

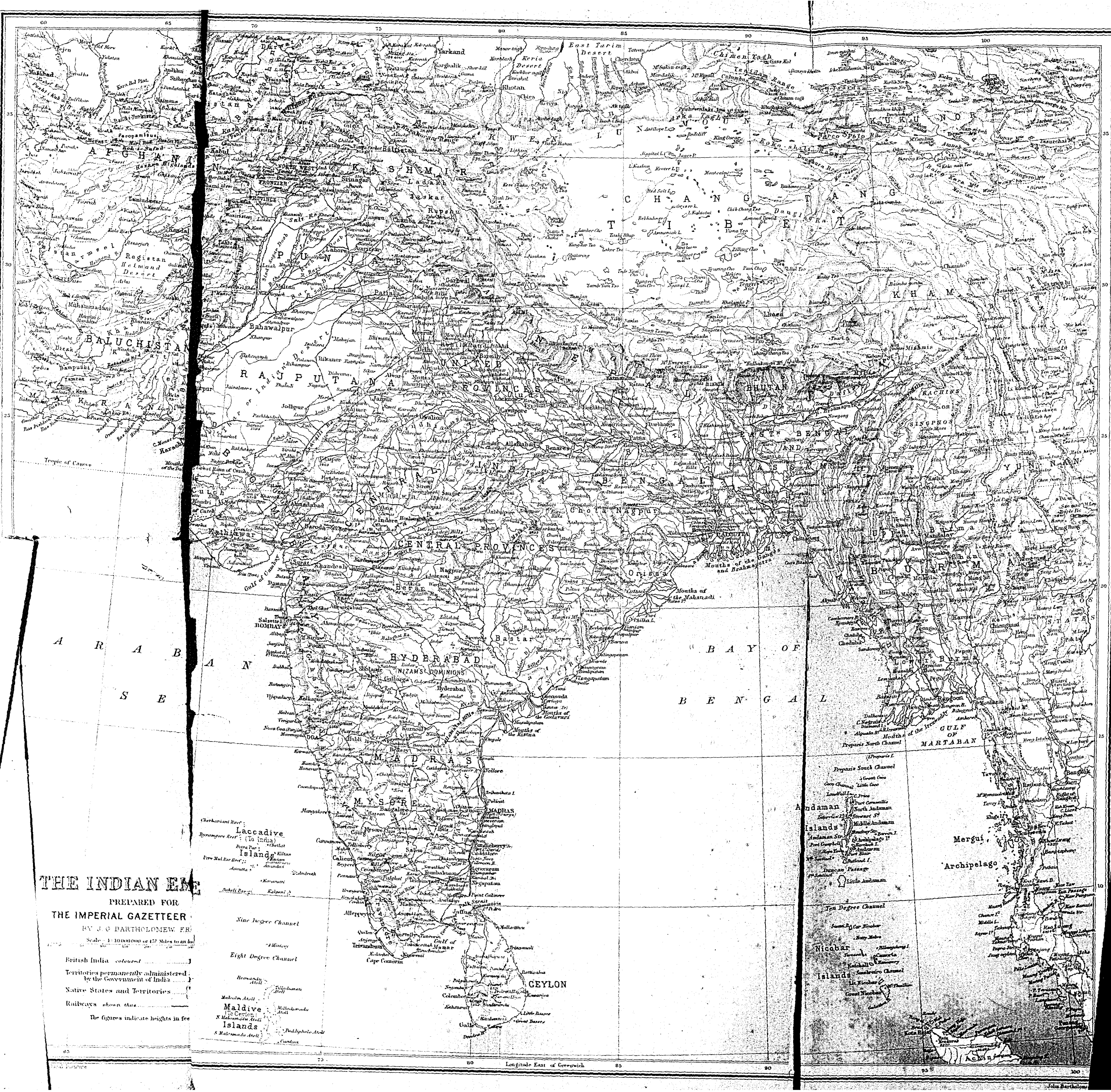
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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

VOL. XXV
INDEX

NEW EDITION
PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1909



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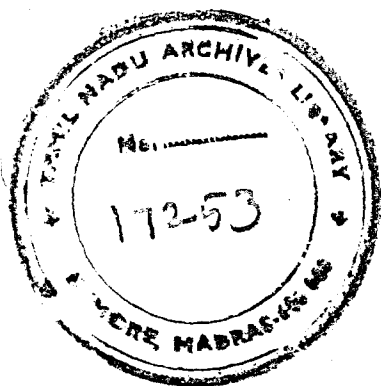
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PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the *Gazetteer* has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence—such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: e.g. Muhammad, Muhammad Shāh, Muhammadābād.

The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list¹ may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson* (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the *Gazetteer* the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the *Gazetteer* at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

¹ To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonnerjee (*J.A.S.B.* 1908, pp. 55-79).

GLOSSARY

- Ābkāri.** Excise of liquors and drugs.
Adad. A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*.
Agar. A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*.
Agrahāra. A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.
Āhar. A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).
Āhu. Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54); syn. āus.
Ain. A timber tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
Āin-i-Akbari. A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.
Ajlāf. Low-class Muhammadans.
Akunwun. A subordinate revenue official, Burma.
Āl. A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, *Morinda tinctoria* (iii, p. 183).
Alsī. Linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*.
Āman. The late rice crop, Bengal; syn. sāli, Assam.
Ambādi. Name in Western India for the fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. patsan.
Āmil. A subordinate executive official under native rule; in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xxii, p. 407).
Anicut. A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).
Anjan. A timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*.
Arhar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*; syn. tūr, Bombay; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India; rahar, Bengal.
Aruga. Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
Assets. See Net Assets.
Āus. The early rice crop, Bengal; syn. āhu, Assam.
Avare. A pulse, *Dolichos Lablab*.
Avatār. An incarnation of Vishnu.
Bābar. A grass used for making paper.
Babūl, bābul. A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Acacia arabica*.

- Bāfta.** Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico; now used for silk fabrics.
- Baghla.** A native boat.
- Bairāgi.** A Hindu religious mendicant.
- Baisurai, baisurī.** A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata*.
- Bājra.** The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. cambu, Madras.
- Band.** A dam or embankment.
- Bāndh.** A dam.
- Bāne.** An open glade, Mysore.
- Bāngar.** Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (khādar), Northern India.
- Banteng.** See Tsine.
- Banti.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum flavidum*.
- Banyan.** A species of fig-tree, *Ficus indica*.
- Bāo.** Long-stemmed rice grown in low-lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).
- Bārahdari.** A summer-house; lit. 'having twelve doors.'
- Bārasingha.** The swamp deer, *Cervus duvauceli* (i, p. 236).
- Bastī.** (1) A village, or collection of huts; (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.
- Batta.** Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).
- Bāvto.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*.
- Bāzār.** (1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma.
- Beheda, behera.** A tree, *Terminalia bellerica*.
- Ber.** A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.
- Bewar.** Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma; jhūm, North-Eastern India.
- Bhadoi.** Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhādon.
- Bhaiyāchārā.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Bhang.** The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).
- Bhanwar.** Light sandy soil; syn. bhūr.
- Bharal.** A Himālayan wild sheep, *Ovis nahura* (i, p. 233).
- Bhūm.** A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160; xxi, p. 148).
- Bhūmiā.** The holder of a bhūm tenure.

- Bhūmiāt.** (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).
- Bhūr.** Light sandy soil.
- Bhūsa.** Chaff, for fodder.
- Bidri.** A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bidar, Hyderābād.
- Bigha.** A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre.
- Bil.** Name for a swamp in Bengal; syn. jhīl.
- Black cotton soil.** A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.
- Board of Revenue.** The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).
- Bobabaing.** Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.
- Boli.** Form of speech, or dialect.
- Bor.** A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.
- Boro.** Summer rice, Bengal.
- Boyā.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Brinjāl.** A vegetable, *Solanum Melongena*; syn. egg-plant.
- Bunder, bandar.** A harbour or port.
- Burhel.** See Bharal.
- Cadjān.** Palm leaves, used for thatch.
- Cambu.** Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. bājra.
- Chabūtra.** A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.
- Chādar.** A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.
- Chaitya.** An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).
- Chakla.** (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.
- Chālisa.** Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783-4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.
- Chalka.** A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).
- Chambeli.** Jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum*.
- Champak.** A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia Champaca*.
- Chapari.** Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

- Chapāti.** A cake of unleavened bread.
- Chaprāsi.** An orderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. pattawāla, Bombay; peon, Madras.
- Char.** Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Charas.** The resin of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Chattram.** A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.
- Chaudhri.** Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.
- Chaukidār.** The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).
- Chaung.** A stream, Burma.
- Chaunkhar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia arabica*.
- Chauth.** The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāthās in subject territories.
- Chela.** A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.
- Chena.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*; syn. vari, Bombay.
- Chhāoni.** A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.
- Chhatrī.** A dome or cupola; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.
- Chhiūl.** See Dhāk.
- Chief Commissioner.** The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).
- Chikan.** Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).
- Chikor.** A kind of partridge, *Caccabis chucar* (i, p. 258).
- China.** A tuber used for food, *Dioscorea sativa*.
- Chinār.** A plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*.
- Chinkāra.** The Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).
- Chīr.** A timber tree, *Pinus longifolia*.
- Chironjī.** A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, *Buchanania latifolia*.
- Chītal.** The spotted deer, *Cervus axis* (i, p. 236).
- Cholam.** Name in Southern India for the large millet, *Andropogon Sorghum*; syn. jowār.
- Choli.** A kind of short bodice worn by women.
- Chunam, chūnā.** Lime plaster.
- Circle.** The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108); (2) a Postmaster- or Deputy-Postmaster-General

