only, and, on the 1st January 1921, he received the K.C.I.E. in further recognition of his services during the War. A son and heir (Tika Rajindra Singh) was born to His Highness on the 10th January 1913.

4. The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 the offer by the State of their Imperial Service Sappers was accepted. They did exceptional work in Mesopotamia, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's Forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the Corps which was employed at the base at Basra escaped capture. The Maharaja and his relations made liberal contributions, towards the various War Funds.

Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Raja Shamsher Parkash at his capital in the autumn of 1885. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

5. His Highness the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905. He was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto in October 1906. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

SUKET.

The families of the Mandi and Suket Rajas are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the Mandi Raja separated off early in the thirteenth century. In 1846 the Suket Raja, Raja Ugar Sen, turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the

hills. In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Ruler in his territories by the British Government. Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Rudra Sen, who was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment. The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen, was born on the 18th February 1865 and succeeded to the *gadi* shortly after the deposition of his father, Rudra Sen, in 1879. He was invested with full powers in 1884. He was a man of some shrewdness of character, but of an obstinate disposition, and the tendency towards misgovernment and oppression exhibited by his father reappeared in the son. The Punjab Government was many times compelled to interfere authoritatively in Suket affairs and in 1892 certain rules were laid down defining the relations between the Raja and the State ryots. The Raja's choice of a Wazir was, at the same time, made subject to the approval of the Commissioner, Jullundur, who is the Political Officer of the State. Affairs in Suket became quieter, but it was decided in May 1902 that in consequence of the Raja's general attitude and the not altogether satisfactory condition of affairs in his State, a closer supervision should be exercised over the affairs of Suket. In order to give effect to this decision, the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu was employed for a time as Political Assistant to the Commissioner of Jullundur in connection with Suket. The restriction imposed upon the Raja in regard to the appointment of a Wazir was at the same time removed on the condition that the Raja himself would be held responsible for any mismanagement. During 1906 trouble arose in the State through the quarrels of the Raja with his discontented officials. Enquiries were made by the Commissioner which disclosed a state of affairs very discreditable to the Raja. The Raja was warned by the Lieutenant-Governor to mend his methods. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen died on the 27th May 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhim Sen, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th October 1908. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 Raja Sir Bhim Sen offered his own services and all the resources of his State. The Durbar contributed Rs30,000 to the War Fund, and for a time paid a sum of Rs12,000 per annum towards the expenses of the War. His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhim Sen received the K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died of double pneumonia on the 12th October 1919.

3. The present Ruler Raja Lachhman Sen, who was born in 1894, succeeded his brother. His succession was recognised by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the announcement of recognition and confirmation was made by the Lieutenant-Governor at an Installation Durbar held at Suket on the 30th March 1920.

4. The late Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen was invited to the ceremonial functions held in Lahore in November 1905, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of death.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1921).	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dujana	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan, Bahadur, Mutsakili-i-Jang (I.E., C.B.E., Nawab of —, (Afghan).	3rd November 1883.	21st June 1908.	100	25,33	Rs. 77,17
2	Kalsia	Raja Ravisher Singh, Raja of — (Sikh).	30th October 1902.	25th July 1908.	108	27,371	2,79,000
3	Patandl	Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Afghan).	17th March 1910.	30th November 1917.	32	18,097	1,02,100

* Of last 5 years ending 30th June 1919.

DUJANA.

1. The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor. He received a high command in the Mahratta Army which assisted Lord Lake against Sindhia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mehrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab. Nawab Muhammad Muntaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879 and died in 1908.

2. The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan, Bahadur, C.B.E., succeeded on the death of Nawab Muhammad Muntaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, who died childless in 1908. His eldest son Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, having died on the 24th July 1917, his second son, Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, born on the 20th November 1912, is now the heir-apparent. The Nawab attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Chief placed all the resources of his state at the disposal of Government and also offered his personal services. He received the C.B.E. in June 1919 and the C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of his war services.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab Muhammad Muntaz Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

KALSIA.

1. The founder of the Kalsia family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, a prominent member of the Karora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh

Average annual expenditure.	MILITARY FORCES.								Salute in guns.
	PAYMENTS.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 1,24,934.	50 Sowam on requirement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,40,000	..	..	5	71	..	..	..	..	Nil.
93,000	..	..	5	42	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

of Chalaundhi. His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring he managed to secure the lands adjacent to the Ambala District which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Princes and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny. It was one of the nine Cis-Sutlej States which were allowed to maintain their independence when the others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs. Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a sanad in 1862, securing to him, and his successors, the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital punishments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother in 1886 and died in July 1908. Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Chief, Raja Ravisher Singh, succeeded on the death of his father in 1908. During the Raja's minority the State is being managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan. The Council is subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and paid a visit to Europe in 1921. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. They have also contributed handsomely to War Funds and for the purchase of ambulance cars. The settlement the State was completed during the year 1915.

3. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief on the 1st January 1916. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Chief, Sardar Ranjit Singh, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

PATAUDI.

1. Pataudi is a small State within the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Mahrattas, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi *ilaka* in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded in 1898, when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's lifetime it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remained under Government control until the finances had been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan whose conduct, which had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these powers in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them, and the State was placed under management. In 1911 the Nawab was permitted to exercise full powers subject to certain restrictions. He died on the 31st May 1913 and was succeeded by Nawabzada Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The installation of the Nawab was performed by the Commissioner of Ambala at Pataudi on the 16th October 1913. Full powers of administration with certain exceptions, were granted to the Nawab in 1916. Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan died of pneumonia at Delhi on the night of the 29th November 1917. He was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Ittikhar Ali Khan who is a minor. During the minority the State is being administered by a Council consisting of two members. Settlement operations were completed and the final assessment was announced in 1909. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the late Nawab offered his own personal services and the resources of the State. He contributed liberally to the War Funds.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, and was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (census of 1921).	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Baghat	Raja Bikram Singh, Raja of, — (Puar Rajput).	10th March 1892.	11th April 1904.	124	25,099	78,000
2	Baghat	Rana Durga Singh, Rana of, — (Rajput).	15th September 1901.	30th December 1911.	36	9,505	87,700
3	Balsan	Rana Atar Singh, Rana of, — (Rajput).	1868 . . .	1st March 1920.	51	6,137	18,700
4	Bashahr	Raja Padam Singh, Raja of, — (Rajput).	1873 . . .	5th August 1914.	3,530	96,306	2,32,000
5	Biajji	Rana Birpal, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	19th April 1906.	9th May 1913.	96	14,263	54,000
6	Bija	Thakur Puran Chand, of, — (Rajput).	27th December 1896.	20th June 1905.	4	943	9,300
7	Darloti	Rana Raghunath Singh, Rana of, — (Rajput).	1888 . . .	24th September 1918.	8	610	1,900
8	Dhami	Rana Dalip Singh, Rana of, — (Rajput).	6th November 1888.	4th January 1920.	26	4,786	32,000
9	Jubbal	Raja Bhagat Chand, Raja of, — (Rajput).	1888 . . .	29th April 1910.	288	23,752	5,57,000
10	Keonthal	Raja Hamendar Sen, Raja of, — (Rajput).	21st January 1905.	2nd February 1916.	116	47,455	1,26,000
11	Kothar	Rana Jagjit Chand, Rana of, — (Rajput).	17th April 1887.	19th April 1896.	20	3,841	28,000
12	Kumharsain	Rana Vidyadhar Singh, Rana of, — (Rajput).	1895 . . .	24th August 1914.	90	12,227	50,800
13	Kunihar	Thakur Hardeo Singh, Thakur of, —, (Rajput).	26th August 1898.	7th October 1905.	80	1,945	6,200
14	Mailoz	Thakur Durga Chand, Thakur of, —, (Rajput).	5th April 1898.	17th September 1902.	43	8,206	36,000
15	Mangat	Rana Sheo Singh, Rana of, — (Rajput).	1888 . . .	15th February 1910.	12	1,193	1,200
16	Nalagath (Him'ur).	† Raja Jogindra Singh, Raja of, — (Rajput).	1870 . . .	18th September 1911.	256	46,866	1,78,000
17	Saugri	‡ Rai Hira Singh, of, —, (Rajput).	24th February 1851.	30th September 1870.	16	3,212	7,700
18	Taroch	Thakur Surat Singh, Thakur of, — (Rajput).	10th July 1887.	14th July 1902.	67	4,219	56,000

* Of last 5 years ending 30th June 1919.

† The title of Raja was conferred on the 10th January 1860.

‡ The title of Rai was conferred in July 1887 as a hereditary distinction.

BAGHAL.

1. Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Puar Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a *sanad* granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishan Singh, grand-uncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. Baghal ranks fifth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence.

2. The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikka Bikram Singh, who attended the Aitchison College at Lahore from 1905 to 1908. The administration of the State pending the investiture of the Raja with full powers was carried on by a Manager appointed by Government up till 1921. In that year the post of Manager was replaced by a Wazir and the Raja was granted enlarged powers of administration, on certain conditions. The settlement which commenced in 1906 was completed in 1908. A land revenue assessment of Rs. 69,500 has been approved by Government. Mian Surender Singh, born on 14th March 1909, is the heir-apparent.

BAGHAT.

1. Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Subathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Sajute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.								
•	3,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	NL.
•	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	3,945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9†
•	2,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	720†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	2,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	5,000	..	..	..	5	43	..	..	NL.
•	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
•	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.

* These figures are approximate.

† Half tribute remitted for life.

‡ Personal.

Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha War, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenborough restored the State to Bij Singh, brother of Mohindar Singh, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh, was installed as Rana at the age of two. Baghat ranks seventh among Simla Hill States.

2. The late Rana Dalip Singh was made a C.I.E., in 1895-1896. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and died shortly after his return to the State. His son Durga Singh the present Chief was formally installed on the 23rd May 1913 and during his minority the administration of the State was conducted by his uncle the late Rai Sahib Kanwar Amar Singh. In September 1919, the young Chief, who completed his education at the Aitchison College, was granted the powers of a Manager of the State with a trained Account to assistant him.

3. The Rana offered the services of the State on the outbreak of the War in 1914.

BALSAN.

1. Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and, previous to the Gurkha Invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a *sanad*, dated the 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. The Thakur was created a Rana for his services and was rewarded in open Durbar with a valuable *khillat*. He was succeeded by Bhup Singh, who died in 1884, aged 64. From 1884 to March 1920 Bir Singh, the Great Grandson of Jograj Singh was Chief. The Chief exercises full power of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Superintendent, Hill States. Balsan ranks eleventh in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

2. The present Rana Atar Singh, who for long had managed the State affairs, succeeded on the death of his brother the late Rana Bir Singh on the 1st March 1920.

BASHAHR.

1. The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. From 1803 to 1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas, but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a *sanad* to Rajah Mohindar Singh, grand father by adoption of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions except Rawin, which was transferred to Keontal, to whom it originally belonged, and Kotguru or Kotgarh, which was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor. Kaneti and Darkoti are tributaries of this State. Bashahr ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1838. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable. The *regime* of the Raja being unsatisfactory, in 1886 his son Raghunath Singh born in 1868 was placed in administrative charge of the State. He ably administered its affairs until his death in February 1898 and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected. After his death the old Raja made an attempt to regain the administration but Government interfered and an official Lala Mangat Ram was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State. In 1911 an officer of the Punjab Commission was appointed Manager.

3. Raja Shamsher Singh had no legitimate son but adopted K. Surendra Shah, brother of the late Raja of Tehri Garhwal in 1907. The adoption which was recognised by Government was subsequently cancelled and Surendra Shah was expelled from the State in consequence of his complicity in an attempt to murder the Forest Officer Mr. Gibson. Shortly before his death which occurred on the 4th August 1914 Raja Shamsher Singh was permitted to adopt Mian Padam Singh. His succession to the State of Bashahr was confirmed and he was duly installed as Raja by the Superintendent, Hill States, at Rampur on November 13th, 1914. The settlement of the Rohru Tahsil was taken in hand during the year 1912 and was completed by the Manager, Mr. Emerson, I.C.S. The new assessment has been well received. Mr. Mitchell, I.C.S., succeeded Mr. Emerson and acted as Manager from 1914 to the 30th November 1917 from which latter date the Raja assumed full powers subject to certain minor reservations. For services in connection with the War a personal salute of 9 guns was granted to Raja Padam Singh on the 4th October 1918.

4. A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State, and another by Government on the Nogari Nullah on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, four miles from Rampur.

5. Tikka Devindar Singh, born in 1905, is the heir-apparent. He is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

BHAIJI.

1. Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej due north of Simla. Opium celebrated for its purity is an export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medi-

cal virtue. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1818 and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by the *sanad* under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks ninth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

2. Rana Durga Singh succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875 and died on the 8th May 1913. Tikka Birpal, born on the 19th April 1906, has been recognised as Rana in place of his late father. He is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The administration of the State is in the hands of a Council of four members. The Rana was formally installed on the 22nd February 1918.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered the resources of his State.

DHAMI.

1. The house is Rajput. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghori invaded India in the 12th Century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a *sanad* dated the 4th September 1815. This *sanad* was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half of the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Hira Singh who was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1913 and received the remission of half his tribute for his general good administration. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He died in January 1920.

2. Rana Dalip Singh, the present Chief, succeeded on the death of his father, and the installation ceremony was performed by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 16th April 1920. During his minority a Council has been appointed to carry on the administration.

JUBBAL.

1. Jubbal lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees. The family of Jubbal is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbal became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana Puran Singh, received a *sanad* from Lord Moira on the 18th November 1815. Jubbal ranks sixth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

2. The late Chief, Rana Gyan Chand, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chand, died in November 1898, and was formally installed in October 1899. The State, which for a short time after this was disturbed by the intrigues of Kanwar Gambhir Chand, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority was after the death of the Wazir conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the faction element in the State, the Rana and his half brother Bhagat Chand were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in the winter of 1901. The Rana was invested with powers in 1908 and died in 1910.

3. The present Chief, Raja Bhagat Chand succeeded the late Rana Gyan Chand. The title of Raja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1918, and it was decided that, in accordance with past precedent, this higher title entitled the State to take precedence, in future, above Hill Ranas. Jubbal therefore now ranks above the Rana of Baghat. The Raja was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. Tikka Digbijaya Chand, born on the 5th April 1913, is the heir-apparent. The Raja has two other sons born on the 31st July 1914 and the 19th November 1915.

4. A revision of the revenue settlement which was originally carried out in 1893, was completed in 1907. The management of the Forests was made over to the Rana in 1915.

5. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered his own and his brother's personal services; he also contributed liberally to the War Funds.

KEONTHAL.

1. The Keonthal State ranks fourth amongst the Simla Hill States and twelfth among Indian States in the Punjab. The family is Rajput, and the family suffix is Sen. Koti Theog,

Madhan, Ghond, and Ratesh are tributaries of this State, though in many respects practically independent. The Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the Gurkha War, and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony a portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala. In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services.

2. Raja Balbir Sen, who died in 1901, was succeeded by his son Raja Bijie Sen. The management of the State was entrusted to him on June 1902 on certain conditions, and, owing to the indebtedness of the State it was found necessary to appoint a financial adviser. On the death of Raja Bijie Sen in February 1916 his son, Tika Hamendar Singh, the present Chief, succeeded him. He is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. During his minority the administration is being carried on by a Manager appointed by Government. Two daughters of the late Raja Bijie Sen were married in February 1916 to His Highness the Raja of Tehri-Garhwal and the youngest daughter to the Tikwa of Vizianagram. The settlement of the State undertaken in 1912 was completed during 1915.

3. The late Raja Bijie Sen was present at the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war he offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

KUMHARSAIN.

1. The founder of this State, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1000 A.D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr, but after the Gurkha War a *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. On his death in 1839, leaving no direct heirs, his estates lapsed to the British, but were restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the 12th November 1874. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli, and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Kumharsain ranks eighth among the Simla Hill States.

2. Owing to Rana Hira Singh's mental incapacity the State was at first managed by a Council and afterwards by a Manager appointed by Government until the Rana's death which occurred on the 23rd August 1914. He was succeeded by his son Tikka Vidyadhar Singh.

3. The present Chief Rana Vidyadhar Singh was installed on the 12th November 1915 and he was then invested with the powers of Manager of the State, and in 1920 full powers were conferred upon him.

MAILOG.

1. The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhowana. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Pata, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815 and, on their expulsion by the British, a *sanad*, dated the 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service required in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the *sanad* was granted, died in 1849, and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who died in September 1902.

2. Until 1898 the Chief was styled Thakur; but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on Rughnath Chand as a personal distinction. He was a good administrator, and had the interest of his people at heart. He suffered much bereavement by the loss of many sons in infancy, but two are still alive, the elder of whom, Durga Chand, was recognised as the successor to the *gadi* with the title of Thakur. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council until 1907 when, owing to dissensions among the members, the Council was abolished and a Manager was appointed. During his minority the Chief was educated at the Aitchison College, on leaving which in 1918 he was trained in the administration and invested with full powers early in 1921. Mailog ranks tenth among the Simla Hill States.

NALAGARH (HINDUR).

1. The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Saran Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Saran Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a *sanad* which confirmed him in his possessions, but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States. Nalagarh ranks third in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Isri Singh, succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in 1870, was recognised as Chief on the death of his brother, Raja Isri Singh, in September 1911. The Council of Regency was abolished in December 1914 when Chaudhri Ramji Lal, Naib Tahsildar, was appointed Wazir and the Raja was permitted to exercise the powers of a Ruling Chief subject, till the extinction of the State debt, to the control of the Superintendent, Hill States. A rebellion took place in the State in August 1918, and, as the enquiries therewith showed the need for securing a reasonable standard of administration from the Raja, certain conditions were imposed upon him. After the death of Chaudhri Ramji Lal in November 1920 Lala Raghubir Singh was appointed Wazir. Measures to improve the State finances are being taken.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Alwar.	Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of —, (Naruka Rajput).	14th June 1882.	5th June 1892.	3,221	791,088	33,00,000
2	Bharatpur.	Major His Highness Maharaja Sri Brajendra Sawai Bibhan Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, Maharaja of —, (Jat).	4th October 1899.	27th August 1909.	1,962	336,765	34,24,707
3	Dholpur.	Major His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk, Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Dalbhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of —, (Jat).	25th February 1893.	29th March 1911.	1,200	262,188	13,67,826
4	Karauli.	His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Indukul Chandra Bahal, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Jadon Rajput).	24th February 1864.	14th August 1896.	1,242	146,587	6,77,763

ALWAR.

1. The State was founded by Rao Partap Singh, of Macheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are, therefore, Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-branch.

2. In 1889, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After Maharaja Mangal Singh's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left in 1898. On leaving the College his education was supervised by a guardian, and after the latter's departure in January 1903, by the Political Agent.

3. His Highness Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers was subject to certain restrictions which, however, were removed in January 1909.

4. His Highness the Maharaja visited Europe in 1907 for 4 months, and in 1912 and 1920, for about 6 months. He was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909, a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 12th December 1911, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1919. He was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January 1915, and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921. His Highness has been married three times, first to the sister of the Maharaja of Kishengarh, who died, secondly to a daughter of the Thakur of Khirsara, who died on the 23rd March 1919; and thirdly to another lady from the same Kathiawar family. His Highness has no children.

5. The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government and much to the gratification of the Durbar, 700 of the Infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919 the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar Imperial Service Regiments proceeded to the frontier.

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry. and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
25,32,725	..	..	70	724 Infantry 159 Artillery.	..	..	338 Cavalry 135 Transport.	778	1 +2 personal and 2 local.
33,73,346	..	..	472	1,922 Infantry 128 Artillery.	..	..	309 Transport.	417	1 +2 local.
12,19,700	..	..	147	750 Infantry 39 Artillery.	..	..	..	..	1 +2 personal.
4,62,125	..	..	125	1,046 Infantry 25 Artillery.	..	..	..	..	1

6. The State is noted for its excellent stud, which supplies horses for the cavalry and Raj stables.

7. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar :—Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, and Chelmsford.

8. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

9. On the 1st January 1921 a personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns were granted to His Highness.

BHARATPUR.

1. The rulers of Bharatpur and Karauli claim common descent from a Rajput ancestor named Sind Pal. But while Karauli is still a Rajput State, the rulers of Bharatpur are Jats.

2. The story is that Bal Chand, a descendant of Sind Pal, having no family by his own wife, seized a Jat woman of the village of Sinsini, and by her had sons, whose descendants founded Bharatpur.

3. The ruling family have thus always been known as Sinsinwar Jats.

4. The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century by one Brij, who, with his successor Churaman, were noted free-booters owing allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi.

5. In 1803, the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Mahrattas, and at the battle of Dig his treachery displayed itself by an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful siege of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace, which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and was guaranteed in the territories previously held. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

6. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gadi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh then six years old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

7. The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere. The fort was successfully stormed on the 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad. The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent. He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jeswant Singh, who died in 1893, after a rule of forty years. Jeswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh. In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

8. In June 1900, the Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh.

9. During the minority of the Maharaja the administration of the State was conducted by a Council under the control of the Political Agent. His Highness and his mother, Her Highness Maji Girraj Kaur, left India in December 1908, on a tour during the course of which they visited Egypt, France and England, and returned to India in October 1910. The Maharaja married a sister of the late Raja of Faridkot on the 3rd March 1913. He has five children; two sons, Brij Indar Singh, born on the 30th November 1918, and, Girendra Raj Singh, born on the 23rd December 1920, and three daughters born on the 10th September 1916, 12th January 1918 and 16th January 1920, respectively.

10. After receiving a course of instruction at the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness proceeded to England in March 1914 to join Wellington College. He returned to India in January 1915 and rejoined the Mayo College. He left the Mayo College in July 1916, after passing the Diploma examination. His Highness was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with full powers of Administration of his State on the 28th November 1918.

11. The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1897 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904.

12. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and four companies of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry and the Transport Corps proceeded on active service. The Transport Corps on return from overseas was again despatched for service on the N. W. Frontier in May 1919. The Maharaja offered his personal services, which, however, were not accepted owing to His Highness's youth.

13. Lord Dufferin visited Bharatpur in 1885 and 1887, and Lord Lansdowne in 1890. Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja (now ex-Maharaja) Ram Singh at Agra in 1899. Lord Curzon visited Bharatpur and Dig in 1902, and again visited Bharatpur in 1903. Lord Hardinge paid a visit to Bharatpur and Dig in December 1912. Lord Chelmsford visited Bharatpur in November 1918 and December 1920.

14. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

15. In recognition of services in connection with the war, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer, on the 1st January 1918, the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness Maji Sahiba Girraj Kaur, and to grant the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army to His Highness Maharaja Kishan Singh. On the 1st January 1921 His Highness was promoted to the honorary rank of Major and was granted a permanent local salute of 19 guns. A

DHOLPUR.

1. According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an off-shoot of the reigning family at Delhi), who about 1005 A. D. held the land between the Chambal and Bangunga rivers.

2. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of "Rana." After the overthrow of the Maharattas at Panipat, the Rana Bhim Singh seized

Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachment of the Mahrattas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the Rana's treachery the treaty was withdrawn and Sindhia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British treaty of 1803 with Sindhia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the parganas of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajakhara, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

3. The late Ruling Prince, Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., who held the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army, and succeeded his father Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur on the 20th July 1901, died suddenly on the 29th March 1911. He (i.e., the late Ruler) was succeeded by his full brother His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh, who was born on the 25th February 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, His Highness paid a short visit to Europe, from which he returned in September 1912. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badruko in Jind. He has no children.

4. Lord Dufferin paid a flying visit to the State in 1885. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the late Ruling Prince's father at Agra in 1890, 1895 and 1899 respectively. Lord Minto exchanged visits with the late Ruling Prince in 1907 at Agra, and in 1909 at Calcutta.

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of war with Germany the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. The Darbar also lost all its resources at the outbreak of war.

Narrative portion.

On page 101, at the end of paragraph 7, add the following:—

"His Highness was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921."

KARAULI.

1. The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Bhuda, the progenitor of the Lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna, the defied hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A.D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well-known town of Bayana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakr Shah.

2. In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Mahrattas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Har Baksh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Mahrattas.

3. In 1852 the Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao, of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gadi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 17,000 owing to Government was remitted, and a dress of honour was conferred upon him.

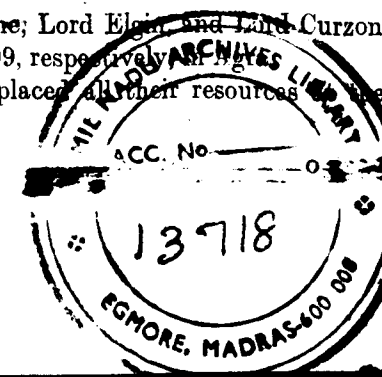
4. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the 14th August 1886 by adoption to the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. His Highness was invested with full governing powers in 1889. He was created a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1894 and a G.C.I.E. on the 22nd June 1897. His Highness has no children.

5. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council, of which His Highness is the President.

6. The financial condition of the State is improving and in view of this improvement the Government of India have withdrawn the control previously exercised by the Political Agent over the State Finances. The Government debt has been paid off and the amount due to the Seth is Rs. 3,00,000.

7. No Viceroy has ever visited Karauli. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the Ruling Prince in 1890, 1895 and 1899, respectively.

8. On the outbreak of war with Germany the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.



Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue* for the past 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bundi	His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharao of, —, (Chauhan (Hara) Rajput).	21st September 1869.	12th April 1889.	2,720	181,000	9,45,000
2	Tonk	His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Nal Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Sanat Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Nawab of, —, (Pathan).	8th November 1849.	20th December 1867.	† 2,353	† 281,000	16,06,321
3	Shahpura	Rajadhiraja Sir Nihal Singhji, K.C.I.E., of, —, (Sisodia Rajput).	7th November 1855.	11th June 1870.	405†	17,007	5,13,644

* These figures are approximate.

† Excluding Kachela pargana of Mewar.

BUNDI.

1. The Ruling Family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they owned up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoti" after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

2. The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Sindhia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Durbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

3. His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur was invested with full governing powers on the 9th January 1890. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1894, K.C.S.I. in 1897, G.C.I.E. in 1901 G.C.V.O. in January 1912 and G.C.S.I. in June 1919.

4. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a State Council.

5. The capital is 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapren.

6. The Bundi family are very closely connected with that of Jodhpur (Marwar) by marriage, the present Ruling Prince having at different times married two aunts and a cousin of Maharaja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur and his two brothers having each married into the same family. The late Maharaja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur married a sister of the Maharao Raja who is thus uncle to the present Maharaja of Jodhpur.

7. Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh has had only one son, who died at the age of nine years in March 1899. His Highness has a nephew, named Ishwari Singh of Bansi who was born in 1893. Maharaj Raghuraj Singh, father of Jawahir Singh and brother of His Highness died in December 1905.

8. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Ruling Prince has had the honour of interviews with Lord Elgin at Ajmer in November 1898,

Average annual expenditure * for the past 5 years.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
₹ 9,04,467	₹ 1,22,000	..	100	250	..	400	..	..	17
15,49,371	..	..	378	935	135	334	..	..	17† and two personal.
5,17,372	10,000	3,000	27	48	..	..	..	..	Personal salute of 9 guns.

* These figures are approximate. † Personal salute of 19 guns.

and Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Calcutta in March 1901. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited the Bundi State in November 1902 for the first time. The Ruling Prince attended the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in January 1903 and December 1911.

9. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress visited Bundi on the 22nd and 23rd December 1911.

10. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services and contributed Rupees 60,000 towards the Rajputana Aeroplane Fund, Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the war and Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of a motor Ambulance. He also contributed Rs. 27,625 towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, Rs. 5,000 for the Afghan war and Rs. 35,000 towards other Miscellaneous War Funds.

TONK.

1. The Tonk State has three parganas, Tonk, Aligarh, and Nimbahera, in Rajputana and three parganas, Sironj, Chhabra, and Pirawa, in Central India. It is the only State in Rajputana ruled by a Muhammadan Prince.

2. The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa.

3. Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his Estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government.

4. Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834, did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

5. The present Ruling Prince was placed on the *masnad* by Government in 1867, on the deposition of his father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, for complicity in the attack on the

uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

6. The present Nawab was entrusted with the management of his State in 1870, his uncle Sahibzada Sir Obaidullah Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., being appointed his Minister. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in October 1890 and a G.C.S.I. in January 1913. He has ten sons and twelve daughters alive, the eldest son and heir-apparent being Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, who was born in 1877. His Highness' other sons are—

Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan, born on the 12th February 1879.

Sahibzada Abdul Rashid Khan, born on the 17th March 1880.

Sahibzada Abdulla Khan, born on the 23rd March 1880.

Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan, born on the 28th June 1884.

Sahibzada Faruq Ali Khan, born on the 18th August 1885.

Sahibzada Masud Ali Khan, born on the 14th August 1886.

Sahibzada Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 5th March 1887.

Sahibzada Ismail Ali Khan, born on the 31st January 1917.

7. Owing to the indebtedness of the State, the finances were placed under the control of the Political Agent in 1886, when the debts were ascertained to be about Rs. 15,50,000. Since then all debts have been paid off and the Ruling Prince resumed full financial control in 1910. His Highness the Nawab is assisted in the Administration by a Council of State consisting of four members.

8. The nearest railway station is Niwai, 20 miles from Tonk, by metalled road on the Jaipur-Sowai-Madhupur Railway.

9. The Ruling Prince enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness was granted a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921. The present Ruling Prince attended His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Durbar at Agra in 1876, as also Lord Mayo's Durbar at Ajmer in 1870, and Lord Lytton's Durbar at Delhi in 1877, and the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911.

10. Their Excellencies Lord Minto, Lord Hardinge, and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroys and Governors-General of India, visited the Capital of the State in October 1909, November 1912 and November 1916 respectively. His Highness the Nawab also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge and Chelmsford in 1881, 1885, 1890, 1896, 1902, 1909, 1912 and 1916, respectively.

11. The State possesses 74 guns classed as serviceable.

12. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and contributed Rs. 50,000 in cash towards the expenses of the war. His Highness also contributed Rs. 30,000 towards the Rajputana Aeroplane Fund, Rs. 25,000 for war purposes and presented one ice machine for the use of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. He also contributed Rs. 39,000 towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and Rs. 30,000 towards other Miscellaneous War Funds.

SHAHUPURA.

1. This Chiefship was formed by the grant in jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar), Sisodia Rajput by caste.

2. In 1768 a descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kachhola in Mewar by the ruling Maharana, and in 1796 a later descendant was granted the title of "Rajadhiraja" by another Maharana.

3. In 1848, Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a *sanad* from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions. The fief of Kachhola held under Mewar consists of seventy-four villages for which a tribute of Rs. 3,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Durbar. The Rajadhiraja is required to send his usual quota of troops for three months every year to Udaipur and is himself required to attend there for one month every alternate year generally at the Dasahra Festival.

4. The present Chief Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Chief, who had died without adopting an heir. He was born on the 7th November 1855 and was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1875. He has two sons, the elder of whom, Umed Singh, was born on the 7th March 1877. His first daughter who was married to the Chief of Wankaner in Kathiawar died in October 1904. The Rajadhiraja has another daughter born on 16th November 1906. Kunwar Umed Singh has thrice been to England, in 1897, 1900 and 1909. He married a sister of the late Raja

of Khetri in Jaipur. She died on August 1913. He again married in December 1914 the daughter of the late Raja Samrat Singhji of Ralaota in Kishangarh and by her he has a son Bhamner Raghuraj Singh, born in 1915. The younger son Kunwar Sardar Singh, was born in 1881. He was a student at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, for about a year and a half in 1899-1900, but was prematurely recalled to his home before completing his studies in consequence of the financial difficulties caused by the famine. He was married to a daughter of Raja Govardhan Singh, Talukdar of Bijwa in Oudh. She died in July 1904. In November 1905 he married the daughter of Maharawal Inder Singh of Chota Udaipur. He has three sons, named Shatranjai, born in 1904, Prakram Singh born in 1914 and Akshai Singh born in 1920. He accompanied the Rajadhiraja on a visit to England in April 1911 and His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar in April 1912. He again visited England in 1915 and after serving with the Imperial Service Troops at the front returned to Shahpura on the 1st June 1918.

5. The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, though in return he is only visited by the Foreign Secretary. Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns. This distinction was approved by his Majesty the King Emperor in 1921.

6. The Chief holds a *sanad*, granted in 1862, guaranteeing to the head of his family the right of adoption.

7. The Chief was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1903.

8. No Viceroy has ever visited the Chiefship. The present Chief attended the Durbar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra in 1876, and also the Durbars of Lord Mayo at Ajmer in 1870 and Lord Northbrook at Delhi in 1875, and the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and in 1911.

9. He also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin and Hardinge in 1881, 1885, 1890, 1896, and 1912, respectively, at Ajmer, and with Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Delhi in November 1902.

10. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Rajadhiraja placed all the resources of the Chiefship at the disposal of Government and offered the personal services of himself and his two sons. Raj Kumar Sardar Singh served at the front in France. The Rajadhiraja made an annual contribution of Rs. 5,500 towards the expenses of the war, and also the interest of Rs. 50,000 contributed towards the Indian War Loan. He also contributed Rs. 10,750 towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and Rs. 9,500 towards other Miscellaneous War Funds and 17 transport camels for the Afghan War.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jaipur.	Lieutenant-General His Highness Saran- mad-I-Rajah-I-Hindustan Raj Rajinder Sri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., Maharaja of —, (Kachhwaha Raj- put).	29th August 1861.	29th Septem- ber 1880.	15,519	2,329,061	R 83,76,000
2	Kishangarh.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Nakan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maha- raja of —, (Rathor Rajput).	1st Novem- ber 1884.	18th August 1900.	858	77,806	R 5,00,000
3	Lawa.	Question of succession is under con- sideration.	..	..	19	2,203	R 24,150

*These figures are approximate.

JAIPUR.

1. The Jaipur Ruling Prince is the head of the Kacchwhaha or Kushwaha clan of Rajputs and is of the solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya.

2. The family flourished for eight hundred and fifty years at Narwar near Gwalior. Subsequently one Tej Karan of the ruling race removed his capital early in the twelfth century to its present neighbourhood, which was obtained by conquest. The State remained comparatively unimportant until the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who was a famous General of the Moghal Empire. Jaipur suffered much from the Mahrattas, but the conclusion in 1818 of a treaty with the British Government stopped further molestation.

3. The present capital of Jaipur (population 120,196) was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in A.D. 1728 and is named after him. Thanks to its broad streets, its gas lighting, its free supply of water, its schools of arts, its museum, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India.

4. Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., succeeded to the *gadi* in 1880 on the death of Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Ram Singh, who ruled from 1835 to 1880. On the 24th March 1921, His Highness the Maharaja formally adopted Kunwar Marmukat Singh, 2nd son of Ihakur Sawai Singh of Isarda (Jaipur State) as his heir and successor under the name of Maharaj Kumar Man Singh. The adoption was recognised and confirmed by the Government of India on 26th May 1921. Maharaj Kumar Man Singh was born in 1911. The rank of Colonel of the 13th Rajputs was bestowed upon His Highness the Maharaja on the 2nd September 1904, that of Major-General at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th December 1911 and that of Lieutenant-General on the 1st January 1921. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on the 10th April 1908 by the University of Edinburgh.

5. His Highness was invested with full powers in September 1882. He takes a prominent part in the administration of the State, and all important matters are disposed of by himself assisted by his Council of eleven members.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 60,62,000	R 4,00,000	R ..	543	2,692	..	..	..	192†	21‡
5,00,000	..	..	40	137	..	..	..	..	15 (2 guns personal)
23,065	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.

*These figures are approximate. †Men of the Transport Corps. ‡Including four guns, personal. Local salute is 19 guns.

6. He enjoys a salute of twenty-one guns, of which four are personal. The local salute of 19 guns was granted to the State on the 1st January 1921. Of the personal salute two guns were granted on the occasion of the Jubilee in 1887 and two in connection with the services of the Jaipur Transport Corps on the Chitral Expedition.

7. His Highness the Maharaja was one of the Indian Princes who were selected to attend His Majesty the late King-Emperor's Coronation in England.

8. The State maintains an Imperial Service Transport Corps, consisting of 1,200 ponies 560 carts, and 792 officers and men, including followers. The Corps has been on active service in the Chitral Campaign (1895), the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898) during the recent great war and the war on the North-West Frontier.

9. The State possesses 36 guns classed as serviceable, not including guns mounted on forts.

10. Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Jaipur in February 1903 for the third time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress) visited Jaipur in November 1905, the German Crown Prince in 1910 and Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1911.

11. In population, wealth, prosperity, trade manufactures, and general advancement, Jaipur is unquestionably the leading State in Rajputana. The Public Works Department, which was for many years under the general superintendence of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., and is now under Mr. C. E. Stotherd, C.E., can furnish facts and figures which show the remarkable success that has attended the irrigation policy of the State.

12. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

13. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of Government and a portion of the Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded on active service out of India in November 1914. The

Durbar also offered to accommodate at the Mayo Hospital at Jaipur 25 wounded soldiers returning to India. For services in connection with the war, the order of the G.B.E., was conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1918, and the rank of Lieutenant-General and a permanent local salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921.

KISHANGARH.

1. The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishangarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. In 1818 a treaty was entered into by the British Government with Kishangarh containing the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the Ruling Prince.

2. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born on the 1st November 1884. He succeeded his father, the late Maharajadhiraja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., on the latter's death, which took place on the 18th August 1900. His Highness the Maharaja has no heir natural or adopted. His Highness served with distinction for over two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps and after completing his further education under Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I.C.S., for nearly two years, was entrusted with ruling powers on the 11th December 1905. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain in the Army in March 1908, and an Honorary Major at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th December 1911, and promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army in August 1917. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness on 1st January 1909, and that of K.C.S.I. at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th December 1911.

3. The State is administered by a Council consisting of one Chief Member and two members of Council presided over by His Highness the Maharaja.

4. The State's local Regular Force consists of 36 cavalry, 127 infantry and 31 artillery, or a total of 194. It has 65 guns, of which 31 are classed as serviceable.

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness the Maharaja offered his personal services which were accepted and His Highness proceeded on active service to Europe with the Indian Expeditionary Force in September 1914. His Highness was appointed to Sir John French's Staff on the 7th December 1914 and returned to India owing to ill-health on the 20th February 1915. For his services during the war he was given a personal salute of 17 guns on the 1st January 1921.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue* for the past 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jhalawar	His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaj-Rana of —, (Jhala Rajput).	4th September 1874.	6th February 1899.	810	96,168	R 6,39,391
2	Kotah	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. Maharao of —, (Hara Rajput).	15th September 1873.	11th June 1889.	5,684	6,79,963	41,26,571†

*These figures are approximate.

† Does not include figures for Munsifs and Jagirs nor for the Kotris.

JHALAWAR.

1. The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories belonging to Kotah.

2. To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs, and successors. Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with the Maharao Ram Singh. There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Ministers and it was, therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kotah Ruler to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kotah, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of the Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected from which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence, and the title of the Ruling Prince was at the same time changed from "Maharaj-Rana" to "Raj-Rana" and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

3. The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gangdhar, the Patan pargana, in which are situated the town of Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays R30,000 tribute to the British Government.

4. The present Ruling Prince of the State is His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who is descended from an ancestor of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, and was chosen as ruler of the new State as being the most suitable person among the family of the Jhalawar Sardars. His Highness was born on the 4th September 1874 and

Average annual expenditure* for the past 5 years.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 7,31,339	R 36,000	..	42	427	..	..	..	..	12
41,79,149	3,34,720†	14,398	301	1,194	309	1,239	..	..	17 (2 personal.)

*These figures are approximate.

†Includes contribution to Local Corps.

was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He was installed with powers on the 6th February 1899, and carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a State Council. His Highness has a son, Maharaj Kunwar Rajendra Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 15th July 1900. He is studying in the Oxford University. The latest reforms introduced into the State are the British postal system and British currency. The State maintains five dispensaries and 42 schools 6 of which are girls' schools.

5. The Nagda-Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations actually located in the State.

6. Besides the military forces shown in the statistical tables the State possesses 43 guns classed as serviceable. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. No Governor-General has yet paid a visit to the Ruling Prince at his capital.

7. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

8. His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh visited Europe in 1904, 1912 and in 1921.

9. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services. For services in connection with the war the title of Maharaj Rana was conferred on His Highness as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. The salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns on that of January 1921.

KOTAH.

1. Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Haraoti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Ruling Princes of the two States belong. Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to 1579, when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan, of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Ruling Princes who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A. D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

2. There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, viz., Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod, and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. Their position is, therefore, peculiar.

3. The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Ruling Prince of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umsaid Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris.

4. The present Ruling Prince Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who was born in 1873, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received full powers in December 1896. The administration of his State prospered in his hands up to the time of the late famine which led to temporary financial embarrassment. His Highness, however, by careful management has repaid the Government famine loan and the finances are now in good order. The latest reforms he has introduced into the State are Imperial postal unity and the Imperial currency. The land revenue settlement also has been revised and the police force reorganised.

5. His Highness received the honorary rank of Major in the 42nd Deoli Regiment in January 1903, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January 1915.

6. A son, Maharaj Kunwar Bhim Singh Bahadur, was born to His Highness on the 14th September 1909. Her Highness Maji Gorji, adoptive mother of His Highness the Maharao, died on the 3rd November 1917.

7. The chief event of Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of the late Ruling Prince, all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung.

8. The State maintains 20 hospitals and dispensaries and 99 schools, 4 of which are for girls. The Nagda-Muttra and the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railways traverse the State from south to north and east to west, respectively. There are seven stations of the Nagda-Muttra and nine stations of the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railway located in the State.

9. Kotah abounds in places of interest. The city, containing a population of 31,644 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenellated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals. The Chambal forms the boundary on the fourth side from south-west to north-east. At three places along the river boundary there are strong fortified bastions.

10. Besides the military forces entered in the statistical tables the State possesses 131 guns classed as serviceable. There are no Imperial Service Troops provided by the State, but a sum of two lakhs of rupees is contributed annually towards the maintenance of the 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force, known as the Kotah Contingent which mutinied and was disbanded.

11. In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of R2,34,720 to the British Government.

12. Lord Curzon paid a visit to the present Maharao at his capital in November 1902.

13. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

14. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

15. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress visited Kotah from the 24th to the 28th December 1911.

16. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered to proceed to the front with the 42nd Deoli Regiment in which he held the rank of Honorary Major and to provide 2 machine guns with 12 mules and in addition to contribute R50,000 in cash to be spent on the Regiment if it should be despatched to Europe. G.B.E., was conferred on the 1st January 1918 as a War Honour, and a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banswara	His Highness Sri Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Pirthi Singh Bahadur Maharawal of —, (Sisodia Rajput).	15th July 1888.	8th January 1914.	1,606	190,363	R 4,66,710
2	Dungarpur	His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Lakshman Singh Bahadur Maharawal of —, (Sisodia Rajput).	7th March 1908.	15th November 1918.	1,447	189,773	R 5,31,403
3	Kushalnagar	Rao Ranjit Singh, Rao of —, (Rathor Rajput).	2nd May 1882.	13th January 1916.	240	20,462	R 1,28,413
4	Paritagarh	His Highness Maharawal Sir Raghnath Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E. Maharawal of —, (Sisodia Rajput).	29th December 1858.	18th February 1890.	886	67,114	R 6,07,381

* These figures represent the average for previous five years.

BANSWARA.

1. The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, the nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 45 miles from Banswara.

2. The Ruling Family are Sisodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungarpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungarpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Mahrattas, who levied heavy exactions from the Ruling Princes, while the country was subjected to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at R35,000 Salim Shahi, converted in 1904 to Imperial R17,500.

3. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Pirthi Singh was born on 15th July 1888 and succeeded on 8th January 1914, as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Shambhu Singh. His Highness has been married four times namely to the daughters of (1) His Highness Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur Maharao of Sirohi, (2) the Rana of Danta, (3) the Thakur of Malia Maharaj Kumar Chander Veer Singh, and (4) to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja Daulat Singh Idar. He has one son, who was born on 26th November 1909. His Highness was invested with full powers of a ruling Chief on 18th March 1914.

4. A land revenue settlement on regular lines is in force.

5. The State maintains a police force of 203 footmen and 22 mounted men, exclusive of the palace guards of His Highness the Maharawal, and of the feudal quotas of the Jagirdars.

6. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

7. In December 1911 His Highness Maharawal Pirthi Singh when he was Maharaj Kumar accompanied by the Kamdar and some representative Jagirdars, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry. and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 4,66,710	R 17,500	R ..	..	..	22	203	..	..	15
5,31,403	17,500	..	..	..	9	428	..	..	15
1,28,413	..	..	..	..	5	94	..	..	NIL
5,88,059	36,350	1,150	..	..	27	304	..	..	15

8. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 His Highness offered his services to Government.

DUNGARPUR.

1. The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 67 miles, and from Ahmedabad, 75 miles.

2. The Ruling Family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century. Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Ruling Princes who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitor, emigrated from Mewar and possessed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town, situated on the river Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province, called Bagar, which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Ruling Princes of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot, as their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi river. After the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A.D., his territory was split up, one division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son.

3. On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi R35,000 to the Mahrattas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom was transferred the tribute, converted in 1904 to Imperial R17,500. The present Ruling Prince His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Lakshman Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Maharawal Sir Bijaya Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the 15th November 1918. He was born on the 7th March 1908. His Highness was married to the granddaughter of the Raja of Bhinga on 8th February 1920. He joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in November 1919. He has three brothers.

4. The State maintains a police force of 8 mounted and 275 footmen. It also maintains the Bijaya Paltan, 87 strong, 9 sowars and 6 artillerymen.

5. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.
6. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 His Highness the late Maharawal placed the entire resources of his State, and his person at the disposal of Government. His Highness the late Maharawal also offered to raise 2 signalling sections during 1915 and 1916 as his contribution towards Imperial defence. His Highness the late Maharawal also supplied 100 men to Government for garrison duty from May 1918 till the end of the war, and contributed a sum of about Rs. 1,30,000 to War Funds.

KUSHALGARH.

1. The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.
2. In 1868 an enquiry was ordered on (1) the claim of the Rao of Kushalgarh to independence from Banswara and (2) a charge brought by the Maharawal of Banswara against the son of the Rao that he had led an attack in which State sepoys were killed and wounded against a Banswara police station. This accusation was found to be entirely without foundation. On the Rao's claim to independence it was decided by the Government of India that the Banswara Durbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh estate and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 1,100 Salim Shahi (converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 550) to the Banswara Durbar, should, as had been the custom observed in former years, correspond direct with the Political Agent. This tribute is paid through the political authorities but the Chiefship also pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,205 Salim Shahi direct to the Rutlam Durbar.
3. The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great grandson, Askarn, obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.
4. The present Chief Rao Ranjit Singh was born on 2nd May 1882 and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father Udai Singh on 13th January 1916.
5. The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.
6. The Rao of Kushalgarh attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911.
7. He has one son, by name Brij Behari Singh, who was born on 13th February 1905.
8. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the late Rao placed all the resources of his estate at the disposal of Government and offered his personal services and also those of his sons.