- (iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 319).
- Civil Surgeon.** The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).
- Cognizable.** An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.
- Collector.** The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.
- Commissioner.** (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.
- Conservator.** The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).
- Council Bills.** Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).
- Count.** Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.
- Court of Wards.** An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and note).
- Crore, karor.** Ten millions.
- Da.** See Dah.
- Dacoit, dakait.** A member of a gang of robbers.
- Daffadār.** A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.
- Dah or dāo.** A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.
- Dahiya, dahi.** Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Daitya.** In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.
- Dakaiti, dacoity.** Robbery by five or more persons.
- Dāl.** A generic term applied to various pulses.
- Dām.** An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.
- Dāman.** The skirt of a hill range.
- Dani.** A palm, *Nipa fruticans*, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.
- Dāo.** See Dah.
- Darbār.** (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

- Dargāh.** A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.
- Dari.** A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.
- Dārogha.** The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.
- Darwān.** A door-keeper.
- Darwāza.** A gateway.
- Debottar.** Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.
- Deodār.** A cedar, *Cedrus Libani* or *C. Deodara*.
- Deputy Commissioner.** The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.
- Deputy Magistrate and Collector.** A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54); equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55).
- Desāi.** A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Desh.** (1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.
- Deshmukh.** A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Deva.** A deity.
- Dhāk.** A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palās, Bengal; chhiul, Central India.
- Dharmśāla.** A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.
- Dhatūra.** A stupefying drug, *Datura fastuosa*.
- Dhāvda, dhāora.** A large handsome tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*.
- Dhenkli.** Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.
- Dhoti.** The loincloth worn by men.
- Diāra.** Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.
- Dighi.** A tank, Bengal.
- District.** The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).
- Division.** (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49); (2) the area in charge of a Deputy-Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438); (4) a group

- of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).
- Diwān.** The chief minister in a Native State.
- Diwāni.** Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.
- Doāb.** The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.
- Dry crop.** A crop grown without artificial irrigation.
- Dry rate.** The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.
- Dūn.** A valley, Northern India.
- Ekka.** A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.
- Endi, eri.** A semi-domesticated silkworm, *Attacus ricini*, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Eng or in.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Extra Assistant Commissioner.** See Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).
- Famine insurance grant.** An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).
- Farmān.** An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.
- Faujdāri.** Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.
- Financial Commissioner.** The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).
- Gabrūn.** Cotton drill (cloth).
- Gaddi.** The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.
- Gānja.** The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Gaonbura.** Name in Assam for the village headman; syn. pātel, Bombay.
- Gauda.** A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Ġauli-rāj.** The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.
- Ġaur.** Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' *Bos gaurus* (i, p. 231).

- Gayāl.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.
- Ghariyāl.** The long-nosed crocodile, *C. gaviālis* (i, p. 266).
- Ghāt.** (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.
- Ghātswāl.** A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghāts), Bengal (vi, p. 389).
- Ghi.** Clarified butter.
- Gingelly.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; syn. til.
- Goḷā.** A warehouse or storehouse.
- Gopuram.** A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).
- Gorait.** A village watchman, Northern India.
- Goral.** See Gural.
- Gorāt.** Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.
- Gosāin, goswāmī.** A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'
- Gosha.** Name in Southern India for 'caste' women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. parda.
- Gotra.** An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'
- Gram.** A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.
- Guaranteed.** (1) A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).
- Gur.** Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.
- Gural.** A Himālayan goat antelope, *Cemas goral* (i, p. 234).
- Gurjan.** A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*.
- Guru.** (1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.
- Hakīm.** A native doctor practising the Muhammadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457-8).
- Halālkhōr.** A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'
- Hāli.** Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad.
- Hamsāya.** A neighbour.

- Hāmūn.** An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.
- Hangal.** The Kashmir stag, *Cervus cashmirianus* (i, p. 236).
- Hāor.** A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).
- Harik.** Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Hemādpanti.** An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).
- Hilsa.** A kind of fish, *Clupea ilisha*.
- Hiver.** A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.
- Hobli.** A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Hti.** An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.
- Hukka.** The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'
- Īdgāh.** An enclosed place outside a town, where Muhammadan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.
- Ījāra.** Land leased to a contractor, Ījārādār.
- Ikra.** A reed, *Saccharum arundinaceum*.
- Ilāka.** Territory; hence used as a term for a subdivision.
- Imti.** The tamarind, *Tamarindus indica*.
- In or eng.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Inām.** Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras see xvi, p. 324.)
- Indaing.** Undulating upland country, Burma.
- Inundation Canal.** A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).
- Istimrāri.** Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimrārdār (v, pp. 159, 160).
- Jaggery, jāgri.** Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.
- Jāgir.** An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgirdār.
- Jagnī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia oleifera*.
- Jakhanāchārya.** A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).
- Jāmbul, jāmun.** A tree bearing an edible fruit, *Eugenia jambolana*.
- Jand.** A tree, *Prosopis spicijera*.
- Janmam.** A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

- India, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).
- Jarau.** See Sāmbar.
- Jarīb.** Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.
- Jātra.** A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.
- Jemadār.** A native officer in the army or police.
- Jhangora.** See Sānwān.
- Jhil.** A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Jhūm.** Name in North-Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Jihād.** A religious war undertaken by Musalmāns.
- Jirga.** A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier (vi, p. 321).
- Jola.** See Jowār.
- Jotdār.** A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.
- Jowār.** The large millet, a very common food-grain, *Andropogon Sorghum*, or *Sorghum vulgare* (iii, p. 32); syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.
- Judicial Commissioner.** An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind (iv, p. 56).
- Kacheri, kachalri.** An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.
- Kachhār.** Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.
- Kaing.** Alluvial crops, Burma.
- Kākar.** The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236).
- Kalā azār.** An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam (i, p. 462; vi, pp. 38, 40).
- Kalar, kallār.** Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.
- Kamaisdār, kamaishdār.** See Kamāsdār.
- Kamarband.** A waistcloth or belt.
- Kamāsdār or kamavisdār.** A subordinate revenue official under Marāthā rule (xii, p. 432).
- Kāmdār.** An administrative officer in a Native State.
- Kāmi.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Kāmil.** Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.
- Kammar.** A useful timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*; syn. anjan.
- Kanazo.** A small evergreen tree, *Baccaurea sapida*,

- Kangar.** A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.
- Kankar.** Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).
- Kāns.** A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, *Saccharum spontaneum*.
- Kānūngo.** A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).
- Karait.** A very venomous snake, *Bungarus candidus* or *caeruleus* (i, p. 271).
- Karanj.** A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.
- Kārbhāri.** A manager.
- Kārdār.** A native official, especially in the Punjab.
- Karewa.** Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101; xv, p. 76).
- Kārez.** Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343; vi, p. 301).
- Kārkun.** A clerk or writer, Bombay.
- Karma.** The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.
- Karnam.** A village accountant, Madras; syn. patwāri.
- Karvand.** A fruit-bearing tree, *Crataeva religiosa*.
- Katil.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kaukkyi.** Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.
- Kāzī.** Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.
- Keora.** The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.
- Khādar.** Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.
- Khair.** A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, *Acacia Catechu*.
- Khāl.** A water-channel, Benigal.
- Khalāsi.** A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.
- Khālsa.** Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).
- Kharāb.** A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

- Khāri.** An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.
- Kharīf.** The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).
- Khārūa.** A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.
- Khās.** Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsildār, the manager of a Government estate.
- Khāsādār.** Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).
- Khas-khas.** A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus*.
- Khedda, khedā.** A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.
- Khesāri.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).
- Khilat.** A robe of honour.
- Khulāt.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*.
- Khutba.** The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.
- Kiāri.** Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.
- Kikar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia*. Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babūl.
- Kiladār.** The commandant of a fort (kila).
- Kincob, kamkhwāb.** Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).
- Kodālī.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.
- Kodon.** A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.
- Koh.** Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.
- Korra.** A small millet, *Setaria italica*.
- Kos.** A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.
- Kothi.** A large house.
- Kotwāl.** The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.
- Kotwālī.** The chief police station in a head-quarters town.
- Kulith.** See Kulthi.

- Kulkarni.** A village accountant, Bombay Deccan; syn. patwāri.
- Kulthi.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*; syn. khulāt.
- Kumri.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kutki.** A small millet, *Panicum miliare* or *psilopodium*.
- Kwin.** The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).
- Kyaung.** A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).
- Lākh, lac.** A hundred thousand.
- Lambardār.** The representative of the co-sharers in a zamīndāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280; xxiv, p. 380).
- Langūr.** A large monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus* (i, p. 216).
- Lantana.** A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.
- Lāt.** A monumental pillar.
- Laterite.** A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).
- Lingam.** The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.
- Longyi.** A waistcloth, Burma.
- Loquāt.** A fruit, *Eriobotrya japonica*.
- Lota.** A small brass water-pot.
- Lugade.** A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).
- Lungī.** (1) A turban; (2) a cloth worn by women.
- Madrassa.** A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.
- Mag.** See Mūng.
- Magar.** The snub-nosed crocodile, *C. palustris* (i, p. 266).
- Mahājan.** A native merchant or banker.
- Mahāl.** (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230); (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).
- Mahālkari.** A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.
- Mahant.** The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.
- Mahārāja.** A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

- Mahseer, mahāsir.** A large carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').
- Mahuā.** A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.
- Maidān.** An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.
- Major works.** Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).
- Mājūm, properly mājūn.** A confection made from the hemp plant.
- Maktab.** An elementary Muhammadan school.
- Mālguzār** (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).
- Mālikāna.** The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.
- Māmlatdār.** The officer in charge of a tāluca, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Māmūti.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī.
- Mandal.** A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwārī.
- Mandap or mandapam.** A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.
- Manduā.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.
- Mansabdār.** An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.
- Mantapam.** See Mandap.
- Mārkhōr.** A wild goat in North-Western India, *Capra falconeri* (i, p. 233).
- Maruā.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.
- Masāb.** Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).
- Mash.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urad.
- Masjid.** A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.
- Masnad.** Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddī.
- Masūr.** A pulse, *Ervum Lens*.
- Math.** A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.
- Maulvi.** A person learned in Muhammadan law.
- Mauza.** (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India

- (2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).
- auzadār.** An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).
- auzawār.** Organization by villages.
- āyā.** Sanskrit term for delusion.
- ayin.** Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.
- ediatized.** A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).
- ehwāsī.** A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).
- ēla.** A religious festival or fair.
- īhrāb.** The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.
- imbar.** Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.
- inār.** A pillar or tower.
- inor works.** Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).
- isl.** A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.
- ithan.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier; syn. gayāl.
- ohtarfa.** A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.
- onsoon.** Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).
- oth.** A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.
- uāfi.** Land held free of revenue.
- ufassal.** The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).
- ufti.** An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.
- ugā.** A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.
- uhurtam.** An auspicious moment.
- ukaddam.** A representative or headman.
- ukhtār** (corruptly **mukhtiār**). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- ukhtiār-kār.** The officer in charge of a tāluca, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- altāni mitti.** Fuller's earth.
- ūng, mūg.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; syn. mag, Gujarāt.
- uni.** An inspired saint, Hindu.
- ūnj.** A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, *Saccharum ciliare*.