PARTABGARH.

1. The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Maharana Mokul, and younger brother of Rana Kumbhu who held the *gadi* of Mewar from 1419 to 1474. Khim Singh's second son, Suraj Mal possessed himself of the Sadri and Dariawad districts.
2. Bikaji, the great-grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his capital at Deolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the commencement of the eighteenth century. From the time of the establishment of the Mahratta power in Malwa the Ruling Prince of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818, Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute (Imperial Rs. 36,350), which is, therefore, paid to him from the British treasury.
3. On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur.
4. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singh, K.C.I.E., was born on 29th December 1858, and being the nearest relative of the late Ruling Prince, Udai Singh, who died without issue in 1890, was selected as his successor, and the choice was confirmed by the British Government. He was invested with full powers on the 10th January 1891. His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar of December 1911.

His Highness has been married three times, to the daughters of (1) the Thakur of Pisangan, Ajmer, (2) the Maharaj of Semlia in Sailana, (3) the Thakur of Pisangan (sister of No. 1).

5. His Highness's eldest son Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh died on the 29th October 1918, leaving a son Bhanwar Lal Ramsingh, who was born on the 12th, April 1908, and joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in November 1919. His Highness has another son, Maharaj Kunwar Gordhan Singh who enjoys the Jagir of Arnod. The Maharaj Kumar has two sons.

6. Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles, by a telegraph line and a metalled road.

7. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, in which a summary assessment has been imposed.

8. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

9. His Highness the Maharawat was present at Ajmer on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in November 1912 and was invested by His Excellency with the insignia of the K.C.I.E.

10. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his and his son's personal services.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population, 1921 Census.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Udaipur (Mewar).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. Maharana of —, (Sisodia Rajput).	16th December 1840.	24th December 1884.	12,691	1,300,063	42,40,000*

* Information not reliable.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

1. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Ruling Prince is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144.

2. No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was effected by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana), who on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

3. Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, by Ala-ud-in Khilji in 1303, by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat in 1534, and by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh, when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Maharana retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, and surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dewair. He followed up his success with such energy, that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 38,10,400*	R 2,00,000*	R ..	344†	1,186†	550†	3,000†	141‡		21 §

* Include contribution to local Corps.

† Information not reliable.

‡ Under organisation.

§ Local Dynastic salute.

sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar, and Amir Khan and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

4. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur was, on the death on the 23rd December 1884 of the late Ruling Prince without issue, unanimously selected for the *gadi* by the Maharanis and Sardars. This selection having been accepted and confirmed by the Supreme Government, His Highness was installed on the 4th March 1885. He was invested with full powers of administration on the 22nd August 1885, and created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in February 1887, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire in December 1911. His Highness the Maharana received the G.C.V.O. for services in connection with the war on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent local salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1921.

5. The only surviving son is Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhupal Singh who was born on the 22nd February 1884. He married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910, but the Kunwarani died in June 1910. He again married in February 1911, the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State. He was appointed a K.C.I.E., on the 3rd June 1919.

6. The administration of the State has hitherto been carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana by two ministerial officers. His Highness however, being now 72 years of age, recently, on the 28th July 1921, delegated extensive administrative powers to his son, Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhupal Singh, K.C.I.E.

7. A proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the 44th Merwara Infantry and the Mewar Bhil Corps is debited to the Mewar Durbar.

8. There are 56 guns classed as serviceable.

9. The state maintains a squadron of Silladar Cavalry for Imperial Defence.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bikaner	Major General His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Shromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., A.D.C., Maharaja of —, (Rathor Rajput).	3rd October 1880.	31st August 1887.	22,315.12	640,636	66,14,906
2	Sirohi	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur Maharao of —, (Deora Chauhan Rajput).	27th September 1888.	29th April 1920.	1,964	184,643	8,90,000

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.

BIKANER.

1. The Rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded by Bikaji (born in 1439), a son of Raoji Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. A Treaty was concluded on the 9th March 1918 with the British Government whereby they agreed to protect the territories of Bikaner. In May 1868, an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent was entrusted with the Political charge of the State. In 1869 an extradition treaty was executed with the British Government which was subsequently modified in 1887. In 1871 a Council and regular civil criminal and revenue courts were established at the Capital. The present Ruler Maharaja Ganga Singh, the 21st Prince of his line, was born on 3rd October 1880.

2. Major General His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th December 1898. In 1899-1900, a very severe famine visited Bikaner. His Highness took a most active and personal part in the relief operations and was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind decoration of the first class. His Highness personally took part in the China campaign of 1900 in command of his Imperial Service Regiment, and in recognition of his services received the K.C.I.E. In August 1902 His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Emperor in London and had the honour of being appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King George V). In January 1903, His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and the Gold Darbar Medal was conferred on him. His Highness received the K.C.S.I. on the 24th June 1904 on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the late King Emperor of India, and the G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1907. His Highness again visited England in 1907. His Highness was gazetted Honorary Colonel and an Honorary A.D.C. to His Majesty the King Emperor on the 3rd June 1910. On the 4th June 1911 the University of Cambridge conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on His Highness. In December 1911 His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and received the G.C.S.I. On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness was appointed to Sir John French's staff immediately after the King's visit to the front and joined the appointment on the 7th December 1914. The Bikaner (Imperial Service) Camel Corps proceeded shortly afterwards with an Indian Division to Egypt His Highness returned to India on the 20th February 1915. For services in connection with the War His Highness received the K.C.B. and was granted a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1918. His Highness again proceeded to Europe on 20th November 1918 to attend the Peace Conference where His Highness signed the Treaty of Peace as one of the representatives of the British Empire. In January 1919, while in Europe for the Peace Conference, His Highness was gazetted a G.C.V.O. His Highness was gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Lancers on the 30th December 1919. On the 1st January 1921 His Highness received the G. B. E. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 65,96,501	R ..	R ..	335	52 (Artillery).	..	333	..	963†	19† personal.
8,60,000	..	..	33	412	57	386	..	..	15 (2 permanent local).

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.

† Camel Corps 407 and 471 Infantry.

‡ Permanent salute of Bikaner is 17 guns and 19 local.

3. The following distinguished personages have visited Bikaner :—

In November 1902, Lord Curzon; in February 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse; in November 1905, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; in November 1906 and again in November 1908, Lord Minto; in November 1912 and again in October 1913 and in November 1915, Lord Hardinge; in November 1920 Lord Chelmsford.

4. Maharaj Kumar Sri Sardul Singhji son and heir to His Highness was born on the 7th September 1902 and on the 9th of September 1920 was appointed by His Highness to be his Chief Minister and the President of the Cabinet and of the Executive Council. He was made an Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1921. His Highness' second son Bijai Singh was born on the 29th March 1909.

6. The Bikaner State is in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana as a tentative measure.

SIROHI.

1. The Ruling Family are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (i.e., at Jalor in Jodhpur to the north-west) about 1152. The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutbud-din of Gujarat and, when that force retired, he refused to leave having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Prince's son, and no other Ruling Prince was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823 and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitarium. These lands together with a surrounding portion amounting to about 6 square miles were made over to the British Government under a permanent lease on an agreement concluded on the 1st October 1917.

2. The present Ruler of Sirohi is His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 27th September 1888 and succeeded his father on the abdication of the latter in April 1920. He has no son. His Highness was married in November 1907 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch. The titles of "Maharao" and of "Maharajadhiraja" were conferred on the Ruler of Sirohi as hereditary distinctions on the

1st January 1889 and the 12th December 1911, respectively. At the present time His Highness is carrying on the administration of the State with the help of two Secretaries and a personal adviser, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Macpherson. Other principal officers are the Judicial Officer, the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of the Customs Department.

3. The Rajputana Malwa Railway passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles.

4. No Viceroy has ever visited the Capital.

5. Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi, some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak is known as Gura Sikhar (the Saint's pinnacle) 5,650 feet high. Abu is the head-quarters of the Governor-General's Agent and is famous for its Jain temples at Delwara, about two miles from the station.

6. His Highness Maharao Keshri Singh, father of the present ruler, abdicated in April 1920, retaining his titles and salute of 17 guns as personal distinctions.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	Jaisalmer	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Maharawal of —, (Jadon Bhati Rajput) Hindu.	18th November 1882.	26th June 1914.	16,067	61,701	2,40,000
2	Jodhpur (Marwar).	His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Umed Singh Bahadur Maharaja of —, (Rathor Rajput).	8th July 1903	3rd October 1918.	24,943	1,641,642	88,00,000

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.
 † Includes contributions to Local Corps.

JAISALMER.

1. The Ruling Family are Jadon Bhati Rajputs, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

2. The first Ruling Prince with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Ruler Maharawal Saliwahan died on the 11th April 1914. His Highness left no heir by blood or adoption; and the Government of India, after consulting the Sardars of the State, selected Kunwar Jawahir Singh, adopted son of Thakur Man Singh, the senior living member of the Ruling Family, as successor to the *gadi*. The decision of the Government of India was publicly announced in Jaisalmer on the 26th June 1914; and the new Ruler was formally installed by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 9th July. His Highness Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 18th November 1882 and was educated at the Mayo College and the Imperial Cadet Corps. His Highness received the K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918. Maharaj Kumar Girdhar Singh, son and heir to His Highness was born on the 13th November 1907.

3. The country is almost entirely desert, and the nearest railway station is Barmer in Marwar territory, some 90 miles from the capital, Jaisalmer. No Viceroy has yet visited this State. Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford visited Jaisalmer in November 1920.

4. The financial condition of the State is sound.

5. The military force referred to in the table above is one of police rather than anything else.

6. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

7. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services.

JODHPUR (MARWAR).

1. Jodhpur is one of the three principal States of Rajputana, and the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. Off-shoots from Jodhpur are the State of Bikaner and Kishangarh in Rajputana, Idar in the Bombay Presidency and Ratlam, Jhabua, and Sitamau in Central India.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 1,78,000†	R ..	..	..	..	124	260	..	..	15
60,00,000	2,12,000	..	1,133	1,059	..	1,000	1,287	..	17 (10 guns within the limits of Jodhpur territory).

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.
 † Includes expenses connected with the demise of His late Highness' and contribution to war

2. The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459, when the seat of government was transferred to the present capital (Jodhpur), but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Siahji, a relation of the last King of Kanauj visited the country.

3. A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818 in the time of Maharaja Man Singh. The latter was succeeded by Maharaja Takht Singh of Ahmadnagar, who did good service during the Mutiny. On his death in 1873, his eldest son, Jaswant Singh, became Maharaja. During the rule of this Prince the State prospered. Three hundred and twenty miles of railway were constructed, the finances were put on a sound basis, a Forest Department was constituted, and many measures of reform were introduced. Two regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry were raised and placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial defence. The civil jurisdiction of the district of Mallani was restored to the Durbar in 1891, and the entire administration of the district was restored to the Durbar in 1898. Maharajadhiraja Jeswant Singh was given a personal salute of 21 guns.

4. The present Maharajadhiraja Umed Singh Bahadur was born on the 8th July 1903 and succeeded to the *Gadi* on the death of his elder brother the late Maharaja Major Sir Sumer Singh Bahadur.

Narrative portion.

On page 125, add at the end of paragraph 5, the following:—

“His Highness was made an honorary Captain on the 24th October 1921.”

Conducted by an Executive Council working under the general control of the Maharaja. The Council consists of a President and 5 Members. In addition, three members representing the great body of Thakurs in Marwar have been appointed; the duties of these members are simply advisory and they do not attend at all meetings but only those to which they are summoned.

7. Lieutenant-General Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.-D.-C., LL.D., D.C.L., great uncle of the present Prince, who on abdicating the Idar Gaddi was appointed Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of the late Maharaja Sumer Singh has been appointed to the same position during the minority of the present Ruling Prince. Sir Pertab Singh retains the title of “His Highness” and enjoys a personal salute of 17 guns. He is the President of the Council of Regency, the members of which, at present, are Rao Bahadur S. Sukhdeo Pershad, C.I.E., Political and Judicial member Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran, Public Works Department Member, Mr. D. L.

Drake Brockman, I.C.S., Revenue member, Major R. A. Lyall, D.S.O., Finance member and Maharaj Fateh Singh, Home member.

8. The State is not only entirely free from debt, but has a credit balance of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees, besides owning a railway, the market-value of which is about 3 crores of rupees.

9. The Imperial Service Cavalry consists of the 1st Regiment of four squadrons and of the 2nd regiment of three squadrons. Both were on active service from 1914 till February 1919, when they returned to Jodhpur. One whole squadron complete was transferred to the 3rd Madras Lancers (now the 28th Light Cavalry) in October 1902.

10. The 1st Regiment served with distinction on the China Expedition (1900-1901) and in the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898) the same regiment was kept in reserve at Rawal Pindi.

11. Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge and Chelmsford have all visited Jodhpur.

12. The length of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway including the Jhudo and Khadro branches, now open for passenger traffic is 1,324 miles as detailed below :—

	Miles.
Kuchaman Road to Merta Road Junction	73-00
Merta Road to Merta City	8-95
Do. to Bhatinda	308-95
Do. to Luni Junction	84-00
Luni Junction to Hyderabad (Sind)	308-42
Do. to Marwar Junction	44-00
Balotra to Pachbadra (Salt Branch)	10-00
Degana to Hissar	197-06
Bikaner to Ratangarh	84-97
Jhudo to Jamrao	50-43
Khadro to Mirpur Khas	49-50
Pipar Road to Bilara	25-25
Raika Bagh Palace to Osian	34-56
Osian to Phalodi	45
TOTAL	1,324-09

Of this length 629-81 miles run through the Marwar State.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sikkim	H.H. Highness Maharaja Tashi Namgyal, C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Buddhist).	1893	5th December 1914.	2,818	51,723	R 4,00,100

SIKKIM.

1. In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. Guru Tashi settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rab, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashi, whose great-grandson, Pinchu Nam-gye, said to have been born in 1604 A.D., became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gadi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Tashi Namgyal, was born in 1893, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal. His formal accession to the *gadi* according to Sikkim custom took place on the 15th May 1916. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet *cum* China and Nepal. Our relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and at the conclusion of the war we restored to Sikkim the country which had been wrested from it by successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780.

2. In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of R3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession. It was raised in 1846 to R6,000.

3. The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the Sikkim Darbar, which took to kidnapping British subjects to be sold into slavery, and endeavoured to induce Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, to induce the British Government to allow of a mutual exchange of slaves between Darjeeling and Sikkim. Matters culminated in 1849 in the seizure and imprisonment of Drs. Hooker and Campbell, who were travelling in Sikkim

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes in guns
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 4,90,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

with the permission of Government and the Maharaja. The object of the Sikkim Government was to force Dr. Campbell to relinquish claims for the surrender of criminals and to agree to the exchange of slaves.

4. This led to the expedition of 1850, and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling district, and to the stoppage of the annual grant of R6,000. The occurrence of further cases of kidnapping led to another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 and to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1861, which considerably strengthened our control over the internal and external administration of the country. By the 22nd Article of the Treaty the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Darbar to reside at Darjeeling. The annual allowance of R6,000 forfeited in 1850 was restored in 1862, and raised to R9,000 in 1868, and to R12,000 in 1873.

5. After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu. Intrigues followed. In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap.

6. In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnatong for the purpose. These negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr. James H. Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim-Tibet Convention, signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was fixed. The British Protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for trade, pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangements for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion.

7. In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communication and pasturage to be appended to the abovementioned Convention of 1890 were drawn up. They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The import

and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose; and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years, after which period a tariff might be mutually agreed upon. During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in. Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff on the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at. The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894. In May 1895 a Boundary Commission was appointed, but with no satisfactory results. The Tibetans and the Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890, and the matter rested for the time.

8. In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert our Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. Mr. White, the then Political Officer, was accordingly directed to proceed to Giaogong. He left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and block-houses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Don-kye La and Lho-nak, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

9. In June 1903, the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long-pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans was compelled to proceed to Lhasa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

10. The Tibet Mission bulked very large in the history of the State during the year, 1903 and 1904, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903, a cooly corps was raised in which the late Maharaja took a keen interest and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing one.

11. In October 1905, the Tashi Lama stayed a few days at Gangtok on his way to India as the guest of the late Maharaja. This visit created great interest throughout the country and the Buddhists flocked into Gangtok in large numbers to receive the Pontiff's blessing. On his return from India the Tashi Lama again stayed at Gangtok.

12. With the sanction of the Government of India Maharaj Kumar Choda Namgye visited Sikkim for three months during 1917. The Dalai Lama passed through Sikkim on his flight from Lhasa in February 1910. The journey and the circumstances attending it aroused a deep and abiding interest. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

13. Maharaja Tashi Namgyal married Kunzang Dechen, daughter of the Ra-ka-shar Depon, a general in the Tibetan Army, and grand-daughter of the Lonchen-Shokang (one of the Chief Ministers of Tibet), on the 8th October, 1918. The following are his relations:—

- (1) Tchoda Namgye (still in Tibet), born in 1879 (half-brother).
- (2) Kumari Choeni Wangmo La born in 1897 (sister). She was married to Trasho Sonam Tobgay Dorji, at Kalimpong on the 5th April, 1918.

14. The present Maharaja was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). He accompanied his father the late Maharaja Sir Thotub Namgyal, K.C.I.E., to Calcutta on the occasion of the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. His Highness visited Bombay in 1916 and Delhi in 1917. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918.

15. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenues of the State have increased very greatly. Beneficial reforms have also been introduced, among which may be instanced the curtailment of the exactions of the money-lenders, the restriction of cigarette-smoking and the abolition of polyandry. A survey for a railway connecting Gangtok with Bengal has been made.

16. There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a small force of armed police consisting of 60 men.

17. On the outbreak of war in Europe Sikkim was quick to respond to the call of Empire. The late Maharaja offered his personal services to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and placed all the resources of his little State at the disposal of the Government. Many Sikkimese fought in the ranks of Gurkha Regiments during the war. During the European war nearly eight hundred men joined the Army and more than three hundred the Military Police, the enlistments in each being many times larger than during peace. A few also joined ambulance companies. Subscriptions were made to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and to the St. John's Ambulance Fund.

18. In 1920 Her Highness the Maharani of Sikkim was educated at the Hampton Court College, Mussoorie.

19. For services in connection with the war the Maharaja was appointed a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1919.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population by Census of 1921.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Manipur	His Highness Maharaja Chura Chandra Singh, C.B.E., Maharaja of —, (Kshatriya).	15th April 1885.	18th September 1891.	8,456†	384,016	7,39,763‡
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.						
2	Bhawal	Succession is under consideration	1865	25th September 1899.		629	700
3	Cherra	U Johannaik Siem (Khasi)	1863	10th April 1919.		9,251	11,256
4	Khyrim	U Olim Singh Siem (Khasi)	1908	11th February 1919.		36,633	22,900
5	Langrin	U Borba Siem (Khasi)	1890	31st October 1910.		1,262	5,964
6	Maharam	U Kinn Singh Siem (Khasi)	1860	15th December 1877.		12,649	2,650
7	Mahabohmat	U Hiba Singh Siem (Khasi)	1879	6th August 1909.		493	250
8	Maniang	U Ram Singh Siem (Khasi)	1865	9th June 1920.		2,422	230
9	Maweywam	U Babon Singh Siem (Khasi)	1855	13th April 1905.		1,831	1,005
10	Mariaw	U Burom Siem (Khasi)	1864	5th May 1888		2,990	1,040
11	Myliem	U Knuin Manik Siem (Christian)	1866	1st July 1914	Not known.	24,207	22,007
12	Nobosobphoh	U Bor Singh Siem (Khasi)	1887	13th September 1917.		2,146	900
13	Nongkhliaw	U Bidor Singh Siem (Christian)	1866	12th October 1911.		11,941	4,390
14	Nongpung	U Pyrba Siem (Christian)	1861	11th November 1885.		3,465	1,220
15	Nongstoin	U Suna Siem (Khasi)	1841	17th May 1901.		10,157	5,825
16	Rambrai	U Mlang (Christian)	1894	8th July 1921		2,079	1,212

* These figures are approximate.

† This figure is approximate.

‡ Actuals for 1920-21.

MANIPUR.

1. Area 8,456 square miles, of which 7,350 square miles are mountainous and the remainder level land at an elevation of about 2,600 feet above the sea. The total population at the last census was 384,016. The only town is Imphal, which contained at the last census 80,003 persons. The town is really only an overgrown village, as each house stands in its own compound, which is surrounded by a bamboo hedge.

2. There is little doubt that the population of the valley, who have now embraced the Hindu religion, are descended from offshoots of the various tribes which inhabit the hills round the valley. The earliest reliable information we have of the country is from a Shan account, quoted by Captain Pemberton, dated 777 A.D., describing the visit of Samlong, a brother of the Pong King, who found the people in a miserable state. For the next 700 years little is known of what went on, but the Meitei Chief consolidated his power and conquered all the other tribes in the valley. In 1475 A.D., Manipur combined with Pong and defeated the Khumbat Chief and absorbed his dominions. In 1714 Pamheiba, afterwards known as Gharib Nawaz, who is stated to have been a Naga boy, accidentally shot his adopted father, Raja Churai Romba, and succeeded him. Hinduism began to be introduced shortly before this King's reign, but it made little progress until he gave it the royal support. Gharib Nawaz made several inroads into Burma, but was finally forced to retire. He was murdered by one of his sons, who in turn was expelled by a younger brother. In the last portion of the 18th and the first portion of the 19th century the country was constantly overrun by the Burmese, who carried off many captives and drove the rest of the inhabitants into Cachar and the hills adjoining the Manipur valley. In 1823, when the first Burmese War broke out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made an alliance with Gumbhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reached 2,000 men, was taken into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kubo valley as far as Kalle. Subsequent negotiations with

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 7,63,957†	R 50,000‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.

* These figures are approximate.

† Actuals for 1920-21.

‡ Reduced to Rs. 5,000 for 10 years from 1920-21.

the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kubo valley to Burmese hands, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the treaty of Yandaboo Gumbhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. On Gumbhir Singh's death in 1834 his cousin, Nar Singh, placed Gumbhir Singh's son Chandra Kirthi Singh on the *gadi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gumbhir Singh's widow, however, in 1844, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the throne and held it till his death in 1850, when he was succeeded by Chandra Kirthi Singh. This prince twice gave proof of his loyalty to the British power, firstly, by sending troops with Sir J. Johnstone, the Political Agent, to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Kohima, and secondly, by sending a force with the same officer in 1885-86 to rescue the Europeans in the Kubo valley, at the outbreak of the last Burmese War. For these services he was rewarded with the K.C.S.I.

3. His successor, Sura Chandra, was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September 1890 there was a revolution and Sura Chandra took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban, but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated, saying that he had been misunderstood as regards the abdication. The matter was under consideration till the following spring, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Raja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters, but were murdered, and the escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gumbhir Singh was debarred from the *gadi*. The State was declared forfeited, but as an

act of mercy was regranted to the present Maharaja His Highness Chura Chandra Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chandra was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during the minority of the young Maharaja. In the meantime His Highness was educated at the Mayo College from 1895-1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Early in 1906 he married Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri (Ibemacha), in March 1908 Chingakham Syama Sakhi, in June 1908 Ngangbam Priya Sakhi and in 1912 Chongtham Chetanamanjuri and Haobom Lilabati, thus completing the number of wives which Manipuri custom enjoins for the Maharaja. The first Maharani has three daughters living, the second two sons, the third one daughter and the fifth one son. His Highness' eldest son, Budha Chandra Singh, was born in 1908. He was sent to the Rajkumars' College at Raipur on 7th November 1919. The second son Proyobarto Singh, who was born in 1911, joined the same College on the 22nd June 1920.

4. Two important changes were made during the Superintendency. One of these was the abolition of *lalup*, a system of enforced labour, by which the whole Meitei population was divided into four *pannas* or divisions, which worked for ten days in rotation, so that every male over 16 years came on duty for 10 days out of every 40. The other change was the substitution of a regular cash assessment throughout the valley for the old system of land revenue payment in kind. An eye-sketch survey of the cultivated land in the valley was made at the same time, and a record of rights prepared. Many other minor reforms and improvements in the administration were introduced and the finances of the State were put on a sound basis.

5. His Highness the Maharaja's minority and the Superintendency came to an end on May 15th, 1907, and His Highness was formally installed on the *gadi* by Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the February 4th, 1908. Since then the administration has been in the hands of His Highness, supported by an Advisory Durbar consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and whose services are lent to the State by the Local Government and six nominated Manipuri Members. His Highness the Maharaja was at first President of the Darbar, but since 1916 he has preferred to exercise a merely supervisory control and the Vice-President has become President. The control of the various departments of the administration is distributed among His Highness the Maharaja, the President and four of the members of the Darbar. The President is responsible for all matters concerning revenue and finance, while under orders of the Government of India, the Hill Tribes dependent on the State of Manipur are administered by him on behalf of the Maharaja and are not amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Darbar and other Manipuri Courts. In cases where both parties are Manipuris the Darbar is the Supreme Court, assisted in the administration of justice by subordinate Courts. In all cases in which both parties are Manipuris, His Highness the Maharaja exercises supreme appellate and revisionary powers. The Political Agent deals with all civil and criminal cases in which British subjects are parties, and also exercises powers similar to those of a Sessions Judge in cases in which the parties are hill-men committed to his court by the President who has only powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

6. His Highness' administration has been marked by many important reforms. In 1913 Water Works were completed, supplying some 35,000 inhabitants of the town of Imphal with filtered pipe-water from the hills. In the same year the *pothang* system, under which each village was obliged to carry the baggage of touring State officials and to maintain roads, school houses, etc., within its boundary, was abolished at the request of the people, new taxes being imposed, mainly on land, to meet the consequent extra charges on the State revenues. The Police and Judicial Departments have also been reorganised. In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted. Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance, to take their place in the various branches of the administration, notably teaching, medical, public works and surveying. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1920-21 was Rs. 7,59,763 of which Rs. 4,22,647 was land revenue.

7. On the outbreak of war in August 1914, His Highness the Maharaja placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor and loyally supported the Government to the utmost of his ability. In addition to his personal subscriptions to various war funds, he contributed four motor ambulances at a cost of Rs. 28,000 and an aeroplane at a cost of Rs. 22,500. He raised 50 men for service with the Assam Military Police, and a double company for active service, which was attached to a regiment of the Indian Army for training, and served in Mesopotamia on the lines of communication. His Highness also recruited a labour corps of 2,000 hillmen for service in France and offered to raise two others. Rs. 1,00,000 of the State funds have been invested in the Indian war loan and Rs. 33,800 in the Loan of 1915-16. For his valuable services in connection with the

great European War, His Highness was made a "Maharaja" and the title of Maharaja was made hereditary. He was also appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

8. Unfortunately, determined opposition on the part of some of the Kuki tribes among the hillmen to going with the Labour Corps to France developed in December 1917 into open rebellion against the British Government. Although several columns of Assam Rifles under British Officers operated against the rebel Kukis in the cold weather of 1917-18, the rebellion was not suppressed until the hills in which the rebel villages lie had been occupied in the cold weather of 1918-19, by large forces of Assam Rifles and Burma Military Police operating under the control of the General Officer Commanding, Burma, and a Brigadier-General with headquarters at Imphal. As a result of the operations a large number of unlicensed guns were withdrawn from the rebel Kukis and communications in the hills were improved. The leaders of the rebellion were deported from the State. It was also decided to strengthen the administration of the Hill area by dividing it into four sub-divisions, one to be directly administered by the President of the Durbar as heretofore, and the other three through subdivisional officers who have been lent by the Assam administration. In consideration of the additional expense involved, the annual tribute has been reduced to 5,000 for 10 years, and the State will no longer be asked to contribute towards the maintenance of the cart-road from Imphal to Kohima as heretofore.

9. His Highness the Maharaja attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. Lord Curzon visited the State in 1901 and Lord Kitchener in 1904. Lord Hardinge intended paying the State a visit in October 1914, but was compelled to cancel his arrangements by the outbreak of war. His Highness the Maharaja visited Lord Chelmsford at Delhi in January 1917. His Highness the Maharaja attended the ceremonies and receptions in connection with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit to Delhi in February 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in India.

10. His Highness is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and estate of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cooch Behar	His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Minda (Brahmo).	20th December 1886.	1st September 1913.	1,307	202,373	20,67,304
2	Tripura	His Highness Maharaja Manikya Birsandra Maharaja Deb Narayan Bahadur Minda (Kshatriya).	2nd November 1893.	13th March 1909.	4,116	302,401	22,62,001†

* The figures are approximate.

† Including zamindaris in British territory excluding loans and deposits.

COOCH BEHAR.

1. Nripendra Narayan succeeded his father as Raja in 1863. During his minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Rajshahi and Cooch Behar. The young Raja was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruler. In 1884 His Excellency the Viceroy granted a *sanad* declaring the titles of Maharaja and Bahadur conferred in 1880 to be hereditary, and the assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur" was also sanctioned, the latter title to be considered a family distinction.

2. Nripendra Narayan was present as Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty at the Coronation in England of His late Majesty as well as at that of the present King-Emperor. He died on the 18th September 1911 at Bexhill-on-Sea while on a visit to England and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan, who died in England on the 1st September 1913.

3. The present Ruler, Jitendra Narayan succeeded his brother, His late Highness Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur on the 1st September 1913. His succession was confirmed by Government on the 13th September 1913, and he was formally installed on the ancestral *gaddi* as Maharaja on the 17th November 1913 by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

4. Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur was born on the 20th December 1886. He was first educated at home and in May 1898 he accompanied his father to England and joined a Preparatory School at Farnborough. He entered Eton in 1899 where he continued his studies till 1904.

5. On his return to India in 1905 he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun and stayed there till the end of 1907.

6. The Maharaja visited England in 1911 and attended His Majesty King George's Coronation as an Honorary A.D.C. to his father Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur. He was also present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and was presented on each of these occasions with Coronation Medals. The Maharaja also attended the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes held at Delhi by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in February 1921. His Highness has the privilege of a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy.

7. His Highness visited England again for a few months in 1913 and during his stay there married in August, Shrimati Raj Kumari Indira Raja, the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. A daughter was born on the 1st October 1914. A son and

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 20,62,001	R a 67,700 15	..	..	..	..	305	..	..	1
22,44,682	..	..	..	227	..	..	..	..	1

* The figures are approximate.

heir was born on the 15th December 1915. He has been named Jubraj Jagaddipendra Narayan. Another son was born to His Highness on the 6th July 1918 and was named Maharaj Kumar Indrajit Narayan. His Highness and family proceeded to Europe on a short visit in February 1919 and while staying in London another daughter was born to His Highness on the 23rd May 1919. His Highness returned from England in September 1919, and again in April 1920 visited England, where he had left his family. A third daughter was born to His Highness in London on the 5th June 1920. His Highness returned from England with his family in February 1921. In the meantime Maharaj-Kumar Hitendra Narayan, His Highness' youngest brother, died at Darjeeling on the 7th November 1920.

8. In February 1892, His Excellency the Viceroy visited Cooch Behar. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal visited Cooch Behar in April 1913. In November 1913, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal again visited Cooch Behar and installed the Maharaja on the *gaddi*. On that occasion His Highness declared that the system of administration introduced by his father and subsequently followed by his brother, under which the State had made satisfactory progress, would be continued and that the cause of education and sanitation would receive the care and attention they did from his father and brother. The K.C.S.I. was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1917.

9. The State is managed, as before his father's death, by the Maharaja with the assistance of a Council of which he is himself the President. The Vice-President of the Council, who is also in charge of the General Department of the State, is a member of the Indian Civil Service, whose services have been lent to the State by the British Government, the other members of the Council being Maharaj-Kumar Victor Nityendra Narayan, His Highness' brother, the Financial Secretary to His Highness, the Judicial Member of the Council, the Secretary to His Highness and the Revenue Officer of the State. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the members of the State Council and five non-official members representing different classes and interests of the State. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State in respect of extradition cases.

10. The Victoria College was opened in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. In 1894, a narrow-gauge railway was constructed connecting Cooch Behar with the Eastern Bengal Railway system at Mogalhat. It was afterwards extended to the boundaries of the State and since then by Government to the foot of the Bhutan Hills on the Western Duars in the Jalpaiguri district. Its conversion into metre gauge was completed in April 1910.

11. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend.

TRIPURA.

1. This State, of which the Capital is Agartala, is of great antiquity, and used to comprise a varying area won by conquest in the plains as well as in the hill tract. At times its armies enlarged its dominions from the Sundarbans in the west to Burma in the east and south and Kamrup in the north.

2. The military prestige of its Rajas was at its height during the 16th century, but at the beginning of the 17th century the Moguls obtained a footing in the country. In the 18th century it was reduced by the Nawab of Murshidabad, and remained thereafter under Muhammadan control.

3. The Muhammadans, though dominating the whole, actually occupied the plains only, which were parcelled out among the Musalman nobles and placed on the rent-roll under the name of Roahnabad. The British, on assuming charge in 1765, took settlement of these, leaving the hills independent. The two tracts have since been declared to be what is legally known as an "Impartible Raj," and the Raja for the time being is both British zamindar and a Ruling Prince. The position has had an anomalous effect on succession to the State, which has from time to time been allowed by the British Government to follow the establishment of a title to the zamindari in the British Courts.

* Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, IX, page 535, 1883. The latest decision* is, however, that the latter have no further jurisdiction than to declare that the ruler selected by the Government for the State is the rightful proprietor of the zamindari.

4. The Raj family of Tripura, like that of Manipur, belongs to the Indo-Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood. The Rajas have, however, taken the status of the Kshatriya caste and claim descent from the Lunar race. Their present title Barman means "armour"—a term applicable to all Kshatriyas, and their family name was "Pha" up to 1279 A.D., when Tugral, then Governor of Bengal, conferred on them the appellation of Manikya (Manik), a jewel. The traditions and history of the family are contained in the Rajmala, or State record, an epic in Bengali, said to be the oldest composition in that language in existence. The family has recently intermarried freely with the stock in Manipur. The family lost its hold on the State on the death of Bejoy Manik who was sent prisoner to Delhi for failing to pay the revenue due to the Mogul, and Shamsher Jang, a Musalman, was appointed Governor of Tripura. After the State came under British rule with the *Dewani* of Bengal, Krishna Manik was made Raja by the aid of the English in succession to Shamsher Jang.

5. In 1862, when Ishan Chandra Manikya died, the succession was disputed, but it was eventually decided in 1870 in favour of his brother, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya, who rendered assistance to Government in the last Lushai Expedition. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya, 140th of his line, was confirmed in succession to his father, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya in 1897.

6. The Bara Thakur of Tripura submitted a memorial against the order of the Raja appointing his eldest son as Jubraj, but it was rejected by the Government of India. He afterwards brought a civil suit for declaration of his title to the zamindari in succession to the present Ruler, but it was rejected on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

7. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya died on the 12th March 1909 at Benares, and his son Birendra Kishore Manikya, who was born in 1883, was installed as Raja by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 25th November 1909. He was married on the 30th November 1907 to a daughter of the late Rana Padam Jung Bahadur, by whom he has one son, Bikram Kishore Deb Barman, born on the 19th August 1908 and appointed Jubraj on the 25th November 1909. A second son was born to him by the fourth Maharani on the 3rd June 1921.

8. Raj Kumar Navadwip Chandra Deva Varma was appointed Minister in November 1909 in place of Babu Annada Charan Gupta, a Deputy Magistrate whose services had been lent to the State. He was succeeded by the Chief's brother, Rajkumar Brojendra Kishore Deb Barman.

9. The zamindari is managed by Rai Bahadur Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta, a retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who took over charge of the Chakla office at Comilla on the 24th May 1907, and who also holds the post of Minister. A survey and settlement of the zamindari under the Bengal Tenancy Act was completed in 1899.

10. In 1871, a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Agartala, the capital, with the object of protecting British interests on the frontier, which were in special danger

from Lushai raids. In 1878, the Political Agency, as a separate post, was abolished, but it was revived again in 1910. In the interval the Magistrate of Tippera was *ex-officio* Political Agent.

11. The British Government has no treaty with Tripura, nor does it receive any tribute. A *sanad*, dated the 21st June 1904, was granted to the late Raja Radha Kishore Manikya by the Viceroy settling the question of succession to the State and its appurtenances.

12. The present Maharaja attended the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 with his father, the late Raja Radha Kishore Manikya. A Gold Delhi Durbar Medal was awarded to the late Raja, and a silver medal to the present Maharaja who was then the Jubraj. The present Ruler and his predecessor were present at Calcutta at the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in January 1906. The Maharaja also attended the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911 and the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in February 1921.

13. Sir Andrew Fraser visited Agartala in July 1904. This was the first occasion on which a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal paid a visit to Tripura. At a Durbar held in the palace at Agartala, His Honour presented to His Highness the late Raja the *sanad* mentioned above. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal visited the State in February 1913, and again in March 1918.

14. The Maharaja's younger brother, Raj Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman, was admitted into the Imperial Cadet Corps in August 1903, but retired in 1904 from the corps owing to ill-health. He was married on the 8th March 1908 to a sister (by a different mother) of the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur at Dholpur.

15. The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy, and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

16. The title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon His Highness on the 1st January 1919. At a Durbar held in Ujjayanta palace at Agartala on the 22nd August 1919, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal invested His Highness with this title.

17. The State was known as "Hill Tippera" till 1920, when its name was changed to "Tripura" at the request of the Maharaja.

18. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kharasawan.	Raja Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, Raja of —, (Rajput).	4th July 1892.	6th February 1902.	153	37,409	Rs. 55,078
2	Seraikela.	<i>Maharaja</i> Raja† Udit Narayan Singh Deo Bahadur, Raja of —, (Rajput).	15th January 1849.	25th November 1883.	449	116,529	1,77,858

* These figures are approximate. † The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the 4th June 1917. ‡ Personal title

CHOTA NAGPUR FEUDATORY STATES.

The two Chota Nagpur Feudatory States of Kharasawan and Seraikela were declared to be outside British India in 1891. They pay no tribute to the British Government. They lie within the boundary of the Singhbhum district of the Chota Nagpur Division, and are under the control of the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur. Revised *sanads* defining their relations with the British Government on terms similar to those of the Orissa Feudatory Chiefs of Group III were granted to the Chiefs in November 1919. They had previously in 1914 received *sanads* of adoption which placed them on the same footing in this respect as the Chiefs of the Orissa Feudatory States.

KHARSAWAN.

1. The present Chief's predecessor, Thakur Mahendra Narayan Singh Deo, died in 1902. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, who was a minor. During the minority the State was under Government management. The minor Chief was educated in the Raj Kumar College at Raipur. He was installed on the *gadi* on the 4th July 1913, when the title of Thakur was conferred on him as a personal distinction by His Excellency the Viceroy. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in 1917. In 1914 the Chief was authorised to exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class and in 1916 to hear appeals from the Courts of his State. A son and heir was born on the 27th December 1911 whose name is Sriman Purnendu Narayan Singh Deo.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 49,775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.
1,21,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NG.

* These figures are approximate.

2. The late Chief endeavoured to effect a raiyatwari resettlement of his State a few years ago, but it was of a very unfair character, and would, in all probability, have led to a rebellion among the Kol raiyats. It was consequently disallowed, and a resettlement was ordered to be made at the expense of the State by Government agency. This was completed in 1908.

SERAIKELA.

1. The present Chief, Raja Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1883 on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Chakradhar Singh Deo, who received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1856. The same title was conferred on the present Chief in 1884 as a personal distinction. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in 1917. The heir-apparent Jubraj Aditya Pratap Singh Deo was born on the 30th July 1887. He now exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class in the State.

2. The administration of the State is generally satisfactory. But the Chief's attempts at a resettlement of the Kuchang Pir gave rise to serious discontent amongst the tenantry. It was therefore decided that the work of resettlement should be carried out by Government agency. The settlement commenced in 1904 under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, and was completed in 1908.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Athgarh	Raja Srikanan Radhakanta Heberta Patidari, Raja of —, (Kopadhi).	28th November 1900.	22nd June 1918.	168	42,330	84,398
2	Athmalik	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samant, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	10th November 1904.	3rd November 1918.	730	59,753	92,677
3	Bamra	Raja Bhannaganga Tribhuban Deo, Raja of —, (Rajput).	23th February 1914.	1st January 1920.	1,800	135,433	2,96,748
4	Baramba	Raja Bhawambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	12th April 1880.	15th July 1881.	134	28,630	61,201
5	Bard	Raja Narayan Prashad Deo, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	14th March 1904	10th March 1913.	1,264	124,415	2,15,647
6	Bonai	Raja Indra Deo, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	6th January 1884.	19th February 1902.	1,396	64,186	1,40,772
7	Dasalla	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Bhanj, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	16th April 1908.	11th December 1913.	568	24,510	71,171
8	Dhenkanal	Raja Shankar Pratap Mohendra Bahadur, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	15th November 1904.	16th October 1918.	1,463	233,691	2,84,829
9	Gangpur	Raja Bhawanji Shankar Bhikhar Deo, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	14th May 1898.	10th June 1917.	2,492	309,847	4,43,159
10	Hindol	Raja Naba Kishor Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	14th June 1891.	10th February 1906.	312	78,621	94,872
11	Kakhandi (Korand).	Raja Brij Mohan Deo, G.S.E., Raja of —, (Rajbanshi), (Kashtriya).	14th May 1894.	20th October 1897.	3,745	415,446	2,95,375
12	Konjhar	Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo, Raja of —, (Rajput).	3rd February 1883.	27th October 1905.	3,006	379,532	6,76,504
13	Khandpara	Raja Ram Chandra Samanta Mardraj Bhramarbar Roy, Raja of —, (Rajput).	19th June 1867	3rd September 1905.	244	64,200	1,2,378
14	Kayabhanj	Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, Maharaja of —, (Kashtriya).	7th August 1899.	22nd February 1912.	4,343	154,487	21,54,503
15	Naranghpur	Raja Ananta Charan Marsingh Harichandan Mahapatra, Hereditary Chief of —, (Rajput).	16th May 1906.	28th July 1912.	199	35,063	67,188
16	Nayagarh	Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata, Raja of —, (Rajput).	15th August 1911.	7th December 1918.	588	122,843	1,96,500
17	NHirvi	Raja Kishor Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	2nd February 1904.	6th July 1919.	278	65,239	1,48,208
18	Pal Lahara	Raja Muni Pal, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	26th November 1903.	18th April 1913.	452	23,791	55,856
19	Patna	Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo, Maharaja of —, (Chauhan Rajput).	1882	4th February 1910.	2,399	484,719	4,87,358
20	Ranpur	Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Rajadhar Narendra Mahapatra, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	About 1877	12th July 1899.	203	31,229	55,608
21	Ratnakhil	Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo, Kadambani, Raja of —, (Rajput).	1894	3rd July 1906.	833	41,281	79,261
22	Saspu	Maharaja Sir Bir Mikrodaya Singh Deo, M.F.J.E., Raja of —, (Chauhan Rajput).	26th June 1874.	9th August 1902.	906	216,643	2,32,306
23	Talcher	Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan, Raja of —, (Rajput).	9th June 1880.	18th December 1891.	309	51,006	1,78,926
24	Tigra	Raja Banamali Kahatriya Birabar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra, Raja of —, (Kashtriya).	19th March 1857.	8th April 1886.	46	19,535	20,094

* These figures are approximate.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
66,960	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
82,179	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
3,00,177	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
60,087	1,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,37,699	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
1,30,187	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
88,005	661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
3,38,286	5,099	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
4,34,691	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.*
98,014	551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
4,35,708	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
6,11,617	1,710	..	..	..	11	118	..	..	Nd.
67,639	4,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
22,54,107	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
65,963	1,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
3,02,550	5,525	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	Nd.
1,60,115	3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
44,304	..	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
4,98,947	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
58,374	1,401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
85,042	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,37,753	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1,75,549	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
23,076	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.

* These figures are approximate.

ORISSA FEUDATORY STATES.

The 24 Orissa Feudatory States are divided into three groups as shown below. The five States in group I were transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905; the two States in group II were transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur to that of the Commissioner of Orissa in 1905; while the 17 States in group III were previously known as "the Tributary Mahals of Orissa." The States in the three groups were declared to be outside of British India in 1865-66, 1891 and 1888, respectively, and all liable to pay tributes. Revised *sanads* defining their relations with the British Government were granted to the Chiefs in May 1915. The Chiefs of Group II again were granted revised *sanads* in November 1919 on terms similar to those of the Chiefs of Group III. They had previously in 1914 received *sanads* of adoption which placed them on the same footing in this respect as the Chiefs of other groups who already enjoyed the privilege. The States are all under the control of the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Orissa.

GROUP I.		
1. Bamra.		3. Patna.
2. Kalahandi.		4. Rairakhol.
	5. Sonpur.	
GROUP II.		
1. Bonai.		2. Gangpur.
GROUP III.		
1. Athgarh.	7. Hindol.	13. Nilgiri.
2. Athmallik.	8. Keonjhar.	14. Pal Lahara.
3. Baramba.	9. Khandpara.	15. Ranpur.
4. Baud.	10. Mayurbhanj.	16. Talcher.
5. Daspalla.	11. Narsinghpur.	17. Tigiria.
6. Dhenkanal.	12. Nayagarh.	

ATHGARH.

1. Raja Srikanan Bishwanath Bebertá Patnáik Bahadur, Chief of Athgarh, died on the 22nd June 1918, and was succeeded by his only son, a minor, then about eight and a half years of age, under the name and title of Raja Srikanan Radhanath Beberta Patnaik.

2. The title of Raja is hereditary under the *sanad* of 1874. The title of "Raja Bahadur" was conferred on the late Chief as a personal distinction in 1908.

ATHMALLIK.

1. The Chief of this State was formerly styled as the Zamindar of Athmallik, and was addressed as Samant. In 1874, however, he was officially recognized as Raja, a title which was also made hereditary, and in 1890 the then Chief, Raja Mahendra Deo Samant, received the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889.

2. The tribute of the State was liable to revision after every 20 years, but was made permanent by the *sanad* of 1894.

3. The State was well managed by the late Chief, Raja Bibhudendra Deo Samanta. He died on the 3rd November 1918, and was succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samanta.

BAMRA.

1. Tribhuban Singh, Chief of Bamra, died in May 1869, and was succeeded by his nephew Raja Sir Sudhal Deo. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K.C.I.E., died on the 19th November 1903, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikait Sachidanand Deo, under the style and title of Raja Tribhuban Deo. Raja Tribhuban Deo died on the 11th March 1916 and was succeeded by his eldest son Tikait Dibyashankar Deo under the name and title of Raja Sudhal Deo, who was granted a C.B.E., on the 1st January 1919 for services in connection with the war. Raja Sudhal Deo died on the 1st January 1920, leaving a minor son who succeeded him under the name and title of Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deo.

2. The administration of the State is generally maintained on efficient lines, and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads.

BARAMBA.