- Munsif.** Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).
- Munsifi.** The courthouse of a munsif.
- Murum.** Gravel, used for metalling roads.
- Nād.** A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39; xvii, p. 68).
- Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna.** A place where drums are beaten.
- Nāgli.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā.
- Nāib.** Assistant or deputy.
- Nāik.** A leader, hence: (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249; xviii, p. 176); (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.
- Nat.** A demon or spirit, Burma.
- Navane.** Italian millet, *Setaria italica*, Mysore.
- Nawāb.** A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.
- Nazar, nazarāna.** A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.
- Nāzim.** Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.
- Net assets.** (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217).
- Newār.** Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.
- Ngapi.** Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.
- Niābat.** The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy-governor.
- Nilgai.** An antelope, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (i, p. 235).
- Nim.** A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.
- Nirganti.** The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.
- Nizām.** A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.
- Nizāmat.** A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.
- Non-cognizable.** An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.
- Non-occupancy tenants.** A class of tenants with few statutory

- rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).
- Non-regulation.** A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).
- Notified area.** Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv, p. 295; for Punjab see xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).
- Nullah, nāla.** A ravine, watercourse, or drain.
- Occupancy tenants.** A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).
- Pachwāi.** A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.
- Padao.** A native boat, Bombay.
- Padauk.** A valuable timber tree in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus*.
- Paddy.** Unhusked rice.
- Pāga.** A troop of horse among the Marāthās.
- Pagi.** A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.
- Pāigāh.** A tenure in Hyderābād State. See article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).
- Paik.** (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).
- Pain.** An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).
- Palampore.** Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).
- Palās.** A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.
- Pālki.** A palanquin or litter.
- Pān.** The betel vine, *Piper Betle*.
- Panchama.** Low caste, Southern India.
- Panchāyat.** (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal see vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pañch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).
- Pāndān.** A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.
- Pandit.** A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmins. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.
- Parda.** (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

- Pardesi.** Foreign.
- Pargana.** Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsīl, Northern India.
- Pārha.** The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinus* (i, p. 237).
- Pashm.** The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).
- Paso.** A waistcloth.
- Pat.** A stretch of firm, hard clay.
- Pātel.** A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.
- Pāthsāla.** A village school for Hindus.
- Pātīdār.** A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).
- Patni.** The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).
- Patsan, pātsan.** A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. ambādi, Western India.
- Pattidārī.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Patwārī.** A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talāti, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.
- Pegya.** A kind of pulse, *Phaseolus lunatus*.
- Peshkār.** A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsildār.
- Peshkash.** A tribute, or offering to a superior.
- Petha.** A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.
- Phārha.** See Pārha.
- Phulkārī.** An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.
- Pice, paisa.** A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.
- Picottah.** A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenkli, or dhikli, Northern India (iii, p. 319).
- Pinda.** A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.
- Pipal.** A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (See especially ix, p. 43.)
- Pir.** A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.
- Pishānam.** Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.
- Pleader.** A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Pode or podu.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides—pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvāri (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Poligār.** A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

- Pongyi.** A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.
- Postin.** A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.
- Prānt.** An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.
- Prayāg.** The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.
- Presidency.** A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).
- Protected.** Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).
- Province.** One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).
- Pūjā.** Worship, Hindu.
- Pundit.** See Pandit.
- Purāna.** Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).
- Purohit(a).** A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).
- Pwe.** An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).
- Pyingado.** A timber tree in Burma, *Xylia dolabriformis*.
- Pyinma.** A timber tree in Burma, *Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae*.
- Qāzī.** See Kāzī.
- Rabī.** The harvest reaped in the spring.
- Rāgi.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.
- Rahar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.
- Rājā.** A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.
- Ramelī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Rānā.** A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.
- Rānī.** The wife or widow of a Rājā.
- Rāo.** A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.
- Rauza.** (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.
- Ravine deer.** An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*.

- Reddi.** A village headman, Southern India ; syn. pātel.
- Regar.** Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.
- Regulation.** A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).
- Reh.** Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).
- Reserved.** Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).
- Rohu.** A kind of fish, *Labeo rohita*.
- Rūsa.** A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*.
- Ryotwāri.** The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207 ; xvi, p. 318).
- Sabai.** A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium*.
- Sadābart.** (1) Daily distribution of alms or food ; (2) an endowment for providing such.
- Sadr.** Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District ; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.
- Sagun.** Teak, *Tectona grandis*.
- Sāil.** Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal ; syn. sāli.
- Sajje.** Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. bājra.
- Sajji.** An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).
- Sakhwā.** See Sāl.
- Sāl.** A useful timber tree in Northern India, *Shorea robusta*.
- Salai.** A timber tree, *Boswellia thurifera*.
- Sāli.** Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.
- Salim Shāhi.** A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.
- Sālutri.** A veterinary assistant.
- Sāmān.** See Sānwān.
- Samasthān.** A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).
- Sāmbar.** A deer, *Cervus unicolor* (i, p. 236) ; syn. jarau.
- San.** Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.
- Sanad.** A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).
- Sandhyā.** Morning or evening prayers, Hindu.
- Sane.** Rich black soil, Burma.

- Sangam.** The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.
- Sānwān.** A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum* ; syn. jhangora.
- Sarāi.** A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.
- Sāras.** A species of crane, *Grus antigone* (i, p. 259).
- Sardeshmukhi.** A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).
- Sarf-i-khās.** Privy purse.
- Sarguja.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Sāri.** A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).
- Sarkār.** (1) The government ; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.
- Sarson.** Rape or mustard, *Brassica campestris*.
- Sati.** Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- Saundad.** A valuable tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Sāva.** See Sānwān.
- Sāve.** See Sānwān.
- Sawbwa.** A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.
- Sāyar.** A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.
- Semal or cotton-tree.** A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum*.
- Serow, sarau.** A goat antelope, *Nemorhaedus bubalinus* (i, p. 234).
- Settlement.** (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208) ; (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111) ; (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191-192).
- Shahna.** A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.
- Shānbhog.** A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg ; syn. patwāri.
- Shāstras.** The religious law-books of the Hindus.
- Shattranji.** A chequered cotton rug.
- Shaw.** A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, *Sterculia* sp.
- Shikakai.** A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna*.

- Shisham** or **sisṣū**. A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*.
- Shola**. The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nilgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).
- Shrotriem**. Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.
- Sikhara**. The spire of a Hindu temple.
- Silladār**. A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).
- Simul**. See *Semal*.
- Singhāra**. A water-plant bearing edible nuts, *Trapa bispinosa*.
- Siris**. A large tree, *Albizia odoratissima*.
- Sisī**. A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammoperdix bonhami* (i, p. 258).
- Sissū**. See *Shisham*.
- Sitalpāti**. A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynium dichotomum*.
- Smārta**. A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.
- Sola**. A water-plant with a valuable pith, *Aeschynomene aspera*.
- Sowār**. A mounted soldier or constable.
- Spring level**. The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.
- Śrāddha**. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.
- Station**. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanatoria.
- Sthamba**. A pillar.
- Stūpa** or **tope**. A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.
- Sūbah**. (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.
- Sūbahdār**. (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (xiii, p. 272).
- Subdivision**. A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).
- Sundri**. A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, *Heritiera littoralis*.
- Sūp**. A small basket used for winnowing by hand.
- Superintendent**. (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

- official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).
- Surki, surkhi**. Brick dust or broken brick.
- Sūsī**. Striped cloth for trousers.
- Suyurghāl**. (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes; (2) a grant without conditions.
- Syce, sais**. A groom.
- Tābi**. The hot-season crop.
- Tābūt**. See *Tāzia*.
- Tahsīl**. A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53); syn. *tāluka*, Bombay; *tāluk*, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.
- Tahsildār**. The officer in charge of a tahsīl; syn. *māmlat-dār*, Bombay (viii, p. 341); township officer or *myo-ok*, Burma; *mukhtiār-kār*, Sind; *vahivātdār*, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).
- Tahsili**. The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsīl.
- Takāvi**. Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321); syn. *tagai*, Bombay.
- Tal**. A kind of mustard, *Sesamum indicum*.
- Talaiyāri**. A village watchman, Madras.
- Talāti**. A village accountant, Gujarāt; syn. *patwāri*.
- Talāv** or **talao**. A lake or tank.
- Tāli**. (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).
- Talipot**. A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha* sp.
- Taluk, taluka**. The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal see vii, p. 306.)
- Tāluk, tāluka**. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore; syn. *tahsīl*.
- Talukdār**. A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay see v, p. 104; for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)
- Tālukdār**. (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104; viii, p. 352).
- Tank**. In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley; in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

- Tānka.** A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).
- Tarai.** A moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.
- Tāri.** The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.
- Tarvar.** A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Cassia auriculata*.
- Tasar.** Wild silkworms, *Antheraea paphia*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.
- Taungya.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24; ix, p. 150); syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katil, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312); bewar, Central Provinces; wāra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); pode, Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvāri (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix, pp. 169, 170).
- Taze.** Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.
- Tāzia.** Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.
- Teak.** A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.
- Telegraphic transfers.** See Council bills.
- Tendu.** A tree producing hard timber, *Diospyros tomentosa*.
- Teri.** Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xxiii, p. 363).
- Thagi.** Robbery after strangulation of the victim.
- Thākur.** (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.
- Thakurāt.** A petty chiefship, Central India.
- Thamin.** The brow-antlered deer, Burma, *Cervus eldi* (i, p. 236).
- Thāna.** A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.
- Thanatpet.** The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).
- Thār.** A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234).
- Thathameda.** A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (iv, p. 270; ix, pp. 204, 207).