1. The present Chief, Raja Biswambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahápatra, is the twenty-first in descent from the founder of the State. The Raja, having lost his first wife, married again on the 20th January 1904 a sister of the zamindar of Khalikote in the Ganjam district in Madras. The family title was originally Ráut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of

"Mangraj," and a few generations ago the family assumed the title of Birbar Mangraj Mahápatra. The State was under Government management on account of the minority of the present Chief, which expired in April 1901. The State, however, continued to be under the direct control of Government till January 1908. It has now been released under certain conditions. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 10th January 1914.

BAUD.

1. Till 1837, this State formed part of the then South-Western Frontier Agency. It was liable after every 20 years to a readjustment of its tribute. The last readjustment was made in 1875, but the *sanad* of 1894 fixed the tribute permanently.

2. The title of Raja was made hereditary by the *sanad* of 1874. The late Raja, Jogendra Deo, died on the 10th March 1913.

3. The present Chief, Raja Narayan Prashad Deo, who is forty-sixth in descent from the founder of the State was born on the 14th March 1904. The State is now under Government management owing to the Chief's minority.

BONAI.

1. The present Chief's predecessor, Raja Chandra Deo, died in February 1902, and his eldest son, Tikait Dharani Dhar Deo, has been recognised by Government under the name and title of Raja Indra Deo. The State was released from Government management on the 1st October 1915, subject to certain conditions.

2. The State contains extensive forests, which have become valuable owing to the facilities afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Most of these forests have been leased out to respectable timber merchants with the approval of Government.

3. It is the custom in this State for the Ruling Chief to take his grandfather's name at the time of succession.

DASPALLA.

Raja Narayan Deo Bhanja, Chief of Daspalla, who was the 16th in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 11th December 1913. Shortly before his death he adopted the grandson of the Raja Bahadur of Parikud, who was recognised by Government as his successor. Babu Baishnab Charan Deo, a relative of the late Chief, claimed to succeed him, and, when his claim was rejected by the Local Government, stirred up a serious disturbance among the Khond population of the State which resulted in the siege of the palace and the murder of some of the State officials, and would have had still more disastrous consequences but for the timely arrival of the Commissioner of Orissa with a force of military and police, who put the rebels to flight. In the subsequent trials three persons were sentenced to death and executed, while 89 were sentenced to transportation or imprisonment for various periods. The latter included Babu Baishnab Charan Deo who was transported for life.

DHENKANAL.

Bhagirathi Mahendra Bahadur, who was the 18th in descent from the founder of the State, was a good and enlightened ruler of the State. He was made a Maharaja in 1869. He made liberal donations for the benefit of the Oriyas and founded several scholarships. Being heirless, he adopted a son from the Baud family and thereby raised his family to the status of high caste Kshatriyas. He died in 1877 and was succeeded by his adopted son. The latter died a minor in 1885 and was succeeded by his son Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur who married in the family of the Chief of the Seraikela State in the Chota Nagpur Division. The State which had been under Government management continuously since 1877 was released on the 13th February 1906, when the Chief attained the age of twenty-one years. A resettlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the State forests. The Chief died on the 16th October 1918, and was succeeded by his son under the style and title of Raja Sankara Pratap Mahendra Bahadur.

GANGPUR.

1. Raja Bhawani Shankar Sekhar Deo, while a minor, succeeded his grand-father Maharaja Raghunath Sikhar Deo who died on the 10th June 1917. The late Chief ruled over the State for 52 years. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1915.

The State was released from Government management on the 14th May 1919 when the minor Chief attained majority. He was formally placed on the *gadi* on the 2nd February 1920. A son and heir was born to him on the 10th March 1920.

2. A serious disturbance occurred in 1897 among certain Gaontias and Naiks. After smouldering for some years, the discontent took the shape of open revolt attended by a number of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length found necessary for the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum with an armed body of British police to assist the Chief in restoring order and in arresting the insurgent leaders. S. McLeod Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is the Diwan of the State. There is also an Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Dobson, Manager of the Bengal Timber Trading Company, who holds his court at Raghunathpali, a station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Reforms in the Police and Excise administration have been introduced, and the Local Government sanctioned the levy of a modified form of stamp duties in aid of the cost of administration. These have been levied from October 1903.

3. The State is rich in forests and minerals, and large timber and mining concessions have been or are now being made to some of the principal European firms in Calcutta and other leading business-men in India and England. As might have been expected a large influx of Bengali and Marwari traders has taken place into several stations along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line.

4. The subordinate zamindars all bear a feudal relation to the State.

HINDOL.

The family title for some generations was Deb Jenamoni or Deb Mahapatra, but is now Mardraj Jagadeb. The late Chief, Raja Jonardan Mardraj Jagadeb, who was the twenty-second in succession, from the founder of the State died on the 10th February 1906, and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Naba Kishor Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, while a minor. The State was released from Government management on the 20th February 1913, when the minor Chief attained his majority. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 20th October 1913. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 12th November 1917. The Chief has now been allowed to exercise within the limits of his State powers similar to those with which a District Magistrate may be invested under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1921 as a personal distinction.

KALAHANDI OR KAROND.

1. Udit Pratab Deo, Chief of Kalahandi, died in 1881, and the succession of Raghu Keshar Deo, the adopted son of the Raja, was recognised by the Government of India. A dispute arose as to the succession, and the Khonds rose in open rebellion and committed many excesses attended with bloodshed. The disturbances were suppressed, and a British officer was, in 1882, appointed as Political Agent with head-quarters at Bhawani Patna to manage the State. In 1887 this officer was appointed Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories. Raja Raghu Keshar Deo was murdered when he was about 22 years of age by one of his servants in consequence of private enmity.

2. The present Chief, Raja Brijmohan Deo, son of Raja Raghu Keshar Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 20th October 1897, on the death of his father.

3. The State was released from Government management on the Chief attaining majority on the 14th May 1917. He was formally invested with ruling powers on the 10th January 1918. The police force has been fully reorganised under a Deputy Superintendent of Police from the British Police. The financial position of the State is sound.

4. For services rendered in connection with the war, the Chief was appointed to be an Officer of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1918.

5. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 3rd October 1919.

KEONJHAR.

1. The Raja of Keonjhar had formerly full authority over Pal Lahara. The tribute of the State was originally fixed at Rs. 2,976-11-11 but in recognition of the services of the present Chief's grandfather during the Mutiny of 1857, it was reduced by Rs. 1,000; it includes the amount payable by Pal Lahara. Besides the reduction of the tribute, the Chief was made a

Maharaja, and his Diwan, the late Babu Chandra Shikhar Mahapatra, was made a Rai Bahadur, with a life pension of Rs. 200 a month.

2. The present Chief's father, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhunj Deo, who was the thirty-sixth in succession from the founder of the family, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861. His predecessor died childless, and he, the son of a concubine, succeeded him according to the custom of the family. His rule was not a peaceful one. He was a capable man, but there were more than one disturbance during his time. He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gadi*. The Bhuiyans took the Dowager Rani's side and rebelled. This is known as the Bhuiyan rebellion of 1867-68. The last Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891. A proposal for the re-settlement of the Juang Pirs in the State for a period of 15 years was approved by Government during his administration. He was created a Maharaja in 1877 and had three sons.

3. He died on the 27th October 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo. A son and heir was born to the young Chief on the 26th December 1905. The Chief was given for some time a capable Diwan, Babu Sudam Charan Naik, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. In April 1907, however, the Raja resigned the Chiefship, and his resignation was accepted by Government. The State is now under Government management and Mr. J. H. Price, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been appointed Superintendent of the State. The *sanad* of this State has been revised in the same way as those of the other States, but it cannot be delivered until a new Chief is installed.

KHANDPARA.

The late Chief, Raja Notober Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray, died on the 3rd September 1905, and has been succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Ram Chandra Samanta. The young Chief has some knowledge of Oriya classical literature and composes Oriya verse. He is the twelfth in descent from the founder of the State. The family title is Bhramarbar Ray.

MAYURBHANJ.

1. The present Chief's grandfather, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was an able and enlightened ruler, was created a Maharaja in 1877 in recognition of his efficient administration of the State and of his public liberality, the most prominent instance of which was his donation of Rs. 27,000 towards raising the Cuttack High School to the status of a college.

2. After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He received a liberal education, and was the most enlightened of the Garjat Chiefs. In 1910 he proceeded to England *via* Japan and America. His State was administered on British lines under his personal supervision, and in a manner which earned the commendation of successive Superintendents. He was vested with extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad*.

3. The late Chief was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 when the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in June 1910.

4. The late Chief attended the Imperial Durbar at Delhi in 1911. He died from an accident on the 22nd February 1912 and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed the Diploma Examination of that College in April 1917. The State was released from Government management on the 6th August 1920, when the minor Chief attained majority. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 13th November 1920. He has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge, District Magistrate and with the powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and has been allowed to delegate these powers to his Diwan Mr. Hugh McPherson.

5. A light railway has been constructed connecting Baripada, the headquarters of the State, with the Baripada Road Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is worked for the present by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

6. In May 1917 a rising occurred among the Santal inhabitants of the State, the immediate cause of which was the panic caused by an attempt to recruit for a Labour Corps for service in France. The Santals assaulted some of the minor officials who were helping in the work of recruitment, looted certain bazars and broke up the railway line. Order was temporarily restored by the despatch of the armed police reserves from Orissa and 100 infantry from Calcutta. In spite of assurances regarding the recruiting operations, the Santals continued to hold mass meetings in order to discuss sundry grievances with regard to certain features of the administration, and in June a fresh rising occurred in the Bamanghati subdivision, the

bazaar of Rairangpur being looted and burnt and a State constable murdered by the mob. Military and police were again called in and the disturbances were quelled by the end of the month. A large number of Santals were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on account of their complicity in these disturbances.

7. For services in connection with the war, the Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918.

8. The Minor Chief during 1919 travelled in England and saw many interesting sights and places; he also toured round the battle areas in France and Belgium.

NARSINGPUR.

Raja Sadhu Charan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra died on the 28th July 1912 and was succeeded by his minor son and heir, who was then nearly six years old. During his minority the State was under the management of the British Government. The minor Chief died on the 5th July 1921, when the succession of his minor brother aged about 13 years was recognised under the name and title of Raja Ananta Charan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, and the State continued to be under Government management.

NAYAGARH.

1. Raja Balbhadra Singh Mandhata, the twenty-third in descent from the founder of the State, ruled for twelve months, and was succeeded by Raja Raghunath Singh, a blood relation, who died in 1897, having on his death-bed authorised his younger Rani to adopt an heir. Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata was accordingly adopted almost immediately after from a family related by marriage. He had received no education, and was too old to learn at the time of his sudden and unexpected elevation.

2. The State is now administered by Government. The Raja was married in May 1903 to the daughter of the Raja of Hindol. It was alleged some years ago that human sacrifice had been practised in the State. The matter was enquired into and it was found that some people had met their death under suspicious circumstances, but there was no proof that they had been offered as sacrifices. The Raja died on the 7th December 1918 and was succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata.

NILGIRI.

The late Chief, Raja Shyam Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, who was a brother of the late Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo of Mayurbhanj, died on the 6th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son who was then ten years of age, under the name and title of Raja Kishor Chandra Mardraj Harichandan. The State is now under Government management.

PAL LAHERA.

1. This State pays its tribute direct into the Government treasury but it is paid as a part of the tribute payable by Keonjhar.

2. Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the late Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1867-68 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The family titles of "Ganeswar Pal" and "Muni Pal" are assumed alternately by the Rajas when succeeding to the *gadi*.

3. By the *sanad* of 1874, the title of Raja was made hereditary. The late Chief, Duti Krishna Pal, succeeded as a minor in 1888, and assumed, according to family custom, the designation of Ganeswar Pal. He died on the 30th July 1912 and the State is now under Government management. Sarad Chandra Pal, son of the late Chief's cousin, has, under Government sanction, been selected to succeed to the *gadi* under the name and title of Raja Muni Pal.

PATNA.

1. The present Chief, Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, on the 4th February 1910.

2. The State is managed by its own Chief, assisted by a Diwan approved by the Political Agent. The administration of Maharaja Dalganjan Singh was not satisfactory, and it was necessary to place the control of the police, the disposal of judicial business, and the manage-

ment of finance almost entirely in the hands of the Diwan. The Chief has since been allowed to deal himself with cases and orders of the Diwan which he considers should be revised or modified, and to sanction the budget of his State. The State suffered severely in the famine of 1900, and want of control led to an outbreak of dacoity which extended to the neighbouring British district of Sambalpur. A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patna for the suppression of the outbreak.

3. For services in connection with the war the Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918.

RANPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, is 98th in descent from the founder of the State. During the time of the late Chief, who was an imbecile, the State was badly administered, necessitating the interference of Government more than once, and a Government officer, selected by the Superintendent, was lent as Diwan. The present Chief succeeded in July 1899, and the State is now fairly well managed. The family title is "Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra."

RAIRAKHOL.

The late Chief, Raja Gaura Chandra Deo, was born in 1871 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th June 1900. He died on the 3rd July 1906. Before his death he adopted as his heir a brother of the Chief of the Bonai State. The adoption and succession of the adopted son under the title of Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani has been recognised by the Government of India. The minor Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State was released from Government management when the Chief was installed on the *gadi* on the 27th November 1916. He married the sister of the Maharaja of Sonpur in May 1912. A son and heir was born to the Chief in August 1914.

SONPUR.

1. The late Chief, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, was born in 1853 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Niladhar Singh Deo, on the 11th September 1891. The excellent manner in which the administration was conducted by him was recognised by Government in the bestowal upon him in 1898 of the title of Raja Bahadur.

2. The present Chief, Bir Mitrodarya Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, on the 8th August 1902. He was installed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Sambalpur in November 1902, and was present at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in January 1903. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him in 1908 as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in January 1921.

3. The administration of justice, both criminal and civil, is very efficient. The financial position of the State is generally satisfactory.

4. For services in connection with the war the Chief was appointed a K.C.I.E. and was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

TALCHER.

The present Chief, Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan, is the twenty-second in the line, and succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891. He was the son of the late Raja's first cousin. His minority having expired on the 9th June 1901, he was allowed to take charge of his State. A son and heir was born to him on the 28th February 1902. The State is well administered, and the young Chief promises well. He has recently been given extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad*. The family title is "Birbar Harichandan."

Coal has been found in the State, but it has been declared to be inferior in quality to Raniganj coal. Explorations were made once in 1841, again in 1855, and lastly in 1875 with the same unfavourable result. The coal-bearing area covers about thirty miles.

TIGIRIA.

This is the smallest of all the Tributary States of Orissa. The present Chief, Raja Banamali, bears the family title "Kshatriya Birabar Chamupati Sinh Mahapatra." He has adopted the minor son of a relative of the Chief of Baud. The State is fairly well administered.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jath	Meherban Ramarav Amritrav alias Aba Sahab Daphle, Chief of— (Maratha).	11th January 1886.	13th January 1893.	980 ²	82,649	Rs. 8,02,036

* These figures are approximate.

JATH (INCLUDING DĀPHLAPUR).

1. Jath is one of the Sātāra *jaghirs* and is of no great antiquity. The ruling family is descended from Satwajirao Chawan Patil of Dāphlapur, to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil Shah, King of Bijāpur, in 1680. The same person acquired *jaghirs* of two Mahāls, Jath and Karajgi, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in A.D. 1700.

2. The late Chief Amritrav Saheb Daphle, died without male issue on the 12th January 1892. The present Chief, Ramrav Abasaheb Daphle, succeeded to the *jaghirs* on the 13th January 1893, and was adopted by the senior widow of the late Chief, Lakshmibai Saheb Daphle. He was educated at the Rājikumar College, Rājkot. His natural brother, Bala-saheb Daphle, who, after a three years' training, was serving as 2nd-Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces, has been promoted to the rank of Captain, and is employed in the 2nd Rajputs. The heir-apparent to the present Chief is his son, Vijaysing alias Babasaheb, who was born on the 21st July 1909.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS .		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 2,86,097	Rs. 10,129 ⁰	Rs. 958	..	..	..	..	..	..	NH.

* These figures are approximate.

3. The administration of the State is conducted by the Chief with the assistance of the Karbhari appointed by him with the approval of the Bombay Government. The State has been under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Bijāpur, from the 6th September 1901, before which it was under the Political Agent, Kolhāpur and Southern Maratha Country. The Estate of Dāphlapur was restored to its parent State of Jath consequent on the death, on the 13th January 1917, of Rani Bai Sahib Daphle in accordance with the decision of 1861 of the Bombay Government which was subsequently confirmed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Bombay—Cutch Agency.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cutch	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of — (Jadeja Rajput, Hindu).	23rd August 1866.	1st January 1876.	7,200	4,24,338	Rs. 22,50,435

* Exclusive of the Rann of Cutch.

CUTCH.

1. Cutch has an extensive seaboard. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jara, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind. Lakha is supposed to have entered Cutch about A.D. 1465 and is looked upon as the founder of the Jadeja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste nor tribe from any of his progenitors who were Samas. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in 1876, and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Savai Bahadur." His Highness was gazetted G.C.I.E. in 1887 after

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 12,54,163	Rs. 1,27,14 8	..	..	..	..	..			Permanent 17 Local 19

taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria.

The title of G.C.S.I. was conferred upon him in June 1917, and for his services in connection with the war, the title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1918. A local salute of 19 guns was granted to him on the 1st January 1921.

His Highness the Maharao has two sons. Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1885, is well educated, and has five children—three sons and two daughters. The second, Kumar Shri Godji, was born in 1888, and has two sons.

The Maharao is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Savanur	Captain Meherban Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Afghan).	7th October 1890.	30th January 1893.	70	16,325	Rs. 1,38,067

NOTE.—The excess expenditure over income is due to extraordinary

SÁVANUR.

1. Sávánur is a small State consisting of 25 villages scattered through the subdivisions of Bankápur and Karajgi in the Dhárwár District. The ruling family is said to belong to the Miyana tribe of Pathans. On the death of his father in 1892, the present Chief, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, a boy two years old, was placed under guardianship and the administration of the State was entrusted to a Dewan under the direct superintendence of the Collector and Political Agent at Dhárwár. On the 1st August 1900 the young Nawab was sent to the Rájikumar College at Rájkot. The Nawab left Rájkot at the end of March 1908 and went for a short time to Bareilly and afterwards joined the Mayo College at Ajmir. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun in April 1909. On the completion of his training with the Cadet Corps, the Nawab was installed on the *gadi* on the 12th November 1912. A son and heir was born to the Nawab on the 6th March 1919 and was named Abdul Hamid Khan. A daughter was born to the Nawab on the 4th October 1914. She is named Shanoor Jahan Begum.

2. The State was under British management almost continuously from 1868 to 1912, with the exception of two brief periods. The administration under British management was conducted on lines practically similar to those on which administration was conducted in the adjoining British territory.

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 1,38,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.

non-recurring charges. The financial condition of the State is sound.

3. The Nawab was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces on the 28th November 1912, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Sydenham on the 13th August 1912, and to His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 8th May 1913. The Nawab went on Active Service with the Indian Expeditionary Force employed in the Persian Gulf in November 1914. He was Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barrett, General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force D. He left on the 12th November 1914 to take up his appointment, and returned to India on the 20th April 1915. He was mentioned in despatches. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, he was promoted to the honorary rank of Captain in the Army on the 1st January 1918. He was appointed Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 24th July 1917, and he is now Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. When the Afghan War broke out in 1919, the Nawab placed his personal services at the disposal of the British Government, for the second time.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cambay	His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Sahab Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Mogal).	16th May 1911.	..	350	71,715	Rs. 7,96,276

* These figures are approximate.

CAMBAY.

1. Cambay is a first class State under the political supervision of the Collector of the Kaira district. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Mogal of the Najumisani family of Persia. His hereditary title is Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jang. He was born in May 1911.

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 6,36,639	Rs. 21,924	..	..	..	10	153	..	..	1

* These figures are approximate.

- The State is now under British administration owing to the Nawab's minority.
- The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Akadla	Four share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	2	140	Rs. 3,000
2	Alampar (Devani).	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	1	570	6,000
3	Amrapur	Three share-holders, (Rajput Muhammadan).	..	..	8	1,529	20,000
4	Anandpur	Six share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	130	6,745	30,882
5	Ankevalia	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	17	2,516	22,500
6	Babra	Six share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	10	7,217	80,000
7	Bagaara	Five share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	56	14,914	1,33,628
8	Bajana	Malek Kamalkhan Hamadkhan, of—, (Muhammadan).	6th January 1905.	10th March 1921.	183.12	11,761	2,00,000
9	Bamanbor	One share-holder, (Kathi)	9th December 1860.	2nd August 1906.	12	793	3,914
10	Baniwa { Manavadar- Sardar- gadhi. Two other divisions.	Khan Shri Gulam Moinuddin Khanji, (Pathan).	22nd December 1911.	10th October 1918.	221.8	17,391	3,71,230
		Husain Yawar Khan, (Pathan).	14th July 1880.	6th March 1903.		6,824	78,150
						9,201	1,12,591
11	Bhadli	Five share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	15	2,485	62,000
12	Bhadwa	Jadeji Balsinhji Partapsinhji, of—, (Rajput)	23rd November 1892.	12th March 1901.	7	1,179	15,600
13	Bhadvana	Three share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	15	623	5,900
14	Bhalala	Three share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	6	313	992
15	Bhalga m Bhalad.	Two share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	1	724	7,400
16	Bhalgamda	Three share-holders (Hindu)	..	..	19	1,648	10,000
17	Bhandaria	Four share-holders, (Ahi)	..	..	3	658	4,800
18	Bharejda	Two share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	2	421	2,500
19	Bhathan	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	4	435	2,200
20	Bhavnagar	His Highness Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji, Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of—, (Gohil Rajput).	19th May 1912.	17th July 1919.	8	441,367	49,28,429
21	Bhimora	Two share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	..	1,168	6,787
22	Bholka	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	30	3,013	24,000
23	Bhojavadar	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	3	853	5,000
24	Bildi	Baunbai, (Sindhi)	..	..	3	409	4,000
25	Boda-no-ness	One share-holder, (Ahi)	..	..	88	167	900
26	Chachana	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	6	484	2,500
27	Chamardi (Vachhani).	Twenty-four share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	7	1,998	10,000
28	Charkha	Four share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	10	1,369	17,000
29	Chhalala	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	5	729	2,000
30	Chitravav (Devani).	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	2	290	1,200
31	Chobari	Six share-holders (Kathi)	..	..	13	423	5,200
32	Chok	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	4	1,430	6,800
33	Chotila	Eight share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	108	7,125	21,900
34	Chuda	Thakor Bahadursinhji Joravarsinhji, of—, (Jhala Rajput).	23rd April 1909.	20th January 1921.	78.2	12,590	1,40,000
35	Dahida	Six share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	2	914	8,400
36	Darod	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	4	200	700
37	Dasada	Six share-holders, (Muhammadan)	..	..	129.76	13,269	1,94,237
38	Datha	Two main share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	68.9	10,731	23,000
39	Dedan	Four share-holders, (Kotila)	..	..	49.5	4,984	37,681†
40	Dedarda	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	2	876	4,100
41	Derdi Janbal	Three share-holders, (Charan)	..	..	2	823	9,000
42	Devlia	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	11	537	7,000
43	Dhola (Devani).	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	1	305	1,500

* These figures are approximate.

† Average of five years.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 1,600	Rs. 129	Rs. 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
3,000	..	1,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
7,900	511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
30,259	715	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
21,000	1,300	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
60,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
97,466	..	4,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
61,817	7,890	57	..	..	7	31	..	..	Nd.
2,100	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
3,51,815	14,821	2,346	..	..	11	37	..	..	} Nd.
77,340	7,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
92,596	7,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20,000	1,101	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
12,030	1,394	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
1,379	998	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
992	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
6,140	204	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
8,000	1,400	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,500	..	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,000	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,200	641	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
37,85,692	1,28,060	26,439	52	263	..	..	300	..	13†
8,192	308	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
27,000	1,750	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
7,500	..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
700	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,500	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
13,563	..	858	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
17,340	..	541	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
700	971	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,125	..	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,514	154	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
4,000	..	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
28,647	652	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
88,215	6,324	820	..	..	9	2	..	..	Nd.
8,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
700	366	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
1,46,579	12,968	16,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
32,017	..	5,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
30,258	..	4,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
3,000	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
6,000	467	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
930	..	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.

* These figures are approximate.

† Permanent local salute of 15 guns.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
44	Dholarva	One share-holder, (Kathi)	..	..	4	478	5,200
45	Dhrafa	Nine share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	44	8,941	80,000
46	Dhrangadhira	His Highness Maharaja Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, Ajitsinghji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of—, (Jhala Rajput).	31st May 1889.	February 1911	1,156.5	79,142	3,00,000
47	Dhrol	Thakur Sahab Daulatsinhji Marisinhji Thakur Sahab of, (Jadeja Rajput).	22nd August 1864.	2nd September 1914.	283	23,640	2,00,000
48	Dhudhraj	Three share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	12	2,419	13,452
49	Gadhali	Three share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	5	1,469	15,000
50	Gadhia	Two share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	11	442	3,000
51	Gadhika	Jadeja Sivsindhji, (Rajput)	26th November 1868.	26th November 1870.	23	1,003	17,969
52	Gadhula	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	1	274	3,000
53	Gandhol	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	53	154	2,000
54	Garinali Moti	One share-holder, (Kathi)	..	..	2	340	2,800
55	Garmali Nani	Ditto ditto	..	..	2	239	1,400
56	Gavridad	Jadeja Dipsinhji Pratapsinhji, of—, (Rajput)	19th June 1870.	30th March 1911.	27	1,973	15,029
57	Gedi	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	11	800	4,000
58	Gigasaran	Four share-holders, (Kathi) one share-holder (Muhammadan).	..	..	6	717	3,780
59	Gondal	His Highness Thakur Sahib Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagarmji, G.C.I.E., Thakur Sahib of—, (Jadeja Rajput, Hindu).	24th October 1843.	14th December 1869.	1,024	167,071	20,00,000
60	Gundiala	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	15	1,858	16,000
61	Halaria	Two share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	6	*1,080	9,600
62	Javej	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	7	947	5,200
63	Itaria	One share-holder, (Kathi)	..	..	6	506	20,000
64	Jafrabad	Belongs to the Nawab of Janjira	..	..	42.3	10,878	58,816
65	Jakhan	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	3	487	1,100
66	Jalia-Devani	Jadeja Mohobatsinhji, of—, (Rajput)	6th August 1910.	26th October 1919.	36	2,688	17,961
67	Jalia Kayaji	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	1	485	2,200
68	Jalia Manaji	Ditto ditto	..	..	1	214	2,000
69	Jaslan	Khachar Shri Ala Vajsur, of—, (Kathi).	4th November 1906.	10th June 1910.	283	29,884	3,62,983
70	Jetpur	Fifteen share-holders, (Vala Kathi)	..	..	733.8	107,674	10,04,110
71	Jhamar	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	4	516	2,590
72	J h a m k a (Velani).	Two share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	7	526	4,081
73	Jhampodad	Three share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	4	550	2,698
74	Jhinjhuvada	Nine share-holders, (Koli)	..	..	161.6	12,411	1,02,123
75	Junagadh	His Highness Nawab Mahabat Khan, Rasulkhan, Nawab of—, (Babi Patkan).	1900	22nd January 1911.	3,283.7	465,231	52,72,782 (Gross)
76	Junapadar	One share-holder, (Koli)	..	..	31	177	600
77	Kamadhia	Mir Zulfikar Ali (Muhammadan)	..	..	4	718	10,000
78	Kamalpur	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	4	1,102	10,000
79	Kaner	One share-holder, (Kathi)	..	..	2	327	2,000
80	Kanjarda	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	98	283	2,500
81	Kankasiali	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	76	249	1,920
82	K a n p u r Ishwaria.	Four share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	3	1,358	13,080
83	Kantharia	Five main share-holders, (Rajput).	..	..	14	1,864	12,000
84	Kariana	Five share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	10	2,348	40,000
85	Karmad	Gagubha Jasvatsinh, (Rajput)	1894	1894	3	454	5,709
86	Karol	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	11	979	12,000
87	K a t o d i a (Vachhani).	Ditto ditto	..	..	1	308	2,000

* These figures are approximate.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
5,700	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
58,948	3,706	1,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,00,000	40,671	4,006	75	287	..	..	..	..	13
1,36,725	..	10,321	..	..	11	..	..	..	9
13,452	1,102	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
9,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,000	..	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
13,861	643	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,000	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,000	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,800	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,400	..	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,365	1,011	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,500	1,200	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,76,000	49,096	61,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
16,000	1,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
9,720	..	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,000	..	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
12,000	252	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
56,816	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	Nil.
900	242	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,819	..	1,551-12-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,500	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,200	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,78,228	7,691	2,966	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,99,079	50,262	8,960	..	..	34	280	..	..	Nil.
2,590	464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,136	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,698	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
76,268	11,073	653	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
25,62,852	28,394	37,210	..	..	206	1,599+	102	..	15
500	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,500	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
7,000	676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,000	..	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
900	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,060	84	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,850	230	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,000	1,491	297-1-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,700	850	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,230	140	91-6-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,000	703	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,511	..	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes armed police.

‡ Two guns personal. Permanent local salute of 15 guns.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
88	Kathrota .	One share-holder, (Kathi) .	..	..	1	188	Rs. 1,050
89	Kesaria .	Two main share-holders, (Rajput).	..	..	3	216	1,125
90	Khambhala .	Three share-holders, (Kathi) .	..	..	6	1,250	12,000
91	Khambhlav .	Three share-holders, (Rajput) .	..	..	10	922	1,000
92	Khandia .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) .	..	..	5	693	5,000
93	Kherali .	Three share-holders, (Rajput) .	..	..	11	1,828	16,560
94	Khijadia-Najani (Lakhpadar Thana).	One share-holder, (Kathi) .	..	..	1	141	2,300
95	Khijadia (Babra Thana).	One share-holder, (Saiyid Muhammadan).	..	..	2	348	6,000
96	Khijadia Dosaji (Songadh Thana).	Two share-holders, (Rajput) .	..	..	1	381	2,400
97	Khirrasra .	Jadeja Balsinhji, (Rajput) .	26th September 1890.	20th February 1905.	13	3,659	24,019
98	Kotla Nayani .	Four share-holders, (Rajput) .	About 1873 A.D.	..	3	1,069	9,000
99	Kotla Pitha .	Five share-holders, (Kathi) .	..	..	25	6,923	9,000
100	Kotla Sangani .	Thakor Himatsinhji Togaji, Thakor of—, (Jadeja Rajput).	17th September 1892.	..	90	9,240	96,030
101	Kotharia .	Jadeja Pratapsinhji, (Rajput) .	15th August 1876.	23rd January 1908.	27	2,146	22,116
102	Kuba .	Three share-holders, (Nagar Brahman).	..	..	2.5	209	3,843
103	Lakhpadar .	One share-holder, (Kathi) .	..	..	5	500	2,100
104	Lakhtar (Than Lakhtar).	Thakor Karansinhji Vajrajji, C.S.I., Thakor of—, (Jhala Rajput).	10th January 1846.	15th June 1846.	247.43	19,531	85,000
105	Laliad .	Two share-holders, (Rajput) .	..	..	4	803	5,634
106	Lathi .	Thakor Prhladsinhji Pratapsinhji, Thakor of—, (Gohil Rajput).	31st March 1912.	14th October 1918.	41.8	8,816	1,44,435
107	Limbda .	Three Talukdars, (Rajput) .	..	..	7	2,186	30,000
108	Limbdi .	Thakor Sahab Sir Delatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, M.C.I.E., Thakor Sahab of—, (Jhala Rajput).	11th July 1868.	14th April 1908.	7	2,186	30,000
109	Lodhika .	K. S. Vijaysinhji K. S. Mutwaji	.. 22nd August 1912.	1st December 1918. 9th November 1917.	15	4,607	17,529 17,298
110	Malia .	Thakor, Raisinhji Modji, Thakor of—, (Jadeja Rajput).	14th February 1868.	20th October 1907.	103	12,660	91,629
111	Manavav .	One share-holder, (Kathi) .	..	..	5	348	2,600
112	Matra Timba .	Khachar Deves Pitha, (Kathi) . Khachar Bokra Pitha, (Kathi) .	17th February 1859. 9th September 1864.	30th August 1900.	6	352	1,550
113	Mengni .	Jadeja Bhagvatsinhji Narsinhji, (Rajput).	13th August 1888.	..	35	3,113	23,177
114	Mevasa .	Two share-holders, (Kathi) .	..	..	24	786	4,564
115	Monvel .	Ditto ditto .	..	..	31	2,373	21,800
116	Morchopna .	One share-holder, (Ahar) .	..	..	88	472	700
117	Morri .	His Highness Thakor Sahab Sir Waghji Ravaji, G.C.I.E., Thakor Sahab of—, (Jadeja Rajput).	17th February 1858.	17th February 1876.	822	91,355	13,00,000
118	Mowa (Mahuva).	Three share-holders, (Rajput, Hindu) .	..	..	76	337	2,306
119	Muli .	Thakor Harischandra Sinhi, (Parmar Rajput).	10th July 1890.	3rd December 1905.	133.2	15,830	1,20,000
120	Mulila—Deri .	Five share-holders, (Rajput) .	..	..	15	2,622	15,612
121	Munjpur .	Three share-holders, (Rajput) .	..	..	3	587	2,365
122	Navanagar .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji G.B.E., M.C.S.I., Maharaja of—, (Jadeja Rajput).	6th September 1872.	11th March 1907.	3,791	345,353	42,91,836

* These figures are approximate.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.							Nil.
796	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,125	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,550	406	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
9,000	730	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,000	806	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
16,560	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,300	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
19,721	2,366	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,785	..	687	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,000	4,850	728	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
96,854	10,189	1,427	..	..	7	..	..	..	Nil.
15,738	948	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,120	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
80,000	6,763	588	..	..	16	25	..	..	Nil.
5,634	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
80,000	..	1,857	..	..	8	25	..	..	Nil.
28,500	..	1,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,60,000	44,128	1,433	..	..	40	70	..	..	9
13,816	643	202	}	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
19,443	643	202		..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
72,047	..	1,367	..	..	12	..	..	..	Nil.
2,610	..	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,500	290	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
21,538	3,412	457	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,981	445	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
22,500	..	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
800	..	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
10,11,297	9,263	52,296	..	..	15	..	..	..	11
2,095	120	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
61,935	7,501	1,853	..	..	6	20	..	..	Nil.
18,000	1,279	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,365	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
37,01,965	50,132	69,181	31	1,099†	92	659	149	●	15‡

* These figures are approximate. † Includes 904 Police. ‡ Dynastic salute is 13 guns. Permanent local and personal salute is 15 guns.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
123	Nilvala	One share-holder, (Kathi)	..	..	2	517	Rs. 3,600
124	Noghanvadar	Two share-holders, (Kathi Deria).	..	..	1	313	3,000
125	Pachhegam (Devani).	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	10	3,452	38,000
126	Rah	Ditto ditto	..	..	1	227	2,600
127	Fal	Jadeja Ladhuhba Ratansinh, (Rajput)	25th September 1869.	28th November 1892.	21	1,315	19,261
128	Palali	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	4	450	1,271
129	Paliad	Seven share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	185	6,917	60,000
130	Palitana	Thakor Sahab Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, Thakor Sahab ol., (Gohel Rajput).	14th April 1900.	29th August 1905.	208.8	52,856	5,57,406
131	Panchavda (Vachhani).	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	78	345	1,500
132	Patdi	Desai Daulatsinhji (Kanbi)	29th June 1881.	5th August 1913.	39.4	2,384	53,368
133	Porbandar	His Highness Maharaja Shri Narvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja ol., (Jethra Rajput).	30th June 1901.	10th December 1908.	642.25	101,681	13,50,000
134	Rai Sankli	Desai Gopaldas Ambavadas (Kanbi)	6th January 1889.	1st October 1912.	6	590	4,556
135	Rajkot	Thakor Sahab Sir Lakhaji Raj Bavaji Raj, M.C.I.E., Thakor Sahab ol., (Jadeja Rajput).	17th December 1885.	16th April 1890.	282	60,993	6,50,000
136	Rajpara (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, (Gohel Rajput)	..	..	1	605	2,600
137	Rajpur	Chandrasinhji Mansinhji (Rajput)	18th October 1910.	1st April 1918.	22.8	2,128	75,532
138	Rajpura Halar.	Jadeja Lakhaji Ashaji (Rajput)	30th July 1869.	20th December 1903.	15	2,268	21,364
139	Ramanka	Two share-holders	..	..	..	600	3,000
140	Ramparda	Two share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	5	621	523
141	Randhla	Ghulam Haidar (Muhammadan)	..	..	3	704	10,000
142	Ranigam	Two share-holders, (Rajput and Kathi).	..	..	3	933	16,600
143	Ranpada (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	5	506	523
144	Ratanpur-Dhamanka.	Three share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	3	621	5,900
145	Rohisala	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	1	454	2,600
146	Sahuka	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	6	735	12,000
147	Samadhiala (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	1	655	8,000
148	Samadhiala (Chamarai Thana).	Two share-holders, (Charan)	..	..	6	300	2,000
149	Samadhiala Chhabhadla.	Five share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	62	1,421	6,500
150	Samla	Four share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	13	1,313	13,000
151	Sanala	Two share-holders, (Sarraiya Rajput).	..	..	51	545	2,700
152	Sanoora	Two shareholders, (Kathi)	..	..	1	862	5,988
153	Sata-no-ness	One share-holder, (Akhir)	..	..	67	303	950
154	Satudad-Vavdi.	Four share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	13	2,507	11,140
155	Sayla	Thakor Sahab† Vakhatsinhji Kesai-sinhji, C.S.I., Thakor Sahab ol., (Jhala Rajput).	10th July 1845.	5th October 1881.	222.1	12,853	1,00,000
156	Sejakupur	Three share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	29	844	5,000
157	Sevdivadar	One share-holder, (Koli)	..	..	1	514	1,000
158	Shahpur	Jadeja Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsinh, (Rajput).	29th June 1894.	8th November 1907.	10	1,593	14,000
159	Silana	Two share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	4	585	2,000
160	Sisang-Chandli.	Five share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	1	1,710	7,605

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal title.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 2,500	Rs. 511	Rs. 154	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
23,600	..	2,802	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,800	..	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
15,400	1,253	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,232	357	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
35,000	907	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,32,876	..	10,364	..	..	31	97	..	..	9
1,500	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
26,333	7,916†	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,50,000	36,202	12,302	..	..	40	372	..	..	13
3,997	556	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,40,000	18,991	2,330	..	..	17	..	..	..	9
1,250	..	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
26,944	2,412	186	..	..	2	7	..	..	Nil.
15,074	2,922	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	..	672	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
559	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
5,000	..	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,000	..	903	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,800	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
6,000	519	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,000	..	518	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
7,000	..	2,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
10,000	979	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,200	..	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,358	186	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
700	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
14,000	1,466	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
71,000	15,001	510	..	..	8	18	..	..	Nil.
5,000	316.8	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
700	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
13,000	464	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,910	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
9,465	720	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes Rs. 2,681 paid in Viramgam Treasury for certain Desai Grl haks.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
161	Songadh (Vachhani).	Three share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	1	1,755	Rs. 2,000
162	Sundamda Dhandhalpur.	Four share-holders, (Kathi)	..	..	135	5,359	40,000
163	Talsana	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	43	1,679	9,450
164	Tavi	Ditto ditto	..	..	12	582	4,720
165	Toda (Vachhani).	Ditto ditto	..	..	1	460	3,500
166	Untdi	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	6	281	2,000
167	Vadal Bhandaria.	Two share-holders, (Ahar)	..	..	2	435	2,600
168	Vadali	Jadeja Bavaji Verabhai, (Rajput)	25th November 1874.	4th December 1900.	2	662	2,781
169	Vadod (Jhalawar).	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	14	1,264	16,200
170	Vadod (Devani).	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	2	829	3,000
171	Vaghavadi (Vaghvori).	One share-holder, (Kathi)	..	..	3	112	800
172	Vala	Thakor Vakhtsinghji Meghrajji, Thakor of—, (Gohil Rajput).	19th October 1864.	20th August 1875.	109.3	13,285	2,24,429
173	Vana	Six share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	24	3,305	21,110
174	Vanala	Two share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	3	248	2,500
175	Vangadhra	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	62	480	2,200
176	Vankar	Captain His Highness Raj Sahab Sir Amarsinghji Bhanrajji, Raj Sahab of—, (K.C.I.E., Jhala Rajput).	4th January 1879.	11th June 1881.	413	36,624	5,02,000
177	Vanod	Hussain Muhammad Khan Kamaluddin Khan, (Jath Malik).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	57.37	4,094	94,000
178	Vasavad	Eight share-holders, (Brahman)	..	..	10.85	5,937	18,000
179	Vavdi-Dharvala.	Five share-holders, (Rajput)	..	..	4	1,995	10,500
180	Vavdi (Vachhani).	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	..	8	309	3,000
181	Vekaria	One share-holder, (Kathi)	..	..	8	595	3,800
182	Veja-no-ness	One share-holder, (Koli)	..	..	29	184	500
183	Vicchavad	Two share-holders, (Nagar Brahman)	..	..	3.7	409	2,500
184	Virpur	Thakor Hamirsinhji Suraji, Thakor of—, (Rajput).	1876	12th October 1918.	67	6,675	65,000
185	Virva	One share-holder, (Rajput)	..	28th February 1904.	76	127	1,400
186	Vithalgadht	Azam Vithalrao, Bhaakorras, (Kayasth Prabhu).	18th February 1901.	18th March 1908.	51	3,888	50,000
187	Wadhwan (Vadwan).	Thakore Sahab Shri Jorawarsinhji, Thakore Sahab of—, (Jhala Rajput).	23rd July 1899.	23rd February 1918.	236.16	35,831	3,66,467

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes villages in Halar and Gohilwad.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
3,000	..	572	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
35,000	2,381	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
9,450	913	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,720	310	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
4,600	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,500	493	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,600	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,899	246	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
16,200	1,252	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,900	..	1,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
800	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,50,000	4,090	9,202	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
21,110	3,715	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,000	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,800	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,65,000	17,422	1,457	..	..	11	..	..	..	11
25,127	1,953	773	..	..	3	10	..	..	Nil.
18,000	766	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
11,000	..	1,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,000	..	354	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,800	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
400	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
35,000	3,418	696	..	..	7	..	..	..	Nil.
1,380	149	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
46,972	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	Nil.
3,46,423	38,148	2,769	..	..	41	118	..	..	8

* These figures are approximate.

† Two guns personal.

KÁTHIÁWÁR.

1. Káthiáwár is a Peninsula lying between Cutch and Gujarát containing the Amreli Mahál and Okámandal, belonging to the Gáekwár of Baroda, the British districts of Gogha and Dhandhuka, and the territories of the Indian Rulers in the Kathiawar Agency. The area of the last is 20,882 square miles with a population of 2,329,196. The northern part of the Province is flat, but the south is diversified by hills among which the granite peak of Gírnár above Junágarh is 3,666 feet high. The north half of the Province produces a fine sandstone and the south half the excellent limestone known commonly as Porbandar stone. Káthiáwár is well watered by rivers running to the four quarters from the central plateau. The east side of the Province is formed by the alluvium of the rivers which fall into the Gulf of Cambay, and here and in the upper valley of the Bhádar cotton is grown in large quantities. Káthiáwár has also long been famous for its horses. These have fallen off of late, both in quality and quantity, owing to the reduced demand caused by the competition of foreign markets.

2. The Ruling Princes and Chiefs are mostly Rajputs of the *Jádeja*, *Jhála*, and *Gohil* *Jethwa* tribes. *Junágarh* is the only important Muhammadan state. There are also several estates of *Káthi* from whom the province takes its modern name. Káthiáwár is divided into four *Pránts* or administrative divisions, *Jhálávád*, *Sorath*, *Halar* and *Gohilvád*. *Gohilvád* was abolished, but has been reconstituted as a separate *Pránt* from the 7th December 1904. There are 187 *Tálukás* or distinct estates, but only 84 *Tálukdárs* actually exercise jurisdiction, of whom there are in some cases several in one *Táluka*. The smaller estates are grouped under *thánas*, and their jurisdiction, having been surrendered or resumed, is exercised by *Thánadárs*, who are Magistrates subordinate to the Political Agent.

BAJANA—4TH CLASS.

1. Kamalkhan Hamadkhan, the present Chief, succeeded to late Chief on 10th March 1920. His estate, which lies between the Runn of Cutch and the Ahmedábád Collectorate is populated by the predatory class of Muhammadans called Jats. The Chief is descended from Malek Hedoji, on whom the *Táluka* was bestowed by the Sultan of Ahmedábád. As the Chief is a minor, the management of the estate has been assumed by Government. The young Chief is studying at the Rajkumar College.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with the 4th Class Chiefs.

BHAVNAGAR—1ST CLASS.

1. His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji died in July 1919, and the State has been placed under a Council of Administration during the minority of his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji, who was born on the 19th May 1912. The late Maharaja left two other sons, (1) K. S. Nirmalkumarsinhji, born on the 2nd August 1914 and (2) K. S. Dharmakumarsinhji, born on the 14th April 1917.

2. The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Káthiáwár about A.D. 1200 under their Chief Sejakji whose descendant Bhávsinhji founded Bhávnagar in A.D. 1723. The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhávnagar, Pálitána and Láthi States.

3. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 13 guns, *plus* two guns personal; and a permanent local salute of 15 guns.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji on the 1st January 1909 was made hereditary on the 1st January 1917. The Maharaja possesses a *sanad* of adoption. The Minor Maharaja's half-sister, Manharkunverba is married to His Highness the Maharaja of Panna.

CHUDA—3RD CLASS.

1. Thakor Bahadursinji is a Jhala Rajput. He succeeded the late Thakor Joravarsinhji on 20th January 1921. As he is a minor, the management of the estate has been assumed by Government. The young Chief is studying at the Rajkumar College.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The founder of this State was Abhesinhji, brother of Arjunsinh, Thakor of Wadhwan. This *Táluka* was acquired by him in 1706-07 A.D. The State was taken under management on 28th August 1911.

DHRÁNGADHRA—1ST CLASS.

1. His Highness Maharaja Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, the present Raj Saheb of Dhrángadhra, is the principal Ruler in Jhálávád, the northern district of Káthiáwár, and is the head of the Jhála clan of Rajputs. He succeeded the late Sir Ajisingji, K.C.S.I., who died on the 8th February 1911.

2. The Jhála family is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Káthiáwár in about A.D. 1100 from the north and to have established itself first about Pátdi, whence it moved to Halwad and then to Dhrángadhra.

3. His Highness received his primary education at Dhrángadhra, and was subsequently sent to the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. In 1904, he was sent to England for further study. His Highness has three daughters, and three sisters, one of whom was recently married to Maharaj-Kumar Mansinhji of Partabgarh.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He possesses a *sanad* of adoption. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the war, the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred on the Raj Sahib on the 1st January 1918, and his permanent salute was increased to 13 guns. He received the K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1917.

5. The Rulers of Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sáyla and Thán-Lakhtar are offshoots from Dhrángadhra.

DHROL—2ND CLASS.

1. The late Thakor Saheb Harisinhji died on the 31st July 1914, and Thakor Saheb Daulatsinhji was installed on the 2nd September 1914. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dipsinhji died on the 14th October 1918. His eldest son K. S. Jorawarsinhji was born on the 28th May 1910. This is a small inland State regarding which there is nothing special to note. The founder of this State was Jádeja Hardholji, brother of Jám Rával, who founded Navánagar.

2. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also possesses a *sanad* of adoption.

3. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900.

4. Communications to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

GONDAL—1ST CLASS.

1. His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Shri Bhagvatsinhji, G.C.I.E., Jádeja Rajput, received his education in the Rájkumár College and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degrees M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford) and a fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large college, on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Girasias or landholders. He has established the only Girls' High School in the province of Káthiáwár and was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

2. The State was, on account of its importance and advanced administration, raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 1887. The Thakor Saheb, who holds a *sanad* of adoption, was appointed K.C.I.E. in the same year and G.C.I.E. in 1897. His Highness has been elected a patron of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Hindu Division, Bombay.

3. The State is singular in being particularly free from taxation, customs and octroi duties, and some 40 taxes have been abolished during the régime of the present Ruler.

4. The Thakor Saheb attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903. He attended the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in England on the 22nd June 1911 and the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, on the 12th December 1911. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Bhojrajji, was born on the 8th January 1883. A son was born to the heir-apparent on the 13th October 1914.

5. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

JĀFRĀBĀD—1ST CLASS.

1. This small property, consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Kāthiāwār and the port of Jāfrābād, belongs to the Sidi Nawab of Janjira.
2. The founder was Sidi Hilol of the Janjira-house. He conquered Jāfrābād from the Muhammadan Thānadār about the middle of the 18th century.

JASDAN—3RD CLASS.

1. Khachar Shri Vajsur Odha died on the 10th June 1919, at Jasdān at the age of 40, and was succeeded by his eldest son Khachar Shri Ala Vajsur. The Chief being a minor, the regency form of management has been introduced. Kachar Shri Ala was born on the 4th November 1905.
2. Jasdān, conquered by Viko Khachar, the ancestor of the present ruler, in A.D. 1665, is the premier Kathi State and succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture in distinction to the usual Kathi custom which provides for equal division of inheritance.
3. The Chief is being educated at the Rāj Kumār College, Rājkot. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.
4. The State maintains no regular forces.

JETPUR.

1. The Jetpur Taluka is owned by 15 jurisdictional shareholders belonging to the Vāla tribe of Kathis who all have shares in the joint town of Jetpur besides exclusive villages and rights in other joint villages. The following shareholders are sufficiently important to be placed in the 3rd or 4th class :—

		Rs.
Vāla Shri Lakshman Merām, 3rd Class of Thanā-Devli .	{ Income . . .	1,19,045
	{ Tribute . . .	6,418
Vāla Shri Bāva Jivna, 3rd Class, of Vadia . . .	{ Income . . .	1,30,000
	{ Tribute . . .	7,867
Vāla Shri Mulu Surag, 4th Class . . .	{ Income . . .	88,000
	{ Tribute . . .	7,070
Vāla Shri Kanthad Naja, 4th Class, of Bilkha . . .	{ Income . . .	2,34,000
	{ Tribute . . .	8,218

2. These four Chiefs attended the Viceroy's Durbar in November 1900. The Chiefs of Thanā-Devli and Vadia are entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay, while the remaining two are entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor collectively with other Chiefs of the 4th Class. Vāla Lakshman Merām of Thanā-Devli has been granted permission by the Government of India to adopt an heir as a special case. The rule of primogeniture has been applied to his estate and to that of Vadia. Azam Vāla Laxman was made a C.I.E., at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on 12th December 1911.

JUNĀGADH—1ST CLASS.

1. His Highness Mahabat Khan, Nawab of Junāgadh, belongs to a Bābi family. He succeeded his father, the late Nawab His Highness Rasulkhan, G.C.S.I., who died on the 22nd January 1911, and was invested with full powers on the 31st March 1920. In recognition of the services of the State in connection with the war, the salute of the Nawab was raised permanently to 13 guns on the 1st January 1918, and he was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 1st January 1921.
2. Junāgadh was a Rājput State under a Chudāsāmā dynasty until A.D. 1472-3 when it was conquered by Sultan Muhammad Begada of Ahmedābād. Under the Emperor Akbar, it became a dependency of the Court of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Subāh of Ahmedābād. About 1735, when the Muhammadan Government had fallen into confusion, Sherkhān Bābi, a soldier of fortune and officer under the Subāh, expelled the Mughal Deputy

Governor and established his rule in Junāgadh. The present Nawab is a descendant of Bābi Sherkhān.

3. The Nawab of Junāgadh receives from a large number of the Chiefs of Kāthiāwār a tribute termed "Zortalbi," which is collected, like the Gāekwār tribute, by the Agency. This levy is a remnant of the Muhammadan revenue from Kāthiāwār and gives the Nawab a certain superiority over the other States in Kāthiāwār.

4. The late Nawab received the K.C.S.I. in 1900, and was promoted to G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1909. He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903.

5. This State contains the Gir forest, the only part of India where the lion is still to be found.

6. Lord Curzon paid a visit to the capital on the 3rd November 1900.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

KOTDA-SĀNGANI—4TH CLASS.

Thākor Himatsinhji belongs to the Jādeja clan; He was educated at the Vernacular School of the Taluka. He is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay collectively along with other 4th Class Chiefs. This State is an offshoot of Gondal. The ruling family has been in possession of this State since A.D. 1750.

LAKHTAR—3RD CLASS.

1. Thākor Karansinhji, C.S.I., of Lakhtar is a Jhāla Rājput. The town of Lakhtar is close to the station, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, north of Wadhwan. The Chief was invested with the Insignia of C.S.I., at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911.

2. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rājkot in November 1900.

3. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji, is 32 years of age. The Thakur has two more sons.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief is descended from the Dhrāngadhra house. Jhāla Abhesinhji, son of Rāj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad, received Lakhtar in appanage.

LĀTHI—4TH CLASS.

The proprietor of this small estate is descended from Sejakji, the ancestor of the Rulers of Bhāvnagar and Palitāna. Thākor Sursinhji died in June 1900 at the age of 25, leaving two minor sons, and the management of the State was then assumed by Government. Thakor Pratapsinhji was installed on the *gadi* on the 1st May 1911. The Chief was educated at the Rāj Kumār College, Rājkot. He died on the 14th October 1918, leaving three minor sons, the eldest of whom, Thakore Prahladsinhji, born on the 31st March 1912, has succeeded him. The Chief being a minor the regency form of management has been introduced in the Taluka. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with other 4th Class Chiefs.

LIMBDI—2ND CLASS.

1. Thakor Saheb Sir Dolatsinhji, K.C.I.E., formerly known as Jhala Dadbha Muluji, ascended the *gadi* on the 15th April 1907. He was born on the 11th July 1868. He received his education in the Jamnagar High School and Military training in different British Regiments. At the invitation of the Australian Government, the Government of India deputed him with others in 1901 to represent India at the celebration of the Australian Federation. He attended the Delhi Coronation Manceuvres and Darbar in 1903. He has travelled over England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Hungary. He visited Europe in 1912. He received knighthood on the 1st January 1921.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, was born on the 10th April 1896. The Thākor Saheb has three more sons. A son and heir was born on the 12th March 1917 to the heir-apparent.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The Thakor Saheb also holds a *sanad* of adoption. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911.

MALIA—4TH CLASS.

1. Thakor Raisinhji of Mália is a Jádeja Rajput and descended from Káváji of Wagad and Machu Kántha. He succeeded his father Thakor Modji on the 19th October 1907. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Gumansinhji, was born on the 5th February 1886.

2. Thakor Saheb Raisinhji Modji was installed on the 25th September 1914.

3. The late Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively along with other 4th Class Chiefs.

4. The Miánás, a predatory tribe from Cutch, who settled many years ago in Mália, have been a constant source of trouble to this State.

MANÁVADAR (BANTWA)—3RD CLASS.

1. Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji died on the 19th October 1918, and was succeeded by his eldest son Babi Ghulam Moinuddinkhanji, who was born on the 22nd December 1911. Government have been pleased to appoint the Begum Saheba, mother of the minor, to manage the affairs of the State, under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. K. S. Muhammad Abdulhamidkhanji, the second son, was born on the 10th April 1914.

2. The ruling family has been in possession of the Táluka since about 1733 A.D. When the Chorasi Parganah (which included Manávadar, Bantwa, Gidad, now called Sardargadh, and other Tálukas) was granted by Sherkhan Bábi to his brothers Dilerkhan and Sher Zaman-khan after their expulsion from Gogha, the grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother, Dilerkhan, took Manávadar. The younger, Sher Zamankhan, took Bantwa and Gidad; and to equalise the shares Dilerkhan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

MORVI—1ST CLASS.

1. The Thakor Saheb is His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Wághji, G.C.I.E., a Jádeja Rajput. He was educated at the Rájkumar College.

2. Morvi claims to be descended direct from the Cutch line and not through Navánagar as it possesses the small Táluka of Adhoi in Cutch. Jádeja Káváji of Cutch was the founder of Morvi house. He obtained the zamindári of Morvi about 1720 A.D.

3. Morvi is in the district called Machhukántha from the river Machhu, which flows through it. It possesses a coast line high up the Gulf of Cutch, with a creek at Wavánia. A British officer was appointed to report upon the best means of effecting a separation of interests between this State and Cutch to put an end to the numerous and long-standing disputes between them. Upon this report the Secretary of State has passed final orders restricting Cutch interests to the north side of the Runn of Cutch, Morvi retaining only the Adhoi Mahál on the north side.

4. This State was raised from 2nd to 1st Class in 1887.

5. In the same year the present Ruler was appointed K.C.I.E., and G.C.I.E. in 1897.

6. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Lakhderji, was born on the 14th January 1877. The Thakor Saheb has visited Europe six times. The last visit was paid in 1911.

7. His Highness attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Delhi in 1877 on the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

8. He also attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and the Delhi Coronation Durbar on the 1st January 1903. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

MULI—4TH CLASS.

Thakore Harischandrasinhji was born on the 10th July 1899, was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was invested with powers on the 20th June 1918. This is the

only Parmár Estate in Káthiáwár. The ruling family has been in possession of this State since about A.D. 1470-75. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with other 4th Class Chiefs.

NAWANAGAR—1ST CLASS.

1. Maharaja Jám Shri Jasáji, who ascended the *gadi* on the 19th March 1903, died on the 14th August 1906. His Highness Ranjitsinhji succeeded him and was installed on the *gadi* on the 11th March 1907. He was made an Honorary Major in His Majesty's Army in October 1914, and served with the Expeditionary Force in France. He was on field service up to the 15th November 1915. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, his honorary rank in the Army was raised to that of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January 1918 and his salute was raised permanently to 13 guns with a personal salute of 15 guns. He was at the same time granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction. He was made a G.B.E. on 30th December 1919 and received a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 1st January 1921.

2. The Jádeja family of Nawánagar entered Káthiáwár from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwás (Porbandar) then established at Ghumli. It is said that Nawánagar was founded in A.D. 1540 by Jám Rával, the founder of the State. The present Jám is a descendant of Jám Rával. He was educated at Rájkumar College at Rájkot, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined Lincoln's Inn, and studied for the Bar. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911.

3. The Jám Saheb visited Europe in 1908, 1912 and 1920, when he represented the Indian States at the assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

4. The State has an extended sea-coast of about 100 miles and the harbours of Jodia, Bedi and Saláya—the last of which possesses such natural advantages that it may become some day the best port in Káthiáwár.

5. There are pearl fisheries on the Nawánagar coast.

6. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

PÁLITANA—2ND CLASS.

1. Thakore Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji is a Gohil Rajput and a descendant of Shahji, son of Sejakji. He was born on the 3rd April, 1900. He received his education first in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and then at Shrewsbury School in England. He was invested with his powers on the 27th November 1919. The Thakor Saheb was present at the Delhi Coronation Darbar held on the 12th December 1911, and had the honour of attending as a page in attendance on Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

2. The Rulers of Palitana have been taking a great interest in horse-breeding and handsome specimens of the pure-bred Káthi and the cross between the indigenous breed and English and Arab are to be seen in the State stables.

3. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

5. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

PATDI—4TH CLASS.

The Chief, Desai Shri Dolatsinhji Surajmalji, is a Kadva Patidar by caste. The Chief is aged 32 years, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His ancestors came originally from Champaner in the 15th century and settled themselves at Viramgam, which they raised to wealth and importance. In 1741 Desai Bhavsinhji was obliged to come to terms with the Mughals and the Mahrattas under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages. Since then Patdi has been the seat of his family. The greater part of this estate was comprised in the Ahmedabad Zillah at the formation of that Zillah in A.D. 1818.

2. The heir-apparent K. S. Vijaysinhji was born on the 14th October.

PORBANDAR—1ST CLASS.

1. The State was taken under Government management in A.D. 1886 on account of the misadministration of the late Rana Shri Vikmátji, who died on the 21st April 1900. His heir and grandson, Bhávsinhji, was placed on the *gadi* on the 15th September 1900 with the powers attaching to the State and died on the 10th December 1908. He was succeeded by his son, Natwarsinhji. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, the salute of the Rana was permanently raised to 13 guns and the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon him, on the 1st January 1918. The Maharaja belongs to the tribe of Jethwa Rájputs. They claim descent from Makardhawaj, son of Hanumán and a female alligator. They probably came from the north and first established themselves (A.D. 900) near Morvi. The Jethwas are one of the most ancient of all the ruling races in the peninsula.

2. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek where native craft can lie up securely during the rains, but the creek can only be entered at certain states of the tide. Loading facilities have been afforded by the construction of quays.

3. The well-known Porbandar limestone underlies this State and is largely quarried in the Barda hills within it and exported to different parts of India.

4. The late Ruler attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rájkot on the 6th November 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on the 1st January 1903. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

RÁJKOT—2ND CLASS.

1. Thákor Saheb Sir Lákháji Ráj, K.C.I.E. is a Jádeja Rajput, and was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in June 1905, and after going through a training of a two years' course left it in March 1907. He was installed on the *gadi* on the 21st October 1907.

2. The head-quarters of the British Agency is established on a plot of land close to the town of Rájkot, which is leased from the State. The founder of this State was Jádeja Vibhaji, a cadet of the Nawánagar house. The Thákor Saheb attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on the 1st January 1903, with other Kumars of the Province under the supervision of the Principal, Rájkumár College. He also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. The Thákor Saheb visited Europe in 1908. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji, was born on the 4th March 1910.

3. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SÁYLA—3RD CLASS.

1. Thákor Saheb Vakhatsinhji, C.S.I., is a Jhála Rájput. Sesábhái, the second son of Raj Ráisinhji of Dhrángadhra, conquered Sáyla in 1751 from the Karapda Káthis and made it his capital. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Madarsinhji, was born on the 28th May 1868.

2. The title of C.S.I. was conferred on the Thákor Saheb on the 3rd June 1913. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Madarsinhji, is 53 years of age.

3. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

VALA—3RD CLASS.

1. Thákor Vokhatsinhji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput. His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi, the seat of an ancient dynasty. Copper plates, coins, rings, etc., are frequently dug up in its vicinity.

2. The Chief has two sons, the elder of whom is Kumar Shri Gambhirsingji, aged 24. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and his heir was for some years at

Harrow School in England, finishing his education with a course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

3. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. The founder of the State was Gohil Visoji, the son of Bhávsinh, the founder of Bhávnagar.

VÁNKÁNER—2ND CLASS.

1. The present Ráj Saheb Amarsinhji was educated at the Rájkumár College, and after a tour in India and England, was invested with the powers of the State on the 18th March 1899. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 and was made a K.C.I.E. The temporary rank of Honorary Captain was conferred on him while on special service at the front, and was made permanent on the 1st January 1908. For services in connection with the war, he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January 1918. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, was born on the 12th April 1907.

2. The Raj Saheb belongs to the tribe of Jhála Rájputs. The State was founded in about 1605 A.D. by Sartánji, son of Prathirájji, the eldest son of Ráj Chandrasinhji of Halvad.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

VIRPUR—4TH CLASS.

1. Thákor Hamirsinhji of Virpur is a Jádeja Rájput. He was born in 1876, and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay with other 4th Class Chiefs collectively. This State is an offshoot from Nawánagar. The founder of this house was Bhanji, son of Jám Vibhaji, who received this Táluka in appanage in 1635 A.D.

WADHWÁN—2ND CLASS.

1. The Thákor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji is a Jhála Rájput. Wadhwán is an inland State. Near to it is the civil station where the head-quarters of the Political Agent in charge of the Jhálávád Prant are located.

2. Thakore Saheb Jasvatsinhji died on the 22nd February 1918, and was succeeded by his son Jorawarsinhji.

3. Wadhwán civil station is a centre of the cotton trade. The Viramgam-Wadhwán section (metre gauge) of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Bhávnagar State Railway (metre gauge), the Dhrángadhra Railway (metre gauge), and the Morvi Railway (metre gauge) converge here.

4. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

STATES BELOW THE 4TH CLASS.

There are 22 5th Class, 24 6th Class and 3 7th Class Tálukdárs.

The Tálukdárs are mostly Bhayáts or Cadets of Jádeja and Jhála houses, or either Kháchar or Vála Káthis. The non-jurisdictional Tálukdárs, i.e., those whose jurisdiction has been surrendered to, or assumed by, the Agency, are grouped under the Thánás according to situation.

List of Rulers of Kathiawar from Class I to IV.

Name.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
CLASS I.			
1 His Highness Mahabatkhan	Nawab of Junágadh	Junágadh	
2 His Highness Maharaja Jám Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.B.E., K.C.S.I.	Jám Saheb of Nawánagar	Nawánagar.	
3 His Highness Maharaja* Krishnakumarsinhji Bhávsinhji (minor).	Maharaja of Bhávnagar	Bhávnagar	
4 His Highness Maharaja Rána Shri Nutvarsinhji Bhávsinghji.	Maharaja of Porbandar	Porbandar.	
5 His Highness Maharaja Sir Ghanshyam Sinhji, K.C.S.I.	Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadhra	Dhrángadhra.	
6 His Highness Sir Wághji Ravaji, G.C.I.E.	Thákor Saheb of Morvi	Morvi.	
7 His Highness Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E.	Thákor Saheb of Gondal	Gondal.	
8 His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmedkhán Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E.	Nawab of Janjira and Jáfrábád.	Janjira.	
CLASS II.			
9 Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E.	Ráj Saheb of Vánkáner	Vánkáner.	Complimentary honours of a 1st class state as personal distinction.
10 Thákor Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Pálitána	Pálitána.	
11 Thákor Saheb Daulatsinhji Harisinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Dhrol	Dhrol.	
12 Thákor Saheb Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji.	Thákor Saheb of Limbdi	Limbdi.	
13 Thákor Saheb Sir Lákháji Bawaji, K.C.I.E.	Thákor Saheb of Rájkot	Rájkot.	
14 Thákor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji	Thákor Saheb of Wadhwan	Wadhwan.	
CLASS III.			
15 Thákor Karansinhji Vajoesinhji, C.S.I.	Thákor of Lakhtar	Lakhtar.	
16 Thákor Saheb Vakhatsinhji Kesri-sinhji, C.S.I.	Thákor Saheb of Sáyla	Sáyla.	
17 Thákor Bahadursinhji Joravarsinhji	Thákor of Chuda	Chuda.	
18 Rával Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji	Thákor of Vala	Vala.	
19 Kháchar Shri Ala Vajeur (minor)	Chief of Jasdan	Jasdan.	
20 Khan Shri Gulam Moinuddinkhanji	Chief of Mánávadar	Mánávadar.	
21 Vála Shri Lakshman Merám, C.I.E.	Chief of Thána-Devli	Thána-Devli.	
22 Vála Shri Báva Jivna	Chief of Vadia	Vadia.	
CLASS IV.			
23 Thákore Prahladsinhji Pratapsinhji (minor).	Thákor of Láthi	Láthi.	
24 Thákor Harischandrasinhji Himatsinhji.	Chief of Muli	Muli.	
25 Malek Kamalkhan Hamádkhan	Chief of Bajána	Bajána.	
26 Thákore Hamirsinhji Suráji	Thákor of Virpur	Virpur.	
27 Thákor Raisinhji Modji	Thákor of Mália	Mália.	
28 Thákor Himatsinhji Mulváji	Thákor of Kotlá-Sangini	Kotlá-Sangini.	
29 Vála Shri Mulu Surag	Shareholder of Jetpur	Jetpur	
30 Vála Shri Kanthad Neja	Do. of Jetpur-Bilkha.	Bilkha.	
31 Desái Shri Dolatsinhji Surajmalji	Chief of Pátdi	Pátdi.	

List of States and Talukas from Class I to VII.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	Remarks.
Jurisdictional States and Talukas.					
1ST CLASS.					
1	Junágádh	3,283.7	818	465,221	
2	Nawánagár	3,791	669	345,353	
3	Bhávnagar	2,860	666	441,367	
4	Porbandar	642.25	97	101,881	
5	Dhrángadhra	1,156.5	134	70,880	
6	Morvi	822	141	91,355	
7	Gondal	1,024	175	167,071	
8	Jáfrábád	42.3	12	10,878	
2ND CLASS.					
9	Vánkáner	415	99*	36,824	* Besides this the State has got a village named Khusta in the Ahmedabad District under Talukdari tenure, the area of which is 8 square miles.
10	Palitána	288.8	96	60,660	
11	Dhrol	283	68	23,640	
12	Limbdi	343.96	49	31,287	
13	Rájkot	282	62†	60,993	† Includes two desolate villages.
14	Wadhwan	236.16	32	34,851	
3RD CLASS.					
15	Thán-Lakhtar	247.43	51	15,114	
16	Sáyla	222.1	39	11,661	
17	Chuda	78.32	14	12,005	
18	Vála	109.3	46	13,011	
19	Jasdan	283	59‡	29,884	‡ 57 and Patis in Sarvas under Paliad and Nilvala under Babra and Vadis in Nagadha.
20	Mánávadar	§	23	17,396	
21	Jetpur (Thana Devli), Vála Shri Lakshman Meram.		21	11,442	§ Included in Bántva Taluká. Included in Jetpur Taluká.
22	Jetpur (Vadia) Vála Bava Jivna		17	11,656	
4TH CLASS.					
23	Lathi	41.8	10¶	9,239	¶ The State owns 4 villages and a share in 2 villages under Gogha.
24	Muli	133.2	20	15,130	
25	Bajána	183.12	27	10,279	
26	Virpur	67	13	6,675	
27	Mália	103	15	12,660	
28	Kotda-Sángani	90	20	9,240	
29	Jetpur Vála Mulu Surag	...	16	7,269	
30	" " Kanthad Nájá	...	20	9,664	** Besides these seven villages this State has 15 villages more in zilla limits with area of 125.6 square miles and population of 12,731 souls.
31	Pátdi	39.4	7**	2,190	
5TH CLASS.					
32	Jáliá-Devani††	36	10	2,688	†† The Estate is under Agency management owing to minority.
33	Kothária	...	6	2,146	

List of States and Tálukás from Class I to VII—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
34	Gavridad	27	6	1,973	
35	Pál	21	5	1,315	
36	Gadhka	23	5	1,908	
37	Mengni	35	8	3,113	
38	Jetpur Vála Bhabhabhai Unad Godad (minor).	¶	6	3,544	* Included in Jetpur Táluká.
39	" " Ravat Ram (minor)	¶	9	2,940	
	" " Táluká Court	¶¶733.8	18	38,490	¶¶ The area of the whole Jetpur Táluká is shown.
40	Vanod	57.37	13	3,911	
41	Vasávad	16.8	4	5,937	
42	Bántva Bábí Sherbuland Khánji.	†	12	6,824	
	Bántva Court presided over by Nyáyádhish.	§ 221.8	8	12,973	§ Whole Táluká of Bántva.
43	Sardárgadh	†	13	9,201	† Included in Bántva Táluká.
44	Bagaara Vála Vájsur Válcra .	¶	4	1,973	¶ Included in Bagaara Majmu.
	Bagaara Majmu Nyáyádhish Court.	88.5	8	8,984	Bagaara Majmu was formerly under a Thana which has been abolished. Besides these both these Tálukás have two joint villages the population of which is 1,867.
45	*Jádeja Mulvaji Dansinhji .	‡	5	1,457	‡ The state is under management owing to minority.
46	Lodhika K. S. Vijaysinhji‡ .	‡	5	1,440	
47	Vithalgadh	49.7	9	3,453	
48	Jetpur-vala Bhan Desa . . .	¶	11	4,430	¶ Included in Jetpur.
49	Zainkhanji Zorawarkhanji .	**	4	1,239	** Included in the Dasáda Thána. Recently invested with 5th class powers.
50	Shápur	‡	4	1,393	‡ Raised to the 5th class as a personal distinction.
51	Rajpur	§	3	1,718	
52	Bagaara Vála Rám Harsur . .	¶	6	3,017	¶ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
					Raised to the 5th class as a personal distinction.
53	Bagaara Válas Ram & Vira Mulu.	§	2††	947	§ Included in Bagaara Majmu.
					†† Two Swang villages and palis in 3 villages.
6TH CLASS.					
54	Jetpur Vála Jethsur Punja (minor).	¶	11	1,563	* Included in Jetpur Táluká.
55	Dodán	49.5	12	4,394	
56	Bhoika	¶	3	3,013	¶ Included in Bhoika Thána.
57	Vadod	§	3	1,264	
58	Bhádwa	‡	4	1,179	‡ Raised to 5th class as a personal distinction.
59	Rájpura	‡	9	2,266	
60	*Vála Champraj Jaa	¶	5	3,595	¶ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
61	Jetpur Khijadia Vála Raning Bhima.	¶	3	1,953	
62	" " Ámra Kála	¶	2	1,294	
63	" " Mánasá Nág	...	2	598	
64	" " Desa Nág	...	2	652	

* The Estate is under management owing to minority.

List of States and Tálukás from Class I to VII—conold.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
65	Kotdá-Pitha Vála Selar Loma	25	12	6,561	
66	" Dada Rukhad				
67	" Bhoj Desa				
68	" Lakhman Amra				
69	" Harsur Surag	**	5	1,546	** Included in Chotila Thána.
70	Chotila Kháchar Surag Sádul				
71	Sanosra Kháchar Amra Sága .				
72	Anandpur Kháchar Desa Bhoj. Nana Jiwa.	**	5	556	
73	" " Dada Jiwa				
74	Bhadli Kháchar Chámpraj Mansur, Sukvala.	††	3	445	†† Jurisdiction withdrawn and Táluká absorbed in the Babra Thána.
75	Rái-Sánkli	¶	2	427	¶ Included in Bhoika Thána.
76	Vicohávad	3.7	1	409	
77	Kuba	2.5	1	299	
78	Khambhák Kháchar Ghela Rukhad (Vánkia).	††	3	1,068	†† Jurisdiction withdrawn and Táluká absorbed in Babra Thána.
79	Jetpur Vála Bhaya Nathu . .	§§	2	976	§§ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
80	Jetpur Vála Unad Rana . . .	...	...	757	
81	Kotila Unad Bhan of Dedan .	...	...	...	50.
82	Kotila Jaitmal Champraj of Dedan.	...	...	...	Included in Jetpur Vála Giga Hipa. Included in Dedan entry
83	Jetpur Vála Rukhad Loma . .	*	4	1,302	* Included in Jetpur Táluká.
84	Jetpur, Vála Giga Hipa . . .	*	1	678	
	Jetpur, Vála Amra Moka . . .	*	6	1,965	
	Jetpur, Ebhal Vajsur	*	...	652	
7TH CLASS.					
85	Khiraara	‡	14	3,659	‡ Included in Lodhika Thána.
86	Kariána Kháchar Luna Deváit (Sitápur).	††	1	370	†† Included in the Babra Thána.
87	Vadali	2	1	617	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
1	Rajkot Civil Station	1.59	1	9,963*	* Together with military area.
2	Wadhwan Civil Station . . .	.6	1	11,255	
3	Jetalsar Civil Station	.86	...	577	
4	Songadh Civil Station	†	...	...	† Area included in the Songadh Thána.
5	Wadhwan District Thána . .	196.475	...	...	
	1 Kesaria	...	1	216	
	2 Vana	...	3	3,305	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
5	Wadhwan District Thána—contd.				
	3 Dhudhraj	...	2	2,419	
	4 Kheráli	...	2	1,828	
	5 Munjpur	...	1	587	
	6 Gundiála	...	2	1,858	
	7 Devalia	...	2	437	
	8 Bhalála	...	1	313	
	9 Talsána	...	7	1,679	
	10 Paláli	...	2	450	
	11 Bhathán	...	1	435	
	12 Távi	...	1	582	
	13 Bhadvána	...	2	623	
	14 Jhamar	...	1	516	
	15 Jhampodad	...	1	550	
	16 Laliád	...	1	803	
6	Chotila Thána	367.9	...	...	
	1 Chotila	...	27	7,125	
	2 Bhimora	...	11	1,168	
	3 Chobári	...	3	423	
	4 Anandpur	...	20	1,307	
	5 Bamanbor	...	4	793	
	6 Mevása	...	6	786	
	7 Rámparda	...	1	621	
7	Dasáda Thána	119.76	...	...	
	1 Dasáda	...	18	9,702	
8	Bhoika Thána	178.388	...	...	
	1 Samla	...	2	1,313	
	2 Ankevalia	...	3	2,516	
	3 Bhalgámda	...	3	1,648	
	4 Untdi	...	1	281	
	5 Jákhan	...	1	487	
	6 Khambhláv	...	2	922	
	7 Gedi	...	2	600	
	8 Károl	...	2	979	
	9 Sábuka	...	1	735	
	10 Kanthária	...	2	864	
	11 Darod	...	1	200	
	12 Kamálpur	...	1	1,102	
	13 Khándia	...	1	693	
	14 Chachána	...	1	484	
	15 Chhalála	...	1	729	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
8	Bhoika Thána—contd.				
	16 Karmad	...	1	454	
	17 Vanála	...	1	338	
9	Páliád Thána	227.3	...	...	
	1 Páliád	...	17	6,917	
	2 Mátrá-Timba	...	1	352	
	3 Bhárejda	...	1	421	
	4 Sudamdá-Dhándhalpur	...	27	5,359	
	5 Sejakpur	...	4	864	
10	Jhinjhuváda Thána	164.6	...	...	
	1 Jhinjhuváda	...	18	12,411	
11	Lákhápádar Thána	137.2	...	...	
	1 Kaner	...	1	327	
	2 Káthrota	...	1	188	
	3 Khijadia-Nájáni	...	1	141	
	4 Garmali-Moti	...	1	349	
	5 Garmali-Náni	...	1	239	
	6 Gadhia	...	2	548	
	7 Charkha	...	2	1,369	
	8 Dholarva	...	1	478	
	9 Mánáváv	...	1	348	
	10 Lákhápádar	...	1	500	
	11 Monvel	...	4	2,373	
	12 Vekária	...	1	593	
	13 Vaghavadi	...	1	112	
	14 Hálaria	...	4	1,089	
	15 Silána	...	1	585	
	16 Dahida	...	3	914	
	17 Gigásáran	...	1	717	
	18 Dhasa	...	1	1,565	
	19 Sháhpur	...	1	667	
	20 Jhamka (Velani)	...	1	526	
12	Dhráfa Thána	207.7	...	...	
	1 Dhráfa	...	23	8,941	
	2 Sátudad-Vávdí	...	4	2,507	
	3 Amrápur	...	2	1,529	
13	Lodhika Thána	265.2	...	...	
	1 Sisáng Chandli	...	2	1,710	
	2 Virva	...	1	127	
	3 Kánkasiáli	...	1	249	
	4 Mulilá-Deri	...	8	2,622	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
13	Lodhika Thána—contd.				
	4 Mahuva—(Nána) . . .	...	1	337	
	5 Kotdá—Nayáni . . .	...	1	1,069	
	6 Kánpur—Ishwaria . . .	...	2	1,358	
	7 Bhalgam Baldhoi . . .	...	1	724	
14	Bábra Thána . . .	293.7	...	...	
	1 Bábra . . .	...	6	7,217	
	2 Jánbái-ni-Derdi . . .	...	1	823	
	3 Rándhia . . .	...	1	704	
	4 Akadia . . .	...	1	140	
	5 Nilvala . . .	...	1	517	
	6 Khijadia . . .	...	1	348	
	7 Bildi . . .	...	1	409	
	8 Kamadhia . . .	...	1	718	
	9 Kotdá-Pithá . . .	...	1	2,157	
	10 Bhadli . . .	...	13	3,188	
	11 Kariána . . .	...	5	2,353	
	12 Noghanvadar . . .	...	1	123	
15	Songadh Thána . . .	82	...	...	
	1 Limbda . . .	...	4	2,186	
	2 Vávdi-Dharvála . . .	...	4	1,995	
	3 Bhojávadar . . .	...	1	853	
	4 Samadhiála-Chhabhádia . . .	...	2	1,421	
	5 Vángadhra . . .	...	1	480	
	6 Khijadia (Dosáji) . . .	...	1	381	
	7 Gadhula . . .	...	1	274	Amalgamated under the new Thána Reorganisation Scheme into Songadh Thána.
	8 Kátodia (Váchhání) . . .	...	1	308	
	9 Songadh (Do.) . . .	...	1	1,755	
	10 Pánchavda (Do.) . . .	...	1	345	
	11 Toda (Do.) . . .	...	2	460	
	12 Vávdi (Do.) . . .	...	3	309	
16	Chámardi Thána . . .	72	...	...	
	1 Chamárdi (Váchhání) . . .	...	1	1,998	
	2 Pachhegam (Deváni) . . .	...	3	3,452	
	3 Chitrávav (Deváni) . . .	...	1	290	
	4 Rámanka (Do.) . . .	...	1	600	
	5 Vadod (Do.) . . .	...	1	829	
	6 Alampar (Do.) . . .	...	1	570	Amalgamated under the new Thána Reorganisation Scheme with Songadh Thána.
	7 Dhola (Do.) . . .	...	1	305	
	8 Gadháli . . .	...	3	1,469	
	9 Samadhiála . . .	...	1	300	
	10 Ratanpur Dhámanka . . .	...	2	621	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—concl.

No.	Name of State or Táluká .	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
17	Dátha Thána . . .	68.9	...	...	
	1 Dátha . . .	...	24	10,731	
18	Chok Thána . . .	103.9	...	...	
	1 Aiyávej . . .	...	2	1,167	
	2 Ránigám . . .	...	1	933	
	3 Chok . . .	...	2	1,430	
	4 Morchopna . . .	...	1	472	
	5 Gandhol . . .	...	1	154	
	6 Jália (Amráji) . . .	...	1	485	
	7 Rohisála . . .	...	1	454	
	8 Páh . . .	...	1	227	
	9 Bodá-no-ness . . .	...	1	167	Amalgamated under the new Thána Reorganisation Scheme into Dátha Thána.
	10 Sevdivadar . . .	...	1	314	
	11 Sanála . . .	...	1	545	
	12 Samadpiála . . .	...	1	655	
	13 Rájpara . . .	...	1	605	
	14 Chiroda . . .	...	1	270	
	15 Vejá-no-ness . . .	...	1	184	
	16 Vadál Bhandaria . . .	...	1	435	
	17 Debarda . . .	...	1	876	
	18 Jália (Mánáji) . . .	...	1	214	
	19 Kanjharda . . .	...	1	283	
	20 Bhandária . . .	...	1	658	
	21 Sátá-no-ness . . .	...	1	303	
	22 Junápádar . . .	...	1	228	
	23 Ránparda . . .	...	1	506	
	24 Háthasni . . .	...	1	833	

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Janjira	His Highness Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., Nawab of —, (Muhammadan.)	31st August 1843.	11th June 1879.	377	28,573	R 5,54,214

* These figures are approximate.

JANJIRA.

1. There are various accounts of the origin of this Sidi State. It rose into power in the seventeenth century. The present Nawab of Janjira, Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, in 1879. He was invested with full powers on the 11th October 1883. He was made a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1895 and was promoted to G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1906. The dynastic salute of 9 guns was raised to 11 in January 1903; and in November of that year the Nawab was awarded a gold medal in memory of the Coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII. In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the war his salute was raised on the 1st January 1918 to 13 guns personal. A permanent local salute of 13 guns was conferred on 1st January 1921.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 5,34,790	R ..	R ..	..	..	..	238	..	†	13‡

* These figures are approximate.

† Two guns personal.
‡ The infantry units have been disbanded since 1917 and the question of their organization is under consideration.

2. A son and heir to His Highness, by his Junior Begum, Her Highness Kulsum Begum Saheba, was born on the 7th March 1914, and is named Sidi Muhammad Khan.
3. In 1908, the Nawab made a tour in Europe in company with his senior Begum Saheba, starting in April, and returning to India in October.
4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy (and the present Nawab, as a personal distinction, to receive a return visit), and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population according to 1921.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jamkhandi	Captain Meherban Sir Parashramrav Ramchandrarav alias Bhau Saheb Patwardhan, M.C.I.E., Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	9th May 1883.	13th January 1897.	324	101,225	R 7,06,905
2	Kolhapur	Colonel His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Maharaja of Kolhapur (Kshatriya).	26th June 1874.	17th March 1884.	3,165	832,376	53,23,497
3	Kurundvad (Senior Br.)	Meherban Bhalechandrarav Chintamanrav alias Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	12th May 1873.	16th February 1908.	185	38,773	1,70,078
4	Kurundvad (Junior Br.)	Meherban Madhavray Ganpat alias Bhau Saheb Patwardhan (Konkanasth Brahman). Meherban Vinayakrao Haribar alias Nana Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	6th December 1875. 27th March 1877.	29th July 1899. 15th January 1912.	114	34,288	1,53,746
5	Mijaj (Senior Br.)	Meherban Sir Gangadharav Ganesh alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	9th February 1866.	6th June 1875.	339	82,856	4,11,376
6	Miraj (Junior Br.)	Meherban Madhavray Haribar alias Babasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	4th March 1889.	16th December 1899.	210	34,626	2,31,588
7	Mudhol	2nd Lieutenant Meherban Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghornade M.C.I.E., alias Nanasaheb, Chief of,—, (Muratha).	14th June 1884.	19th July 1900.	368	60,141	3,79,700
8	Ramdurg	Meherban Ramrav Venkatrav alias Rao Saheb Bhawe of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	16th September 1895.	30th April 1907.	169	34,007	2,10,085
9	Sangli	Lieutenant Meherban Chintamanrav Bhundirav alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	24th March 1889.	15th June 1903.	1,112	221,314	11,71,184

* These figures are approximate.

JAMKHANDI.

1. The present Chief is Captain Sir Parashramrav Bhau Saheb. He was adopted by the late Ramchandrarav Appasaheb a short time before his death, which occurred in January 1897. He completed his studies at Kolhapur under a European Tutor and Guardian and was invested with the full powers of State in the month of June 1903. He is a First Class Sardar. The Chief paid a visit to Europe in April 1909, and returned in September of the same year. On the first January 1913 he was created a K.C.I.E. The insignia of this Order was bestowed upon him at the Levee held at Poona in June 1913 by His Excellency Lord Willingdon. He also received a silver Delhi Durbar Coronation Medal in 1911. The Chief has a son, Shankarrao Appa Saheb, who was born in 1906, and a daughter. In connection with the war, the Chief offered his personal services and a motor ambulance which were accepted by Government. He sailed for France in September 1915 with the rank of honorary Captain and returned in December of the same year. In September 1916 he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Willingdon. His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confirm his temporary rank of honorary Captain and to confer on him the honour of a personal salute of 9 guns in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

KOLHAPUR.

1. Kolhapur claims the first rank among States in the Bombay Presidency, and the ruler, descended from the younger branch of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj." The founder of the Kolhapur dynasty was Shivaji, son of Rajaram I, by his heroic wife Tarabai. On the

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R 4,56,462	R 20,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9†
48,77,908	..	..	156	534	..	His Highness's old militia about 600 and 55 guns of which only 10 are mounted.	..	..	21‡
1,66,826	9,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NH
1,74,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NH
3,47,639	12,578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NH
1,89,680	7,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NH
3,89,566	2,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1,85,493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NH
10,33,595	1,35,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal salute.

‡ Two guns personal.

demise, without an heir, of His Highness the late Shivaji IV, His Highness the present Maharaja, the eldest son of the late Jagirdar of Kagal, and Regent of Kolhapur, Jaysingrav Ghatge alias Abasaheb, was adopted on the 17th March 1884 by Her Highness Anandibai Ranisabheb Maharaj as heir and successor to the *gadi* of Kolhapur. As he was only then 10 years old the affairs of the State continued to be managed by the Council of Regency appointed in the year 1882, owing to the mental aberration from which his adoptive father suffered. His Highness has one daughter, who is married to His Highness the Raje Saheb of Dewas (Senior Branch) and has lately given birth to a son, and two sons, the elder of whom named Rajaram was born in July 1897, and the younger, Shivaji Maharaj, was born in April 1899. The latter died on the 12th June 1918 from an accident while pig-sticking. Both sons studied in England in various schools. The installation of the Maharaja took place on the 2nd April 1894 at the hand of His Excellency Lord Harris. In 1895 the G.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness by Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress. In 1900 His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to confer upon His Highness the title of "Maharaja" as an hereditary distinction. The degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Cambridge upon His Highness during his stay in England when he was there for the Coronation ceremony, while the G.C.V.O. was conferred upon him by His late Majesty the King-Emperor. The insignia of that Order was delivered to His Highness by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the time of the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1903. His Highness the Maharaja has been presented also with a Delhi Durbar gold medal. He attended the Coronation Durbar of 1911 and was created a G.C.I.E., the insignia of which order was presented to His Highness by His Majesty the King-Emperor George V. His Majesty the King-Emperor appointed His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur on the 1st January 1915 to the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army, and with effect from the same date he was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. The restraint in article 7 of the Treaty of 1862 requiring reference to the Bombay Government in cases involving sentences of death has been removed and the residuary jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the dependent Jagirs in the Kolhapur State, which was exercised by the Resident (formerly Political Agent) under the same Treaty, has been relinquished to the Kolhapur Durbar.

2. Both sons of His Highness were presented with Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar medals in 1911.

3. The Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhapur, who are nine in number, may be said to represent the members of the ministerial cabinet of the State in bygone days to whom grants of lands and villages were given for the maintenance of troops and their position and dignity.

4. These Jagirdars pay *nazarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and their services have been commuted into money payments. They are all in some degree under the supervision of the Resident who acts as far as circumstances permit in co-operation with the Kolhapur Darbar and minors are placed under the joint guardianship of the Darbar and the Resident. Any new law enacted or introduced by the parent State comes into force in these *jagirs* with the consent of the British Government. All civil cases against the Jagirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Resident and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases arising within the Feudatory Estates involving death or imprisonment beyond seven years are forwarded to the Kolhapur Darbar for disposal by their Criminal Courts, but the powers of the present Jagirdars of Vishalgad Bavda, Kagal (Senior) Ichalkaranji and Kagal (Junior) have been enhanced. The Jagirdars are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their lifetime without the sanction of His Highness. Information about the names of the estates, their present holders, area, revenue, etc., will be found in the accompanying statement.

5. Silver Delhi Durbar medals were awarded to the Jagirdars of Bavda, Kagal (Senior), Kagal (Junior), and the late Jagirdar of Kapshi. The Jagirdar of Kagal (Senior) was created a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1905 and the title of C.S.I. was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1911. On the 3rd June 1918 he was made a K.B.E.

6. All the Feudatory Jagirdars, except the Jagirdar of Torgal, and the Sar Lashkar Bahadur, were presented with Silver Coronation Durbar Medals in 1911.

7. There are 55 guns in all, of which 10 only, which are used for salutes, are mobile.

8. The Maharajas of Kolhapur are entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and by the Governor of Bombay.

Particulars regarding the Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhapur.

No.	Name of Feudatory Estate.	Name of present holder.	Title or designation.	Caste.	Year of birth.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Gross revenue.
1	Vishalgad	Abajirav Krishna <i>alias</i> Abasahib.	Pant Pratindhi	Brabman	1868	235	35,258	R 1,93,249
2	Bavda	Madhavrav Moreswar <i>alias</i> Balasahib.	Pant Amatyia	Do.	1858	243	44,400	1,46,022
3	Kagal (Senior)	Sir Pirajirao Bapusaheb Ghatge, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.	Sarjerav Vajarat-ma-ab.	Maratha	1876	111.8	49,233	2,14,060
4	Kapshi	Santajirav Baba Saheb Ghorpade.	Senapati	Do	1902	32	13,754	54,819
5	Torgal	Narsojirao Murarrao Shinde <i>alias</i> Balasahib.	Senakhaskhel	Do.	1910	120	13,058	60,570
6	Ichalkaranji	Narayanrav Govind <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Ghorpade.	Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji.	Brahman	1872	241	68,414	4,55,819
7	Kagal (Junior)	Dattajirav Balasahib Ghatge.	Sarjerav	Maratha	1874	17	6,912	1,26,024
8	Himat Bahadur	Udajirav Ranojirav Chawan <i>alias</i> Abasahib.	Himat Bahadur	Do.	1877	49	19,441	95,377
9	Sar Lashkar	Sultanrao Hanmantrao Nimbalkar <i>alias</i> Rao Saheb.	Sar Lashkar Bahadur.	Do.	1886	23	7,644	67,807

KURUNDVAD (SENIOR).

1. The present Chief, Bhalchandravar Chintamanrav *alias* Annasaheb Patwardhan succeeded to the *gadi* in 1908. The Chief has passed the B.A. examination of the Allahabad University. He is a First Class Sardar. During the disturbances of 1857-58

the loyalty of the family was most distinguished and noteworthy. The Chief received a Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911. A son was born to the Chief on the 13th February 1921 and is named Chintaman Rao.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

KURUNDVAD (JUNIOR).

1. The State is being administered by its Chiefs, Madhavrao Ganpat *alias* Bhausahab and Vinayakrao Harihar *alias* Nanasaheb. The civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised by Mahdavrao Bhausahab only. Both the Chiefs received Delhi Coronation Durbar Medals in 1911.

2. Bhausahab has one son named Ganpatrao Bapusaheb, who was born in 1900. The second Chief, Nanasaheb, has no issue.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

1. The present Chief is Sir Gangadharav Balasahab Patwardhan. He is the grandson of the late Balasahab, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the great Indian Mutiny of 1857. The Chief is a First Class Sardar. He has two sons named Narayanrao Tatyasaheb and Hariharrao Dadasaheb, who were born in 1898 and 1901 respectively. The K.C.I.E. was conferred upon him at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1903 and he was also presented with a Delhi Durbar gold medal. He has also received a Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar Medal, 1911.