- Thitsi.** An oleo-resin, obtained from *Melanorrhoea usitata*, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).
- Thugyi.** A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).
- Tika.** (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.
- Tikhur.** Arrowroot, *Curcuma angustifolia*.
- Til.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.
- Tindal, tandel.** A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.
- Tinsā.** A valuable timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.
- Tiurā.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*.
- Tivas, tiwas.** A timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*, or *D. ougeinensis*.
- Tol.** A Sanskrit school.
- Tola.** A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).
- Torana.** An architectural gateway.
- Town.** In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).
- Township.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.
- Tsine.** Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *Bos sondaicus* (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.
- Tuar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.
- Tun.** A valuable timber tree, *Cedrela Toona*.
- Tur or tuver.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bombay; syn. arhar.
- Udid.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urd.
- Unclassed.** Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).
- Union.** See Village Union.
- Unit.** A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 note).
- Urad, urd.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. mash.
- Uriāl.** A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis vignei* (i, p. 233).
- Usar.** Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.
- Vahivātdār.** Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsildār.
- Vaid or baidya, Bengal.** A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

Vakil. (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155); (2) an agent generally.

Vari. A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Bombay; syn. chena.

Varkas. Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.

Vihāra. A Buddhist monastery.

Village. Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam see vi, p. 37).

Village Union. An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316-7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).

Vimāna. A temple, Southern India.

Viss. A weight used in Southern India (= 3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (= 3 lb. 5 oz.).

Wakf. A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.

Wālar or wālra. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.

Wazārat. A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.

Wazīr. The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.

Wet rate. The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).

Wun. A Burmese official, under native rule.

Ya. Upland country, Burma.

Yogāsana. The practice of austerities, Hindu.

Yogi. A Hindu ascetic.

Yoma. A hill range, Burma.

Yūnāni. Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.

Zaidār. The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).

Zamindār. A landholder. See also next article.

Zamindāri. (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras see xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zamindār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).

Zanāna. The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.

Ziārat. A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.

Zila. A District.

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miān, remains of mediaeval city, Afghanistan, v. 44.

umjur, frontier post in Assam. See Bomjur.

umera Pōtarāja, translator of the *Bhāgavata* into Tamil, ii. 425.

imuiawās. See Bāmanwās.

imra, feudatory State, Bengal, vi. 343-345; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.

imun, a snake, who became lord of the Dūn, on Nāgsidh Hill, Dehra Dūn, xi. 212.

in Rājā, giant, Devikot the fortress of, in Dinājpur, xi. 276.

in Sen, Rānā of Seokot, Punjab, xvii. 153.

ina, author of the *Harshacharita* (an account of king Harsha), ii. 18-19, 23, 30; author of the *Kādambari*, ii. 241.

ina Rājā, Asura king of Kāmarūpa, *lingam* placed on Barābar Hills by, vi. 425; Tezpur said to have been capital of, xxii. 282.

inājī Nāyāk, of Phaltan, Bombay (1827), xxii. 113.

anajigas, trading caste in Gubbi, Tum-

kūr, xii. 345; Kolār, xv. 372; Mysore, xvii. 196, 198-199, 222.

Banamās, name of Brāhmins in Kashmir, who are said to be descended from returned fugitives, xv. 106.

Bananas, iii. 76; grown in Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Wardhā, xxiv. 370. See also Plantains.

Banāpharī, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Baonī, vi. 415; Charkhārī, x. 178; Chhatarpur, x. 200.

Banāras. See Benares.

Banās, river of Rājputāna, vi. 345-346.

Banās, river of Western India, vi. 346.

Banashankari, goddess of forests, worshipped by Lambānis in Mysore, xviii. 200.

Bānāsura, legend of, at Gangāikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128.

Banavāsī, province in Mysore, vi. 346.

Banavāsī, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, former capital of province, vi. 346-347.

Banbūr, ruler of Mewār, xxiv. 89.

Bancoora, District, subdivision, and town in Bengal. See Bankurā.

Band Virah Tappa, plateau in Kohistān, xvi. 5.

Banda, Sikh Gurū, returned to Amritsar (1708), and preached a religious war against the Muhammadans, v. 320; Gurdāspur fort built by (1712), xii. 393, 401; Kalānaur plundered by, xiv. 297; incursion into Karnāl (1709), xv. 50, 58; Lahore threatened by insurrection of, xvi. 110; taken prisoner by Abdur Samad Khān, xvi. 110; rebellion in the Punjab under, xx. 271; Samāna sacked by (1708), xxii. 2; sacked Sirhind and killed Bāzid Khān (1708), xxiii. 21.

Bāndā, District in United Provinces, vi. 347-356; physical aspects, 347-348; history, 348-349; population, 349-350; agriculture, 350-353; forests, 352; trade and communications, 353; famine, 353-354; administration, 354-356; education, 356; medical, 356.

Bāndā, *taluk* in United Provinces, vi. 356.

Bāndā, town in United Provinces, former capital of a Nawāb, vi. 356-357; stone implements found at, ii. 92.

Bāndā, *taluk* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, vi. 357.

Banda Nawāz, Kijā, shrine at Gulbarga, Hyderābād, ii. 194, xii. 377, 383.

Bandalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.

Bandamārlanka, village in Godāvari District, Madras, vi. 357.

Bandar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

Bandar (= 'harbour'), *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, including Masulipatam, vi. 357-538.
 Bāndarban, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.
 Bandas, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.
 Bandaullah Khān, Gingee captured by (1638), xii. 244.
 Bande's temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
 Bāndel, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.
 Bandhalgotis, Rājput clan in Sultānpur District, xxiii. 133.
 Bāndhavapura, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. See Bandalike.
 Bāndhogarh, old fort in Rewah State, vi. 358-359.
 Bāndia Belī, shrine at Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
 Band-i-Baiān, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
 Band-i-Turkistān, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
 Bāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359-360.
 Banduk. See Bāndia Belī.
 Bāned, capital of Suket State, Punjab, vi. 360.
 Banera, chief town of estate in Rājputāna, vi. 360.
 Bāneshwar, Mahādeo, temple of, at Balasore, Orissa, vi. 245; in Dungarpur State, xi. 379; at Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 187.
 Banga, ancient name for tract in Bengal, which has given its name to the Province, vi. 360, vii. 210, 211, xiv. 92, xx. 217, 218.
 Banga, son of king Bali, legendary founder of kingdom of Bengal, vii. 194-195.
 Banga, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, vi. 360-361.
 Bangabāsi College, Calcutta, ix. 283.
 Bāṅga-bhāṣā o Sāhitya, history of Bengali literature, by Līnēs Chandra Sēn, ii. 434.
 Bāṅga-darsan, Bengali magazine, edited by Bankim Chandra Chattarji, ii. 433.
 Bāṅgāhal, canton in Kāṅgra District, Punjab, vi. 361.
 Bangalore, District in Mysore State, vi. 361-367; physical aspects, 361-362; history, 362-363; population, 363-364; agriculture, 364-365; forests, 365; trade and communications, 365-366; famine, 366; administration, 366.
 Bangalore, *tāluk* in Mysore, vi. 367-368.
 Bangalore, seat of government in Mysore State, and also British civil and military

station, vi. 368-371; meteorology, i. 154; manufactures, iii. 201, 213, 216, 239.
 Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills Company, Bangalore, xviii. 222.
 Banganapalle, State in Madras, vi. 371-378; physical aspects, 371-372; history, 372-374; population, 374; agriculture, 374-375; trade and communications, 375; famine, 376; administration, 376-378.
 Bāṅgāṅā, river of Northern India, vi. 378-379.
 Bāṅgāṅā, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378.
 Pāṅgāṅā, hill stream in United Provinces, vi. 378.
 Bangaon, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 379-380.
 Bangaon, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.
 Bāṅgar, breed of cattle in Hardoi District, xiii. 47.
 Bāṅgarmau, town in Unao District, United Provinces, vi. 380.
 Bāṅgarū, dialect of Western Hindi, i. 366, 367; spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; in the east of the Punjab, xx. 286.
 Bangash, Afghan tribe, in Hangu *tahsīl*, Kohāt, xiii. 24; in Kohāt District, xv. 342-343, 345; in Kurram Agency, xvi. 49, 51.
 Bangavādi, tablet in memory of dead hero, ii. 51.
 Bangles, manufactured in Jawad, Central India, xiv. 86; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182.
 Brass, manufactured at Ganjām, xii. 151.
 Coco-nut shells, manufactured at Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224.
 Glass, manufactured in Alwar, v. 263; Anantapur, v. 344; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325-326; Central Provinces, x. 52; Channapatna, Mysore, x. 174; Dhārwar, xi. 312; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Indūr, Hyderabad, xiii. 354; Jalesar, Etah, xiv. 27; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kittūr, Belgaum, xv. 337; Mainpuri, xvii. 37; Mārahra, Etah, xvii. 205; Nasirābād, East Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Punjab, xx. 317; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 30; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 47; Rāmpur, Sahāranpur, xxi. 190; Ratanpur, Central Provinces, xxi. 239; Saugor, xxii. 143; Seoni, xxii. 171; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; United Provinces, xxiv. 204.
 Ivory, manufactured in Goudal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gujranwāla, xii. 363; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Lahore, xvi. 101; Multān, xviii. 31; Punjab, xx. 318.