2. The State maintains no local force.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

1. The present Chief, Madhavrav Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, is the second son of Meherban Chintamanrav Raghunath *alias* Balasahab, late Chief of Kurundvad, Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the Chiefship of Miraj (Junior) State and was adopted in December 1899 by Parwatibaisahab, the mother of the late Chief, Lukshmanrav Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th February 1899. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and is a First Class Sardar. He was invested with full powers of the State on the 17th March 1909. He received a Silver Coronation Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911. He has three sons, named Chintamamrao Balasahab, Hariharrao Dadasaheb and Krishnarao Appasaheb who were born in 1909, 1911 and 1916, respectively.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

MUDHOL.

1. The Chief of Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpade family, the most ancient and distinguished among the Mahrattas. The family is generally believed to be of Rajput origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Udaipur. The present Chief is Sir Malojirav Venkatrao *alias* Nanasaheb. The education of the Chief having been completed he was invested with full powers of the State in the month of January 1904. He is a First Class Sardar. He received a Delhi Durbar Coronation Gold Medal in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 1st

January 1920. His eldest son, Govindrao Abasaheb, aged 17, died of Typhoid on the 21st February 1920. His second son Jayasingrao was born in 1909. In connection with the war the Chief offered his personal services and an armoured motor-car and a Halford lorry, which were accepted by Government. The Chief left India in April 1916, and was attached to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the rank of a Lieutenant. He returned from Mesopotamia in August of the same year. His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confirm his temporary rank of Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant and to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

RAMDURG.

Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Raosaheb, the present Chief of the Ramdurg State, belongs to the Bhavé family. The family has enjoyed possession of the *jagir* since 1753. The Chief having attained majority was invested with the powers of his State on the 21st January 1915 by the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country States. He completed his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and under the Revd. Mr. Darby, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur. The Chief made a tour in India in company with him. In May 1913 he was married to the daughter of Sardar Biwalkar of Alibag. He received a Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SANGLI.

Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan Chiefs. The ruling family claims its descent from Harbhat, the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan Chiefs. The late Chief, Dhundirav Chintaman *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, died without male issue on the 12th December 1901, and Vinayakrao, the eldest son of the late Chintamanrao and great-grandson of Vinayakrao Bhausaheb, who was the adopted grandson of the late Chintamanrao Appasaheb, was selected by Government as successor to the late Chief. He was subsequently taken in adoption by the late Chief's widow in June 1903 and took the name of Chintamanrao Appasaheb. The Chief was invested with full powers of his State on the 2nd June 1910. He received a Silver Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911. He has a daughter, named Indumati Taisaheb, born in 1912. The Chief has three sons, *viz.*, Madhavrao Rao Sahib, Pandurangrao Bala Sahib, and Govindrao Bhaya Saheb who were born in 1915, 1916, and 1918, respectively.

In recognition of services rendered by the Chief in connection with the war His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns. In October 1919 His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on the Chief the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief is a First Class Sardar.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

All the Southern Mahratta Country States, with the exception of Kurundvad (Junior), hold adoption sanads.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amliyara	Thákor Kesrisinhji Jalamsinhji, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	5th November 1887.	17th March 1908.	80	7,544
2	Bhalusna	Thákor Ratansingji Mulsinhji, (Koli)	28th March 1871.	7th August 1917.	..	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.
3	Bolundra	Thákor Himlusingji Sardarsingji, Thákor of, —, (Rajput)	1898	5th November 1913.	6	957
4	Dabha	Thakore Mohobatsinhji, Thákor of, —, (Koli) (Maoasian).	25th July 1868.	4th August 1893.	12	1,567
5	Dadhaliya	Amarsingji, of, —, (Sindia Rajput)	..	21st June 1915.	28	3,597
6	Danta	Maharaja Shri Hamirsinhji Jaswatsinhji, Maharaja of —, (Parmat Rajput).	21st December 1869.	16th June 1906.	347	23,023
7	Dedhrota	Thákor Dolatsingji Nathusinhji, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	22nd April 1895.	8th September 1913.	..	Included in the Sarbar Kantha Thana.
8	Deloli	Shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
9	Deroi	Thákor Ransinhji, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	13th February 1853.	17th January 1888.	10-1	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
10	Gabat	Thákor Rupsinhji Motisinhji, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	16th August 1885.	5th December 1904.	19	1,061
11	Gholasar	Thákor Mohatsinhji Ratansinh, Thákor of, —, (Dabhi Koli).	3rd November 1904.	27th July 1912.	16	5,596
12	Halol	Thákor Javansinhji, Thákor of, —, (Thakarda).	1st October 1882	22nd March 1888.	27	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.
13	Hapa	Thákor Wakatsinhji, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	17th March 1875.	4th August 1889.	..	871
14	Idar	Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Doodat Singh, M.C.S.I., Maharaja of —, (Rathor Rajput).	May 1878	June 1911	1,669	226,351
15	Ijpura	Several shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
16	Ilol	Thákor Vajesinhji Mansingh, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	About 1891	29th October 1902.	19	3,031
17	Kadoli	Thákor Kubarsingji Bhawansinhji, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	26th July 1888.	4th June 1914	..	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
18	Kasalpura	Shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
19	Katosan	Thákor Takhsinhji Karansinhji, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	9th December 1870	January 1901	10	5,311
20	Khadal	Thokore Fatesinhji Rajamayanji, Thákor of, —, (Koli Muhammadan).	1899	7th February 1912.	8	2,256
21	Khedawala	Thákor Becharsingji, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	29th June 1892.	12th June 1902.	..	1,197
22	Likhi	Thákor Himmatsinh Jalamsinh, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	14th January 1862.	11th March 1899.	9	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
23	Magoli	Thákor Jaswantsinhji Takhsinhji, Thákor of, —, (Rajput).	4th October 1905.	8th April 1913.	23	2,776
24	Maguna	Eleven shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
25	Malpur	Jaswantsingji Dipsingji of, —, (Rathor Rajput).	18th August 1886.	26th April 1914.	97	11,767
26	Mansa	Ravalji Shri Takhsinhji, of, —, (Chavra Rajput).	11th September 1877.	18th May 1889.	25	15,696
27	Mehmadpura	Seven shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
28	Mohanpur	Thákor Takhsinhji, Thákor of, —, (Rathor Rajput).	27th December 1861.	9th August 1916.	89	12,565
29	Palaj	Thákor Daulatsinh, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	2nd June 1876.	4th November 1881.	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
30	Pethapur	Thákor Fatesinhji Gambirsinhji, Thákor of, —, (Wagheda Rajput).	3rd October 1895.	1896	11	5,233
31	Pol	Rao Shri Hamirsingji, Rao of, —, (Rathor Rajput).	3rd January 1904.	27th June 1916.	135	5,858
32	Prempur	Thákor Harisingji, Thákor of, —, (Koli).	31st March 1900.	5th January 1916.	..	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
33	Punadra	Shivsinhji, Abhesinhji, Makwana, Thákor of, —, (Koli Muhammadan).	25th August 1885.	4th January 1907.	11	2,217

* These figures are approximate.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes in guns.
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
45,443	48,683	..	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
2,079	2,391	..	See Satlasna.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
2,259	3,134	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
6,910	7,062	..	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
9,968	12,127	..	1,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
1,03,824	1,32,496	..	3,985	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
5,173	5,695	..	774	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
5,117	5,435	..	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
3,910	3,710	..	569	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
5,332	5,448	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
32,159	31,407	..	33,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
2,916	3,129	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
6,585	6,566	..	1,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
10,89,777	10,29,013	..	1,01,340	..	..	..	..	20	52	15
3,896	3,375	..	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
27,359	29,176	..	2,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
6,892	7,463	..	606	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
4,693	4,606	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
39,209	29,715	..	5,565	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
19,454	21,656	..	2,001	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
6,357	6,791	..	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
5,623	5,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
7,033	9,248	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
17,714	17,801	..	892	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
48,304	48,875	439	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
91,216	81,694	..	11,751	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
2,006	1,942	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
37,723	39,944	..	6,994	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
6,764	6,896	..	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
20,260	20,260	..	5,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
37,081	36,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
7,611	5,816	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
28,708	28,703	..	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Ramas	Thakore Udesingji, Thakor of —, (Koli Muhammadan).	18th September 1888.	4th September 1900.	6	1,216
35	Rampura	Sixteen shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
36	Ranasan	Thakore Takhtasingji, Kesarsingji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	29th February 1883	12th November 1917.	30	3,834
37	Ranipura	Shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
38	Rupal	Thakore Hamirsingji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	7th June 1878.	27th November 1896.	16	3,894
39	Safhamba	Thakore Ratansingji Vajesingji, (Koli)	11th May 1900.	14th May 1919.	18	3,540
40	Satlasna	Thakore Takhtasingji, Thakor of —, (Koli).	11th February 1873.	13th February 1903.	..	5,735
41	Sudlasana	Thakore Pratapsingji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	24th August 1884.	9th March 1900.	32	6,098
42	Tajpuri	Thakore Kalsingji, Thakor of —, (Koli).	12th December 1866.	9th March 1899.	..	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
43	Tejpura (Katosan).	Thakore Pratapsingh, Tejaji, Thakor of —, (Koli).	30th March 1873.	30th December 1905.	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
44	Timba	Thakore Sardarsingji, Thakor of —, (Koli).	Aged about 40 years.	29th March 1919.	..	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.
45	Umri	Thakore Jaswatsingji, Thakor of —, (Koli).	Aged about 35 years.	31st October 1916.	..	Ditto
46	Vaktapur	Thakore Vajesingji Adesingji, Thakor of —, (Koli).	7th December 1891.	12th August 1916.	..	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
47	Valasna	Thakore Harisinhji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	13th November 1878.	24th March 1887.	21	3,227
48	Varsoda	Thakore Jorawarsingji Thakor of —, (Rajput).	17th April 1914.	18th July 1919.	11	3,812
49	Virsoda	Two shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
50	Wadagam	Thakore Gopalsingji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	30th September 1891.	8th March 1920.	28	3,080
51	Wasna	Thakore Bapusingji Takhtasingji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	19th September 1896.	26th April 1918.	10	3,196

* These figures are approximate.

AMLIYARA.

1. Amliyara is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Khant Kolis by caste and claim descent from Chavan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmere.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

DANTA.

1. Danta is a Second Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency and next in importance though not in rank to Idar. The Ruling Chiefs are called Maharanas and are Parmar Rajputs. The Maharana of Danta enjoys special influence from having in his territory the famous shrine of Amba Bhawani, of which he is the hereditary custodian. Pilgrims of all ranks and creeds meet there periodically in large numbers, and their offerings come in the end into the Chief's exchequer. The heir apparent, Kumar Shri Bhawansingji, was born on the 12th September 1899. The appellate powers exercised by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, over civil and criminal cases and the revisional powers exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, have been withdrawn as a personal distinction.

2. The Maharana is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

GADHWADA (THANA).

1. This Thana is situated in the north-western corner of the province, and contains about 71 villages, the population of which is 11,304. It takes its name Gadhwada from its position—

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5,477	5,322	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
2,810	3,017	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
15,565	15,565	3	1,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
2,412	2,295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
11,822	11,323	..	1,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
20,601	23,190	..	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
9,375	8,821	..	3,957	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
25,991	24,367	..	1,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
3,882	4,033	..	887	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
3,336	3,182	..	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
3,977	3,981	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
1,039	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
7,551	8,405	..	1,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
10,944	11,061	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
33,452	30,096	..	1,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
2,874	2,605	..	567	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
20,035	17,935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu
16,589	16,589	..	3,109	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu

* These figures are approximate.

Gadha means hills and Wada, a fenced place, i.e., a place fenced with hills, and it has no doubt a really strong wall of hills all round.

2. The Gadhwada consists of the following non-jurisdictional petty Talukas :—

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Satlasna. | 6. Chandup. |
| 2. Bhalasna. | 7. Mohur. |
| 3. Timba. | 8. Gajipur. |
| 4. Umri. | 9. Hadol. |
| 5. Kotharna. | And other scattered villages. |

3. The Agency exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over this Zillah. Near Timba on Taranga Hill there is a Shrawak Temple, which is visited by Shrawaks from very distant parts of the country.

4. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Thakore Takhtasingji of Satlasna has been granted personal powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate and to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 50.

GHODASAR.

1. Ghodasar is a 4th Class Taluka. The ruling family is said to have been originally Rajputs, who by marrying Koli women became known as Dabhi Kolis. The present Chief Mohobatsingji being a minor, the Taluka is under management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

IDAR.

1. Idar is the only 1st Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency with full civil and criminal powers and comprises more than half its area. The Ruling family belongs to the same illustrious Rathor family as Jodhpur.

2. His Highness Sir Pratapsingji was recognised by the Government of India as successor to the Idar Gadi on the death in November 1901 of the infant son of the late Maharaja Kesharsingji. His Highness Sir Pratapsingji's father, Takhtasingji, was the last Raja of Ahmednagar and was adopted to the Jodhpur *gadi* after the death of Mansing. His Highness Sir Pratapsingji enjoys the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-General in the Army. He has served in the Tirah Campaign and the Mohmand Expedition and held the command of the Imperial Service Lancers in China. He is a K.C.B., and a G.C.S.I. He is also Honorary LL.D. of the University of Cambridge. He was for several years Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and has recently been promoted to the rank of Aid-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. All these distinctions earned by him show the value of the services rendered by him to the Empire. His Highness Lieutenant-General Sir Pratapsingji before his succession to the Idar *gadi* for a long time carried on the administration of Jodhpur. In June 1911 Sir Pratapsingji abdicated the Idar *gadi* in favour of his adopted son Kumar Dolatsingji consequent on his appointment as Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of the Maharaja Sumersingh. Kumar Dolatsingji was installed on the 21st July 1911. He accompanied his father to England in 1902 and 1911 to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII and His Imperial Majesty King George V, respectively. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war. He was appointed a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1920.

3. The heir apparent Maharaja Kumar Himatsingji was born on 2nd October 1899.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by both Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

ILOL.

1. Ilol is a 4th Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Makwana Koli, claiming descent from Makwana Rajputs. The Chief Vajesingji on completion of education at the Scott College, Sadra, was installed on the Gadi.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The jurisdictional powers of the Taluka have been raised from 4th to 3rd Class as a personal distinction.

4. The heir apparent K. S. Shivasinghi is 11 years old.

KATOSAN.

1. Katosan is a 3rd Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Makwana Koli of the Chandra race and the descendant of Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the vehias of the Jhala tribe, which sprang from the Anhilwad dynasty. The present Thakore received his education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and takes a prominent part in the administration of his Taluka as he used also to do in the lifetime of his father. As a personal distinction the jurisdictional powers of the present Thakore Takatsingji have been raised to the trial of criminal cases punishable with seven years' imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 10,000 and civil suits upto the value of Rs. 20,000. Appellate powers hitherto exercised by the Agency in civil matters and in respect of offences enumerated in Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and powers of revision exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in respect of the above offences have been withdrawn as a personal distinction.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The heir apparent K. S. Kirtisingji was born on the 18th June 1920.

KATOSAN (THANA).

1. This Thana is situated in the west of Mahi Kantha and contains about 23 villages, the population of which is 13,063. A Thandar or 2nd Class Magistrate appointed by the Agency

exercises criminal as well as civil jurisdiction over the following petty non-jurisdictional Talukas :—

1. Maguna.	6. Mehmadvura.
2. Tejpur.	7. Ijpura.
3. Virsoda.	8. Rampura.
4. Kasalpur.	9. Ranipura.
5. Deloli.	10. Palaj.

2. Of the above Talukas Nos. 1 and 3 are at present under Agency management on account of debt. The Thandar is stationed at Santhal, a village at a distance of about three miles from the railway station of Jhotana on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

KHADAL.

1. Khadal is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomed Begada (1459-1513). The family claims descent from the Jha Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar. The present Chief, Fatesingji being a minor, the Taluka is under Agency management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MALPUR.

1. Malpur is a 3rd Class Taluka, ranking first in that class. The Chiefs are called Ravals and are Rathor Rajputs, an offshoot from the house of the Raos of Idar.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The powers of the present Chief were raised as a personal distinction in 1917 to the trial of criminal cases punishable with 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine up to Rs. 10,000 and civil cases upto Rs. 20,000. The appellate powers hitherto exercised by the Agency in civil matters and in respect of offences enumerated in Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and power of revision exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in respect of the above offences have been withdrawn also as a personal distinction.

MANSA.

1. Mansa is a 3rd Class Taluka. The Chief is descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan 746-942. The present Chief, Ravalji Takhtasingji was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and manages his Taluka personally. In 1913 as a personal distinction, the jurisdictional powers of the present Ravalji was raised to the trial of criminal case punishable with seven years' imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 10,000, and civil suits upto the value of Rs. 20,000. The appellate powers exercised by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, over civil and criminal cases and the revisional powers exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, over criminal cases were withdrawn.

2. The heir apparent Kumar Shri Sajansingji was born on the 3rd November 1908.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MOHANPUR.

1. Mohanpur is a 3rd Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and is descended from the Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The heir apparent K. S. Sartansingji is 35 years old.

PETHAPUR.

1. Pethapur is a 4th Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Vaghela Rajput descended from a branch of the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwad Patan. Pethapur is a handsome town on the

Sabarmati river, a few miles to the north of Ahmedabad, distinguished by its manufacture of matchlocks.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

POLO.

1. Polo is a 2nd Class State in this Agency on the north-east frontier of Mahi Kantha in close proximity to Mewar. The country is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Bhils. The Rulers of Polo are called Raos and are descendants of Jaychand, the last Rathor Rajput Chief of Kanouj (1193). The present Chief Hamirsingji being a minor, the State is under Agency management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

PUNADRA.

1. Punadra is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomed Begada (1459-1513). The family claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar.

2. The heir apparent Kumar Shri Ajitsingji was born on the 22nd June 1903.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

RANASAN.

1. Ranasan is a 4th Class Taluka in the Mahi Kantha Political Agency. The ruling family are Rehwar Rajputs of the Indra race and descended from the Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SABAR KANTHA (THANA).

1. This Thana is situated in the north-west corner of the province and contains about 47 villages, the population of which is 17,248. It takes its name from the river Sabarmati. It consists of the following petty jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Talukas :—

I. Jurisdictional.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Rupal. | 3. Khedawada.* |
| 2. Hapa.* | 4. Kadoli.* |

* As a personal distinction.

II. Non-Jurisdictional.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Dedhrota. | 4. Likhi. |
| 2. Derol. | 5. Vaktapur. |
| 3. Tajpuri. | 6. Prempur. |
| 7. Bolundra. | |

2. A Thandar appointed by the Agency or a 2nd Class Magistrate exercises criminal and civil jurisdiction over the Non-Jurisdictional Talukas. The Thandar's head-quarters are at Vaktapur, a village at a distance of about 1 mile from the Mohadevpura Railway Station on the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

4. The Thakore of Rupal being in Yeravda Central Prison, the Taluka is under Agency management and the Thandar exercises the civil and criminal powers over his Taluka.

SUDASNA.

1. Sudasna is a 4th Class Taluka. The Thakore is a Parmar Rajput. The present Thakore Prathisingji received his education at the Scott College at Sadra and takes a prominent part in the administration of his Taluka.

2. The jurisdictional powers of the present Thakore have been raised to the trial of criminal cases punishable with imprisonment for 2 years and fine upto Rs. 2,000 and civil cases upto the value of Rs. 5,000. Appellate powers hitherto exercised by the Agency in civil matters and in respect of offences enumerated in Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and powers of revision exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in respect of the above offences, have been withdrawn as a personal distinction.

3. The Taluka was raised from the 5th to the 4th Class in 1919.

VARSDA.

1. Varsoda is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Chavda Rajputs of the same stock as the Raolji of Mansa, and are descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan (746-943).

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The present Chief Jorawarsing being a minor, the Taluka is under Agency management.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Surgana	Pratapray Shankarrao Deshmukh, (Kunbi).	9th August 1880.	17th June 1899.	360	14,838	33,278

*These figures are approximate

SURGANA.

1. The ruler of the State is styled 'Deshmukh.' The present Deshmukh, Pratapray, was formally installed on the 4th December 1901. He exercises unlimited civil jurisdiction, and has power to try all criminal cases arising in his State, except those of a serious nature such as murder, dacoity and other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment exceeding five years, and excepting also cases under Chapters VI, VII and XII of the Code. These are required to be referred to the Political Agent, who decides whether the offence in question should be tried by the Agency or disposed of by the Deshmukh. When the Deshmukh tries cases of importance other than the above, it is open to the Political Agent to tender him advice if it should appear that in any particular case an injustice has been done. The family is descended from the Pawar family of Dhar State in Malwa. After settling in Surgana, they contracted marriages with Konkani Kunbis. The present Chief Pratapray ascended the *gadi* after the death of Shankarrao Ravirao Deshmukh, the late Chief. The succession to the *gadi* lay between him and one of his half brothers (Daulatrao), who was older than he. The Government of India, however, for various reasons selected him in preference to Daulatrao.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute to guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
31,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

The Chief has three wives, Lakshmibai, Bhimabai and Chimnabai. By Lakshmibai he has three sons and three daughters. The sons are (1) Ravirao, born on 7th December 1903, (2) Malharrao, born on 9th June 1905 and (3) Shivajirao, born on 29th June 1910. The daughters are (1) Sushilabai, born on 15th March 1908, (2) Lilavatibai, born on 8th June 1911 and (3) Bhagirthibai. By his second wife, Bhimabai, the Chief has one son, Yeswantrao, born on 21st July 1902 and two daughters, (1) Menikabai, born on 9th August 1910 and (2) Radhikabai, born on 5th August 1915. By this third wife, Chimabai, the Chief has one son born on 15th February 1921.

His sons are receiving education as follows :—(1) Malharrao is learning English in the Nasik High School and (2) Shivajirao Marathi in the State School, (3) Yeswantrao and (4) Ravirao have left the Garud High School, Dhulia, being not inclined at all to prosecute their studies any further.

The three sons Ravirao, Malharrao and Jeswantrao were married on the 12th December 1913. Malharrao has recently lost his wife.

2. The State is very hilly and difficult of access. The decennial terms of the Abkari Agreement between Government and the State expired in January 1912. A fresh agreement on improved lines was entered into by Deshmukh on the 24th May 1914.

3. The Chief receives a dress of honour from Government every year, and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhabhar	Many shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	72	8,248	6,670
2	Bhorole†	Pirdanji Gajisingji, (Chohan Rajput)	1st June 1884	2nd October 1909.	33	4,976	10,000
	Diodar‡	Waghella Khanji Anandsinhji, (Rajput)	..	8th September 1902.	..	8,666	20,000
		Waghella Chamansingji, (both Rajput)	6th November 1878.	15th April 1903.	..	..	..
4	Dhima§	Many shareholders	..	..	..	3,568	10,000
5	Kalgaria	Many shareholders	..	..	Not known.	..	200
6	Kankrej	Many shareholders	..	..	810	48,896	54,738
7	Palanpur	Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muhammad Khan Sher Muhammad Khan, M.C.I.E., Nawab of, —, (Lohani Pathan).	7th July 1883	28th September 1916.	1,734	2,34,634	7,63,616
8	Rodhanpur	His Highness Jaisindhi Khan Bismillah Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of, —, (Pathan).	2nd April 1889.	27 November 1916.	1,154	67,626	7,38,996
9	Santalpur	Many shareholders, (Jadeja Rajput)	..	..	303	16,073	10,264
10	Santalpur (Gadmal).	Jadeja Rawaji Lakhaaji, (Rajput)	17th October 1879.	15th May 1899.	..	581	5,000
11	Suigam	Many shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	220	9,801	24,393
12	Terwada	Rataning Waghjikhan and 12 other shareholders, (Baloch).	..	..	61.78	7,237	16,000
13	Thara	Waghella Madarsing Sardarsing and Waghella Gadarsing Gajasing, (Rajput).	16th August 1874.	9th June 1906	..	6,234	36,000
			1st May 1863	15th April 1867.	..	..	..
14	Tharad and Morwada.	Waghella Bhimsingji Dolatsinhji, (Rajput).	28th January 1900.	19th February 1921.	1,260‡	52,823	80,000
15	Warahi	Malek Jorawar Khan Umar Khan, (Jat Mahomedan).	14th September 1881.	1st July 1901	300	2,496	26,000
		Malek Muridkhan Rawaji, (Jat Mahomedan).	9th October 1889.	18th August 1911.	..	631	2,640
16	Wao (Vav)¶	Rana Chandansing Umedsing, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	15th December 1853.	19th June 1884.	537	22,347	50,478
17	Vavdi§	Many shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	..	2,907	[4,600
18	Warahi	Many shareholders (Mahomedan Jats).	..	..	380	16,202	32,200

* These figures are approximate. † Jurisdiction over Bhorole has been restored to the Tharad State.
 ‡ The revenue of the whole Diodar Thana Circle is Rs. 41,308.
 § Jurisdiction over Dhima and Vavdi has been transferred to the Wao State.
 ¶ Items Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16 and 18. Figures of population are according to the Census of 1921. For the remaining States separate figures are not available.
 || Pays Jams to Marwar Raj.

DIODAR CIRCLE.

The Diodar Circle consists of 4 principal Talukas, Diodar, Terwada, Bhabhar and Suigam and many others of small dimensions. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

BHABHAR.

This Taluka is held by Koli Thakardas : originally it was a part of the Terwada District. At present, the Taluka which has been divided into many shares, is placed under the jurisdiction of a Thanadar whose head-quarters are at Diodar and who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters, and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. British relations with this Taluka date from A. D. 1820, when the Chief signed an agreement in the same way as other Chiefs in the Agency.

DIODAR.

1. The Diodar Taluka is owned by the Waghella Rajputs, forming the younger branch of the Tharad Waghella Rajputs. The Taluka was shared by Anandsingji, Sardarsingji and Samatsingji. On Anandsinhji's death, his son Khanji succeeded to the estate, and on Sardarsingji's death, his sons Chimansingji and Vajesingji succeeded; the latter having died was

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To Other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,000	..	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,325	..	24.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54,738	..	5,591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,33,776	..	38,462	..	440	..	..	..	..	..
7,25,055	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
10,264	..	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,006	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36,000	..	1,058 5 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45,000	..	556 10 8 (fluctuates)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

succeeded by his son Himatsingji. Samatsingji died heirless and his estate was equally divided between Chimansingji and Himatsingji. Chimansingji and Himatsingji have jointly the powers of a third class Magistrate in criminal matters and hear civil suits up to Rs. 250, the residuary jurisdiction being with the Diodar Thanadar. Thakore Khanji has one son named Viramji, who has studied at the Scott College, Sadra. His powers extend to 3 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in criminal matters and to the hearing of suits up to Rs. 500 which are equal to those of a 6th Class State as the term is understood in Kathiawar. The residuary jurisdiction is with the Thanadar of Diodar. This Taluka entered into agreements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826. In the Diodar Circle there is a sacred shrine dedicated to a saint named Oghad Mahant, who was held in great respect. The shrine is now supervised by the Bawa, residing at Dev Darbar, and is supported by landed property and cash contributions from surrounding villages.

2. The principle of primogeniture has been applied to the estate of Thakore Khanji of Diodar under the Government Orders of 1917.

3. Owing to the minority of Himatsinhji, Agency management has been placed on his share of the estate.

TERWADA.

1. This Taluka is owned by Baloch Musalmans. Thakore Ratansinhji Waghjikhan is the representative Talukdar and there are many other shareholders. They have jointly the powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal cases, and to hear civil suits upto Rs. 250. These powers are exercised on their behalf by a Judicial Kamdar, appointed with the approval of the Political Agent. The residuary jurisdiction is with the Thanadar of Diodar.

2. The principle of primogeniture has been applied to the estate of Thakore Salimkhanji of Terwada under Government Orders of 1917.

SUIGAM.

The Taluka of Suigam, which was included in the Wao Thana was administered temporarily by the Diodar Thanadar since the abolition of the Wao Thana on the 1st April 1917 but jurisdiction has now been granted to the Talukdars. The Talukdars of this place sprung from the Wao Family. Raj Singji, one of the Wao Rana's descendants, founded the estate, acquiring by force of arms certain villages from Ajana Chuvan Rajputs and the Jats. These Talukdars have a separate treaty with Government. They have been invested with the jurisdictionary powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal matters and with powers to hear civil suits not exceeding Rs. 250 in value. The principal shareholders are Thakore Samatsinhji, Khengarji, and Surajmalji.

KANKREJ.

1. This Taluka contains many distinct and separate estates, held by Koli Thakardas; most of them descended from Rajputs, who intermarried with Kolis. They are Solankis, Waghellas, Chohans and Parmars. The most important estate is Thara, which is divided into certain shares. These Talukdars have jointly the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and hear civil suits upto Rs. 500, exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent. The estate of Thakore Sardarsingji, one of the shareholders, was under Government management on account of debts and the minority of his second son. The management was removed on the 31st December 1919. The other estates are petty and split up into innumerable shares and many of the holders have been reduced to the position of mere cultivators. Jurisdiction over these estates is exercised by the Government Thanadar, whose head-quarters are at Sihori and who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction upto Rs. 500. There is one religious estate in the Kankrej Circle, viz., Ganga Purini Thali. This estate holder is a Bawa and is locally held in high respect. This Bawa does not marry and on a vacancy occurring, the *gadi* is given to the *Chela* considered most worthy to hold the office.

2. The principle of primogeniture has been ordered to be applied to the estate of Thakore Jawansingji of Thara when his interests are separated.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

PALANPUR.

1. Palanpur is a First Class State, consisting of 516 villages. Of these, 133 are either the property of, or are shared with, Jagirdars. The ruling family is of Afghan origin, Lohani Pathan by descent, and has been in possession of the State since the end of the sixteenth century, having captured Jhalor in the fourteenth century. The late Chief, His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zorawarkhan, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on the 19th September 1877. The title of Nawab was conferred by Government in January 1910 as a hereditary distinction. He died on the 28th September 1918, and has been succeeded by his elder son Captain Taley Muhammad Khan who ascended the *gadi* with full powers on the 27th October 1918. He was granted an Honorary Commission as Captain in the Army in November 1916, and was appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 5th June 1920. His Highness' son and heir was born on the 8th June 1917.

2. Nawabzada Yaver Hussain Khan, Younger brother of His Highness, died of pneumonic influenza on the 9th March 1920.

3. The State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan Wars of 1842 and 1879 as a mark of its loyalty.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

RADHANPUR.

1. The ruling family belongs to the celebrated Babi House, which, since the reign of Humayun (1530-1556) has been prominent in Gujarat History. The late Nawab Mahummad Sher Khan succeeded his father in December 1895, and was installed on the *gadi* with full powers on the 13th April 1907. He died on the 25th February 1910 and was succeeded

by his brother Jallaluddin Khan, who was installed on the *gadi* on the 27th November 1910. From 1895 to 1907, the State was under British Administration owing to the minority of the Nawab. Owing to the ill-health of His Highness the late Nawab, the State was again under British Administration with effect from the 1st July 1909 to the 27th November 1910. The present Nawab was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The State being completely isolated and with no proper communications suffered severely during the famine of 1899-1900, losing practically all the cattle for which it was noted.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

SANTALPUR.

1. Santalpur District marches with the Runn of Cutch. It is divided into three parts—Chorad, Charchat and Morwada. Santalpur is owned by Jadeja Rajputs; the chief among whom are Thakore Ravaji Lakhaji of Adesar and Jaswatsing Govindji of Sanwa in Cutch. Both have also estates in Cutch. The other shareholders are too small to deserve any mention and all are under the jurisdiction of the Thanadar stationed at Santalpur. These estates made agreements with the British Government in 1820. Five villages were wrested from the Jadejas by Waghella Khanji of Morwada, who added them to his own domain. At present, Morwada belongs to the Chief of Tharad and his Bhayats in equal parts. The jurisdiction over the Bhayati villages of Morwada and Dungala was transferred to the Thakore of Tharad in November 1916. The Thakore of Adesar exercises the jurisdiction of a Second Class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears civil suits upto Rs. 500 in his villages of Gadsai and Kalianpura.

2. The principle of primogeniture has been applied to the estates of Thakores Rawaji and Jaswatsinhji of Santalpur under the Government Orders of 1917.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their classes by the Governor of Bombay.

THARAD AND MORVADA.

1. The Government of India have raised the Tharad State permanently from the 4th to the 3rd class, as the term is understood in Kathiawar.

2. The ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Babi Family. The late Chief died on the 9th February 1921, leaving three sons. The succession of the eldest son, Thakore Bhimsingji, was sanctioned by Government, and he was installed on the *gadi* on the 19th February 1921. For many years the larger half of the State consisting of what are known as the Jamaia villages, numbering 107, was under British Administration. The Government of India affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were a part of the Tharad State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakore. The exercise of jurisdiction in these villages was restored to the Thakore in September 1904, on which date the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamaia villages are Chuvan Rajputs who were in possession before the Musalmans conquered them.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

WARAHI.

1. The holders of this Taluka are known by the name of Jats, and the Taluka is called Moti Jatwad; the District of Bajana in Kathiawar being the Nani Jatwad. Warahi has been split into several shares. The Chief among them are Jorawar Khan's and Rawaji's estates. He, Jorawarkhan having attained majority was placed in charge of his estate in 1901. He has studied at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and for his services during the famine of A.D. 1899-1900 was rewarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (silver). His powers were enhanced in 1912. He is now a First Class Magistrate and his civil jurisdiction extends to the hearing of suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. His Estate was made a Fifth Class State in September 1916 as the term is understood in Kathiawar. The estate of Rawaji, which was under management, was handed over to his son Muridkhanji in 1911 on his attaining his majority. Malek Muridkhanji's estate has been invested with the jurisdictional powers of a third class Magistrate in criminal matters and with power to hear suits not exceeding Rs. 250 in value in civil matters. A son and heir was born to Malek Jarawar-Khan on the 11th March 1920, and is named Mahmad Sher Khan.

2. The whole Taluka except the exclusive villages of Malek Jorawarkhanji and of Malek Muridkhanji is under the British Therdar stationed at Warahi, who is a Second Class Magistrate and a civil judge with powers to hear civil suits upto Rs. 500.
3. The principle of primogeniture is followed in the Estates of Maleks Jorawarkhanji and Muridkhanji of Warahi.
4. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

VAV (WAO).

1. Wao is a Fifth Class State as the term is understood in Kathiawar. The ruling Chief claims descent from Shambhar and Nandol in Marwar and also claims kindred with Prathiraj, the Chuhan King of Delhi. Rana Vajaji built the Town of Wao. The present Rana Chandasingji succeeded to the *gadi* in 1884 by adoption.
2. Owing to mismanagement and debts, the State was put under the management of the Agency in 1901. The Ranaji was associated with the Administrator in 1904. The management was withdrawn and the State was handed over to the Ranaji under certain conditions in 1910.
3. The Bhayati estates which were under the Wao Thana, were transferred to the Wao State on the 1st April 1917 under the orders of Government and the Thana was abolished from that date; the Suigam villages being placed under the Diodar Thanadar.
4. The Talukdars of Dhima who exercise powers of a Third Class Magistrate in criminal matters and hear civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250, were likewise placed under the Wao State.
5. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bhor	His Highness Pant Sachiv Shankarrao Chimnaji, (Brahman).	30th March 1834.	20th July 1874.	925	1,136,417†	Rs. 5,44,870

* These figures are approximate.

† Census 1921 (provisional total).

BHOR.

1. In 1697 Rajaram, the son of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, appointed Shankaraji Narayan, for services rendered, to the office of "Pant Sachiv" or Minister, one of the eight great hereditary Ministers of the State. The appointment was accompanied by a grant of land, and the State of Bhor was thus founded. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. On the lapse of the Sâtara State in 1849 the Pant Sachiv became a tributary of the British Government. Until 1887 the State was under the superintendence of the Collector of Satara as Political Agent when the Agency was transferred to the Collector of Poona.

2. The original British grantee of 1820, Chimnaji Sankarrao, was succeeded as follows :—Raghunath Chimnaji (adopted son) died in 1830; Chimnaji Raghunath (adopted son) died in 1871; Shankarrao Chimnaji, the present Ruler was 17 years of age when his father died.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R. 4,97,554	R. 4,684	..	..	..	30	42	..	..	11†

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal Salute.

3. The Pant Sachiv, has a son named Raghunathrao *alias* Baba Saheb, born on 20th September 1878 and two grandsons named Sadashivrao, Raghunathrao *alias* Bahu Saheb and Ramnath born on 27th September 1904 and 13th December 1920, respectively. The personal salute of 9 guns granted to the Pant Sachiv on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, 1903, was raised to 11 guns on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar 1911. In 1920 the Pant Sachiv was given full civil and criminal jurisdiction, subject to the proviso that he will not try persons other than his own subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Political Agent.

4. The Pant Sachiv is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agar .	Thakor Gambir Khan Sardar Khan Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1866 .	31st October 1883.	17	2,729	22,124
2	Alwa .	Thakur Kushal Bawa Sardar Khan Thakur of —, (Molesalam).	1855 .	4th October 1900.	5	1,454	8,900
3	Amrapur .	Four shareholders (Bariyas) .	..	..	2	357	630
4	Anghadi .	Six shareholders, (Gohil Rajput) .	..	..	4-25	2,206	7,920
5	Balashner .	Nawab Badi Jamiat Khan, Manwar Khan, Nawab of —, (Pathan).	10th November 1894.	11th September 1899.	180	44,073	2,51,321
6	Bariya .	Captain Hk Highwood Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinghji Mansinghji Raja of —, (Chauhan Rajput).	10th July 1884	29th February 1906.	813	137,389	8,83,194
7	Bhadarwa .	Ranjit Singhji Amarsinghji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	2nd October 1875.	14th December 1917.	27	9,568	50,000
8	Bhilodia .	Two shareholders, (Rajput) .	..	..	9	2,015	17,958
9	Bihora .	Thakur Hetam Khan Sardar Khan, Thakur of —, (Molesalam).	1882 .	15th May 1891.	1-75	241	1,888
10	Chhalier .	Rawal Ramsinghji Indrasinghji, Rawal of —, (Rajput).	24th December 1913.	18th November 1914.	11	2,192	14,566
11	Chhota Udepur (Mohan) .	Maharawal Shri Fatsinghji Mollisinghji, Raja of —, (Chauhan Rajput).	23rd October 1884.	12th March 1906.	873	123,748	7,71,243
12	Chorangla .	Rawal Chhatrasinghji Ramsinghji, Rawal of —, (Rajput).	9th June 1880.	5th March 1881.	16	2,045	13,650
13	Chudesar .	Six shareholders, (Molesalam) .	..	..	2-50	477	3,018
14	Devalla (included in Uchad).	..	(included in Uchad entry No. 52.)		..	..	..
15	Dhamasia alias Van-mala .	Thakor Badhar Khan Kalu Bawa Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1866 .	24th September 1898.	10-50	1,607	15,905
16	Dhari .	Five shareholders, (Rajput) .	..	..	3-75	1,027	5,249
17	Dodka .	Three Matadars, Patidar (Hindus). (Now under permanent attachment).	..	..	3	1,012	4,208
18	Dudhpur .	Thakor Anopsinghji Dadabawa, Thakur of —, (Molesalam).	1879 .	18th November 1888.	1-75	113	723
19	Gad Boriad .	Thakor Chhatrasinghji Bharatsinghji, Thakur of —, (Rajput).	1864 .	16th November 1884.	1-28	5,245	24,018
20	Gotardi .	Four shareholders, (Koli) .	..	..	3	815	850
21	Gothla .	Four shareholders, (Koli). (Now under permanent attachment).	..	..	4	518	2,262
22	Itwal .	Four shareholders, (Rajput) .	..	..	6	1,137	2,463
23	Jesar .	Four shareholders, (Pagi) .	..	..	1-5	281	728
24	Jiral Kamoli .	Two shareholders (Molesalam).	..	..	5	959	10,163
25	Jumkha .	Raising Chandrasing, of —, (Bariya) .	1880 .	1st June 1904.	1	166	1,028
26	Kadana .	Rana Shri Chhatrasingji, Rana of —, (Puar Rajput).	28th January 1879.	12th April 1889.	130	13,377	54,795
27	Kanola .	Four shareholders, (Bariya) .	..	..	3-75	1,098	1,412
28	Kasla Paginu Muvadu .	Four shareholders, (Pagi) .	..	..	1	77	336
29	Lanawada .	Maharawal Shri Shri Wakhatsinghji Doleisinghji, K.C.I.E., Raja of —, (Solanki Rajput).	28th August 1861.	31st October 1867.	388	63,242	3,21,794
30	Mandwa .	Rana Khunsal Singhji Sajansinghji, Rana of —, (Rajput).	1911 .	8th January 1915.	16-50	5,747	14,216
31	Mevli .	Four shareholders, (Pagi) .	..	..	5	1,143	8,754
32	Moka Paginu Muvadu .	Two shareholders, (Pagi) .	..	..	1	125	985
33	Nahara .	Two shareholders, (Bariya) .	..	..	3	301	52
34	Nalla .	Two shareholders, (Molesalam) .	..	..	1	128	973
35	Nangam .	Four shareholders, (Molesalam) .	..	..	3	464	5,325
36	Narukot .	Ranjitsinghji Gambhirsinghji, of —, (Bariya).	4th January 1892.	27th September 1917.	143	9,540	62,411
37	Nasvadi .	Thakor Mansinghji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	6th October 1881.	11th January 1884.	19-50	4,197	26,301
38	Palasni .	Thakor Indrasinghji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	16th August 1885.	30th May 1907.	12	1,766	14,790

* These figures are approximate.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.								
28,125	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
8,977	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
630	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
7,638	..	1,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
2,56,566	9,766	3,178	..	..	..	81	..	..	9
8,73,696	..	..	..	..	24	197	..	..	9
47,000	..	14,674	..	..	..	5	..	..	NL.
18,161	..	1,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
2,410	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
18 957	..	2,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
7,45,568	..	7,906	..	..	32	157	..	..	9
13,631	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
8,025	..	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
16,822	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
5,245	..	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
3,566	..	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
873	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
24,419	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
850	..	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
2,010	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
2,468	..	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
728	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
10,568	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
1,028	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
55,181	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	NL.
1,407	..	1,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
336	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
2,24,895	2,231	5,001	..	..	53	136	..	..	8
54,989	..	1,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
8,754	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
938	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
52	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
973	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
5,308	..	995	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
57,051	..	32	..	..	1	22	..	..	NL.
25,807	..	1,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.
18,727	..	1,639	..	..	..	..	..	..	NL.

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal salute 11 guns.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39	Pandu	Five shareholders, (Khanjara Muhammadan).	..	..	9	1,535	7,610
40	Pan Talvadi	Two shareholders (Molesalam).	..	..	5	1,777	18,918
41	Polcha	Six shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	3.75	855	2,404
42	Raika	Two shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	3	567	4,140
43	Rajpipla	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, Maharaja of —, (Gokil Rajput).	30th January 1899.	26th Septem- 1915.	1,317.50	168,454	17,21,282
44	Rajpur	Rawal Himatsingh Sursinhji, Rawal of —, (Rajput).	1879	24th April 1889.	1.50	104	926
45	Rampura	Four shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	4.50	1,608	6,903
46	Regan	Two shareholders (Molesalam).	..	..	4	353	2,533
47	Sanjeli	Thakor Pushpasinghji Pratapsingji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	11th Decem- ber 1892.	1902	34	6,818	40,913
48	Shanor	Rana Vakutsinghji Khusalsinghji, Rana of —, (Rajput).	2nd June 1859	23rd Septem- ber 1916.	11.25	1,532	16,266
49	Sihora	Thakor Rammal-sinhji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	1902	21st May 1910.	15.50	3,287	34,529
50	Sindhapara	Mahomad Khan Amir Khan of —, (Molesalam).	30th April 1902.	4th June 1913.	4	759	5,680
51	Sunth	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinghji Pratap-singhji, Raja of —, (Puar Rajput).	24th March 1881.	31st August 1896.	394	70,964	2,44,599
52	Uchad	Thakur Mahomadmla Jitabawa (Mole-salam).	15th October 1895.	24th June 1915.	8.50	2,330	24,072
53	Umetha	Thakur Ganpatsinghji Balsinghji Pad-hiar, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	9th Novem- ber 1891.	31st July 1897.	24	5,356	51,197
54	Vajiria	Thakur Kesharkhan Kalubawa Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	17th October 1876.	3rd April 1881.	21	4,999	31,741
55	Vakhtapur	Three shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	1.50	274	1,557
56	Varnolmal	Two shareholders, (Bariya).	..	..	3.5	668	1,298
57	Varnoli Moti	Ratansingh Bhagwanji, (Rajput).	1888	6th May 1899	2	228	996
58	Varnoli Nani	Two shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	1	83	425
59	Vasan Sewada	Thakor Isabkhanji Jorawar Khanji Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	10th Decem- ber 1901.	30th June 1903.	12.50	1,206	7,647
60	Vasan Virpur	Three shareholders (Molesalam).	..	..	12.50	3,355	24,995
61	Virampura	Thakor Ahmad Khan Nathu Khan Pathan Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1880	12th February 1918.	1	145	758
62	Vora	Badharkhan Motabawa Fatebawa (Molesalam).	30th October 1901.	27th Decem- ber 1911.	5	1,267	9,744

* These figures are approximate.

BALASINOR.

1. Balasinor is the only considerable Muhammadan State in Rewa Kantha. The Nawab belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was door-keeper (Babi) to the Emperor in the seventeenth century. The late Ruler died in 1899, leaving a minor son, Jamiat Khanji. The administration of the State was handed over to Nawab Jamiat Khanji on the 31st December 1915. The Nawab was in 1890 granted a *Sanad* guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan law in the event of the failure of direct heirs.

2. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

4. The heir-apparent, Kumar Fatehdin Khan *alias* Manovar Khan was born on 21st June 1921.

BARIYA.

1. The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State (q.v.), and the State thus dates from the end of the fifteenth century. The position of the State enabled it to preserve its independence and levy contribution from the surrounding country. The present Chief, Maharawal Shri Raja Ranjitsinhji, succeeded on his father Maharawal Shri Mansinhji's death on the 29th February 1908, and was installed on the 7th

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.]	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Nu.
7,610	..	3,462	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
22,127	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
2,404	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
4,140	..	443	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
13,96,266	..	58,001	..	..	17	319	..	..	12
926	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
6,514	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
2,423	..	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
29,365	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	Nu.
18,195	..	1,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
39,544	..	3,693	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
5,281	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
2,00,489	5,385	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	9
18,086	..	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
48,809	..	3,846	..	..	..	9	..	..	Nu.
39,566	..	3,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
1,554	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
1,298	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
996	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
425	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
5,448	..	885	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
29,390	..	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
917	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.
7,147	..	655	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nu.

* These figures are approximate.

May 1908. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raikot, and for some time in a private school in Durbukha.

Narrative portion.

On page 213, add at the end of paragraph 2, the following:—
“He was made a “K.C.S.I. on the 2nd January 1922.”

- THE heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Sundrasinghji, was born on the 9th June 1909.
- The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.
 - Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

CHHOTA UDEPUR (MOHAN).

1. Chhota Udepur or Mohan is the first among the second class States in Rewa Kantha. The ruling family are Chavan Rajputs, the first Ruler being the grandson of the last Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner. The present Ruler, Maharawal Shri Fatehsinghji Motisinghji, who succeeded in 1895, was educated at the Rajkumar College, and after a period of association with the Administrator was installed on the *gadi* and invested with the full powers of a second-class Chief on the 12th March 1906.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Natwarsinghji, was born on the 16th November 1906. The Raja has, besides, one son and a daughter.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

KADANA.

This State ranks as of the third class. It was founded by the younger brother of the founder of the Sunth State in the thirteenth century. The State was under administration from 1889 to 1901 during the minority of the present Chief Chhatrasalji. The Chief was educated at the Girasia School, Wadhwan, and was associated in the administration before his investiture. The powers of a third class State were conferred upon the Chief, as a hereditary distinction, in November 1919. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

LUNAWADA.

1. The Rulers of this State are Solanki Rajputs, descended from the family ruling in Anhilwad Patan. The present Ruler, Maharana Shri Vakhatsinhji Dalelsinhji, was permitted to be adopted by the widow of the late Ruler in 1867. Till he came of age in 1880 the State was under British administration. The Raja was created a K.C.I.E. in 1889, and given a *Sanad* of adoption in 1890. Of late years a severe attack of paralysis has reduced the share personally taken by the Raja in the management of the State.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, was born on the 8th March 1882. The Raja has, besides, one son and several grandsons.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

NARUKOT.

1. This petty State is owned by a Chief of the Baria Koli clan, and is inhabited chiefly by Naikdas and Kolis, formerly notorious robbers and bandits. The Thakor himself claims to be a Parmar Rajput, descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India, but is considered to be a Baria Koli. The present Chief is Ranjit Singhji. He has been invested with criminal jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the first class and civil jurisdiction to try suits up to Rs. 2,000, as a personal distinction.

2. Before 1894 the State was treated as a Taluká subordinate to the Collectorate of the Panch Mahals, but since then it has been transferred to the Rewa-Kantha Agency.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

PANDU MEWAS.

1. As the Sankheda Mewas Estates are situated near the banks of the Narbada, so the Pandu Mewas Estates border on the Mahi River. They are 26 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank. The Pandu Mewas Estates form four groups, the Chiefs of which are (1) Kolis, (2) Barias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Muhammadans. The assessment of tribute on them payable to Baroda is very heavy and this circumstance, coupled with family sub-divisions and the want of cultivating power, has reduced most of the Chiefs and the Estates to a miserable State of poverty. The following is a list of the Pandu Mewas Estates arranged according to the castes of their Chiefs :—

Caste.	State.
(7) Kolis—	1. Mavli (b). 2. Gotardi (b). 3. Kasla Paginu Muvadu (b). 4. Moka Paginu Muvadu (b). 5. Gothda (b). 6. Jesar (b). 7. Anghad (b).

Caste.	State.
(7) Barias—	
Padhiar	1. Umetha (a).
Parmar	2. Sihora (a).
Solanki	3. Amrapur (b).
Parmar	4. Kanoda (b).
Do.	5. Varnolmal (b).
Do.	6. Nahara (b).
Do.	7. Jumkha (a).
(10) Rajputs—	
Waghela	1. Bhadarwa (a).
Solanki	2. Dhari (b).
Parmar and Maratha	3. Raika (b).
Solanki	4. Chhaliar (a).
Do.	5. Vakhtapur (b).
Do.	6. Rajpur (b).
Rathod	7. Itwad (b).
Do.	8. Varnoli Moti (a).
Do.	9. Varnoli Nani (a).
Waghela	10. Poicha (b).
(2) Mohammadans—	
	1. Pandu (b).
	2. Dodka (a).

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) sub-divide.

2. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

RAJPIPLA.

1. Rajpipla ranks first among the States of the Rewa-Kantha Agency. The Rulers are Gohel Rajputs, descended from the family ruling at Piram in the thirteenth century. On the death of His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K.C.I.E., on the 26th September 1915, his eldest son Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji succeeded to the *gadi*, and was invested with full powers of the State on the 10th December 1915. His Highness Maharaja Shri Vijaysinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, of which His Highness holds the final diploma and medal. After completing the course at Rajkot, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, where also his career was successful. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji on the 14th October 1919. The permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of the Ruler from Raja to Maharaja on the 1st January 1921.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji was born on the 30th March 1912. The Maharaja had, besides one son and a daughter.

3. His Highness visited Europe in 1912.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and Governor of Bombay.

SANJELI.

1. This petty State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chavan clan of Rajputs. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901, of the late Chief Pratabsinghji. The Thakor's eldest son and heir, Kumar Ranjitsinghji, (now deceased) having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushpasingji, the second son, was sanctioned. The State was handed over to Thakor Puspasingji in January 1914, on his attaining majority.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SANKHEDA MEWÁS.

1. This is a cluster of petty estates on the banks of the Narbada River, owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Muhammadanism under Mussalman pressure. These retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesalams. Some of the Chiefs have been invested with small jurisdictional powers, which they exercise subject to the supervision of the Agency Courts. Vajiria and Mandwa are the largest of the States a list of which arranged according to their sections is as follows :—

Caste.	Estate.	Caste.	Estate.
Chauhan (7)	1. Mándwa (a).	Chavda (2)	1. Bhilodia (b).
	2. Shanor (a).		2. Rampura (b).
	3. Agar (a).		1. Jiralkamsoli (b).
	4. Sindiapara (a).	Gori (3)	2. Chudesar (b).
	5. Dhamasia alias Vanmala (a).		3. Nalia (b).
	6 Alwa (a).		1. Vasan Virpur (b).
	7. Gad Boriad (a).	Dama (4)	2. Regan (b).
Rathod (7)	1. Vajiria (a).		3. Virampura (a).
	2. Chorangla (a).		4. Uchad (a).
	3. Nangam (b).	Solanki (1)	1. Nasvadi (a).
	4. Vasan Sevada (a).		1. Palani (a).
	5. Bihora (a).		1. Pan Talavdi (b).
	6. Dudhpur (a).	Parmar (1)	
	7. Vora (a).		
		Padhiar (1)	

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) sub-divide.

2. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

SUNTH.

1. The ruling family of this second class State are Puar or Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipavat branch. The present Raja, Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinghji, was invested with full powers on the 10th May 1902. He was educated at the Rajkumar College. The Raja has one son and one daughter. The son was born on the 1st December 1907.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The communications addressed to His Excellency are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Aundh	Meherban Bhavanrao <i>alias</i> Bala Sahib Pant Pratinidhi (<i>Brakman</i>).	24th October 1868.	4th November 1909.	501	64,504	Rs. 2,22,185
2	Phaltan	Lieutenant Meherban Mudhojirao, Naik Malojirao Nimbalkar (<i>Marathe</i>).	11th September 1896.	15th November 1917.	397	43,285	2,22,565

*These figures are approximate.

AUNDH.

1. The ruling family of Aundh claims descent from Shrimanth Parasharam Trimbak, who was granted this Jagir about A.D. 1700 by the Rani of Sâtara (Tarabai, widow of Rajaram Bhonsle) and styled Pant Pratinidhi (Viceroy).

2. The late Chief Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nana Saheb Pant, who succeeded in November 1905, was deposed by Government and his uncle Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Sahib, who was selected to succeed to the *gadi* was installed as Chief on the 4th November 1909. The heir-apparent to the present Chief is his son, Trimbakrao *alias* Rajesaheb, born on 9th February 1893.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ra. 2,27,729	Ra. ..	Ra. ..	Ra. ..	..	..	..	..	..	NW.
1,71,047	9,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NW.

* These figures are approximate.

PHALTAN.

1. Phaltan is a Sâtara Jagir, and the Chief of the State besides being a Jagirdar and Deshmukh ranks as a First Class Sardar. The ruling family (Nimbalkar) claims descent from one Nimraj, who was granted the Jagir and Inam with the title of *Naik* by Muhammad Taghalak, Emperor of Delhi, about the year A.D. 1327.

2. Meherban Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, C.S.I., the late Chief of Phaltan, died on the 17th October 1916. His adoptive son Malojirao was installed with full powers of the State on the 15th November 1917. The heir-apparent to the present chief is his son Kishorsing born on 28th August 1918.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Savantvadi.	Captain His Highness Raje Bahadur, Shrimant Khem Savant Bhonsle alias Bapu Sahib, Sar Desai of, —, (Mahratta).	20th August 1897.	2nd June 1913.	913	205,440	Rs. 1,62,320

*These figures are approximate.

SAVANTVADI.

1. Savantvadi, one of the ancient Mahratta States in Western India, is situated between the British District of Ratnagiri and the Portuguese territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the south of Bombay. The ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Savant, a feudatory under the Muhammadan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 1784 the title of Raje Bahadur was conferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, and this title was subsequently recognized by the British Government. In 1838 Khem Savant III having proved himself unable to manage the State, the British Government assumed its administration and has continued to administer the State to the present time. The Ruler is called the Sar Desai. Sar Desai Shriram Savant Bhonsle, the late Ruler, having died on the 24th April 1913, the Government of India recognised his only son, Khem Savant Bhonsle alias Bapusaheb, as his successor on 2nd June 1913. The present Sar Desai attained his majority on the 20th August 1918. After completing his education at Malvern College in England he went through a military course in the Officers' Cadet Battalion Training School at Cambridge in 1916-17 and after finishing that course was gazetted 2nd-Lieutenant and attached to the 116th Mahrattas. He returned to India on the 22nd September 1917 and, after paying a flying

Average annual expenditure.*	MILITARY FORCES.								Salute in guns.
	PAYMENTS.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 5,38,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 Local salute 11 guns.

* These figures are approximate.

visit to the State, proceeded on the 6th October 1917 to the front to join his Regiment in Mesopotamia. He returned to India from active service on the 4th March 1919, on the cessation of hostilities. His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on the Sar Desai the permanent honorary rank of Captain on the 23rd July 1919. The administration of the State was carried on by the Political Agent in the name and under the seal of the Sar Desai till the 14th October 1916. Modifications were then introduced in the administration of the State whereby the appointment of a resident Political Agent was abolished, his duties being entrusted to the Collector of Belgaum and an Administrator appointed for the State to work under the general supervision of the Collector.

2. The Savantvadi Local Corps was amalgamated with the Police in April 1909.
3. A permanent local salute of 11 guns was granted to the State on the 1st January 1921 for services in connection with the war.
4. The Sar Desai is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.
5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are ordinarily acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Akalkot	Captain Meherban Shrimant Fatehsinhav Shahaji Raje Bhonsle alias Bapusaheb, Raje Saheb of, —, (Maratha).	24th August 1891.	8th December 1898.	498	81,250	Ra. 5,62,634

AKALKOT.

1. The Raja of Akalkot is a Mahratta of the Bhonsle family and is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. The ancestor of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhande, Patel of Parad in the Shiviri Parganah of the Aurangabad District in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions, who without being formally adopted by the *Chhatrapati* Shahu Maharaj (grandson of the great Shivaji) of Satara, was taken by him into his family and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rajas of Satara conferred upon him.

2. The present Raje Saheb Shrimant Fatehsinhav Shahaji III Raje Bhonsle alias Bapusaheb is the adopted son of the late Raje Saheb Shahaji Maloji, having been adopted in 1898 by the late Raje Saheb's widow Lakshmibai with the sanction of Government. The Raje Saheb was invested with full powers of the State on the 20th August 1916.

3. The Raje Saheb was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and passed the Diploma Examination first among the candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India. He then went through the training course of the Imperial Cadet Corps. At an examination for the grant of Commissions in the Indian Land Forces, he qualified himself in all the subjects. He left India on the 2nd May 1914 for a pleasure trip to Europe, in company with the Rani Saheb and during his stay in England he volunteered for active service in the

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 5,84,796	Rs. 14,592	..	...	..	..	*47	..	..	NW.

*47 Infantry.

war. The honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army was granted to the Raje Saheb, which was raised to that of Captain on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of the services rendered by him in connection with the war. He received military training at Folkestone in England when attached to the 9th Hussars, and subsequently proceeded to France on the staff. He returned to India on the 31st October 1915. His Rani, Shrimati Tarabai Saheb, gave birth to a son and heir-apparent on the 15th December 1915. The Kumar Saheb, gave birth to a son and heir-apparent on the 13th November 1916, but he died on 11th May 1917. On the 11th January 1918 the Rani Saheb gave birth to a daughter who has been named Lilawati Raja Akka Saheb. She gave birth to another daughter on the 18th April 1919, who has been named Susheela Raja Akkasaheb.

4. The Raje Saheb of Akalkot is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Khairpur.	His Highness Mir Ali Navas Khan Talpur, Mir of —, (Muhammadan).	9th August 1884.	8th February 1921.	6,650	193,153	Rs. 24,00,000

*These figures are approximate.

KHAIRPUR.

1. As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced, the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They were overthrown in 1786 by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, one of whom, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur State. His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 23,01,267	..	..	..	225	196	..	41 mounted escort and 97 camel transportmen.	97†	15‡ permanent.

†Camel Transport Corps.

‡ A permanent local salute of 17 guns was conferred on 1st January 1921.

marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi*. He died on the 5th March 1909 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur, upon whom was conferred the title of G.C.I.E., on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in December 1911. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with War. He died on the 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by Mir Ali Navaz Khan, who was born in 1884 and visited Europe in 1911.

The Mir is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amala	Raja Gulal Singh Kamansingh, (Bhū).	1893 . .	14th August 1912.	172	5,440	1,788
2	Avehar	Naik Nilsing, Naik of, —, (Bhū)	1903 . .	5th April 1914.	6	616	122
3	Bansda	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji Raja of, —, (Solanki Rajput).	16th February 1886.	21st September 1911.	215	40,153	3,66,275
4	Bilbari.	Bhavji wadal Mahasia Konkna Powar (Animist).	1891 . .	27th August 1903.	2	65	80
5	Chinchli Gaded	Naik Nayanasing Ankush, Naik of, —, (Bhū).	1893 . .	12th February 1917.	16	1,308	229
6	Derbhavti	Sahebrao Badrao, (Bhū) . . .	1907 . .	24th August 1914.	172	3,558	2,899
7	Dharampur	Maharawal Shri Vijayadevi Raja of, —, (Sisodia Rajput).	3rd December 1884.	20th March 1921.	164	25,263	950,000
8	Gadhi .	Raja Samajasingh Umar-Singh, Raja of, —, (Bhū).	25th January 1890.	30th March 1890.	305	6,464	3,163
9	Jhari Ghar-khadl.	Naik Mahasha Mohan wadal Chanharya, Naik of, —, (Bhū).	15th May 1878.	25th March 1902.	9	855	17
10	Kirli .	Naik Koya Chhotu, Naik of, —, (Bhū).	1879 . .	16th April 1904.	12	733	408
11	Palasvihir	Naik Gondu wadal Laksha, Naik of, —, (Bhū).	12th October 1890.	9th February 1896.	8	70	78
12	Pimpladevi	Vithia wadal Mahasha Pradhan, (Bhū)	1874 . .	7th January 1904.	4	154	101
13	Pimpri.	Naik Bhagerao Keshavrao, Naik of, —, (Bhū)	1894 . .	22nd December 1918.	100	2,868	2,371
14	Sachin	Major His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mohamed Yakut Khan, Mubazarat Bania Nasrat Jung Bahadur, Nawab of, —, (Sunni Muhammadan).	23rd December 1886.	4th May 1907	42	19,977	2,45,545
15	Shivbara	Naik Rangu wadal Sukria, Bhil Naik of, —, (Animist).	18th October 1884.	17th May 1897.	12	218	228
16	Valhyawan	Naik Gangaram Ankush, Naik of, —, (Bhū).	1869 . .	7th April 1903	9	174	80
17	Vasurna	Raja Pandurao Navsa, Raja of, —, (Bhū)	1875 . .	6th May 1905	172	6,610	1,200

* These figures are approximate.

BANSDA.

1. Bansda ranks second among the States in the Surat Agency. The Bansda Rajas are Solanki Rajputs. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, succeeded his father, Pratapsinhji, in 1911 at the age of 23. He was educated at the Rajkumar College in Kathiawar. In 1856, in consideration of the British Government foregoing its share of transit duties, the late Raja agreed to pay a tribute of ₹154 on account of *chaugh* and to limit his customs demands to certain rates approved by Government.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

DHARAMPUR.

1. Dharampur ranks first among the States in the Surat Agency. The ruling family are Sisodia Rajput of the Solanki (or Solar) race. The present Ruler, Maharawal Shri Vijayadevi Mohandevji succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on 27th March 1921 on the death of his father, His Highness Maharawal Shri Mohandevji Narandevji. His succession has been confirmed and recognized by Government. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Narhardevji, was born on 14th December 1906.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SACHIN.

1. Sachin ranks third among the States in the Surat Agency. The ruling family is of African descent. The State was taken under administration by Government in 1873 owing

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
3,20,112	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,899	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
8,75,000	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
8,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,21,849†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11‡
228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1,836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

† Includes investments made.

‡ Include two guns personal.

to the death of Nawab Ibrahim Muhammad Yakub Khan and the minority of his son Nawab Abdul Kadar. The latter resigned his claims to the State in favour of his minor son, Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan in 1886 and died in 1896. The State remained under administration until the May 4th, 1907, when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan was installed on the *gadi* at the age of 20 years. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps and holds an Honorary Commission in the Army. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war his honorary rank in the Army was raised to that of Captain on the 1st January 1918, and Major on 4th January 1921. He was at the same time granted a personal salute of 11 guns.

2. In April 1913 the Nawab visited Egypt for the benefit of his health.

3. The heir-apparent Nawabzada Muhammad Haidar Khan *alias* Balumia was born on the 11th September 1909.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

DANGS.

The tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokana. Of the Chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan, and 1 a Powar. Formerly the Chiefs, the most important of whom is the Gharvi Raja, harassed their subjects considerably, but in 1903 law and order were firmly established. The revenue of the Chiefs consists of an annual subsidy of about ₹19,000 received from the Bombay Government for their Forest and Abkari rights, land revenue at Rs. 6-8 per plough, a fee of ₹16 per 100 on all cattle that enter the Dangas for grazing and various giras allowances from the surrounding States including British territory. Formerly the Chiefs were in debt, but now they are commencing to lend money. The population, which according to the census of 1901, was 18,634, consists mostly of Kokanas.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.*	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jawhar	Lieutenant Raja Vikramshah Patangshah Raja of —, (Koli).	17th November 1885.	16th November 1917.	310	49,690	Rs. 3,75,000.

* These figures are approximate.

JAWHAR.

No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar family is available; but it is believed that up to the time of the Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan and even a little later the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these Jayaba Mukn was the most prominent, having his head-quarters at Jawhar. His son, Nemshah whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognized as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about A.D. 1343, and the present Ruler is believed to be directly descended from him. The late Ruler.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. [3,00,000		..	V	..	..	..	..	..	9

Krishnashah died on the 16th November 1917, and his brother Martandrao, who has assumed the name of Vikramshah succeeded him. He was installed on the 15th April 1918. Vikramshah has a son, Yeshwantrao, who was born on the 11th December 1917. An honorary Commission as 2nd-Lieutenant has been given to the Raja and the State was given a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1921 for services in connection with the War.

2. The Raja of Jawhar is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.*	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hkāmti Lōng (Kanti gyi) or Bhor Kampi.	Sao Hpa Hkan, <i>Sawbwa</i> of Lokkun (Buddhist).	..	18th August 1915.	†200	6,221	Rs. 600
2	Lokkun (Putao).	Sao Hpa Hkan, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	Approximate 1860.	18th August 1915.	200	2,950	..
3	Manse.	Sao Noi No, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1857.	1st June 1915.		1,227	..
4	Langnu.	Sao Pai San, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1851.	9th March 1916.		585	..
5	Langtao.	Saoba Lang Hu, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1858.	1900 (approximate).		468	..
6	Mansekun.	Sao Tsa Li, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1852.	1910 (approximate).		418	..
7	Mannu.	Sao Noi Su, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1860.	1910 (approximate).		324	..
8	Mongyak.	Sao Hong, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1862.	1889 (approximate).		162	..
9	Longkyein.	Sao Noi Gyng, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1863.	1918 (approximate).		77	..

* These figures are approximate. † This is the approximate area of the valley and does not include the hills.

STATES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

Every Shan State in Burma is a portion of British India, and the Shan States are thus essentially different from States in India. The only Native States, properly so-called, in Burma are the States of Karenni.

HKĀMTI LŌNG (KANTI GYI).

1. Hkāmti Lōng consists of a group of eight small Shan principalities, namely (in order of importance),—Lokkun (Putao), Manse, Langnu, Langtao, Mansekun, Mannu, Mongyak and Longkyein, the *Sawbwās* of which places have received *Sanads* from the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. The area of each State cannot be given as their boundaries have not yet been defined.

2. The names of the *Sawbwās* are—of Lokkun, SAO HPA HKAN; of Manse, SAO NOI NO; of Langnu, SAO PAI SAN; of Langtao, SAOBA LANG HU; of Mansekun, SAO TSA LI; of Mannu, SAO NOI SU; of Mongyak, SAO HONG, and of Longkyein, SAO NOI GYNG.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs. A. P.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	1,105-0-0	..	..	..	..	..*	..	..	Nil.
..	517-8-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	270-0-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	237-8-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	102-8-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	97-8-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	77-8-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..	25-0-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

3. Succession to these Shan thrones is not governed by the law of primogeniture, but goes to the eldest surviving male agnate.

4. The only revenue the *Sawbwās* collect is the money that is paid as tribute to the British Government; but they exact certain personal services from their subjects.

5. The Hkāmti valley is situated at the headwaters of the Mali-hka (Irrawaddy) river, 20 marches north of Myitkyina, with which place it is connected by a graded mule-road and a telegraph line. The valley is about the same distance from Sadiya in Assam. It is surrounded by high mountains inhabited by Kachins, Nungs and other wild tribes, against some of whom the Shans living in the plains have to be always on guard.

6. The staple crop of the valley is rice, which is grown in fields that are irrigated from the numerous streams by which the Hkāmti plain is intersected; there is also a good deal of poppy cultivation, the Shans being greatly addicted to the opium habit.

7. Money is scarce in Hkāmti and until recently opium was the chief medium of barter.

8. The streams are auriferous, and iron, lead and silver are found in the neighbouring hills.

9. The new district of Putao, which was formed in 1914, includes these eight Shan States and the surrounding tribal country, the Shan *Sawbwās* coming under the political charge of the Deputy Commissioner of that District. The headquarters of the district is now known as Fort Herty.

Serial No.	Name, of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.*	Population.*	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hsawngsáp (Thaungthut).	Saw Tun, K.S.M., <i>Saebwa</i> of— (Buddhist).	1860	1899	790	7,946	8,300
2	Singkalang Hkāmī (Zingalein Kanti).	Saw Ê, <i>Saebwa</i> of— (Buddhist).	1856	10th July 1890.	2,000	2,247	4,500

* These figures are approximate.

HSAWNHSÁP (THAUNGTHUT).

1. Thaungthut or Thaungdut is the Burmese form of the Shan name. The State is now usually called Thaungdut.
2. A history of the State from the time of Buddha is in the possession of the *Saebwa*. A great deal of it is, of course, legendary, but it is possible to extract from it some facts which are probably true. Gowmonna, which is said to have been the capital of an independent Kingdom up to the time of Anawrata (about A. D. 1010 to 1052) may be the site marked in the quarter-inch map as "Thap or Old Samjok" (Samjok is the Manipuri form of Thaungdut) in latitude $24^{\circ} 31'$ longitude $93^{\circ} 34'$. Anawrata appointed a Burmese Governor with the title of *Thokyibwa*. In the reign of Tarokpyemin in the thirteenth century, when the Burmese Kingdom lost many of its outposts, the Manipuris conquered Thaungdut and it paid tribute to Manipur until the annexation of that State by Alaungpaya. Saw Kan Ho, the *Saebwa*, at first helped the Manipuris to resist the conqueror, but he fled and afterwards surrendered himself. He is said to have accompanied Alaungpaya in his invasion of Siam in 1760, and to have died at Sagaing on his return. His son, apparently on account of a disputed succession, moved to the neighbourhood of Maingkaing on the Uyu, and the State was divided. The history now follows the line of the Maingkaing *Saebwa* as it is not clear who ruled Thaungdut State. But in 1782 the Maingkaing *Saebwa* was cashiered for running away with his men in Bodawpaya's disastrous expedition against Siam, and Saw Haw Nga, son of Saw Kan Ho, was appointed with the rank of *Myotaugyi*. In 1806 this man obtained permission to establish the present head-quarters on the right bank of the Chindwin and the rank of *Saebwa* was restored to his house. In 1813 he was killed in an invasion of Manipur, and was succeeded by his son, Saw Leik Khan, who was given the title of Maharaja, and in 1824 directed to move his head-quarters to Manipur. He soon withdrew, however, and moved to a village on the east of the Chindwin, where he died in 1827. Saw Aung Pa governed the State to 1834, and was succeeded by Saw Shwe Maung. His son, Sow Ni Kan became *Saebwa* in 1880 and was in possession at the time of the Annexation. He showed himself friendly to the British Government and

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4,400	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
2,500	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

received the title of K. S. M. Though related by marriage to the Wuntho *Saebwa*, he stood firm during the Wuntho rebellion, and refused to allow Bo Lè, who was sent by the Wuntho *Saebwa* to bring him over, to enter the State. His successors, Saw Kin Mun (1893) and Saw Tun (1899), have been equally well disposed and the title of K. S. M. was conferred on the latter in 1908.

SINGKALING HKĀMTI (Zingalein Kanti).

1. This State is sometimes called Singaling Kkāmī (in Burmese Singalein Kanti) to distinguish it from Hkamti Long or Great Kanti. Singaling is the name of a Naga tribe which occupied the site of the present Kanti before its foundation, and which survives in a few houses at the mouth of the Namaw river in $26^{\circ} 6'$ North. $95^{\circ} 57'$ East.
2. According to the present *Saebwa* a large number of people left Great Kanti over a hundred years ago in search of a new dwelling-place. They first went into Assam, whence after some years some of them reached Ninbyin in the Hukong Valley, then as now occupied by Kachins. Ninbyin is marked in the map of Upper Burma in latitude $26^{\circ} 36'$ longitude $96^{\circ} 30'$. Some of them are still at Ninbyin, while others have made their way to the Amber Mines, Kindaw, Taro and Kanti. Many are still in Assam. (See Mackenzie's North-East Frontier of Bengal, pages 57 to 60.)
3. Saw Ni Kaung, the first *Saebwa* was appointed by King Bodawpaya (1781-1819). After a long term of office, he was succeeded under King Tharawadi (1837-46) by Saw E. Saw Li became *Saebwa* about twelve years later, just after the succession of King Mindôn in 1853.
4. In 1868 the Chindwin as far down as the mouth of the Uyu, with the Uyu itself, or nearly the whole of the present Homalin and Maingkaing townships, was added to the State, which had before covered only its present area.
5. In 1873 some Nagas were hired by the *Amat* Saw Ê to murder Saw Li. He was wounded with a spear but escaped down the river and returned in force. Saw Ê, however, met and defeated him, and he was called to Mandalay by King Mindon and told to remain there. Saw Ê was imprisoned, a Myoók was posted to Hmanbin near Homalin, and the State was included

in his charge. In 1876 Saw Li was reinstated as *Sawbwa*, but only over the restricted area controlled by his predecessors. In 1878 Kanti was surprised and burnt by the Tasan Kachins of the Taro valley, a little above the Falls of the Chindwin which form the boundary of the district. Saw Li again fled, but sent his son to represent him. Five years later Kanti was once more destroyed, this time by the hitherto friendly Marip Kachins on account of the treacherous murder of their kinsmen. The State remained almost desolate till the annexation, but at the invitation of the Kachin Chief, Saw Ni Daung, a distant cousin of Saw Li, re-established Kanti, and in 1891 he was recognized as *Sawbwa* by the British Government.

6. Saw Ni Daung died the next year and his son Saw Hon, aged five, was declared *Sawbwa* with Saw Ni Daung's minister Saw E as regent. Saw Hon died in 1894, and another infant *Sawbwa* was appointed in his sister Saw Kin. She also died in 1898, and the regent was then proclaimed *Sawbwa* and still holds the title. Though ruling nominally a large and undefined area, in which Naga villages predominate with a Kachin settlement here and there, he has no direct control of any villages out of sight of the Chindwin except in the detached portion of his State, interlarded between two parts of Homalin township to the south. Even the Kachin village of Neinpaw, which lies on the Chindwin some way before the Falls, does not pay revenue to him, though in other parts some runaway slaves of the Taro Kachins, who are called Kachins themselves but are probably Nagas whose parents have adopted Kachin customs, live under his protection. Some Nagas also have escaped from their Kachin masters and come to live under the *Sawbwa*. In March 1909 Lasemkam, the overlord of the Taro valley, made a midnight descent on one of those settlements, the Naga village of Lasa, within sight of Kanti, and carried off about a hundred people, some of whom escaped on the way. In November of the same year the Deputy Commissioner met Lasemkam at Labaingaik, the sharp bend of the river below the Falls, and induced him to promise the return of captives. Nearly all have since been returned.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.*	Population.*	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hsipaw (Thibaw).	Saw Hkè, Sawbwa of—	1872	1906	4,400	122,129	Rs. 5,99,160
2	Manglün (Mainglün).	Sao Hka-nan, Sawbwa of—(Buddhist)	1891	1919	2,800	40,000	19,028
3	North Hsenwi (Theinbi).		..	..	6,335	201,175	2,80,608
4	South Hsenwi (Theinbi).	Sao Song, K.S.M., Sawbwa of—(Buddhist).	1888	1913	2,291	85,110	1,53,179
5	Tawngpeng (Tawngpeng).	Hkun Hseng Awa, K.S.M., Sawbwa of—(Buddhist).	1870	1896	778	31,976	2,67,782
6	Mong Mit (Moneik).	Maung Kin Maung, K.S.M., Sawbwa of—(Buddhist).	1883	1906	3,562	53,214	1,85,299

* These figures are approximate.

HSIPAW (THIBAW).

1. The State lies to the north-east of the Mandalay District, and is roughly divided into two equal parts by the Lashio branch of the Burma Railways. It consists of Hsipaw proper and the sub-states of Mōng Long, Hsumhsai, and Mōng Tung. Hsipaw proper is controlled directly from the capital while the administration of the sub-states is conducted through subordinate officers, over whose appointment and removal Government exercises a right of veto. Sawbwa Kya Htun who had enjoyed the favour of Mindōn Min, and under whose care the State had reached a high degree of prosperity, died in 1866 and was succeeded by his son Hkun Saing, who had previously received the title of *Kyemmōng* or heir-apparent. For the first twelve years of Hkun Saing's administration all went well, but trouble arose after the accession of King Thibaw, which resulted in Hkun Saing being obliged to flee from the State. He went first to Siam and then to Rangoon where he traded as a jewel merchant. Later, owing to misunderstandings on Hkun Saing's part as to the powers he exercised over his followers he was ordered to leave British territory and made his way to Karenni where he found protection with Sawlapaw, Myosa of Kantarawadi. On the fall of Mandalay and the annexation of Upper Burma, Hkun Saing returned to Hsipaw. The State had suffered from great disorder since his flight, and was in a condition of anarchy. He speedily collected a following and entered the capital without opposition (1886). Early in 1887 he submitted to the British Government. The sub-states of Mōng Long, Hsumhsai, and Mōng Tung were incorporated in Hsipaw, and Hkun Saing was recognised as Sawbwa. In Mōng Long there was some opposition to his authority, but it was gradually overcome. Since that time the State has enjoyed peace, and has advanced greatly in population and resources. In 1893 a British officer was lent to the State as Adviser to the Sawbwa. The Advisership was abolished in December 1903, when the charge of Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw and Tawngpeng, was created. All branches of the administration have been reformed, and Hsipaw is now probably the best-governed of the British Shan States. Sawbwa Hkun Saing was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1895 and a member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 5,99,160	Rs. 90,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
19,028	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,80,606	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,53,179	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,67,782	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1,85,299	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal salute.

1899. He died in May 1902. His eldest son Saw Hkè, who had been educated partly in England, and for the last five years of his father's life had taken a large share in the administration of the State, was appointed acting Sawbwa. The control of the State treasury was however, taken over by Government. Saw Hkè was confirmed as Sawbwa in 1906. The State Treasury, which was administered by Government since 1904, was returned to the Sawbwa in June 1917.

2. Saw Hkè and his daughter Sao Nanda were pronounced in May 1912 to be suffering from phthisis and were allowed to proceed to England. Sao Nanda after expert examination was declared free from the disease. Her father, however, spent the autumn and winter at a Scotch Sanatorium and derived so much benefit from the treatment that in April 1913 he returned to Burma via Paris, practically cured. The Sawbwa during his visit to England was granted the honour of an interview with the King.

3. The Sawbwa's son, Sao On Kya, born 1893, was sent to England in 1907, and after training in private schools was admitted to Rugby in January 1909. In 1911 he was placed under the guardianship of Sir George Scott, K.C.I.E. He left Rugby in August 1912 after his Matriculation Examination and Responsions and entered Brazenose College, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree in 1917 and underwent a course at Wye Agricultural College. He returned to Burma at the end of 1919 and was subsequently placed under training in the Magwe District, but his health has suffered, and it is doubtful if he will be able to continue his training in the plains. He has been nominated as the Sawbwa's successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

MANGLÜN (MAINGLÜN).

1. Manglün lies on both sides of the Salween, but by far the larger part of the State is on the east of the river. It is divided into East and West Manglün, Mothai, Manghseng, and Mawhpa. Over the two first divisions the Sawbwa's control is fairly complete. Mothai, Manghseng, and Mawhpa have subordinate rulers and are regarded rather as feudatories

than integral parts of Manglün. The *Saubwa* also exercises overlordship in Ngekhting. He has little real control there, but tribute is paid regularly. The limits towards the east and north-east, both of the *Saubwa*'s actual authority and of his pretensions, vary with circumstances and are never very strictly defined. West of the Salween the population is mostly Shan, but east of the river Was are in an overwhelming majority. Most of the latter profess Buddhism. They have given up head-hunting, but they have made little further progress in civilization.

2. Up till comparatively recent years the Was of Manglün were no doubt in much the same condition as their brethren of the so-called Wild Wa States are to-day, that is, ideas of government did not extend beyond the village, or group of villages. Alliances, more or less permanent, probably existed and the people were ready at all times to combine against outsiders. There is no coherent account of the growth and consolidation of the State, nor is it possible to say from what period it has had a recognized chief. The present *Saubwa* is descended from one Ta Awng, a Wa of the Hta-Mö clan who obtained the chiefship early in the last century. Ta Awng was a usurper who supplanted Sao Mawng Hsai, the representative of the hereditary line of *Saubwas*.

3. Upa Yaza, great-grandson of Ta Awng, and uncle of the present Chief, succeeded as *Saubwa* in 1852. Next year the younger brother, Sao Naw Hpa, rebelled against him and drove him to Mothai, where he died. Naw Hpa obtained possession of West Manglün and the southern portion of East Manglün. The rest of the State came under Tön Hsang, the father of the present *Saubwa*. During these troubles several of the petty States which had formerly belonged to Manglün severed their connection and have ever since been independent. On Naw Hpa's death in 1859-60 Tön Hsang obtained possession of the State. He appointed his three younger brothers, Hseng Kyaw, Sao Maha, and Ratana, to the charge of West Manglün. Ratana died shortly afterwards. Hseng Kyaw rebelled and was driven out, and the whole of West Manglün was united under Sao Maha. The relations between Tön Hsang and his brother remained satisfactory until the annexation of Upper Burma.

4. Sao Maha then mixed himself up in various intrigues, evaded submission to the British Government, and finally adopted an attitude of open hostility to his brother Tön Hsang, to whom he was nominally subordinate. In 1892 Sao Maha fled before the approach of a British party and Tön Hsang was recognized as *Saubwa* of the whole State of Manglün. A few months later Sao Maha made an attempt to recover his former charge with a following collected in the Wa States. He ravaged West Manglün and gained some successes east of the Salween, but was forced to retire to Ngeklek, where he lived till 1903. Early in 1904 he was permitted to return to South Hsenwi, where he died in 1912.

5. Since the consolidation of the State under Tön Hsang there have been certain petty border disputes, but peace has generally been maintained. The country is a mass of hills, the people are poor, and administrative methods are primitive. Manglün is nominally in the charge of the Assistant Superintendent at Tangyan in South Hsenwi, but there has been very little interference in its internal affairs. Tön Hsang died in 1916 at the age of 84 years and was succeeded by his eldest son Sao Som, who was born in 1890 and died in 1918, and was in turn succeeded by his younger brother Sao Hka-nan, who is now *Saubwa* on probation. Sao Hka-nan has proved able to maintain his authority and has obeyed orders loyally and has paid punctually the nominal tribute which has been demanded.

6. Sao Hka-nan married a niece of the *Myosa* of Mawpha, who died in 1918. One daughter was born from the marriage in 1914. He has since married his deceased wife's younger sister Nang Aw, who has borne him two sons, one born in October 1919 and the 2nd in March 1921.

NORTH HSENWI (THEINNI).

1. As a separate State, North Hsenwi dates only from the time of the British occupation of the country. It comprises the northern and eastern divisions of the old State of Hsenwi, once the largest and most important of the Burmese Shan States. About the year 1867, an official named Sang Hai rebelled against the Chief, and, though often defeated, succeeded in maintaining himself both against the latter and against a succession of Burmese officials who were sent up to restore order. When King Thibaw ascended the throne of Burma the Chief of Hsenwi, Hseng Naw Hpa, had been re-appointed for the third time and was endeavouring to establish his authority. The State had then lost its southern division, which had been split up and created separate charges, but it still included areas now known as North and South Hsenwi. Up this time, too, the *Saubwa*, Hseng Naw Hpa, whether nominally in charge of the State or in disgrace in Mandalay, had been recognized as Chief by the Burmese Government. On his succession, however, King Thibaw imprisoned Hseng Naw Hpa's daughter, who had been a

queen of King Mindön's, and killed her son. Naw Möng, Hseng Naw Hpa's son, was at the same time thrown into prison at Mandalay. These brutalities proved that Hseng Naw Hpa need look for no aid from the Burmese Court, and he retired to Möng Si, a Kachin circle north-east of Hsenwi town. Sang Hai's adherents thus obtained undisputed possession of the capital.

2. Sang Hai himself had already fled to the Wa country, where he died in 1876. But he had left as his lieutenant and guardian of his young son, one Hkun Hsang Ton Hung, the son of a village official in West Manglün, who had risen rapidly in his service and married his daughter. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung now headed the party opposed to the hereditary Chief and to the Burmese, and became the *de facto* ruler of the part of the State which had been reduced by the Sang Hai faction. But the fall of Mandalay was followed by the release of King Thibaw's prisoners, and Naw Möng at once came up to the Shan country to support the cause of his father, the aged *Saubwa* Hseng Naw Hpa. In the fighting which ensued Hkun Hsang Ton Hung was victorious, and Naw Möng was unable to do more than maintain a precarious position in the south of the State, where Hkun Hsang Ton Hung's influence had not extended. The contending parties both submitted to the British Government when a column marched up of the Shan States. A conference was held at Möng Yai (March 1888) which resulted in the division of Hsenwi into the Northern and Southern States. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung received the Northern and Naw Möng, the Southern State.

3. During the long period of disorder from which Hsenwi had suffered, the Kachins had pressed down steadily from the north. Their assistance had been called in from time to time by both sides, and they had settled in many tracts from which the more timid Shans had fled. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung himself had made free use of Kachin auxiliaries, and indeed owed his success in no small measure to these hillmen. But though a Kachin is a useful fighting man, he is not the sort of subject which a Shan Chief desires, or is competent to control, in the time of peace. Spasmodic attempts at repression on the part of the *Saubwa* led to open defiance on the part of the Kachins. It became evident that Government interference was necessary, and in 1893 a British officer was posted to the State in general charge of the Kachin tribes. His duty is to assess and collect the revenue, deal with civil and criminal matters, and to administer generally the areas which fall within his jurisdiction. The revenue (after deduction of collection expenses) is paid over to the Chief and goes to the State Treasury.

4. As regards the Kachins, the powers of the *Saubwa* are exercised by a Government officer, but otherwise his position and functions are the same as those of any other Shan Chief. The State has increased greatly in population and resources since the British occupation. A good deal of money has been spent in opening up the State by roads and motor traffic is now possible between Lashio and Hsenwi, the capital of the State. Administrative methods are still very primitive and reforms are adopted but slowly. This is due in some measure to the rugged nature of the country and the mixture of races which make up the population. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung divorced his wife, Nang Nang, Sang Hai's daughter, in 1888, and Sang Hai's son, Hkun E, was killed in the same year. His eldest son by Nang Nang, Hkun Ai, born in 1887, as also his second son, Maha Wong, on account of their misconduct are not allowed to reside in the Northern Shan States. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung died in April 1916. A son Sao Hom, by a minor wife, born in 1892, has been recognised provisionally as heir to the State. The administration of the State has been entrusted to a Board of officials.

5. In January 1907 the late *Saubwa*'s daughter, Nang Hkam Sing, was married to Sao Som, late *Saubwa* of Manglün.

SOUTH HSENWI (THEINNI).

1. The State of South Hsenwi was formerly known to the Burmese as Theinni Ate Let and to the Shans as Hsenwi Kawn Kang, that is the "Central Division" of the old State of Hsenwi. Its existence as a separate State dates from March 1888. Its history previous to that date forms part of the history of the old united State of Hsenwi.

2. Sao Song, the present *Saubwa* (born 1888), is a grandson of Hseng Naw Hpa, the last of the hereditary Chiefs of the old Hsenwi State. He succeeded his father Sao Naw Möng, who died on the 26th January 1913. Hseng Naw Hpa succeeded to the *Saubwa*-ship in 1846, when the State was in a very disturbed condition. He proved unable to restore order, and he was recalled to Ava in 1849. A succession of Burmese officials followed, and from time to time Hseng Naw Hpa was re-appointed, but all attempts to suppress disorders and to establish a stable government failed. About 1868 an official named Sang Hai rebelled. He was joined by one Hkun Hsang Ton Hung (the late *Saubwa* of North Hsenwi), who married his daughter and succeeded him as leader of the faction opposed to the hereditary Chief and to the Burmese. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung's party obtained possession of most of the northern part of the State

and successfully resisted the efforts which were made to oust him. Hseng Naw Hpa, however, was personally on good terms with the Burmese Court. One of his daughters was a queen of King Mindôn's and another had married the Hmetkaya *Mintha* (Mindôn's son). His son, Naw Mông (the late *Sawbwa*), was educated at Mandalay, and passed his novitiate in one of the royal monasteries under the special patronage of the King. These were all at Mandalay when King Mindôn died. They were arrested along with the members of the royal family who were regarded with suspicion by Thibaw and who perished in the Palace massacres of February 1879. The young son of the Theinni queen (Hseng Naw Hpa's daughter) was torn from his mother's arms and cut to pieces, and the mother herself was thrown into prison. Naw Mông also was placed under custody. These brutalities proved to Hseng Naw Hpa that he need no longer look to the Burmese Government for assistance. He retired to the Kachin circle of Mông Si, north-east of Hsenwi town, and Hkun Hsang Ton Hung's party obtained undisputed possession of the capital. Meantime a man named Sang Aw, known as the Pa-ök-chok, had established a sort of supremacy in the Central division (the present State of South Hsenwi) and tried to maintain order. A Burmese official with a small force was at Lashio. He was utterly unable to enforce his authority, and though there was no fighting on a large scale between the contending factions the State was devastated by robber bands.

3. The fall of Mandalay in 1885 was followed by the final withdrawal of the Burmese. It likewise led to the liberation of Naw Mông, who at once set out to recover his father's State. By the beginning of 1887 he had collected a following and occupied Lashio. Here, however, he was defeated by Hkun Hsang Ton Hung. The latter then crushed an attack by the Mông Si supporters of Hseng Naw Hpa and marching south occupied Mông Yai (August 1887) driving both Naw Mông and the Pa-ök-chok before him. After a time, however, he returned to Hsenwi town and in the following year both leaders made their submission to the British Government. A conference was held at Mông Yai in March 1888 which resulted in the division of Hsenwi. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung received the Northern and Naw Mông the Southern State. The Pa-ök-chok died shortly afterwards, and the aged *Sawbwa*, Hseng Naw Hpa, who had resigned his claims in favour of his son, died in 1891.

4. Since 1888 the State has enjoyed peace and has increased in population, while the revenue has been more than trebled. The title of *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min* was conferred on the late *Sawbwa* Sao Naw Mông in 1896, and he was one of the Shan Chiefs who attended the Delhi Durbar in 1903. Sao Naw Mông died from a complication of diseases in January 1913. He had of late years improved immensely in the interest which he took in State affairs and had become an admirable Chief. An Assistant Superintendent with headquarters at Tangyan has been in charge of the State since 1899.

5. Sao Song (born 1888) was installed as *Sawbwa* at a Durbar held at Mông Yai in March 1913. In 1910 he married Nang Htun Hka, adopted daughter of the *Sawbwa* of LAI HKA, and appointed her his *Mahadevi* or chief wife in 1915. He has four sons, but so far no successor has been nominated.

6. For services in connection with the War, the title of K. S. M. was conferred upon Sao Song as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918.

TAWNGPENG (TAUNGBAING).

1. The capital of Tawngpeng State, Namhsan, lies about 40 miles due north of Hsipaw. The State is a mass of hills ranging from 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet in height. A cart-road has now been opened between Kyauknè, Hsipaw State, and Namhsan, but most of the transport is carried on by pack-animals. Tawngpeng is a Palaung State and the majority of the people belong to that race. The staple industry is the production of tea which is exported to Burma proper and the other Shan States.

2. The Palaungs are divided into numerous clans each of which formerly had local self-government. Gradually, however, they were forced to unite for mutual protection. The first Chief to establish his authority over the whole State was *Sawbwa* Hkam Kung Mông. He is said to have been recognised by the Burmese Government in 1846. On his death in 1858 the *Sawbwa*-ship was seized by one Hkun Hsa. The son of Hkam Kung Mông, Hkun Gyaw, thereupon formed an alliance with two other leaders, Hkun Aung Hla and Hkam Kwan, and for three years fighting took place between the rival factions. Hkun Hsa was killed in 1861. Hkun Gyaw died in the same year, and in 1865 Hkun Aung Hla also died. Hkam Kwan obtained the chief power in the State and restored order. He paid homage to the Burmese Court and was recognised as *Sawbwa*. He died in 1880 and was succeeded by his elder brother, Hkam Mông. The Chief declined to meet the British Political Officer when a column marched up to Namhsan in 1887. His son Hkam Tan Mông (or Hkun Kyan) was,

however, put forward by the people, and was subsequently recognised by Government as *Sawbwa*. Hkam Mông retired to a monastery, where he died in 1900. Hkun Kyan held the Chiefship till 1895, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He died the following year. His cousin, Hkun Hsang Awn, was then recognised administrator on behalf of Hkun Kyan, and on the latter's death was appointed *Sawbwa*. He is the present Chief. In September 1904 a Government officer was posted to the State to assist in reforming the administration and in dealing with the *Sawbwa*'s creditors. Considerable progress has been made in both directions. Improved administration has led to a notable increase of revenue and the *Sawbwa*'s debts have been extinguished. The title of K.S.M. was conferred upon him in January 1910. Hkun Pan Sing, the *Sawbwa*'s eldest son, has been nominated as his successor and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. He was born in 1894 and was educated at the School for the Sons of Shan Chiefs at Taunggyi, which he left in 1917. He is now taking a prominent part in the administration of the State under the guidance of his father.