Lac, manufactured in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Betūl, viii. 16; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Jessore, xiv. 96; Pāṅch Mahāls, xix. 386; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seoni, xxii. 171.
 Shell, manufactured in Bānkūā, vi. 388; Bengal, vii. 269; Dacca, xi. 111; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Sylhet, xxiii. 196, 203.
 Bāṅgru, or Deshwālī, dialect of Punjābi, spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; Jind State, xiv. 170.
 Bāṅgulzai, division of the Brāhūis, ix. 15; in Kachhī, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
 Bānī, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dādūpanthī sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.
 Bani Abbās, tribe in Hyderabad District, Sind, xiii. 315.
 Baniās (or Vānis), trading caste, i. 498, iii. 302; in Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 97, 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 119; Akalkot, v. 178; Aligarh, v. 212; Ambāla, v. 280; Assam, vi. 157; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Balliā, vi. 252; Baroda, vii. 56; Pastī, vii. 127; Bhīr, Hyderabad, viii. 113; Bidar, Hyderabad, viii. 166; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305, 412; Broach, ix. 22; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 23, 25-26, 57, 96; Chhaprauli, Meerut, x. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Etāwāh, xii. 42; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 204; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gulaothī, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gulbarga, Hyderabad, xii. 378; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hālol, Pāṅch Mahāls, xiii. 12; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hyderabad State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderabad, xiii. 353; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kaira, xiv. 279; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Meerut, xvii. 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Nānder, Hyderabad, xviii. 351; Nar-singhpur, xviii. 388; Nimār, xix. 110; Osmānābād, Hyderabad, xix. 271; Pāṅch Mahāls, xix. 384; Parbhani, Hyderabad, xix. 412; Paritāgarh, xx. 17; Punjab, xx. 288; Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāvānt-vādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seoni, xxii. 169; Sind, xvii. 307; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderabad, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Tārāpur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thāna, xxiii. 294; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Vāmbori, Ahmadnagar, xxiv. 298.
 Bani-Israil, or Jews, i. 441; in Bombay City, viii. 412; Janjira, xiv. 59; Kolāba, xv. 360-361; Konkān, xv. 395.
 Baniyāchung, village in Sylhet District, Assam, vi. 380.
 Baniyās, trading caste. See Baniās.
 Banjārā, Gipsy dialect, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Hyderabad State, xiii. 246-247.
 Banjāras (Vanjāras, Lambādis, Lambānis), grain carriers, cattle graziers, and nomad tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 118; Anantapur, v. 341; Aurangābād, Hyderabad, vi. 144; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Bangalore, vi. 363; Pareilly, vii. 7; Rāsim, vii. 98; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hyderabad, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Buldāna, ix. 62; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Hyderabad State, xiii. 247, 297; Indūr, Hyderabad, xiii. 353; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Khāndesh, xv. 231, 232; Kheri, xv. 271; Kolāba, xv. 360; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 199-200, 246; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pilibhit, xx. 139; Rāmpur State, xxi. 185; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderabad, xxiii. 42; Tāndiā, Fyzābād, xxiii. 221; Harangal, Hyderabad, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
 Banjigs, traders, in Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwar, xi. 307.
 Banjogī, language of Central Chin subgroup, i. 393.
 Bank of Bengal, branch in Hyderabad city, xiii. 311; Lahore, xvi. 114; Moultmein, xviii. 9; Nārāyananj, Dacca, xviii. 374.
 Bānka, subdivision in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vi. 380-381.
 Bānka, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vi. 381.
 Bānkā Ishū Singh, Diwān, holder of Bānkā-Pahārī estate, vi. 381.
 Bānkā-Pahārī, petty State in Central India, vi. 381, ix. 77.
 Bānkāpur, *tāluk* in Dhārwar District, Bombay, vi. 381.
 Bānkāpur, ancient town in Dhārwar District, Bombay, vi. 381-382.
 Bānkibāzār, village in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, settlement of the Ostend Company in the first half of the eighteenth century, vi. 382.
 Bankim Chandra Chatterji (1838-94), Bengali novelist and magazine editor, ii. 433.
 Bankipore, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382.
 Bankipore, town and civil station in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382-383.

Bānkot or Fort Victoria, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, earliest English possession on the mainland, vi. 383.
 Banks, Major, succeeded to civil command of Lucknow on death of Sir H. Lawrence (1857), xvi. 192.
 Banku Rai, Bānkurā called after, vi. 391.
 Bānkurā, District in Bengal, vi. 383-390; physical aspects, 383-384; history, 385; population, 385-386; agriculture, 386-387; trade and communications, 387-388; famine, 388; administration, 388-390; education, 390; medical, 390.
 Bānkurā, subdivision in Bengal, vi. 390-391.
 Bānkurā, town in Bengal, with leper asylum, vi. 391; silk manufacture, iii. 211.
 Banmauk, subdivision and township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, vi. 391.
 Bānnagar, Devikot in Dinājpur legendary citadel of, xi. 275.
 Banne Singh, chief of Rājgarh, xxi. 69.
 Bannerman, Major, force sent to Tinnevely under (c. 1799), xxii. 365.
 Banni Bilās, palace and gardens in Alwar, v. 268.
 Banni Singh, Mahārāo Rājā, rule in Alwar (1824-57), v. 258; built palace at Alwar, v. 268; added town wall and ditch to Rājgarh, xxi. 71.
 Bannu, District in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 392-402; physical aspects, 392-393; history, 393-395; population, 395-396; agriculture, 397-398; trade and communications, 398-399; famine, 399; administration, 399-402; geology, i. 73.
 Bannu, *tahsīl* in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 402.
 Bannu, or Edwardesābād, town and cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 402; manufactures, iii. 190, 213.
 Bannūchīs, Pathān tribe in Bannu District, vi. 394, 396.
 Bannūr, town in Mysore, vi. 402-403.
 Bannuwāls. *See* Bannūchīs.
 Banpās, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, vi. 403.
 Bānsāh, in Gujrat, capture of, by Dāmājī Gaikwār, vii. 33.
 Bānsbāria, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, vi. 403.
 Bānsda, State in Surat Agency, Bombay, vi. 403-405.
 Bānsda, chief town of State in Bombay, vi. 405.
 Bānsdih, *tahsīl* in Balliā District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
 Bānsdih, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, vi. 405.

Bānsgaon, *tahsīl* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 405-406.
 Bānsgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
 Bānsawā, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
 Bānshankari, fair held in honour of, Ilkal, Bijapur, xiii. 329.
 Bānsī, *tahsīl* in Bastī District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
 Bānsī, estate and town in Rājputāna, vi. 407.
 Bānsror, estate in Rājputāna. *See* Bhainsrorgarh.
 Bānswāda, former *tāluk* in Hyderabad State, vi. 407.
 Bānswāra, State in Rājputāna, vi. 407-413; physical aspects, 407-408; history, 408-409; population, 409-410; agriculture, 410; forests, 410; trade and communications, 411; famine, 411; administration, 411-413; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
 Bānswāra, town in Rājputāna, vi. 413.
 Banteng (*Bos sondaicus*). *See* *Tsine*.
 Banti (*Panicum spicatum*), grown in Amreli *prānt*, Baroda, v. 317; Baroda, vii. 46; Kadi *prānt*, xiv. 256; Rājpipla, xxi. 81.
 Bāntva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 413, xv. 169.
 Bāntva, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 413.
 Bāntva-Mānāvadar. *See* Mānāvadar.
 Bānu, Akra, in Bannu, traditionally held by, as apanage, v. 190.
 Bānūr, *tahsīl* in Patālā State, Punjab, vi. 413-414.
 Bānūr, town in Patālā State, Punjab, vi. 414.
 Banyan trees, cultivated or grown in Baroda, vii. 25; Belgaum, vii. 157; Broach, ix. 19; Buldāna, ix. 60; Burdwān, ix. 92; Central Provinces, x. 8; Cutch, xi. 77; Damoh, xi. 135; Gayā, xii. 196; Hardoi, xiii. 43; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Jessore, xiv. 91; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi *prānt*, xiv. 256; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Khandparā, Orissa, xv. 241; Mahī Kānthā, xvii. 15; Mālda, xvii. 75; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 381; Puri, xx. 400; Sātāra, xxii. 117; Sind, xxii. 393; Surat, xxii. 152; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Udaipur State, xxiv. 96; Wardhā, xxiv. 367.
 Baoli, or well, excavated in rock at Dharmjaygarh, Central Provinces, xi. 300.

mī, *sanad* State in Central India, vi. 14-415.
 Baurias. *See* Baurias.
 Bā Rāwal, house of Udaipur founded by, ii. 312, vii. 90; temple built at Bklngī, xxiv. 104; Chitor fort taken (734), x. 299.
 Banattam, village in North Arcot District, Madras, vi. 415-416.
 Bātla, *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, i. 416.
 Bātla, town in Guntūr District, Madras, i. 416.
 Bopairāo, historical poem in Prākṛit by, i. 268.
 Bostie, Colonel Jean, Deogarh fort, hānsi, taken for Sindhiā by (1811), xi. 146; Lalpur the head-quarters of (1812), xvi. 133; Tālbahat captured (1811), xxiii. 211.
 Bōstis, in India, i. 443; population statistics, i. 475, 477. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article under Population.
 Bōstist Missions. *See* under Protestant Missions.
 Bopu Gokhale, general of the Peshwā, defeated by Colonel Burr at Kirkee, cv. 308, xx. 182.
 Bopu Naik, defeated by Muhammad Abul-Khair Khān (1743), xix. 315.
 Bopu Sindhiā, ravaged Ratlām State, xxi. 241; Agar overrun and devastated by (1801), v. 70.
 Bō or Mech, language of the Bodo group, spoken in the Assam Valley, . 387, 393, 400; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35.
 Bōrā, river in North-West Frontier Province, utilized for a canal, also giving its name to a fort, vi. 416-417.
 Bōra, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, vi. 417.
 Bōra, town in Ghāzipur District, United Provinces, vi. 417; first indigo factory in Champāran built by Colonel Hickey at (1813), x. 143.
 Bōra Bankī, District in United Provinces, vi. 418-424; physical aspects, 418; history, 419; population, 420; agriculture, 420-422; trade and communications, 422; administration, 423-424; education, 424; medical, 424.
 Bōra Bankī, town in United Provinces, vi. 424.
 Bōra Gali, small cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 425.
 Bōra Khambha, building at Sandila, Hardoi, xxii. 31; near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
 Bōra Lācha, mountain pass in Kāngra, Punjab, vi. 426.
 Bōra Mahal, palace at Bhopāl, viii. 144.