3. For services in connection with the War, Hkun Hsang Awn was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918.

Owing to the scarcity of officers during the War the office of Adviser to the Tawngpeng *Sawbwa* has been left temporarily vacant since 1918.

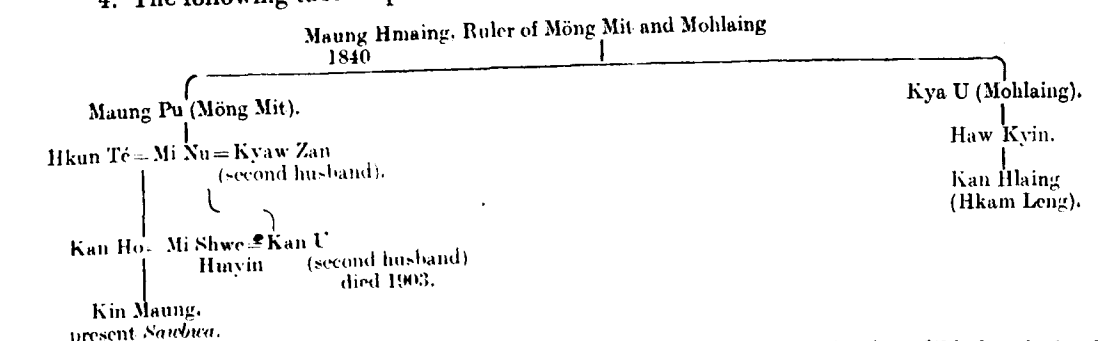
MÔNG MIT (MOMEIK).

1. The Mông Mit State was founded in 1231 A.D. (600 B.E.) by Shwe Nan Shin, *Sawbwa* of Kengtung.

2. There are said to have been 289 rulers in the interval up to 1837 (1199 B.E.), when Maung E Pu is recorded as being appointed *Sawbwa* of Mông Mit by the Burmese King Shwebo Min. This E Pu was grandson of *Sawbwa* Maung Nyun, from whom the present *Sawbwa*, Kin Maung, is directly descended. E Pu was driven out by one of his Generals Mingala Bo, and up to 1840 the Burmese King sent a succession of *Wuns* to turn out the usurpers. In 1850, according to the local chronicles, Maung E Pu, with the aid of Kachins and Palaungs, returned and, expelling the council of four *amats*, was recognised as *Wun*, but killed the only representative of the hereditary family—Kun Pu—he could find. Kun Te (Hkun Ti), son of the murdered man, obtained an order from the King to depose E Pu, advanced and destroyed Mông Mit, but was recalled and his brother, Haw Kyin, appointed to the place. The Kachins rebelled and destroyed Mông Mit in 1858.

3. Then alternately and confusedly various outsiders, e.g., *Wuns* sent from Mandalay, Kyaw San, *Sawbwa* of Mông Long, the Myadaung *Wun*, etc., intervened in the affairs of the State, held brief sway and were ejected till out of the welter in 1236 B.E. (1874) Kan Ho, son of Hkun Ti, emerged from a judicious retirement and ruled Mông Mit till his death in 1245 B.E. (1883).

4. The following table explains the lines of Chiefs in the twin States:—



N.B.—Kan Ho had another wife, Ma Tok * of Mông Mit by whom he had a daughter, Hkin-le-gyi who eloped with a Policeman, Pan Mya, from whom she has separated. She is living in Momeik. He also had a 3rd wife, Ma Thé Su of Sawadi in Bhamo District, by whom he had a daughter, Hkin-Le-nge who died. This Hkin-Le-nge married a Sinok of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited in 1908. Mi Nu, Bwada-gyi (grand-mother) of the *Sawbwa*, died of fever on the 30th September 1914 at the age of seventy-six.

5. Unfortunately, as Haw Kyin (of Mohlaing) died at about the same time as Kan Ho had, the position was complicated by the remarriages of the widows of Hkun Ti and Kan Ho, whose second husbands both acted for some time as regents. The immediate succession became in abeyance, but apparently at the time of the annexation there was no recognised government of Mohlaing (pending consideration of Kan Hlaing's claim) while Mông Mit was being administered by three Burmese officials on behalf of the minor Kin Maung.

* Ma Tok died on 20th January 1908.

6. In October 1886 Kan Hlaing was induced to come to Katha, where for some time he remained pending the consideration of his claims. Towards the end of that year he absconded and has been a bitter rebel ever since. In April 1887 the Chief Commissioner himself visited Mogôk, received the Mông Mit officials, and settled the conditions under which Mông Mit was to be administered, and fixed the boundary between that State and Mông Long. Kan U (step-father of the young *Sawbwa* Kin Maung) was appointed regent of Mông Mit during the minority of Kin Maung. Mông Mit and Mohlaing were at the same time declared to be separate States while the boundaries of both States and of the adjoining British Districts were re-arranged and determined.

7. It was in contemplation at the time to recognize Kan Hlaing as the Chief of Mohlaing, but he persistently declined to obey orders, and made repeated raids and occupied part of Mông Mit territory. At the close of 1887 it was found necessary to drive him from Mohlaing by an expeditionary force sent from Katha, and Mohlaing State was then finally dismembered, the northern portion being attached to Bhamo District and the remainder added to Mông Mit.

8. Kan U and the Burmese *Amats* proved, however, unable to keep order in that part of Mohlaing which had been transferred to their charge. Kan Hlaing took up his residence in the Kachin Hills east of Mông Long and fomented disturbances in the Upper Sinkan Township, as has been noted above. Towards the end of 1888 he established relationship with Saw Yan Naing, the son of the Hmewkaya Prince, who had established himself at Manpon in a difficult position on the borders of the Tawngpeng and Loi Lông State and Mông Mit. Together they endeavoured to arrange a simultaneous movement on a large scale at various points on the northern frontier.

9. Although the country was quieted by the breaking down of organised opposition, effort to secure the surrender or capture of Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing and of their leading adherents were unsuccessful. Saw Yan Naing slipped past Lieutenant Daly into Hsenwi and passed thence across the Chinese frontier, where he has since remained at different places in the Shan Chinese States. He was afterwards joined by Kan Hlaing.

10. It became evident that a stronger form of Government than that by the Burmese *Amats* was necessary, and in April 1887, Saw Maung, the *Sawbwa* of Yawnghwe in the Southern Shan States in Burmese times (and since re-appointed to that State), was installed a regent of Mông Mit for five years from April 1889 during the minority of Kin Maung, the hereditary Chief. Saw Maung unfortunately did not succeed in gaining the good-will of the people of Mông Mit or in maintaining proper supervision over his subordinate officials. This is perhaps hardly surprising, for he had no experience of Kachins or Palaungs, who form about 80 per cent. of the population.

11. During 1889 the riverine portion of the Mông Mit State including Twinngé and the five villages of the Daungbon Circle were included in the Ruby Mines District, while a *Myoók* was put in charge of that portion of Mohlaing which had been handed to Mông Mit as a township. In October 1890 Yabon, the chief village of Manpon, was attacked and the *Sawbwa's Amat* driven out by Kachins and Palaungs under the leadership of Sau Saing, Kachin Chief of the Lahkums of Yabon, while in December 1890 the Lakun *Dawa* of Katkon attacked the Mohlaing *Myoók* at Etkyi on the Shweli killing and wounding several of his men and carrying off his property.

12. The Assistant Commissioner from Mông Mit went out with a strong force. The Yabon affair was settled without much difficulty and the ringleader captured; but the Katkon Kachins offered considerable resistance before their opposition was crushed.

13. By this time it became clear that Saw Maung was unable to manage the State and Government decided to take over the direct management. On the 2nd February 1892, Saw Maung made over charge of the State to the Assistant Commissioner, and from that date it was administered as a sub-division of the Ruby Mines District up to the 31st March 1906.

14. During 1891-92 the boundary between the State and Bhamo District was laid down and the villages in the Kodaung were visited and brought under control.

15. Early in 1893 disturbances in North Hsenwi caused anxiety. Since the direct administration of the State was taken over, however, there has been no internal disturbance.

16. Maung Kan U, the regent appointed in 1887 (see above), died in 1903.

17. The young *Sawbwa* Kin Maung left school about 1902, after which time he was kept under training as a *Myoók*.

18. At the beginning of 1906-07, Kin Maung was installed as Chief at a Darbar held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th April 1906, and the State is now administered under the provisions of the Mông Mit Administration Order, 1906. The hill tracts to the west and north-west of Mông Mit, known as the Kodaung, are administered by means of a Civil European officer directly under the Superintendent, who is the Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines District. The law in force is the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, 1895.

The young *Sawbwa* married in 1906 Ma Ein, the daughter of *Payataga* Hmat, A. T. M. the Chief Burmese ruby merchant of Mogôk.

19. The title of *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min* was conferred on the *Sawbwa* on the 14th June 1912.

20. Ma Nan Khein, half sister of the Chief, who was married to Maung Kun Thein, son of a pensioned *Myosa* of Mainglon, died in June 1918.

21. Ma Nang Taung, half-sister of the Chief, eloped with a Mandalay shop-keeper on the 5th October 1916. The pension of Rs. 30 a month granted to her has been stopped in consequence.

22. Maung Saw Mein, half-brother of the Chief, having failed to join the Insein Engineer School, in spite of the Chief's warning to do so, and having eloped with an actress in Mandalay, his pension of Rs. 30 a month has also been stopped with effect from the 1st April 1917. He has since been separated from this actress and is at present living quietly in Momeik. He has been employed as 2nd clerk in the office of the Assistant Superintendent, Momeik, with effect from the 9th January 1919.

23. Sao Hein, youngest brother of the Chief, has been given a pension of Rs. 30 a month and has been attending the Government School for the sons of Shan Chiefs at Taunggyi since April 1917.

24. Sao Kun Cho, the Chief's son, is now 7 years old and is attending the State Vernacular School, Momeik.

25. Maung Ba Thaw, Bailiff, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Mogok, has been appointed as *Amat* to the *Sawbwa* with effect from 13th December 1918 in place of Maung Tun Win, who was reverted to his substantive post as 2nd Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mogok. Maung Ba Thaw is invested with 3rd-class Magisterial powers and with civil and revenue powers to try suits other than land cases up to the value of Rs. 500.

26. On the 15th November 1920, the Mông Mit States, together with Kodaung, was amalgamated with the Northern Shan States and is now administered from Lashio. In 1921 both charges, Mông Mit State and Kodaung were placed under one officer, and the special appointment of Civil Officer of the Kodaung abolished.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.*	Population.*	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bawlake	Hkun Ngè, <i>Myosa of (Spirit-worshipper).</i>	1894	1916	500	8,649	46,356
2	H o p ó n g (Hopón)	Hkun Law, <i>Myosa of (Buddhist) (Minor).</i>	1897	1900	212	13,153	20,453
		Maung Po, Chief Official of—(Buddhist)					
3	Hsa-t ũ n g (Tha-tōn.)	Hkun Haeng, T.D.M., <i>Myosa of (Buddhist).</i>	1870	1905	471	11,453	22,280
4	Hsa Móng Hkām (Tha-makan.)	Maung Po, A.T.M., <i>Myosa of (Buddhist).</i>	1854	1886	293	15,509	27,486
5	Kantarawadi (or Eastern Karenni).	Hkun Li, <i>Saebua of (Spirit-worshipper).</i>	1891	1910	3,000	39,196	1,18,446
6	Kehai-Mānsām (K y e t h i Bansa).	Hkun Long, <i>Myosa of (Buddhist).</i>	1881	1914	497	18,393	29,848
7	Kōng k h a m (Kyangkan)		..	..	106	5,936	9,167
8	K ó n g l ũ n (Kyanglin)	Hkun Mawng, <i>Myosa of (Buddhist).</i>	1844	1888	54	5,291	7,128
9	(K e n g u n g Kyangton).	See Kawn Kiao Intakeng, C.I.E., K.S.M., <i>Saebua of (Buddhist).</i>	1874	1897	12,400	206,344	1,76,730
10	K y a w k k u (Kyauku).	Maung Thaing, <i>Ngwagunhu of (Buddhist).</i>	1848	1881	76	4,636	3,890
11	Kyébogyl	Hkun Saw, <i>Myosa of (Spirit-worshipper).</i>	1857	1908	700	12,785	21,197
12	Kyōn Maung (Kyong)	Po Tin, <i>Ngwagunhu of (Buddhist).</i>	1873	1917	24	2,577	2,958
13	Lai Hka (Légya).		..	..	1,560	30,947	67,838
		Maung Hla Gyl, <i>Amatgyi of (Buddhist).</i>					
14	Lawk s a w k (Yatsauk).	Hkun Hsōk, K.S.M., <i>Saebua of (Buddhist).</i>	1863	1900	2,362	28,970	43,986
15	Loi Ai (Lwe (E))	Maung Saw Maung, <i>Ngwagunhu of (Buddhist) (Minor).</i>	1906	1913	156	5,919	8,405
		Ma Hsaw Hsin, <i>Yingwimbalk of (Buddhist).</i>	1881	1918			
16	Loi Lōng (Lwélōn).	Hkun Hkam Chōk, K.S.M., <i>Myosa of (Buddhist).</i>	1874	1895	1,084	39,498	32,248
17	L o i m a w (Lwēmaw)	Vacant.— 1. Kyaungtaga Paw 2. Saya Thiri 3. Letthama Yan 4. Maung Tha ya } Council of elders	..	..	48	5,045	6,025
18	Maw (Baw)	Vacant	..	..	741	8,262	11,483
19	M a w k m a i (Maukma)	Hkun Hkawng, <i>Saebua of (Buddhist).</i>	1885	1915	2,200	31,892	79,388
20	M a w n ā n g (Bawnin).	Hkun Hti, <i>Myosa of (Buddhist).</i>	1886	1907	39	4,644	4,782
21	M a w s ō n (Bawzaing).	Maung Kya Ywet, A.T.M., <i>Ngwagunhu of (Buddhist).</i>	1851	1878	43	3,792	4,253
22	Mōng Hsu (Maingshu).	Hkun Htun, <i>Myosa of (Buddhist).</i>	1873	1917	470	20,913	22,979
23	Mōng Kūng (M a i n g k a i n g).	Hkun Mōng, K.S.M., <i>Myosa of (Buddhist).</i>	1873	1883	1,593	35,222	80,221
24	Mōng Nal (Mone).	Hkun Kyaw Sam, K.S.M., <i>Saebua of (Buddhist).</i>	1861	1914	2,904	43,846	75,639
25	Mōng Nawng (M a i n g n a u n g).	Hkun Long, <i>Myosa of (Buddhist).</i>	1876	1906	1,646	42,538	57,118
26	Mōng Pal (Mobyè).	Hkun Ping Nya, <i>Saebua of (Buddhist).</i>	1881	1907	740	20,287	14,740
27	Mōng Pan (Maingpan).	Hkun Ong, <i>Saebua of (Buddhist).</i>	1887	1918	2,988	18,554	24,067
28	Mōng Pawn (Maingpun).	Hkun Hti, K.S.M., <i>Saebua of (Buddhist).</i>	1840	1854	166	15,145	19,875
29	Mōng Sit (Maingseik).	Hkun Pwawng, K.S.M., <i>Myosa of (Buddhist).</i>	1861	1883	157	7,838	12,842

* These figures are approximate.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.								
42,858	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,572	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,490	5,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26,620	5,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,56,711	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,609	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,807	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,014	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,75,370	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
3,893	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15,154	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,950	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62,821	9,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,023	11,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,302	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30,408	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,858	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,481	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78,383	17,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,782	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,186	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,131	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50,582	14,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75,639	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28,939	10,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,723	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25,464	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,441	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,113	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
30	Nam h k ô k (Nankôk).	Hkun Pwawg, <i>Myosa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1900 . . .	1915 . . .	106	6,920	10,713
			1845 . . .	1915 . . .			
31	Nammêkôn .	Hkun Nyun <i>Myosa</i> of—(Spirit-worshipper).	1880 . . .	1920 . . .	50	1,843	1,766
32	N a m t é k (Nantôk).	Hkun Mawng, <i>Ngwgunhmaw</i> of—(Buddhist).	1886 . . .	1892 . . .	14	910	1,348
33	Nawng Palai (Naungpalé).	Hkun Ché, <i>Myosa</i> of—(Spirit-worshipper.)	1857 . . .	1897 . . .	30	1,158	891
34	Nawng Wawn (Naungmun).	Hkun Htun Uk, <i>Myosa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1882 . . .	1894 . . .	26	4,143	7,162
35	Pangmi (Pin-hmi).	Maung Nyun, <i>Ngwgunhmaw</i> of—(Buddhist).	1871 . . .	1901 . . .	30	3,529	4,040
36	Pang t a r a (Pindaya).	Maung Sun Nyo, <i>Ngwgunhmaw</i> of—(Buddhist).	1890 . . .	1897 . . .	86	16,799	19,786
37	Pwéla (Pwehla).	Saw San Mya, <i>Myosa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1893 . . .	1914 . . .	102	8,835	10,652
38	Sakôl (Sagwe).	Hkun Nyun, <i>Myosa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1890 . . .	1913 . . .	62	2,162	3,757
39	Samkâ (Saga).	Hkun Kyi, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1893 . . .	1909 . . .	314	15,742	23,957
40	W a n y i n (Banyin).	Sao Waik, <i>Myosa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1895 . . .	1917 . . .	219	11,254	24,057
			1861 . . .				
41	Yawn ghwe (N y a n g w e).	The Hon'ble Sir Sao Nawng, K.C.I.E., K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1848 . . .	1897 . . .	1,302	111,557	2,45,963
42	Ye Nyan (Ywangan).	Maung Thun Daw, A.T.M., <i>Ngwgunhmaw</i> of—(Buddhist).	1878 . . .	1898 . . .	350	10,107	10,859

* These figures are approximate.

BAWLAKÈ.

1. A Western Karenni State, lying to the south-west of Sawlon, the capital of the Kantawowadi State. It is the principal Western State, of which there are four, the others being Kye-bo-gyi, Nawng Palai, and Nammêkôn.

2. The independence of the Western Karenni States had been guaranteed by the British Government in the terms of a treaty made in 1875 with King Mindôn and they were therefore left to themselves on the British occupation of the Shan States in 1887. In 1892 the Chiefs were formally recognised as feudatories by the Government of India and presented with *sanads* at Bawlakè, appointing them *Myosa* with powers in all criminal cases over their own subjects only, except in sentences of capital punishment, which requires the sanction of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. In civil cases the Western Karenni Chiefs have unrestricted powers. Each State pays an annual *kadaw* or *nazzur*, in the case of Bawlakè, Rs. 100.

3. Detached from the main State is the Padaung province, lying north of Kyèbogyi and west of the Nawng Palai State, inhabited by the Padaungs. The women are remarkable for the curious brass collars which they wear.

4. Not being in British India, the forests of Bawlakè are in the entire possession of the Chief and little teak of any girth is now left. Tin and Wolfram deposits are worked by the Mawchi Mines Company under a mining lease, and the outturn of concentrates is now considerable.

HOPÔNG (HOPÔN).

1. Hopông, with its dependency HAI-LONG, was originally included in the Nawng Wawn State. It was separated and became a distinct State in 1783 A.D.

2. In the disturbances at the time of the Limbin Confederacy, it suffered very severely; the town was burnt on four separate occasions, and at the beginning of 1887 there was not a single house standing in the dependency of HAI-LONG.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.*	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.								
10,195	2,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,449	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,349	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,624	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,162	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,040	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,006	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19,528	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,818	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23,687	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22,014	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,67,366	75,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
10,801	2,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

* These figures are approximate.

3. The then Administrator fled, and one Hkun Wara, who had been a district official, was nominated by the Limbin Prince and given the title of Myoök. Hkun Wara early made his submission to the British Government and was confirmed in charge of the State which he managed very well and rapidly restored to comparative prosperity. The present *Myosa*, Hkun Law, is Hkun Wara's grandson. Hkun Law was installed as *Myosa* on the 8th January 1918.

HSÄHTÜNG (THATÔN).

The main State of Hsätüing is inhabited mainly by Taungthus and the Chief is of that race. It has two dependencies, Tamhpak and Mānglôn, where the people are Shan. *Myosa* Hkun O died in 1896 and was succeeded by Hkun Law, his son, whose claims were preferred to those of Hkun Mung, a brother of Hkun O. For some years the latter succeeded in keeping all real power in his hands, and when, in 1905, the *Myosa* began to assert himself Hkun Mung and his party conspired to have him removed. Hkun Law was shot dead in his house. The murderers were brought to justice, Hkun Mung and three others being hanged and four sentenced to transportation for life. Hkun Hseng, the present *Myosa*, is a younger brother of Hkun Law, and the State has been peaceful since his appointment.

HSA MÖNG HKÂM (THAMAKAN).

Hsa Möng Hkâm is the most important of the small Myelat States. At the time of the annexation of Upper Burma it was a *Ngwegunhmuship*, but in 1899 the present Chief, Maung Po, was created a *Myosa*. He has first-class magisterial powers.

KANTARAWADI OR EASTERN KARENNI.

1. Kantarawadi is the most important State in Karenni; it bestrides the Salween between the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude and has a considerable area further south on the

west bank of that river. Kantarawadi is an offshoot from Bawlakè, the latter State at one time comprising the whole of the Karenni country.

2. When the British Government took over the Shan States in 1887 an attempt was made to open friendly relations with Sawlapaw, the Chief of Kantarawadi. He took no notice of these overtures, and shortly after he invaded the Shan State of Mawmai. His men were driven out by British troops, and a second raid was repulsed with loss. Sawlapaw was still defiant, however and negotiations having failed a column was despatched against him in December 1888. Little opposition was encountered after the first engagement. Sawlapaw fled to the jungles and refused to come in and at a meeting of the leading men of the State, Sawlawi, the heir-apparent, was elected Chief, and was subsequently confirmed in the appointment by the British Government. Siamese troops had meanwhile occupied trans-Salween Karenni on the plea of co-operating against Sawlapaw. They failed to retire on the downfall of Sawlapaw and subsequently claimed the territory as Siamese soil. A boundary commission was appointed to examine the facts, and finding that the territory belonged to Karenni, the Siamese troops were ultimately withdrawn. Sawlawi was a man of marked ability and conspicuous loyalty. He was raised to the rank of *Saubwa* on the 1st January 1903 and died in 1907. His stepson Hkun Nan, succeeded to the State and died in 1909. The present Chief Hkun Li is a son of Sawlawi. During his minority the State was administered by a Council. In July 1913 he was installed as Chief with full powers.

3. The teak forests are the source of the wealth of the State. They have been impoverished by reckless exploitation in the past but steps have been taken recently for the conservation and regeneration of teak-bearing areas.

KEHSI MĀNSĀM (KYITHI BANSAN).

Kehsi Mānsām State consists chiefly of open, rolling country. There is some irrigated cultivation in the wet bottoms, and upland fields are worked everywhere but a large area is given up to pasturage. The State is a cattle-breeding and trading rather than an agricultural one. It is dependent on its neighbours for its rice supply. Kehsi Mānsām is one of the States that refused to join the Limbin Confederacy and, in consequence, it was ravaged by the league. Its subsequent history has been uneventful, and its condition is fairly prosperous.

KĒNGHKAM (KYAINGKAN).

The present State of Kēnghkam is said to have been taken from Mōng Nai and created a separate State in 1811 A.D. From 1870 to 1882 it was much disturbed owing to the claim of the ruling family being set aside by the Court at Mandalay, and various officials being appointed to administer it. In the latter year the Mōng Nai *Saubwa* rebelled against the Burmese Government, and when the Royal troops came he fled through Kēnghkam where fighting took place. There were then but few people left in the State but with the restoration of peace, settlers began to come in, and the population gradually increased. In 1886 the *Myosa* made his submission to the British Government and he remained in charge of the State till his death in 1905. His son Hkun Hawng Hkam then received a *Sanad* but as he was a minor, the State was administered by his mother, Sao Nang Tip Hti La until 1914, when he was installed as Chief. Hkun Hawng Hkam was removed from the Chiefship in August 1919 for misconduct. The State has since been amalgamated with Mōng Nai.

KĒNGLŪN (KYAINGLUN).

A small State entirely surrounded by Kehsi Mānsām. In 1885 the then *Myosa*, Hku Tawng, joined the Limbin confederacy, but the people of the State were opposed to the policy. Hkun Tawng's brother, Hkun Mawng, headed a party against him and with assistance from Kehsi Mānsām, drove him out. The State was then overrun by the Limbin confederacy and many villages burnt. Peace was restored on the arrival of British troops in the Shan States. Hkun Mōng was confirmed as Chief and still governs the State.

KĒNGTŪNG (KYAINGTŌN).

1. Kēngtūng is the most easterly of the British Shan States. It is bounded on the North by Chinese territory, on the East by the French possessions and on the South by Siam. Attempts

to subdue it were made both by China and Siam, and it was possibly due to a desire to secure herself against these powerful neighbours that Kēngtūng sought assistance from Burma. From the seventeenth century the *Saubwas* have applied for confirmation and recognition by the Court of Ava. The Burmese, however, never maintained a large force at Kēngtūng nor was a tribute imposed. Homage offerings of gold and silver flowers were despatched yearly and return presents, frequently of greater value, were sent back. This mild suzerainty came to an end in 1882 amid the general anarchy of King Thebaw's reign, when the *Saubwa* of Mōng Nai and other Chiefs, who had rebelled against the Burmese, fled to Kēngtūng where they received shelter and assistance. In the years 1885 and 1886 the Limbin confederacy was formed at Kēngtūng, the aim of which was to supersede Thebaw and place the Limbin Prince on the throne. Meanwhile, however, the British annexation of Upper Burma had been accomplished and when troops came to the Shan States in 1887, the confederacy collapsed. During the two following years there was occasional correspondence with the Chief and in 1890 Mr. J. G. Scott visited Kēngtūng with a small escort. After some delicate negotiations the *Saubwa* made his submission to the British Government. In 1891 the districts of Hsen Yawt, Hsen Mawng, Mōng Hsat and Mōng Pu were incorporated in the State. In 1893 the southern boundary was definitely fixed by the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission. In 1896 the Mekong was declared to be the boundary between the British and French possessions and Kēngtūng received an accession of all cis-Mekong Kēngcheng. In 1898-99 the boundary with China was delimited. The Shan population comprises the Hkūn, Lū and Tai divisions of that family. The Hkūn inhabit the central valley, furnish the Chief and give their character to the State. The mountain ranges are peopled by a variety of curious hill-tribes.

2. In 1894 an Assisant Superintendent was stationed permanently at Kēngtūng and a small garrison is maintained there. Domestic slavery has been abolished since 1901, and considerable improvements in the administration have been effected. The people generally are amenable to authority and law-abiding. Kēngtūng town is a good entrepôt for the distribution of merchandise, and trade with Burma, Yunnan, and Siam flourishes.

3. For services in connection with the war, Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng was appointed a C.I.E., on the 1st January 1918.

KYAWKKU (KYAUKKU).

A small Myelat State, with which Namhkon, formerly a separate State, is now incorporated.

KYĒBOGYI.

1. A State in Western Karenni which marches with the Toungoo district of Lower Burma. It was formerly part of the State of Bawlakè, from which it broke away about 1845, when Bawlakè was fighting with the Burmese troops.

2. The Chief holds a *Sanad* conferring on him the same powers as are held by Bawlakè. The portion of the State on the Toungoo border is inhabited mostly by Brés, a tribe very low in the social scale and until late years addicted to raiding their neighbours both in Toungoo and in Karenni: of late the Brés have given very little trouble.

3. In the drainage of the Tu stream there existed at one time forests of great value, but they have suffered much from reckless exploitation.

KYONG (KYON).

1. The State has no extant history and probably very seldom existed as anything but a dependency of one of its neighbours. It consists entirely of grassy downs and is very dry.

LAI HKA (LĒGYA).

The State was a prosperous one till the year 1886, when the Limbin confederacy attacked and ravaged it from end to end. The *Saubwa* was driven out of the State and the population was reduced to a few hundred souls. Hkun Lai (the *Saubwa*) however refused to join the confederacy and sent representations to the British, who had then reached Mandalay. He next collected his men and recruited in Mōng Kung and Keshi Mānsām, and marched against Mōng Pawn to punish that State for taking part in ruining Lai Hka. The arrival of British troops prevented much damage being done and Hkun Lai withdrew to his State. He was successful

in restoring it and Lai Hka is now distinctly prosperous. The Chief, *Sawbwa* Hkun Hai, C.I.E., K.S.M., died on the 29th September 1917 and Maung Hla Gyi who married Nang Leng, daughter of the late *Sawbwa* was appointed to administer the State pending the appointment of a successor.

LAWKSAWK (YATSAUK).

Lawksawk was formerly a part of the State of Yawngwe, but in 1788, and possibly earlier, it was a separate State under a *Myosa*. Between 1847 and 1886 there were many changes of rulers owing to the failure of the old line of *Myosas*. In the latter year Hkun Weng, grand-nephew of the Yawngwe *Sawbwa*, obtained a Royal Order and took over the Chieftainship with the title of *Sawbwa*. When the Burmese forces came up to attack Mong Nai in 1882 Hkun Weng fled with the *Sawbwa* of that State to Kengtung. Lawksawk was then administered by Yawngwe and later by a district official of the State who succeeded in turning out the Yawngwe men and establishing himself as *Myoök*. He maintained his position until 1886, when he was overthrown by *Sawbwa* Hkun Weng who returned along with the *Möng Nai Sawbwa* in the train of the Limbin Prince. About six months after his return Hkun Weng, as a member of the Limbin confederacy, attacked Yawngwe. He established a body of men in a strong position and attempted to reduce the Yawngwe capital. He refused to submit to British authority. His forces were driven out by British troops in February 1887 and later, on the advance of a column on his capital, he fled to Kengtung and subsequently to Käng Hung, where he remained an exile and a bitter enemy of British authority until his death in 1896. One Hkun Nu, hereditary *Myosa* of Tamhpak who had rendered signal services to Government, was appointed *Sawbwa* of Lawksawk in October 1887. On Hkun Nu's death in 1900 he was succeeded by his son, the present Chief. Of late years the State has been opened up by roads, and is fairly prosperous. It has valuable teak forests which are being worked by a European firm, the Chief receiving a share of the profits.

LOI AI (LWE-È).

A small Myelat State. The western portion is very hilly: the eastern part is of the regular Myelat character, open, rolling downs, cleared of all jungle.

LOI LONG (LWE-LONG).

The State is very hilly and in the early days each of the twelve ranges had its own community under its own Chief. There is still a great mixture of *Taces*, *Taungthu* and *Karen* predominating. The villages are mostly small, and the people almost wholly agricultural. Narn Hkai, a petty neighbouring state whose Chief died in 1916 without issue, was in 1917 amalgamated with Loi long.

LOIMAW (LWÈMAW).

A small Myelat State. The eastern portion is very arid, but there is a considerable stretch of irrigated land near the chief village.

MAW (BAW).

A small Myelat State. There is irrigated land along the Zawgyi river, but the southern portion of the State, which is on the Myelat plateau, is rocky and has little water.

MAWKMAI (MAUKMÈ).

An important Shan State, part of which extends east of the Salween river. Besides the usual rice cultivation, very good tobacco is grown and the oranges of Kantu-Long are famous. The forests are extensive and still valuable, though they have suffered from overwork in the past. Hkun Hkawng who had been Administrator of the State of Mawkmai since the 8th September 1913 was confirmed as *Sawbwa* on the 22nd December 1915. He is the son of the *Möng Sit Myosa*. He succeeded Hkun Leng who was removed from the Chiefship, having failed as a ruler.

MAWNANG (BAWNIN).

Though under a Chief with the rank of *Myosa*, the State is very small. At one time it was much more important than it is now.

MAWSON (BAWZAING).

A small Myelat State. The only noteworthy fact about it is that it has lead mines. They are worked in a primitive fashion, but a certain quantity of lead is exported to Burma.

MÖNG HSU (MAINGSHU).

Möng Hsu and *Möng Sang* were ravaged by the Burmese troops in 1882. Later the Chiefs joined the Limbin confederacy, but took no active part in it. *Möng Sang* is now incorporated in *Möng Hsu*. The State is almost wholly agricultural, and little but rice is produced.

MÖNG KÜNG (MAINGKAING).

Möng Küng was one of the States that refused to join the Limbin confederacy in 1886 and it was pillaged by the league. Since the British occupation of the country the State has prospered. The growing and export of rice are the chief industries, a good road connects the State with the railway.

MÖNG NAI (MONE).

The State of *Möng Nai* suffered more than any other from the misgovernment and oppression of the Burmese. In 1882 the exactions of King Thebaw drove the late *Sawbwa* into revolt. He fled to Kengtung and one Twet Nga Lu, an uncowed monk, received the State. On the fall of Mandalay the *Sawbwa* returned and drove Twet Nga Lu out. He then combined with other Chiefs to place the Limbin Prince on the throne of Burma, but the league submitted to the British Government, in 1887, when a party of troops visited *Möng Nai*. In 1888 Twet Nga Lu made an attempt to regain the State and actually captured the capital, but he was driven out by a small party of troops a week later. Since then peace has been undisturbed, but the progress made in rehabilitating the State has been slow. There is a considerable area of fertile land, and the agriculture is more varied than usual. The population, however, is scanty and does not seem to be increasing. At one time the teak forests were valuable, but they have suffered from reckless exploitation. *Sawbwa* Hkun Kyi died on the 6th May 1914, and was succeeded by his nephew Hkun Kyaw Sam. The administration has been greatly improved under this Chief. Hkun Kyaw Sam received the K.S.M. decoration in June 1920.

MÖNG NAWNG (MAING NAUNG).

Möng Nawng is almost wholly an agricultural State. It suffered severely in the years preceding the annexation of Upper Burma. As the *Sawbwa* of *Möng Nai* had married a sister of the *Möng Nawng Myosa*, the latter threw in his lot with his kinsman and fled with him to Kengtung when *Möng Nai* rebelled against the Burmese in 1882. Burmese troops pillaged the State from end to end. In 1886, after the fall of Mandalay, the *Myosa* succeeded in re-establishing himself and was recognized as Chief by the British Government. Many districts of the State were then almost uninhabited, but there has been a steady increase in population and prosperity since.

MÖNG PAI (MOBYÈ).

A State lying along the borders of Karenni, with which country it had constant boundary disputes and other troubles till the frontier was delimited in 1889. There are a great many hill-tribes, Padaung, *Karen*, and *Bre*, as well as the more civilized Shans and *Taungthus*. The State is poor and produces little except paddy.

MÖNG PAN (MAINGPAN).

This State was one of the greatest sufferers during the anarchy that succeeded the fall on Mandalay and the withdrawal of the Burmese troops from the Shan States. At the time of

the British occupation of the country most of the inhabitants had fled across the Salween and those that remained were miserably poor. During the years of peace that have followed, the rehabilitation of the State has been rapid. There is a considerable area of fertile irrigable land which produces large quantities of paddy, but by far the greater portion of the State consists of ragged hills. The teak forests of Mông Pan and of its trans-Salween sub-State are valuable. At present they are worked by an European firm.

MÔNG PAWN (MAINGPAW).

Mông Pawn is small State without any great natural resources, but owing to the personal character of its Chief has taken a prominent part in Shan affairs since 1880. The *Sawbwa* was one of the principal members of the Limbin confederacy. He, however, promptly submitted to British authority in 1887, and rendered great assistance in helping to settle the country. The State is well administered, though in a somewhat primitive fashion.

MÔNG SIT (MAINGSEIK).

The State is small, hilly and land-locked. Paddy, sugar-cane, and leaves for cigar wrappers are the chief productions. The low-lying ground is very liable to floods.

NAM HKÖK (NANKOK).

A small State in the valley of the Nam Tam-hpak. It produces paddy, leaves for cigar wrappers, indigo, and various garden crops.

NAMMEKON.

A petty Karenni State, lying south of the Shan State of Mông Pai. It consists of a flat well-watered plain, and produces good rice crops.

NAMTOK (NANTOK).

A petty Myelat State, consisting for the most part of flat paddy land on the banks of the Nam Hpilu.

NAWNG PALAI (NAUNGPALE).

A petty Karenni State. It consists of flat, open country, and rice is the only crop of importance.

NAWNG WAWN (NAUNGWUN).

Nawng Wawn is the smallest of the States of the Nam Tam-hpak valley, though at one time it included them all and was of considerable importance. The bulk of the land is under wet paddy cultivation, but ground-nuts and garden crops are also grown.

PANGMI (PINHMI).

A small Myelat State. It is rather hilly, and the people are altogether agricultural.

PANGTARA (PINDAYA).

A Myelat State. It consists of open rolling downs with a high hill range to the west. It is exceptionally well-watered and near the capital there is a good deal of wet cultivation. The sanctity of the lake, the cave temple, and a magnificent avenue of pipul trees at the main village attract people from all parts of the Shan States and even from Burma. The annual festival which is held in March, is one of the great events of the Myelat, and is attended by over fifty-thousand people.

PWELA (PWEHLA).

A Myelat State, formerly a *Ngwegunhmuship*, but in 1903 the Chief was promoted to the rank of *Myosa*. The State consists of open rolling downs. There are no perennial streams and water is obtained from tanks and wells.

SAKON (SAGWE).

A small State lying in the valley of the Nam Hpilu river. It has a considerable area of wet cultivation, and paddy is practically the only crop.

SAMKA (SAGA).

The State is in the valley of the Nam Hpilu. It has a fertile paddy plain, and exports a good deal of grain. Ground-nuts, sugar-cane, and various garden crops are also raised. The late *Myosa* was promoted to the rank of *Sawbwa* in 1907. He died in 1909, and the State was administered by an official known as the *Atwin-Myook* during the minority of his son, Hkun Kyi who was recognized as successor. Hkun Kyi was placed in charge of the State in August 1915.

WANYIN (BANYIN).

Wanyin was formed out of the old State of Nawng Wawn. The western portion is in the plain of the Nam Tam-hpak, rolling downs occupy the central, and a high range of hills the eastern. Rice is the main product.

YÄWNGHWE (NYAUNGYWE).

1. The present boundaries of the State of Yäwnghwe are those which existed at the time of the annexation of Upper Burma. They were formerly much more extensive. The most prominent physical feature of the State is the Inle Lake, a fine sheet of water estimated to cover an area of seventy square miles. The country is well-watered by streams which feed the lake. Of these the Nam Hpilu and the Nam Mong Hsao, or Ta-yaw *Chaung*, are the most important, and together with the lake itself supply many miles of water communication. The eastern portion of the State is separated from the lake valley by a high range of hills whence the ground falls away gradually to the Nam Tam-hpak. Rice is the staple product of the State, but sugarcane, betel-vine, earth-nuts, onions, garlic, wheat, and many varieties of garden crops are also cultivated. There are several important bazars and a considerable trade is carried on with Burma and the Shan States.

2. Sao Mawng, the present *Sawbwa*, was appointed by the King of Burma in 1864. He was then seventeen years of age. Yäwnghwe appears to have been free from trouble till 1885, when one Sao Chit Su, a cousin of the *Sawbwa's* collected men and attacked the State. In an engagement east of the capital the *Sawbwa* was wounded in both legs. Having summoned his elder brother, Sao On, to restore order and manage affairs generally, he withdrew to Burma to recover from his wounds. Sao On ousted Sao Chit Su without difficulty, and took charge of the State. This happened immediately after the occupation of Mandalay by the British and Sao On found himself opposed to the whole strength of the Limbin confederacy whose supporter Sao Chit Su had been. He overlooked his promise to restore the State to Sao Mawng on the latter being cured of his wounds; assumed the *Sawbwasship* himself; and appealed to the British for protection. A force reached Yäwnghwe in February 1887, Sao On being in actual possession of the State was recognised as Chief by the British Government and Sao Mawng received a pension. Sao On ruled till his death in May 1897. Sao Mawng was then appointed *Sawbwa* and returned to his own. Under his enlightened rule Yäwnghwe is one of the best-administered of the Shan States. Sao Mawng was knighted in 1916.

YE NGAN (YWANGAN).

A State in the Myelat. The eastern portion consists of dry, undulating downs. The western is hilly and well-watered by the Panlong and its affluents. Standing as it does on the border of Burma the State was seldom free from war and violence in the old days. The Chief was murdered in 1886, leaving a son of eight years. Struggles for the post of Administrator followed, and it was not until the country was taken over by the British Government that order was restored.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bastar	Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, (Khatris Agnicula Chauhan).	18th March 1885.	30th July 1891.	62,000	230,263	Rs. 6,34,000
2	Changbhar	Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, of, (Khatris Agnicula Chauhan).	15th April 1879.	30th September 1896.	906	24,424	25,000
3	Chhuikhadan	Mahant Bhudhar Kharor Das, of, (Bairagi).	April 1891.	30th September 1900.	154	31,151	20,000
4	Jashpur	Raja Bahadur Prasad Prasad Singh Deo, Raja of, (Khatris Survanashi Hara).	18th December 1864.	April 1900.	1,063	174,523	1,09,000
5	Kanker	Maharajah Raja Ram Das, Chief of, (Khatris Chaprawanshi).	1873.	30th May 1903	1,000	207,000	2,70,000
6	Kawardha	Lal Dharamraj Singh, Chief of, (Raj-Gond).	18th August 1910.	6th February 1920.	708	77,000	1,04,000
7	Khairagarh	Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of, (Khatris Nagbansi).	9th November 1914.	22nd October 1918.	981	155,600	4,54,000
8	Korea	Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, Raja of, (Khatris Agnicula Chauhan).	8th December 1890.	November 1900.	1,007	22,110	81,000
9	Makrai	Raja Drigpal Sha Hathiya Raj, Raja of, (Raj-Gond).	20th September 1904.	30th October 1912.	153	15,000	1,50,000
10	Nandgaon	Mahant Sarveswar Das of, (Bairagi).	1906.	24th June 1913	871	167,260	4,00,000
11	Raigarh	Raja Natwar Singh, Raja of, (Raj-Gond).	13th March 1891.	22nd March 1917.	1,400	218,000	3,00,000
12	Sakti	Raja Liladhar Singh, Raja of, (Raj-Gond).	1892.	4th July 1914	130	24,000	81,000
13	Sarangarh	Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, Feudatory Chief of, (Raj-Gond).	3rd December 1888.	5th August 1890.	840	100,000	2,00,000
14	Surguja	Maharaja Bahadur Ramanuj Saron Singh Deo, C.B.E., Feudatory Chief of, (Khatris Chandrawanshi Rajsol).	4th November 1893.	31st December 1917.	6,055	334,110	2,86,000
15	Udaipur	Raja Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh Deo, O.B.E., Raja of, (Khatris Chandrawanshi Rajsol).	1889.	December 1900.	1,052	84,000	1,40,000

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal title.

‡ The use of the title Mahiya Raj was sanctioned on the 15th June 1899.

BASTAR.

1. This large State forms the southernmost portion of the Central Provinces, occupying a portion of the northern watershed of the Godavari. It is chiefly a plateau 2,000 feet above sea-level with occasional ranges rising to 4,000 and some low-lying stretches below 1,000 feet. It is mostly covered with jungle, including sal and teak. The population is sparse and mostly aboriginal—Murrias, Marias and Parjas. The 'begar' and 'bisaha' systems prevail.

2. The ruling family are Somvanshi Rajputs who were driven by the Muhammadans from Warangal in the Deccan early in the fourteenth century A. D. and founded the kingdom of Bastar. Their patron goddess is Danteshri Mai to whose worship the large Dantewara estate is devoted. At the close of the eighteenth century the State was a dependency of the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur, with which it passed to the British Government in 1863. In 1876 there was a disturbance at the capital, Jagdalpur, due to the oppression of the then Diwan. In 1883, Lal Kalindra Singh, a cousin of the Raja, was appointed Diwan but the arrangement failed owing to his incompetence, and in 1886 an Extra Assistant Commissioner, selected by the Chief Commissioner, was appointed Diwan by the Raja. From 1896 to 1903 the State was administered during the minority of the present Chief by two European officers, Colonel Fagan and Mr. G. W. Gayer. The latter was succeeded in 1903 by an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Panda Baijnath.

3. The present Chief, Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, was born in 1885 and succeeded his father Raja Bhairam Deo in 1891. He was educated at the Rajkumar College. He married in 1901 a daughter of the late Feudatory Chief of Bamra by whom he has a daughter. He was installed in January 1908. After the death of his first Rani the Chief married the daughter of the Zamindar of Pawayan in the Shajahanpur district of the United Provinces in May 1912.

4. Early in 1910 there was a rising of some of the aboriginal tribes—Murrias, Marias, Parjas and Bhatras—attributable partly to the introduction of forest conservation and to oppression by petty local officials, partly to ill-feeling against stranger merchants and partly, to palace intrigues. It was accompanied by several murders, arsons and robberies. The

Average expendi- ture.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 5,95,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
17,000	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
62,000	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
1,89,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
1,40,000	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
4,02,000	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
74,000	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
92,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
5,31,000	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,42,000	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
71,000	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,24,000	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
2,03,000	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.
1,85,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal.

rebellion was promptly suppressed and the chief offenders punished, Lal Kalindra Singh being deported to the Raipur Jail and thence to Ellichpur where he died in 1916. Khan Bahadur H. M. Walayattullah, Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is Diwan of the State.

5. The chief Zamindaris of the State are Bhopalpatnam, Sukma, Kotapal, Phutkal, Kutru and Paralkote.

CHANGBHAKAR.

1. This State lies between Korea and Rewah. It first came under the authority of the British Government in 1819, when it was a feudal dependency of the Korea State. In 1849 a separate settlement was made. The ruling family is said to have been descended from a branch of the Korea family. They are Khatris of the Chauhan class of Agniculas.

2. The present Chief, Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, was born in 1879. He succeeded to the State while he was a minor on the death of his uncle, Bhaiya Balbhadar Singh, in September 1896. During his minority Lal Bajrang Singh, a member of the family was in charge of the State. The present Chief took charge of the State in July 1900 soon after attaining his majority.

3. The State is in a very backward condition, and owing to its remoteness, its hilly and jungly character, and small revenue, much improvement can hardly be expected. Lal Jagdishwar Prasad Singh Deo, son of the Chief, is the heir-apparent. He was born on the 16th May 1899. He was married to the daughter of Colonel Tarakshay Bikram Jang Bahadur, Rana, of Naipalganj, on the 10th May 1916 by whom he has two daughters.