Bāra palace, at Karwī, Coimbatore, xv. 67.
 Bārā Sādāt, Shiah organization of Saiyids in Karnāl, xv. 51.
 Bāra Talao. *See* Jet Sāgar.
 Bāra Topī, or 'twelve hats,' seditious organization discovered at Niltaur, Bijnor, xix. 84.
 Bāra Wafāt, festival in Punjab, xx. 294.
 Bārabakund, temple at Sitākund, Chittā-gong, xxiii. 50.
 Barābar Hills, in Gayā District, Bengal, with antiquarian remains, vi. 424-425; caves, ii. 47, 57, 111, 161-162.
 Bārabātī Kilā, fort in Cuttack, Orissa, xi. 98.
 Baradā Kantā, rule in Jessore, xiv. 93.
 Bārādarīs (palaces), in Hyderabad, xiii. 310; Khajūhā, Patehpur, xv. 219-220; Korā, Fatehpur, xv. 398; Lahore, xvi. 111; Lucknow, xvi. 195; Madhi, Ahmadnagar, xvi. 231; Narnālā, Berār, xviii. 379; Patālā, xx. 51; Shāhganj, Jaunpur, xxii. 201; Shekhūpura, Guj-rānwāla, xxii. 270.
 Bārādūwārī, or Baradarwāzī, of Rāmkel, 'golden mosque' at Gaur, Mālda, vii. 222, xii. 190.
 Bāraganda, Hazāribāgh, copper found, iii. 144.
 Baragaon, village in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 425.
 Barāgaon, town in United Provinces. *See* Chit Firozpur.
 Barāgara salt, iv. 249, viii. 327.
 Bārāgharia Nawābganj, town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Nawābganj.
 Barail, range of hills in Assam, vi. 425-426.
 Barāk, river of Assam. *See* Surmā.
 Barākar, river in Bengal, vi. 426.
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 Bhaira Devī, of Gersoppa, xii. 212.
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 Bhairab, old river of Bengal, viii. 40-41.
 Bhairab Bazar, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, viii. 41.
 Bhairab Jhāmp, precipice near Kedār-nāth, Garhwāl, xv. 196.
 Bhairabi, river in Eastern Bengal. *See* Bhareli.
 Bhairabkund, pool in Dhansiri river, Darrang, xi. 286.
 Bhairagnia, village in Bengal. *See* Bairagnia.
 Bhairani Konda, peak in the Nallamalais, xviii. 345.
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 Bhakkar, *tahsil* in Miānwālī District, Punjab, viii. 43.
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 Bhālusna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 44, xvii. 14.
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 Bhangis, sweepers, in Agra, v. 77; Meerut, xvii. 257.
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 Bhao Singh, of Būndī, appointed governor of Aurangābād by Aurangzeb, ix. 80.
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 Bharat Shāh, chief of Makrai. *See* Lachū Shāh.
 Bharat Singh, Rājā of Shāhpura, xxii. 223.
 Bharata, author of the *Nātya-sāstra*, a Sanskrit treatise on dramatic art (sixth century A.D.), ii. 264.
 Bharatas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
 Bharatpur, State in Rājputāna, viii. 72-86; physical aspects, 72-74; history, 74-79; population, 79-80; agriculture, 80-82; forests, 82; minerals, 82; trade and communications, 82-83; famine, 83; administration, 83-86; revenue, 84-85; education, 86; medical, 86.
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 Bharatpur, head-quarters of Chāng Bhakār State, Central Provinces, viii. 87-88.
 Bhāratvarsha, earliest recognizable term for India, i. 4.
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Bhāravi, author of the *Kirātārjunīya* (sixth century A.D.), ii. 240.
 Bharejda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 88, xv. 167.
 Bhareli, river of Assam, viii. 88.
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 Bhartpur, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
 Bhartrihari, Sanskrit poet and grammarian (*ob.* 651), ii. 240, 242, 243, 252.
 Bhartrināth, brother of Vikramāditya of Ujjain, hermitage of, at Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 333.
 Bharuch, District in Bombay. *See* Broach.
 Bhārudpura, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 89, 147.
 Bharukachha, town in Bombay. *See* Broach.
 Bharūtiā, former name of Sardārshahr *tahsil*, Bikaner State, xxii. 104.
 Bhārvads, shepherds and herdsmen, in Bombay, viii. 303, 305.
 Bhārwain, sanitarium in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, viii. 89.
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 Bhāskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

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 Bhāskarāchārya, Sanskrit astronomer (born 1114), ii. 266, 339.
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 Bhaskareswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
 Bhat Kund, reservoir at Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 74.
 Bhātbarī Deotā, god of hunting, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 282.
 Bhātgaon, capital of former kingdom in Nepāl, viii. 89.
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 Bhathan, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.
 Bhātiāh, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xxiv. 82.
 Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Bannu, vi. 396; Gujrat, xii. 368; Kārachi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
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 Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patialā State, Punjab, viii. 89-90.
 Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90-91.
 Bhātkeheri, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.
 Bhātukulī, village in Amraotī District, Berār, viii. 91.
 Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājputāna. *See* Hanumāngarh.
 Bhātpāra, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.
 Bhatrī, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.
 Bhatta Nārāyana, author of the *Venīsamhāra*, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.
 Bhattāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.
 Bhattī, Muhamādan tribe of Rājput origin, Bhatner fort held by, xiii. 38-39; in Bhattiāna, viii. 91-92; Bikaner, viii. 205; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujranwāla, xii. 355; Hissār, xiii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xiv. 2; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Phūlkian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindī Bhattiān the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112-113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.

Bhattiāna, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91-92.
 Bhattikāvya, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhartrihari, ii. 240.
 Bhattiprolu, village in Guntūr District, Madras, with Buddhist *stūpa*, viii. 92; inscriptions from *stūpa*, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.
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 Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.
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 Bhausinghji, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.
 Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
 Bhavaneswari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātara District, viii. 104.
 Bhavāni, river in Southern India, tributary of the Cauvery, viii. 96-97.
 Bhavāni, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 97-98.
 Bhavāni, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 98.
 Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Bhaunagar.
 Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, iii. 415, viii. 331.
 Bhavsari, village with stone monuments in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98-99.
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 Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.
 Bhawānigarh, *tahsil* in Patialā State, Punjab, viii. 99.
 Bhawānipur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.
 Bhawānīshankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwar, xiii. 222.
 Bhāyāvadar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99.
 Bheels, tribe in Western India. *See* Bhils.
 Bhelsa, town in Central India. *See* Bhilsa.
 Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
 Bhera, *tahsil* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 99-100.
 Bhera, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.
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 Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.
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 Bhikhi, *tahsil* in Patialā State, Punjab, viii. 100-101.
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 Bhil dialects, broken forms of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Barwāni, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351-352; Navsārī *prānt*, xviii. 423; Bānswāra, vi. 409; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
 Bhilālas, mixed Bhil and Rājput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Ali-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwāni, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xiii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 103, 110-111. *See also* Bhils.
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 Bhilsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105-107. *See also* Sānehi.
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 Bhīm, *chaori* or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.
 Bhīm Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad Ghorī, ii. 353, 354.
 Bhīm Karan, Gāgraun fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmūd Khilji, xii. 122.
 Bhīm Rao, Koppal, Hyderabad, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.
 Bhīm Sen, Pāndava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhārā, v. 274; Vanga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to, xi. 275; god of Gonds, xii. 325.
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 Bhīm Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793-1803), xiv. 186.
 Bhīm Singh's *lālā*, Asoka pillar at Lauriyā Nandangarh, Champāran, xvi. 155-156.
 Bhīm Singhji, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.
 Bhīm Tāl, temple in Nainī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.
 Bhīm's Bāzār, Buddhist cave at Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
 Bhīma, river of Bombay and Hydrābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107-108.
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 Bhīmasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296-297.
 Bhīmāshankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108-109.
 Bhīmavaram, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.
 Bhīmavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.
 Bhīmbar, torrent in Gujrat District, Punjab, viii. 109.
 Bhīm kund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khan river in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhils, viii. 109.
 Bhīmāth, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
 Bhīmora, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
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Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.
 Bhīmsenā, river in Assam. *See* Surmā.
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 Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.
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 Bhingā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.
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- Bhutnāth, temple at Torgal, Kolhāpur State, xxiii. 420.
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- Bhūvarāhaswāmī, idol of, at Śrīmushnam, South Arcot, xxiii. 99.
- Biāna, town in Rājputāna. *See* Bayāna.
- Biāns, revenue division in Almorā District, United Provinces, viii. 162-163.
- Biaora, town in Central India, viii. 163.
- Biās, one of the five rivers of the Punjab. *See* Beās.
- Bibhishana, brother of Rāvana, legend of, at Rāngāmāti, Murshidābād, xxi. 212.
- Bibi Zarīnā, tomb of, at Dholpur, xi. 332.
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- idhūna, *tahsil* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 170-171.
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- Bijāigarh, fort at Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137.
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- Bijoy Mānikhya, Rājā of Hill Tippera, victories of (sixteenth century), xiii. 118.
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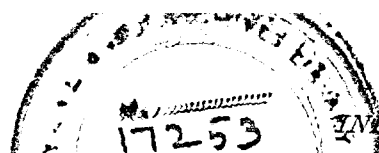
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- Deorī, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xi. 247-248.
- Deoriā, subdivision in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
- Deoriā, *tahsil* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
- Deo-Tibba, peak in Kāngra District, xvi. 115.
- Dera Ghāzi Khān, District in Multān Division, Punjab, xi. 248-257; physical aspects, 248-250; population, 251-253; history, 250-251; agriculture, 253; forests, 254-255; famine, 255; trade and communications, 255; administration, 255-257.
- Dera Ghāzi Khān, *tahsil* in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xi. 257.
- Dera Ghāzi Khān, town and cantonment in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xi. 257-259; manufactures, iii. 190, 213.
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- Dera Gopipur, *tahsil* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 259.
- Dera Ismail Khān, District in North West Frontier Province, xi. 259-268; physical aspects, 259-261; history, 261-263; population, 263-264; agriculture, 264-265; forests, 265; trade and communications, 265-266; famine, 266; administration, 266-268.
- Dera Ismail Khān, *tahsil* in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 268.
- Dera Ismail Khān, town and cantonment in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 268-269; meteorology, i. 149, 150, 154.
- Dera Nānak, town with Sikh temple in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xi. 271.
- Derajāt, level plain between Indus and Sulaimān range, xi. 269-271; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199.
- Derāpur, *tahsil* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, xi. 271-272.
- Derbhavti, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, 272.
- Derdi Jānbai, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 272, xv. 165.
- Deri Bāghbānān, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
- Dero Mohbat, *tāluka* in Hyderabad District, Sind, xi. 272.
- Derol, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 272, xvii. 14.
- Desā Singh Majithiā, appointed *nāzim* of Hill States (1810), xvii. 154.
- Desabhāga, section of Mādiga caste in Mysore, xviii. 196.
- Desais, Bhāyāvādār under, viii. 99; in Guledgarh, xii. 383; Kittūr, xv. 337.
- Desert Canal, in Sind, iii. 331-336, xi. 272.
- Deshāsth, Brāhman subdivision in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Nāsik, xviii. 401-402; Poona, xx. 170; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
- Deshmukhs, in Bāsim, vii. 104; Deolālī, xi. 246.
- Desī Marāthī dialect, i. 374.