4. The Chief is assisted by a Government servant, Pandit Sheoram Anand, as his Peshkar.

CHHUIKHADAN.

1. This State was conferred on Mahant Rup Dass, the founder of the ruling family, by Madhoji Bhonsla about the middle of the eighteenth century in satisfaction of a debt. His

successor Tulsidass was recognised as Zamindar by the Bhonsla Raja about 1780 and the status of Feudatory Chief was conferred on Mahant Lachman Dass in 1865. In 1897, after the death of Mahant Sham Kishori Dass, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of his eldest son Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass, assisted by an approved Tahsildar as Dewan under the supervision of the Political Agent. In October 1898 there was a conspiracy by the younger branch of the family to supplant the elder. An attempt to poison the Chief (Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass) and his entire family with arsenic resulted in the death of the Chief and of his second son. Proceedings were instituted before a specially appointed Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Tirbeni Dass, a brother-in-law of the deceased Chief, and a cook were hanged.

2. The present Chief, Mahant Bhudar Kishore Dass (born in April 1891), is the third son of Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass (the eldest son having died). He was educated at the Rajkumar College until 1910 when he married the daughter of a respectable Bairagi Malguzar in the Drug district by whom he has a daughter. A son and heir-apparent was born on the 11th December 1918, but died on the 17th March 1919. He was installed in February 1915. Lal Tilakdas, brother of the Feudatory Chief and heir-presumptive died in October 1919. The Raj originally descended from Guru to Chola, but the customs of marriage and descent by inheritance from father to son have now been definitely adopted.

3. The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Nandgaon and Khairagarh Feudatory States and the Gandai and Barbaspur zamindaris of the Drug district. It consists of undulating open country and the ryots are chiefly Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars. The principal crops are *tur*, *kodon*, and late *kudki*, with some rice and wheat. There are no subordinate zamindars.

JASHPUR.

1. This State lies between Raigarh, Udaipur and Sirguja. It was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. It was originally treated as a feudal dependency of Sirguja, but has been long dealt with as a separate State except for the fact that it still pays tribute through Sirguja. The ruling family belong to the Hara class of the Suriavanshi division of Kshattris.

2. The late Chief of the State, Raja Pratab Narain Singh Deo, Bahadur, C.I.E., who had administered the affairs of his State with marked ability for over 50 years, succumbed to an attack of small-pox in April 1900; and the succession of his eldest son, under the name and title of Raja Bishun Prasad Singh Deo, the present Chief, who was born in 1864, was recognized by the Government of India in September 1900, subject to his retaining for a period of two years a Diwan to be selected by Government. In accordance with this condition Mr. G. R. K. Mears, the late District Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, was appointed Diwan. Since January 1903 the State was placed under the direct management of the Chief himself. The State is financially in a strong position. Babu Nares Chandra Sinha is the Diwan of the State. The Chief has a son, named Jubraj Deo Saran Singh Deo, who is the heir-apparent. He was born on the 19th November 1893 and is a member of the Royal Asiatic Society. There are some roads in the State and trade is fairly brisk. The "begar" system prevails. The State is partly hilly and partly open country. The population is largely aboriginal. There are three zamindaris—Arrah, Bandar chua and Khuria. The Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur on the 12th December 1911.

3. The Korwas, a wild hill-tribe, gave considerable trouble some years ago in this State; but the revolt was ably suppressed by the late Raja, and the estate of the Korwa leader was confiscated and now forms part of the Chief's *khalsa* property.

KANKER.

1. This State was held from the Mahrattas on condition of furnishing 500 men for the service of the Government, free of expense, whenever required to do so. In 1809 the Chief of Kanker was deprived of his estate, but it was restored to him in 1818 under the authority of the British Resident at Nagpur on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 500. This was remitted in 1823, and the Chief now pays no tribute.

2. Maharajadhiraj Narhar Deo was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1853. In 1889 his mind became unbalanced and a Diwan was, in 1890, appointed to administer the State. In 1892 the State was taken under management, but in 1894, with the sanction of the Government of India, it was restored, subject to the condition that the Chief should consult the Political Agent as to his budget. The Chief died on the 9th May 1903, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Lal Kamal Deo, with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraj.

He was born in 1873. He has no son living. He married a second time in May 1913 and a third time in May 1915. A daughter was born to him by the Senior Maharani in July 1916. The State is managed by its own Chief. Its financial position is sound. Pandit Ramkrishna Rao Bhopat Kar is Diwan of the State. The Chief was granted a personal salute of nine guns on the 12th December 1911.

3. The State lies between the Raipur district and the Bastar Feudatory State. With the exception of the eastern portion, which is open, it is chiefly forest. The population is sparse and more than half of it are Gonds. There are no zamindaris.

KAWARDHA.

1. Kawardha is held by a branch of the Pandaria zamindari family, and was conferred for military services by Raghaji Bhonsla. In 1863 Bahadur Singh was recognised as Chief of Kawardha, but died shortly afterwards, when he was succeeded by his nephew Rajpal Singh, who was born in 1849.

2. In consequence of the maladministration of Rajpal Singh, the Government of India in 1884 sanctioned his removal from power for a period of five years, the arrangements being subject to reconsideration at the expiration of that time. In November 1889 the Government of India sanctioned the continuance of the same arrangements for a further period of five years, the State being administered by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, who was called Superintendent, assisted by a Tahsildar.

3. Thakur Jadunath Singh, who was born in 1886 and succeeded his uncle and adoptive father Rajpal Singh in 1891, died on the 4th February 1920, leaving two sons. The elder son Lal Dharamraj Singh, was born on the 18th August 1910 and the second in May 1915. The State is under the management of Government owing to the minority of the Chief. Pandit Deoshanker Dube, Tahsildar of the C. P. Service is the Superintendent of the State.

4. The tribute originally fixed at Rs. 2,000 was subsequently more than quadrupled by the Bhonsla family; it now stands at Rs. 30,000. The State lies in the north-west corner of the Chhattisgarh plain and the adjacent hills. About one-sixth of the area is forest and the rest fairly open country. The principal castes are Telis, Gonds, Lodhis and Chamars, and the chief crops are *kodon*, rice and wheat. There are 3 zamindaris—Rengakhar, Bhonda and Boria. The Bhonda zamindari has been taken under State management on account of indebtedness.

KHAIRAGARH.

1. The family are Nagvanshi Kshattris who appear to have migrated originally from Chota Nagpur. The territories of the state were acquired partly from the Gond Rajas of Mandla, partly in satisfaction of a debt from the Kawardha State and partly from the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur.

2. From 1873 to 1883 the State was under administration, at first on account of maladministration and afterwards by reason of indebtedness. Kamal Narain Singh, father of the late Chief, succeeded in 1892. The title of "Raja" was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1896 and subsequently was made hereditary in 1898. He was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and subsequently received the gold Delhi Durbar Medal. He died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, who died of pneumonia on the 22nd October 1918 leaving two sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter died of injuries received due to her clothes accidentally catching fire. A posthumous daughter was born on the 22nd January 1919. The eldest son, Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, has been recognised as Feudatory Chief, but owing to his minority the State is under Government management. The second son Lal Bikaram Bahadur Singh, was born on the 20th December 1915. Rao Bahadur S. R. Pandit, Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Service is Superintendent of the State.

3. The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Feudatory States of Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan and by the zamindaris of Gandai and Silheti both in the Drug district. About one-eighth of the State is hilly forest and the rest open country. The chief crops are *tur*, *kodon*, rice and wheat. The population consists chiefly of Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars. The finances of the State are somewhat hampered by the maintenance allowances of the numerous Raj family which absorb a large portion of the income. There are no zamindaris.

KOREA.

1. This State lies between Changbhakar and Surguja. The ruling family trace back their descent to Dhanrel Singh, a Chief of the Chauhan clan, who conquered Korea several centuries ago. The State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bonsla in 1818. In early times there had been some indefinite feudal relations with the State of Surguja, but these were ignored from the first by the British Government.

2. The late Chief, Raja Pran Singh Deo, and his two sons died of small-pox in July 1897; and the State was reported to have become an escheat to Government. Pending the decision of the question, the State was temporarily placed under the management of a leading zamindar for nearly two years. The question was finally decided in favour of one Sheo Mangal Singh Deo, whose claim to be a distant cousin of the late Chief was eventually admitted by Government. He was born in 1874. A Government officer was appointed Diwan in the year 1907. The Raja died in November 1909 leaving 3 sons, Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, the present Chief, who married the second daughter of Maharaja Pratap Udainath Shah Deo of Chhota-Nagpur in April 1920, Lal Ram Sharan Singh Deo born in March 1906 and Lal Har Sharan Singh Deo. The heir-presumptive, Lal Ram Sharan Singh Deo, is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State is under the direct management of Government. The present Superintendent is Munshi Raghubir Prasad. There are two large zamindaris, Khargawan and Patna. The State is very hilly, inaccessible and backward but is making rapid progress. The population consists of Gonds, Kanwars and Rajwars.

MAKRAI.

1. This petty State struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwa, Sindhia and the Pindaris, and was eventually taken under British protection. In 1858 the Chief was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad (in which district the State lies) as Political Agent. The State is now within the charge of the Political Agent, Central Provinces Feudatory States.

2. The late Chief Raja Hathiya Rai Chhatrasal Sha, who succeeded to the *gadi* on the 16th October 1911 on the death of his father, Raja Hathiya Rai Lachu Sha, died childless on the 30th October 1918. Before his death he adopted Kuar Drigpal Sha, his cousin, a minor and the latter was accordingly installed on the *gadi* on the 30th October 1918. He was born on the 24th September 1904.

3. The State is managed by its own Chief with Rani Bhup Kunwar as his Regent and a Council of nine members formed on the death of the late Chief. Babu Mulchand of Hoshangabad has been appointed as Diwan of the State with the approval of Government. The financial position is sound.

4. The State is partly hilly and partly open country. There are no zamindaris.

NANDGAON.

1. The country comprised in the Nandgaon Chiefship was first conferred in 1723 by Raghoji Bhonsla on a religious devotee named Ram Das, who was the family-priest of the ruler. Celibacy being one of the observances of the sect to which Ram Das belonged, the succession was at first to the *chela* or spiritual disciple. The late Chief, Ghasi Das, however married and following the Hindu custom had his son married at an early age. On a representation made by him in 1879, the Government of India assured him that marriage would not be allowed to invalidate the succession.

2. Ghasi Das died in November 1883 and was succeeded by his son, Balram Das, who was born in 1866. The administration of the State, until Balram Das attained the age of 21, was entrusted to his mother aided by a Diwan. In 1887 the Chief received the title of Raja and in 1893 the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction. In 1888, owing to the lax supervision of the Diwan and the general remissness of the State police in dealing with crime, an Extra-Assistant Commissioner was appointed as Diwan to conduct the administration of the State in the name of the young Chief, Raja Balram Das till he should prove himself capable of managing its affairs. Raja Bahadur Balram Das died in 1897.

3. The minor Chief Mahant Rajendra Das, a most promising boy, died on the 25th May 1912 and has been succeeded by Mahant Sarveshwar Das who was born on 30th March 1906. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College. The State remains under the management of Government. The late Superintendent, Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din, greatly improved

the position of the State financially and otherwise. He was appointed a Companion of the Imperial Service Order on the 3rd June 1913.

4. The State is open and fertile and there is a large cotton mill at the capital which is located on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line. There are also good roads. There are no zamindaris. Rai Sahib Thakur Umrao Singh, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is Superintendent of the State.

RAIGARH.

1. This State lies on both sides of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Sarangarh and Udaipur. The family claim descent from the old Gond Rajas of Chanda. They originally held from Sambalpur but on the annexation of the latter by the Mahrattas, concluded a treaty with the East India Company about the year 1800.

2. The zamindari of Borgah was in 1833 conferred on the Chief of Raigarh, Deonath Singh, its former holder having been convicted of rebellion. Deonath Singh rendered good service in 1857, died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son Ghansham Singh. Owing to maladministration, the State was in 1885 taken under Government management. Ghansham Singh died on the 31st January 1890 and was succeeded by his son Raja Bhup Deo Singh, who was born in 1869. The Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur on the 12th December 1911.

3. Raja Bahadur Bhup Deo Singh died on the 22nd March 1917 leaving three sons the eldest of whom Lal Natwar Singh was born on the 13th March 1891. He has been recognised as Feudatory Chief, but the State is under Government management. The two younger sons of the late Chief, Lal Chakradhar Singh and Lal Balbhadra Singh, who were born in 1905 and 1907 respectively, are being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The latter has been adopted by the widow of the Diwan Bhaw Singh. The Chief was formally presented with a Kharita and a Sword by the Political Agent on the 21st March 1918 on the occasion of his succession to the *gadi*.

Khan Sahib Akbar Khan, Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is Administrator of the State.

4. The northern portion of the State is hilly and the southern open. There are many aboriginal tribes in the population, the most numerous being Kawars. The chief crop is rice. There is one zamindari, Tarapur.

SAKTI.

1. This State lies on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between the Raigarh State and the Champa and Chandrapur zamindaris. It was formerly held as a tributary to the Maharaja of Sambalpur. The late Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, was born in 1836. He was deprived of power in 1875 on grounds of misconduct and the management of the State was assumed by the British Government. In February 1892 the Government of India sanctioned the installation as Chief of Rup Narayan Singh, his elder son, born in 1855, and the appointment of a Tahsildar as Diwan of the State, by whose advice the Chief was to be guided. Later this restriction was withdrawn but, owing to the famine of 1900 and to mismanagement, the affairs of the State fell once more into disorder, and in 1902, as an alternative to Government management, a Diwan, selected by the Chief Commissioner was again appointed and was entrusted with a large share of the administration. There has since been a marked improvement in the several branches of the administration of the State, and the financial position, owing to better supervision, is now established on a sound basis.

2. Raja Rup Narain Singh died in July 1914 and was succeeded by Raja Liladhar Singh who was formally installed in February 1915. He was married in 1914 to the sister of the zamindar of Bindranawagarh. A son Lal Jiwendra Nath Bahadur Singh was born on the 12th August 1916.

3. The State is mostly open country and the chief crop is rice. The population consists chiefly of Gonds and Kanwars. There are no zamindaris.

SARANGARH.

1. This State lies south of the Mahanadi. At the time of its cession by the Mahrattas to the British Government, it formed one of the Sambalpur group of the Garhjat States.

2. In 1878 mismanagement was found to exist in the State, and the young Chief, Raja Bhawani Protap Singh, had been allowed to grow up without education. Temporary manage-

ment of the State during his minority was accordingly assumed by the British Government. Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh, died in September 1889 and was succeeded by Lal Raghubar Singh, his cousin, and father of the present Chief.

3. The present Chief, Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, was born in 1888 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Lal Raghubar Singh, on the 5th August 1890. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, which he left in September 1906, and of which he is now one of the Governing Body. On the 4th March 1907 he married a daughter of the zamindar of Khargawan in the Korea State. He married a second time on the 8th January 1908, and a son named Kuar Nares Chandra Singh was born to him by the second Rani on the 21st November 1908. The Chief was installed on the 3rd November 1909. The State suffered severely from the effects of famine in 1897 and 1900, but it has now recovered and is in a prosperous condition. The financial condition is sound. On the 3rd June 1918 the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the Chief as a personal distinction. The State is mostly open rice-growing country and the ryots are excellent cultivators, belonging to various castes. There are two zamindaris, Dangarpali and Karanpali.

SURGUJA.

1. This is the largest of the five Chhota-Nagpur States and lies in the middle of them. The ruling family is descended from the Raksel Rajas of Palamau. In 1818 the State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla, and Captain H. Sincock was appointed Superintendent of the affairs of Surguja. When order was restored, Lal Amar Singh, was declared Raja, and in March 1826 was invested with title of Maharaja.

Maharaja Bahadur Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, the father of the present Chief, succeeded to the *Gadi* while still a minor on the death of his father Maharaja Indrajit Singh Deo. The latter was insane and his younger brother Raja Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo, C.S.I., father of the late Raja of Udaipur was appointed Sarbarankar or Manager of the State by Government. This arrangement continued up to March 1876 when the late Maharaja Bahadur was still a minor. The title of Maharaja Bahadur was granted to the latter as a personal distinction in 1895-96. It was made hereditary in the Surguja family in 1918 on the understanding that it is not to be regarded as a territorial title.

2. The practice of 'begar' prevails, the cash demand being light and much of the revenue being paid in the form of labour. The State is backward and inaccessible and needs improved means of communication. Much of it is difficult hill and jungle country and a large proportion of the area is in the hands of estate-holders of whom the chief are the Udaipur family (who hold the tappas of Partabpur, Paharbullu, Chalgali and Binjpur) Jhilmili and Lakhanpur-Mahari. These used until lately to control their own excise and police, which have however now been taken over by the State. They hold these grants on antiquated terms of service and inadequate takolis, which hamper the finance of the State and the improvement of the administration. The name of the capital of the State has been changed from Bistrampur to Ambikapur.

3. The present Chief Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., who was born on the 4th November 1893, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 31st December 1917. He has two sons and one daughter. Mr. D. D. Dadimaster, Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Service is the Chief Minister.

4. In this State the wild Korwa tribe is a standing cause of trouble. An armed expedition had to be sent against them in the year 1883, and a band of them committed several murders and robberies in 1910. Towards the end of April 1918 the Kisans and Uraons in the State adjoining the Palamau district and the Jashpur State rebelled and several murders and robberies were committed. The rebellion was promptly suppressed and the chief offenders punished. Measures have been taken for reclaiming and settling them.

5. The State is largely hilly, but contains much good land. The principal crop is rice. The population is mainly aboriginal, consisting chiefly of Gonds, Goalas, Pans, Kanwars and Oraons.

UDAIPUR.

1. This State lies to the south of Surguja and was formerly held by a distant younger branch of the Surguja family. It was ceded to the British Government by Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. In 1852 the Chief and his two brothers were convicted of man-slaughter and Udaipur escheated to Government. Subsequently, in 1860, the State was conferred on Lal Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo who for his good services obtained the title of Raja Bahadur as a

personal distinction and was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. His grandson, the present Chief, Raja Chandrashekhar Prasad Singh Deo, O.B.E., was born in 1889 and educated at the Rajkumar College. He was installed on the 13th December 1912. The Raja was married in 1908 to the daughter of the Raja of Chainpur in the Palamau district of Chota-Nagpur. In April 1914 he married a second wife, the niece of Rana Giri Narsingh of Benares. His cousin, Lal Chandrashwar Prasad Singh Deo, is heir-presumptive.

2. Besides the Udaipur Feudatory State, the Chief holds the two valuable tappas of Partabpur and Paharbullu (besides two others, Chalgali and Binjpur, which are in the hands of Sub-Khorposhdars) in maintenance (Khorposdari) grant in the Surguja State. These were granted to his grandfather Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo, who was at that time a person of much importance in the Surguja State, of which he was at one time Manager. These estates bring in a revenue about equal to that of the Udaipur Feudatory State.

3. The Udaipur State territory is chiefly undulating ground, covered with *sal* forest, and is unhealthy. The main crop is rice. The principal caste is that of the Kanwars. A land revenue settlement was successfully completed in 1912 and the practice of 'begar' curtailed and regulated. There are two zamindaris, Chal and Bagbahar.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banganapalle	Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Shiah Muhammadan).	17th November 1874.	22nd June 1905.	235	20,344	Rs. 2,77,045
2	Cochin	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Kshatriya).	6th October 1858.	7th December 1914.	1,417	914,110	56,74,000
3	Pudukkottai	His Highness Sri Sri Krishnaswami Das Raja Martanda Bhadrava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Raja of —, (Kallar).	24th November 1875.	5th April 1906.	1,170	411,000	19,97,000
4	Sandur	Raja Srimant Venkata Rao, Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghoraspale Mamukamatmar, Senapati, Raja of —, (Maratha).	10th July 1892.	3rd December 1892.	167	15,500	90,300
5	Travancore	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi-Pala Sri Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Manney Mahan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Sham Sher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Kshatriya).	25th September 1857.	19th August 1885.	7,825	3,484,975	1,77,73,431

* These figures are approximate.

BANGANAPALLE.

1. Banganapalle is a small State, originally a *jagir*, surrounded—except at one point where it touches Cuddapah—by the district of Kurnool. Its physical features are of the common Deccan type.

2. The Rulers of the State are Musalmans of the Saiyid tribe and Shiah Sect.

3. The *jagir* is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the present Nawab by a King of Bijapur at the end of the 17th century. It formed part of the territory ceded to the British by the Nizam under the treaty of Hyderabad in 1800. On the occurrence of disorders in 1831 the Government of Madras interposed and the State was resumed in October 1835, but as there had been a sort of understanding with the Nizam that the family in possession should not be ousted it was restored to the nearest heir in 1848.

4. In 1849 a *sanad* was granted to the Nawab of the day, confirming the *jagir* to him free of any demand, with authority, subject to certain conditions, to manage the revenue and the police and to administer civil justice.

5. In 1862 another *sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law.

6. In 1876 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales the title of Nawab was bestowed on the Chief as an hereditary distinction.

7. On the 1st February 1905 the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras on the ground that the then Nawab, Saiyid Fateh Ali, C.S.I., had involved himself deeply in debt, impoverished the administration, disregarded the advice of the Government of Madras and obstructed reforms. Saiyid Fateh Ali died on the 21st April 1906. The administration was conducted by the Government of Madras till the 19th December 1908, when it was handed over to the present Nawab, Saiyid Ghulam Ali. The heir-apparent of the State is Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan who was born on the 9th November 1901. He joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in September 1915.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 2,63,987	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
53,17,000	2 lakhs.	..	16	265 Infantry and 16 Artillery men with 4 cannon.	..	..	..	..	17
17,76,407	..	..	19	110 Infantry and 5 serviceable guns.	..	..	..	..	11
81,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nd.]
1,70,19,993	8 lakhs.	..	60	1,442 Infantry and 30 Artillery men with 6 guns. †	..	..	..	..	21†

* Including two guns personal. Permanent salute is 19 guns.

* These figures are approximate. † Used for saluting purposes. ‡ Including two guns personal. Permanent salute is 19 guns.

8. He is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy.

9. The Nawab was granted a private audience by the then Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness visited Madras in January 1906 and was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 to which he was invited by the Government of Madras. He was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns in 1920 in appreciation of his services in connection with the war. He was also presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his arrival at Madras in January 1921.

COCHIN.

1. Cochin lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary.

2. A long series of backwaters, into which the streams descending from the hills in the interior discharge, runs parallel with the coast, and the soil is remarkable for fertility.

3. The present Ruler, born in 1858, came to the *gadi* on the 7th December 1914 on the abdication of His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1918.

4. The duties of the small military force maintained by the State are of a ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903 the Durbar has organised a special body of police, 69 strong, to serve as military police.

5. The family of the Maharaja claims to be the rightful successor under the *marumakkathayam* scheme of inheritance, of Cheraman Perumal, a mythical personage supposed to have lived in the 9th century A.D. Haidar Ali and afterwards Tippu Sultan overran the territories of Cochin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and this brought about an alliance with the English in 1791 when the Raja agreed to become their tributary for those districts which were in the possession of Tippu Sultan and for which the said Raja paid him tribute and with which the Honourable Dutch Company have no concern. In 1809 a second treaty was concluded under which an annual tribute

of two lakhs and three-quarters (afterwards reduced to two lakhs) of rupees became payable to the Company.

14. Page 264 (Cochin).

Narrative portion.

At the end of paragraph 7, add the following:—

“His Highness’ consort was awarded a Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the first class on the 2nd January 1922.”

PUDUKKOTTAI.

1. Pudukkottai is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad and Madura, and is mostly plain, interspersed here and there with hills surmounted by old forts.

2. The Rulers of the State claim to be Sudras and are of the Kallar tribe—a clan which formerly levied blackmail in the country which lay between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin.

3. The family name of the Chief is Tondiman. The original home of the family was Tondaimandalam, a small village near Tirupati in the North Arcot district, whence the family migrated in the 17th century to Karambakudi, which lies close to the eastern border of the State. One of the Tondimans married into the Pallavarayar family, which then ruled the State. In this way the Tondiman family became the predominant power. The capital of the State and seat of the Ruler is Pudukkottai, which is the only large town in the State with a population of 26,850 as per census of 1911.

4. The Raja rendered useful service in the 18th century to the British during fighting with the French round Trichinopoly, and in the wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. As a reward, the Raja solicited the confirmation of the grant made to him about the middle of the 18th century by Pratap Singh, Raja of Tanjore, of the fort and district of Keelanilai, situated in the southern part of Tanjore. On the recommendation of Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras recognised the grant, and this was confirmed in 1806 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

5. The Raja was bound to pay a yearly tribute to the British of one elephant, but as a matter of fact, this was never demanded nor paid, and was formally waived in the year 1896.

6. The present Raja, Martanda Bhairava Tondiman, who was born in 1875, is one of the sons of Brihadambal Raja Ammani Sahib, the senior daughter of the late Raja Ramachandra Tondiman, and was adopted by Raja Ramachandra Tondiman, who died in 1886, as his successor to the *musnad*. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1913. He has five brothers, the eldest of whom, Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Raja, born in 1872, is the present Diwan of the State. On the 10th August 1915 the Raja was married at Melbourne to Miss E. M. Fink, daughter of Wolfe Fink, Esq., M.A., L.L.B., of Melbourne, and has now a son born on the 22nd July 1916. Ramachandra Tondiman and Tirumal Tondiman, who are cousins of the Raja, are in the direct male line, being the sons of Balasubramania Raghunatha Tondiman, son of Tirumal Tondiman, brother of the late Raja Ramachandra Tondiman. The Raja was entrusted with powers of administration in November 1894. He visited England in 1898, and was received by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. He paid a second visit to England in 1900 and again visited Europe in 1903 for the benefit of his health. He paid his fourth visit to Europe in 1906 and returned early in 1908 after an absence of 21 months. He again visited Europe for his health in March 1908 and returned to India in December of the same year. He left for Europe for the sixth time in March 1909 on the advice of his medical attendants. As it was considered necessary on account of his health that the Raja should for some years to come, spend the greater part of each year in Europe, the Raja arranged in March 1909, in consultation with and with the advice of the Government that the administration of the State should be carried on by an officer of the Indian Civil Service assisted by a Council of two Members. He returned to India in February 1910 and left again for Europe in January 1911, returning to India in November of the same year. He again left India for Europe in January 1912 and returned in November. He left India for the ninth time in March 1913 and returned in November of the same year. He left again for Europe in March 1914 and returned to India in October of the same year. His Highness left again for Europe in February 1915 and returned in November of the same year. He left for Australia in April 1916 and returned in December of the same year. His Highness left for Australia in March 1917, returned in September 1919, and left for Europe in October of the same year. He returned to India in December 1920 and left for Europe in February 1921.

7. The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognized by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning.

8. Lord Curzon received a visit from the present Raja at Trichinopoly in 1900.

9. The Raja was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Madras at the beginning of 1906, and was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 to which he was invited by the Government of Madras. He was received at Delhi by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness was also presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his arrival at Madras in January 1921.

SANDUR.

1. Sandur lies within district of Ballary. A cordon of hills surrounds it and much of the State consists of rock and jungle.

2. The family of the Raja counts back to a Maratha officer in the army of Bijapur, a collateral in descent, according to tradition with the Bhonsalas of Satara. The grandson of this officer seized the country from a palaiyagar of the Bedar or hunter tribe, a holder nominally subject to Bijapur, and was subsequently confirmed in it by a grant from Sambhaji, who conferred on him the title of Senapati.

3. In 1817 Sir Thomas Munro reduced the fort and valley on behalf of the Peshwa, but in the following year they were restored to Siva Rao, and in 1826 they were granted to him and his heirs in perpetuity.

4. In 1876 the title of “Raja” was conferred on the Ruler as an hereditary distinction.

5. The present Ruler of the State was born in 1892. He was invested with full powers and installed on the *gadi* on 19th July 1913. He was married on the 7th June 1908 to Tara Raje, sister of the Chief of Akalkot in the Bombay Presidency, and had two daughters, the elder of whom died in 1914 and the younger born on the 4th November 1912, survives. The Raja was removed temporarily from the direct administration of the Jagir in 1918, and was restored in January 1920.

6. The Raja is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy. His Royal Highness, the then Prince of Wales granted the Raja a private audience in January 1906. He was also presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his arrival at Madras in January 1921.

TRAVANCORE.

1. Travancore, the largest State in Madras, is bounded on the east by the districts of Madura and Tinnevely, on the north by the State of Cochin and the Coimbatore district, and on the west and south by the Indian Ocean. It is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of backwaters and vast forests.

2. A line of railway, an extension of the South Indian Railway, connecting Tinnevely with Quilon was completed in 1904. The Durbar has underwritten the Secretary of State's guarantee of interest on the debentures for the portion of the line lying in Travancore territory. The line has since been extended to Trivandrum.

3. The Srimulam Popular Assembly was inaugurated in 1904 and met for the first time in October of that year. Its object is to allow duly elected representatives to bring before the Durbar the needs and requirements of the country. The assembly meets once a year in Trivandrum. The present strength is 100 members, of whom 77 are elected and 23 nominated by the Durbar. There is also a Legislative Council of 24 members of whom 13 are officials and 11 non-officials.

4. The duties of the military force maintained by the State were formerly of a merely ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903 a scheme for the conversion of 500 of the number into an efficient military force has been operative.

5. The Ruler of the State belongs to a Kshatriya family which claims to date from the abdication of a mythical Emperor of Malabar, Cheraman Perumal, about whose life there is a cluster of irrefragable legends. His rule is supposed to have followed a partial disruption of the ancient Chera kingdom, and at some period one of his vassals is supposed to have received the southern part of his possessions, embracing what is now Travancore. The old principal town of Tiruvankodu, which gave its name to the country, is now but a small village. Passing on to the time of Tippu Sultan, the Travancore prince was the ally of the British during the wars with the house of Mysore, and in 1795 entered into subsidiary alliance with

them, receiving a guarantee of protection. His successors contracted closer relations with the Paramount power in 1805.

6. The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. A special *sanad* of 1862 under the hand of Earl Canning authorises the right of adoption to perpetuate the dynasty. The Durbar availed itself of the right in 1900 when two girls, the present Senior and Junior Ranis, were adopted. The Senior Rani was married in May 1906 to Rama Varma, a nephew of the late Kerala Varma Viliya Koil Tamburan, C.S.I., and the Junior Rani was married to Ravi Varma, a member of the Kilimanur family, in April 1907. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja." A male heir was born in His Highness's family on the 7th November 1912. He is named Rama Varma. A daughter was born to the Junior Rani on the 17th September 1916.

7. The present Maharaja, Rama Varma, was born in 1857 and in 1885 succeeded his uncle. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1888 and a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire on New Year's day, 1903.

8. Lord Curzon was the guest of the present Maharaja at his capital in 1900. Lord Minto received His Highness at Madras in 1909 and paid him a return visit.

9. The Maharaja was invited to Madras on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit in January 1906, but was unable to be present owing to illness. He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 to which he was invited by the Viceroy. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor received him at Delhi and the visit was returned by the Viceroy. The Maharaja was present at Madras on the occasion of His Excellency Lord Chemsford's visit in November 1919.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Benares	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Brahman).	26th November 1833.	29th June 1889.	875	382,735	Rs. 25,76,070†
2	Rampur	Colonel His Highness: Alijah, Farzand-i-Bahadur-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukh-Nasir-i-Daulat, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Sir Saïyed Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab of —, (Saïyed Shih Muhammad).	31st August 1875.	27th February 1889.	282-54	453,000	22,00,000
3	Tehri-Garhwal.	Captain His Highness Raja Narendra Bahadur, Raja of —, (Kshatriya Puthar).	3rd August 1890.	25th April 1913.	450-0	310,000	8,00,000

* The title of G.C.I.E., was conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1909, and G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1921.
† From Bhadohi and Chakia Rs. 8,40,000. Other receipts including net Imlak revenue Rs. 8,10,000.
‡ The title "Farzand-i-Dilpazir" was conferred on the 25th November 1859, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 10th January 1876. The title "Alijah, Mukh-Nasir-i-Daulat, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Mustaid Jang" are old titles granted by Mughal Emperors and were restored to the Ruler in 1909.

BENARES.

1. The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April 1911. It consists of the Districts of Bhadohi and Chakia (formerly known as parganas Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur respectively of the Family Domains in the Mirzapur District) and Ramnagar (comprising the Ramnagar town and a few adjoining villages). His Highness the Maharaja has one son, the Maharaj Kumar Aditya Narayan Singh, born on the 17th November 1874. His Highness retains the Supreme Executive authority in his own hands. He is assisted by his son. His Highness was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 24th November 1909 and held office up to the 23rd November 1912. His son Maharaj Kumar Aditya Narayan Singh was appointed a member of the Council and held office from the 4th January 1913 to 1920. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-1906 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales, the Maharaja visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of an informal return visit. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction.

RAMPUR.

1. The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what were once termed the Rohilla States. The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Saïyed Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, was born on the 31st August 1875, and succeeded his father, Nawab Mushtak Ali Khan Bahadur, on the 27th February 1889. He left on a tour round the world in March 1893, returning in December of the same year. The countries visited were Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Japan, Canada, the United States and England. His Highness also visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Athens and returned via Egypt. During his minority the affairs of the State were managed by a Council of Regency which was dissolved on his being invested with ruling powers on the 1st June 1896. His eldest son died in 1911. He has three surviving sons, viz., Sahibzada Syed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, heir apparent born

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENT.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. 21,01,837	Rs. 2,19,000	Rs. ..	51	193	17	268	..	..	15*
49,00,000	Nil	Nil	153	1,475	Nil	Nil	313	672	15
6,36,977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217†	11

* Permanent Local Salute 15 guns.
† Sappers and Miners.

17th November 1906, Sahibzada Syed Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur, born 27th December 1906 and Sahibzada Syed Abdul Karim Khan Bahadur, born 9th August 1911.

2. Up to February 1907 the Nawab was assisted in the administration of the State by a minister appointed by the Government. The post of minister was then abolished, and the administration of the State is now under His Highness's direct control.

3. The army is under the direct command of His Highness. To the two squadrons of Imperial Service Cavalry maintained by the State, six companies of Imperial Service Infantry have been added. The Imperial Service Infantry returned from East Africa in March 1918 after serving there for 3½ years and a detachment of the Imperial Service Lancers trained Government Remounts at the Remount Training Depot, Aurangabad. The Regiments have returned from garrison duty in British India.

4. His Highness the Nawab takes a close interest in the business of the State and sat on the United Provinces Legislative Council as a Member from the 24th November 1909 till the 24th December 1916.

5. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-06 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales the Nawab visited His Royal Highness at Lucknow and received the honour of a return visit.

6. The Nawab was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, in his capacity of Ruling Prince, Aide-de-Camp to the King and member of the Durbar Committee and received the G. C. V. O. at the hands of His Imperial Majesty. For services in connection with the war, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 15 guns on the 1st January 1918, which was made permanent on the 1st January 1921. He was made a G.C.S.I. on the 4th June 1921.

7. The State maintains a well-known residential Arabic College (Madrassa-i-Alia), which attracts scholars from all parts of the country. The instruction is mainly religious. The total number on the rolls of this College is about 331. There is also a fine Library which attracts scholars from far and wide. It contains many manuscripts the duplicates of which are not available in India. The total number of books is 23,165 of which 8,861 are manuscripts. These are continually being added to.

8. Much attention is paid to irrigation and to buildings. Masonry weirs have been constructed on the Kosi, Behalla and Pilakhar streams; 50,334 acres were irrigated from distri-

butaries in 1919-20 as compared with 68,772 in 1918-19. The income of the State from water rate varies from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 90,000 according to the season. The land is protected from drought to such an extent that no relief works were required in the last famine. Of late years many new public buildings have been completed in Rampur. A new palace known as the Khas Bagh palace, has recently been built outside the City. The outer circular road from Ganesh Ghat railway bridge to Benazir has been raised and metalled. It not only serves the purpose of light traffic, but also protects the city from the inroads of the river Kosi, the road having been raised 3 feet above the water level of the abnormally high flood of 1911. An electric light installation fitted with the most modern apparatus has been established and the principal streets of the city and the roads leading to the railway station are now lit by electricity. There is telephone communication between all public buildings and palaces in the city, and also between the city and the Shahabad Tehsil.

TEHRI.

1. The State is situated in the Himalayas, and the Commissioner of Kumaun is Agent to the Governor for Tehri.

2. The ruling family are Rajputs of the Solar race. The Raja, Captain His Highness Raja Narendra Sah is the son of Sir Kirti Sah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who died from apoplexy on the 25th April 1913. The Raja was born on the 3rd August 1898 and was sent for his education to the Mayo College at Ajmer. The Raja has with effect from the 5th October 1919 been appointed as an Honorary Captain in the Army and has been attached as an honorary officer to the 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. During his minority the administration of the State was for a time conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of four members under the Presidentship of the Rani, the minor's mother. Owing to the illness of the Rani the Tehri State asked for the loan of the services of a civilian to officiate as President, and with the sanction of Government the services of Mr. F. C. Chamier, I.C.S., were transferred to Tehri for a period of six months. Mr. Chamier took over charge of his office on the 21st October 1914. The deputation of Mr. Chamier was extended for a further period of one year from the 4th April 1915, and again for a further period of two years from the 1st April 1916. Mr. Chamier died on the 16th July 1916, and Mr. Clay, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Garhwal was appointed as President as a temporary measure. Mr. G. B. F. Muir, I.C.S., was appointed as President for the period up to the 11th May 1918. He took over charge of his office on the forenoon of the 23rd October 1916. The deputation of Mr. Muir was extended by six months with effect from the 12th May 1918. The Raja left the Mayo College, Ajmer, in May 1918, and started learning the details of State control under Mr. Muir I.C.S. President Council of Regency of the State whose term was further

15. Page 268, item 3 (Tehri-Garhwal).

Statement.

In column 3, add "C.S.I." after "Sah."

Narrative portion.

On page 270, add at the end of paragraph 3 the following:—

"The Raja himself was created a C.S.I., on the 2nd January 1922."

Government to make roads through the country.

By a *sanad* granted to Raja Bhawani Sah in 1862 the Rulers of Tehri were given the power of adoption.

List of Ruling Princes and Chiefs entitled to a salute classified according to Provincial order of Precedence.

Number.	Name of Chief.	REMARKS.	
(1) IN DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
CENTRAL INDIA.			
1	Indore, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.	The title of Maharaja is personal to the present Chief. The hereditary title is "Raja."	
2	Bhopal, Her Highness the Begum of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I.		
3	Rewa, His Highness the Maharaja of.		
4	Orchha, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.		
5	Datia, His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.		
6	Dhar, His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.B.E.		
7	Dewas (Senior Branch), His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.		
8	Dewas (Junior Branch), His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.		
9	Samthar, His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.		
10	Jaora, His Highness the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.	This position was assigned to Jaora previous to 1884 and was retained at the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911 (Secret I., July 1887, Nos. 14-16; Secret I., April 1909, No. 1 and Secret I., May 1912, Nos. 31-41).	
11	Ratlam, His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.		
12	Panna, His Highness the Maharaja of.		
13	Charkhari, His Highness the Maharaja of.	The title of Maharaja is personal to the present Chief. The hereditary title is "Raja."	
14	Ajaigarh, His Highness the Maharaja of.		
15	Bijawar, His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.		
16	Baoni, His Highness the Nawab of.	This position was assigned to Jhabua previous to 1884 (Secret I., July 1887, Nos. 14-16).	
17	Chhatarpur, His Highness the Maharaja of.		
18	Sitamau, His Highness the Raja of, K.C.I.E.		
19	Sailana, His Highness the Raja of.		
20	Rajgarh, His Highness the Raja of, K.C.I.E.		
21	Narsingharh, His Highness the Raja of, K.C.I.E.		
22	Baraundha, the Raja of.		
23	Nagod, the Raja of.		
24	Maihar, the Raja of.		
25	Jhabua, His Highness the Raja of.		
26	Barwani, His Highness the Rana of, K.C.I.E.	The Chiefs of Jind and Nabha are equal in rank and honour, but Jind takes precedence of Nabha on public occasions, except as regards a return visit which is paid first to Nabha (Secret I., June 1913, No. 17 and Internal A, August 1915, Nos. 64-65). Sirmur and Mandi are equal in rank and take precedence according to the relative seniority for the time being of their respective Chiefs calculated from the date of installation in each case (Internal A, August 1913, Nos. 17-18). According to the provincial order of precedence Maler Kotla comes after Bashahr (a non-salute State). According to the provincial order of precedence the Raja of Faridkot comes after the Rajas of Nalagarh and Keonthal (who are non-salute Chiefs) and before the Raja of Chamba.	
27	Alirajpur, the Raja of, C.I.E.		
28	Khilchipur, the Rao of.		
PUNJAB.			
1	Patiala, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.		
2	Bahawalpur, His Highness the Nawab of.		
3	Jind, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.		
4	Nabha, His Highness the Maharaja of.		
5	Kapurthala, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.		
6	Sirmur (Nahan), His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.		
7	Mandi, His Highness the Raja of		
8	Bilaspur (Kahlur), His Highness the Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.		
9	Maler Kotla, His Highness the Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.		
10	Faridkot, His Highness the Raja of		
11	Chamba, His Highness the Raja of.		
12	Suket, His Highness the Raja of.		

Number.	Name of Chief.	REMARKS.
PUNJAB—contd.		
13	Loharu, the Nawab of	According to the provincial order of precedence Loharu comes after Kalsia and Pataudi, both of whom are non-salute Chiefs.
RAJPUTANA.		
1	Udaipur (Mewar), His Highness the Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.	Jaipur and Jodhpur have always contended for the second place, but circumstances have hitherto favoured the recognition of the former's claim to that position (Secret I., July 1887, Nos. 14-16).
2	Jaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D.	
3	Jodhpur (Marwar), His Highness the Maharaja of.	
4	Bundi, His Highness the Maharao Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.	Bharatpur claims to take precedence of Karauli and Kishengarh, but the claim has not yet been decided.
5	Bikaner, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.-C.	
6	Kotah, His Highness the Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	
7	Karauli, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.	Tonk was given this position in 1869 and retained it at the Delhi Durbar of 1903 (Secret I., July 1887, Nos. 14-16 and Secret I., April 1909, No. 1).
8	Kishengarh, His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	
9	Bharatpur, His Highness the Maharaja of	
10	Jaisalmer, His Highness the Maharawal of, K.C.S.I.	In 1908 Sirohi put forward his claim to a seat in Viceregal Durbars on a par with that accorded to Bundi, but the matter was allowed to drop (Secret I., April 1901, No. 1). He made a similar claim in 1911, which was rejected (Secret I., January 1912, Nos. 2-9).
11	Alwar, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	
12	Tonk, His Highness the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	
13	Dholpur, His Highness the Maharaja Rana of, K.C.S.I.	In 1887 Jhalawar was placed above Dungarpur, but it was then a 15-gun State (Secret I., July 1887, Nos. 14-16).
14	Sirohi, His Highness the Maharao of	
15	Dungarpur, His Highness the Maharawal of.	
16	Partabgarh, His Highness the Maharawat of, K.C.I.E.	Relative position not yet determined.
17	Banswara, His Highness the Maharawal of.	
18	Jhalawar, His Highness the Maharaj-Rana of, K.C.S.I.	
SIKKIM.		
1	Sikkim, His Highness the Maharaja of, C.I.E.	Relative position not yet determined.
2	Bhutan, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	
(II) IN DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.		
BENGAL.		
1	Tripura, His Highness the Maharaja of	These Chiefs take precedence <i>inter se</i> according to the dates of their accession.
2	Cooch Behar, His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.	
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
1	Patna, Maharaja of.	
2	Mayurbhanj, Maharaja of.	
3	Kalahandi, Raja of, O.B.E.	
4	Sonpur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	
BOMBAY.		
1	Kolhapur, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D.	
2	Cutch, His Highness the Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	
3	Idar, His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.	

Number.	Name of Chief.	REMARKS.	
BOMBAY—contd.			
4	Khairpur, His Highness the Mir of.	Granted for his life-time a salute of 11 gun together with the rank and status of a First Class Ruling Chief in the Bombay Presidency (Secret I., May 1916, Nos. 76-91).	
5	Junagarh (Junagadh), His Highness the Nawab of.		
6	Navanagar (Nawanagar), His Highness the Maharaja of, G.B.E., K.C.S.I.		
7	Bhavnagar (Bhaunagar), His Highness the Maharaja of.		
8	Porbandar, His Highness the Maharaja of.		
9	Dhrangadhra, His Highness the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.		
10	Rajpipla, His Highness the Maharaja of.		
11	Palanpur, His Highness the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.		
12	Radhanpur, His Highness the Nawab of.		
13	Cambay, His Highness the Nawab of.		
14	Morvi, His Highness the Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.		
15	Gondal, His Highness the Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.		
16	Janjira, His Highness the Nawab of, G.C.I.E.		
17	Shehr and Mokalla, His Highness the Sultan of, K.C.I.E.		
18	Lahej (Al Hauta), the Sultan of, K.C.I.E.		
19	Fadthli (Shukra), the Sultan of.		
20	Kishn and Socotra, the Sultan of.		
21	Savantvadi (Savantwari), His Highness the Sar Desai of.		
22	Dharampur, the Raja of.		
23	Bansda, the Raja of.		
24	Chhota-Udepur (Mohan), the Raja of.		
25	Bariya, His Highness the Raja of.		
26	Lunawada (Lunawara), His Highness the Raja of, K.C.I.E.		
27	Balasinor, the Nawab of.		
28	Sunth, the Raja of.		
29	Sachin, His Highness the Nawab of.		
30	Vankaner (Wankaner), His Highness the Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.		
31	Palitana, the Thakur Sahib of.		
32	Dhrol, the Thakur Sahib of.		
33	Limbdi (Limri), the Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.		
34	Rajkot, the Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.		
35	Wadhwan (Vadwan), the Thakur Sahib of.		
36	Mudhol, the Chief of, K.C.I.E.		
37	Sangli, the Chief of.		
38	Jauhar, the Raja of.		
39	Danta, the Maharana of.		
40	Bhor, His Highness the Pant Sachiv of.		
41	His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.		
42	Jamkhandi, the Chief of, K.C.I.E.		
BURMA.			
1	Kengtung, the Sawbwa of, C.I.E., K.S.M.		Personal salute.
2	Hsipaw, the Sawbwa of.		
3	Mong Nai, the Sawbwa of.		
4	Yawngwe, the Sawbwa of, K.C.I.E., K.S.M.		
5	Tawngpeng, the Sawbwa of, K.S.M.		
MADRAS.			
1	Travancore, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.		
2	Cochin, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.		
3	Pudukkottai, His Highness the Raja of, G.C.I.E.		
4	Banganapalle, the Nawab of.		
UNITED PROVINCES.			
1	Rampur, His Highness the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.-D.-C.		
2	Benares, His Highness the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.		
3	Tehri—Garhwal, His Highness the Raja of.		

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