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 Desu, Rānī, regent of Nābha (1783-90), xviii. 263.
 Deswāl, Jat clan, in Karnāl, xv. 51; Khilchipur, xv. 278.
 Detsung, Kachāri ruler, death of, vi. 27.
 Deū Mīnī, female Bhil chieftain. *See* Devi.
 Deūlgaon Rājā, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xi. 272.
 Dev Dharm high school, Ferozepore, xii. 97.
 Dev Samāj school, at Moga, Ferozepore, xii. 97, xvii. 381.
 Deva Rājā, Dodda, king of Mysore, xviii. 178-179.
 Deva Rāya I, Vijayanagar king (1406), ii. 345, xviii. 174.
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 Devāla, village in Nīlgiri District, Madras, xi. 273.
 Devalpalli, former name of Mirālguda *tāluka*, Nalgonda District, Hyderabad State, xi. 273, xvii. 263.
 Devammāji, Rānī of Coorg (1809), xi. 15-16.
 Devāngas, weavers, in Coimbatore, x. 361; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
 Devanahalli, *tāluka* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 273.
 Devanahalli, town in Bangalore District, xi. 273.
 Devaprayāg, village in Tehri State, United Provinces, xi. 273-274.
 Devarāj, Mysore minister, xviii. 180.
 Devara-kādu, sacred forests in Pādinālk-nād, Coorg, xix. 309-310.
 Devarāyadurga, fortified hill in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xi. 274.
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 Devargud, town in Bombay. *See* Gudd-guddāpur.
 Devarkonda, *tāluka* in Nalgonda District, Hyderabad State, xi. 274.
 Devdās, king of Benares, legend concerning daughter of, xviii. 360.
 Devgad Island, in Bay of Kārwār, xv. 66.
 Devgarh, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 274-275.
 Devgarh village (1), port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 275.
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 Devi, female Bhil chieftain, xi. 247.
 Devi, goddess, image at Chāndor, x. 167; statue at Dalmī, xi. 127; temple

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 Devī, Great and Little, tributaries of the Kājuri river, xvi. 432.
 Devī Dhurā, station between Almorā town and Champāwat in United Provinces, xi. 275.
 Devī Kūnd, cremation tank of the chiefs of Bikaner, viii. 219.
 Devī Singh, Gilgūt fort taken (1860), xv. 96.
 Devī Singh, Rājā, farm in Dinājpur held (1782), xi. 353; Rangpur cultivators driven into rebellion, xxi. 225.
 Devī Singh, Bundelā, governor of Chauderī (1680), x. 164.
 Devikot, ruins in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 275-276.
 Devikottai, ruined fort in Tanjore District, Madras, xi. 277.
 Devīmāne, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
 Devipatam, ancient name for Fort St. David, xii. 101.
 Devil murders, in Nicobars, xix. 72, 83.
 Devlālī, cantonment in Bombay. *See* Deolālī.
 Devlia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.
 Devoji, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1.
 Devonian fossils of Chitrāl, i. 67.
 Devrukh, head-quarters of Sangameshwar *tāluka*, Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 277.
 Devs of Chinchvad, sacred family, x. 227.
 Dewa, Rao, Būndi State founded, ix. 79; Būndi town taken (c. 1342), ix. 87.
 Dewa Singh, Sardār, Sir, president of Council of Regency, Patilāla State (1890), xx. 39.
 Dewal, village in Pilibhūt District, United Provinces, xi. 277.
 Dewālī, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Amritsar, v. 328; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Gobardhan, xii. 280; Nepal, xix. 45; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.
 Dewāngiri, village in Kāmrup District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 277.
 Dewās States, twin treaty States in Māl-wā Political Charge, Central India Agency, xi. 277-281.
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Dhābla Dhīr, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
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 Dhākādakshin, village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 282.
 Dhākads, tribe in Khilchipur, xi. 278.
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 Dhāliwāl, Jat tribe in Ferozepore District, xii. 89.
 Dhalkisor river. *See* Rupnārāyan.
 Dhālī, lake in Gōalpāra District, xii. 269.
 Dhālya, class of Lambāni outcastes in Mysore, xviii. 200.
 Dhāmachi, king, Kelatha peak pagoda built by (fifteenth century), xxiii. 332.
 Dhāmāthawka, king of Pagan, pagoda erected by, in Pauk township (1091), xix. 322.
 Dhāmi, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xi. 282.
 Dhāmins, Brāhmins in Gayā, xii. 200.
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 Dhāmpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 284; rainfall, i. 144.
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 Dhāmṭari, *tahsil* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 284-285.
 Dhāmṭari, town in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 285.
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 Dhandhuka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 285.
 Dhandhuka, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 286.
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 Dhangar or Gollas, shepherds in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akalkot, v. 178; Akola, v. 184; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Bāsim, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 379; Bhīr, viii. 113; Bhor, viii. 148; Bidar, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwar, xi. 368; Elgandal, xii. 7; Hyderabad, xii. 247; Indūr, xiii. 353; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 3; Mātherān, xvii. 221; Medak, xvii. 247; Mysore State, xviii. 196, 198; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Nānder, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nellore, xix. 11; Osmānābād, xix. 270; Parbhani, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
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 Dhankorabai hospital, Nāsik, xviii. 412.
 Dhanraj Sāhu, murdered (1848), v. 314.
 Dhansiri (1), river of Assam, xi. 286.
 Dhansiri (2), river of Assam, xi. 286-287.
 Dhānuks, caste in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
 Dhanwars, forest tribe in Bilāspur, viii. 226.
 Dhaola Dhār, mountain chain in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 287.
 Dhār, State in Central India, under Bhopāwar Agency, xi. 287-293; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
 Dhar, town in Central India, xi. 293-296; iron pillar, ii. 25; inscriptions, ii. 50 n.
 Dhār forest, minerals, iii. 147.
 Dhār Rao, traditional founder of Dhār-wār fort (1403), xi. 316.
 Dhāra Singh, Rājā, Naro fort seized (1344), xviii. 301.
 Dhāra Tirth, spring of sulphurous water at Lakhi, Sind, xvi. 137.
 Dharāla, leading class of Kolis, rising of at Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x. 124; in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
 Dharam Chand, or Shādi Khān, ancestor of the Chibs, Kashmir, xv. 100-101.

Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817-34), xix. 244.
 Dhāramandal tank, Pinjaur, Patiala, xx. 148.
 Dharampur, State in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi. 296-297.
 Dharampur, capital of Dharampur State, Bombay, xi. 297.
 Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 297-298.
 Dhārāpuram, *tāluka* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298.
 Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298-299.
 Dhārāseo, *tāluka* and town in Hydrābād. See Osmanābād.
 Dhāri (1), head-quarters of *tāluka* of the same name in Baroda State, xi. 299.
 Dhāri (2), petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 299, xxi. 291.
 Dhāriwāl, village in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with woollen mill, xi. 299; manufactures, iii. 213.
 Dharlā, river of Eastern Bengal and Assam. See Torsā.
 Dharm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23.
 Dharm Singh, *thākūr* of Dhādi, xi. 281-282.
 Dharma Singh, Pārī Nagar city said to have been founded by, xxiii. 309.
 Dharma Singh, Rājput, Narsinghpur State said to have been founded by, xviii. 385.
 Dharma Sūtras, the, Vedic works on law and custom, ii. 232-233.
 Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327.
 Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.
 Dharmanagar, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.
 Dharma-nibandhas, legal compendia of late date, ii. 262.
 Dharmapuri, *tāluka* in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
 Dharmapuri, town in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
 Dharmarāj, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
 Dharmasāgar, tank at Comilla, x. 376.
 Dharmasamāj, school supported by, at Muzaffarpur, xviii. 107.
 Dharmatpur, battle of, xxi. 241.
 Dharmavaram, *tāluka* in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299-300.
 Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 300.
 Dharmajygarh, head-quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xi. 300.
 Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xi. 300-301.
 Dharmasāla, hill station and cantonment in Kangra District, Punjab, xi. 301-302.
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Dharmāoda, *thākūrāt* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417.
 Dharni Deota, earth-god, chief god of Khonds, xv. 282.
 Dhārwar Agency, the. See Savanūr State.
 Dhārwar, District in Bombay Presidency, xi. 302-315; physical aspects, 302-305; history, 305-306; population, 306-308; agriculture, 308-311; forests, 311; mines and minerals, 311; trade and communications, 311-312; famine, 312-313; administration, 313-315; revenue, 314; education, 314-315; medical, 315.
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 Dhasān, river of Northern India, xi. 317.
 Dhātupāthā, the, or list of verbal roots, referred to by Pāṇini, ii. 263.
 Dhaulāgiri, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26.
 Dhauli, hill in Purī District, Bengal, xi. 317-318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
 Dhaurahra, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, xi. 318.
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 Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.
 Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xxi. 114.
 Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hydrābād, xiii. 315; Jodhpur, xiv. 189. See also Mahārs.
 Dhema Nanda, king of Magadha, defeat and death, vii. 209.
 Dhenkā, Dhenkānāl State supposed to have derived its name from, xi. 319.
 Dhenkānāl, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xi. 319; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
 Dhenkānāl, capital of State of same name in Bengal, xi. 320.
 Dheri Shāhān, village in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab. See Shāhderi.
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 Dhilū, Rājā, traditional founder of Delhi, xi. 224, 233.
 Dhilwān, *tahsil* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.
 Dhimal language, i. 391, 400.
 Dhimars, caste of various functions, in

Baonī, vi. 415; Chānda, x. 153; Darbhanga, xi. 155; Orchhā, xix. 245.
 Dhind-deva Wāgh, freebooter. See Dhundia.
 Dhinoj Brāhmans, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 292.
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 Dhir Shamsheer, commander-in-chief in Nepāl, conspiracy against (1882), xix. 37.
 Dhir Singh, Tekāri Raj founded by, xxiii. 273.
 Dhiraj Singh, Diwān, Lūgāsi confirmed to, xvi. 209; abdicated (1814), xvi. 209.
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 Dhodān, *tahsil* in the Punjab. See Bhawānigarh.
 Dhodap, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 320.
 Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navsārī, xviii. 423; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.
 Dhokal Singh, rule in Pannā (1785-98), xix. 401.
 Dholā, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 165.
 Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of Dholpur town, xi. 331-332.
 Dholarva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 169.
 Dholera, seaport and cotton mart in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 320-321.
 Dholka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321.
 Dholka, historical town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321-322.
 Dholpur, State in Rājputāna, xi. 322-331; physical aspects, 322-323; history, 323-325; population, 325; agriculture, 325-327; forests, 326-327; trade and communications, 327; famine, 327-328; administration, 328-331; revenue, 328-330; police, 331; education, 331; medical, 331; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
 Dholpur, capital of State in Rājputāna, xi. 331-332; inscription, ii. 56; brass- and copper-work, iii. 241.
 Dhond, head-quarters of *pettha* of same name in Poona District, Bombay, xi. 332-333.
 Dhonda gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 440.
 Dhondiyas, sect of Jains, i. 417; in Bānsda State, vi. 404.
 Dhond-Mannād State Railway, v. 119.
 Dhone, village in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 333.
 Dhonkal Singh, disputes concerning succession to Jodhpur, xiv. 186, 198.
 Dhorājī, fortified town in Gondal State, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333.
 Dhors, unclean caste in Dhārwar, xi. 308.
 Dhotijodās, manufactured at Maheshwar, Central India, ix. 368.
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 Dhotia, *thākūrāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xi. 333.
 Dhrāngadhra, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333-334, xv. 167.
 Dhrāngadhra, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 334-335.
 Dhrol, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335, xv. 166.
 Dhrol, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335.
 Dhrun, mountain ridge, Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
 Dhruva Shāh, Rājā, daughter cured by Father Joseph Mary, viii. 6.
 Dhubri, subdivision in Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 335-336.
 Dhubri, head-quarters of Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 336-337.
 Dhul Kot (1), ruins near Udaipur, Rājputāna, v. 93.
 Dhul Kot (2), ruins near Dhār, Central India, xi. 293.
 Dhulaba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253.
 Dhulātia, *thākūrāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99.
 Dhūlia, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 337.
 Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337-339.
 Dhulīān, mart in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xi. 339.
 Dhulipnagar, name sometimes applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 339.
 Dhumnar, archaeological site in Central India. See Dhamnār.
 Dhundai, ancient name for Dibai, xi. 341.
 Dhundārī language. See Jaipurī.

- Dhūndhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.
 Dhundhigarh, name of Dibai in eleventh century, xi. 341.
 Dhūndhu, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Jaipur, xiii. 385.
 Dhūndī dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx. 286.
 Dhundi Rāj temple. *See* Ganesh, Temple of.
 Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoli, xvii. 200; pillaged Shimoga (1799), xxii. 285, 290.
 Dhundias, Jain sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
 Dhūnds, aboriginal tribe in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
 Dhuniās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhanga, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
 Dhūpgarh, highest point in Sātpurā range, xxii. 132.
 Dhurumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
 Dhūrs, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
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Godā, another name for Godāvari river, xii. 299.

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Kādambarī, romance by Bāna, ii. 241.

Kādāna, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xiv. 255, xxi. 290.

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Kadi, town in Baroda, xiv. 258-259.

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Kādir Ali Khān, rebel government proclaimed in Shāh-jahānpur under (1857), xxii. 203.

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Kadiri, *tāluka* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xiv. 259-260.

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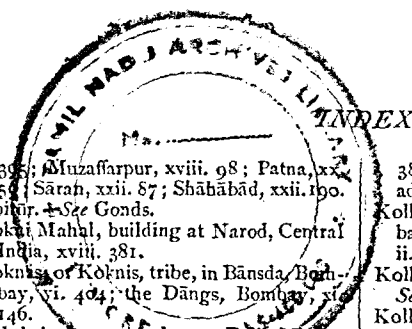
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 Kshatrapas, power in Northern and Western India, viii. 279, 280; power in Central India destroyed by Chandra Gupta II, ix. 336; rule in Cutch (140-390), xi. 77; Kāthiāwār probably held, xv. 175; Ujjain in hands of, xxiv. 114.
 Kshatriya, the warrior class of the four original Hindu castes or groups, i. 332; suppression by Brāhmins, i. 407; held superior to Brāhmins in Magadha, i. 408; rejection from ascetic fraternities, i. 408; involved in struggle against Buddhism, i. 422; popular legend of extinction by Brāhmins, ii. 308.
Local notices: Throne of Magadha taken from, vii. 209; in Cochin State, x. 345; said to have been killed by Rāma at Tānesar Parasu, Kurukshetra, xvi. 55; in Manipur, xvii. 189.
 Kshemendra Vyāsādāsa, author of fables in Sanskrit verse (1037), ii. 252.
 Kshemīśvara, poet, author of the *Chanda-kaurika*, a Sanskrit drama (tenth century), ii. 249.
 Kshirchorā Gopināth temple, Remuna, Balasore, xxi. 278.
 Kuār Gokhal Nāth Sahi Deo, built palaces at Doisānagar, xxi. 202.
 Kuār, or Kunwar, Singh, rebel *zamīndār* of Shāhābād, xvii. 369; besieged Arrah (1857), vi. 5-6; besieged Azamgarh (1857), vi. 156; flight from Azamgarh and death crossing Ganges (1857), vi. 156; attempt to march through Rewāl, xxi. 282.
 Kūba, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xvi. 10.
 Kubācha, Nāsir-ud-dīn, ruler of Multān and lieutenant of Kutb-ud-dīn Aibak, contest for possession of Lahore, ii. 358-359, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 204; power over Sind, ii. 370.
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 Kubera, Hindu god of wealth, ii. 233.
 Kuch Bihār, State in Bengal. See Cooch Behār.

Kuchchimalligudi, temple at Aihole, ii. 175, 178.
 Kuchiks, section of the Rind Baloch, in Bolān Pass, viii. 265.
 Kuda, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, with Buddhist caves and inscriptions, xvi. 10.
 Kudalideskar, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
 Kudali, sacred village in Shimoga District, Mysore, xvi. 10.
 Kūdalmānikkam, temple of, Irinjālakuda, Cochin, xiii. 366.
 Kudavakkals, cultivators, in Dhārwar, xi. 307.
 Kudavāsāl, town in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 11.
 Kudchi, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvi. 11.
 Kudligi, *tāluk* in Bellary District, Madras, xvi. 11-12.
 Kudremukh, peak in Western Ghāts, xii. 219, xiv. 262, xvi. 12.
 Kudsia Begam, of Bhopāl, Nawāb Jahāngir Muhammad Khān besieged in Ashta by forces of (1837), vi. 11; succession of Munir Muhammad Khān under regency of, viii. 130-131; built Jāma Masjid at Bhopāl, viii. 143.
 Kudut, old name for Myanaung, xviii. 108.
 Kuhrām, ancient town in Patāla State, Punjab. *See* Ghurām.
 Kūi language. *See* Khond and Koyā.
 Kūienjū tribe. *See* Khonds.
 Kūiloka tribe. *See* Khonds.
 Kūkas, fanatical sect, outbreak in Ludhiāna (1872), xvi. 201.
 Kuki, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393; spoken in Manipur, xvii. 189.
 Kuki Khel, subdivision of Afridi tribe, v. 69; armed body of, sent against Zakka Khel (1879), vii. 138; in Kashmir, xv. 103; Khyber, xv. 303.
 Kuki-Chin languages, i. 387-388, 393.
 Kūkis, tribe. *See* Chins.
 Kukshi, town in Dhar State, Central India, xvi. 12-13.
 Kula Chandra Singh, declared himself Rājā of Manipur (1890), xvii. 187; expedition against (1891), xvii. 188; transported to the Andamans, xvii. 188.
 Kulāchi, *taluk* in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
 Kulāchi, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
 Kuladan, river in Lower Burma. *See* Kaladan.
 Kulang, rock and fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvi. 13-14.

Kulasekarapatnam, town and seaport in Tinnevely District, Madras, xvi. 14.
 Kuleswari temples, on Kulūha Hill, Hazāribāgh, xiii. 89, xvi. 17; Rājim, Raipur, xxi. 73.
 Kuli, Sultān, founder of Kutb Shāhi dynasty (1512-43), ii. 390, xiii. 238; Dār-ush-shifa hospital built, xiii. 308; Kondapalli captured, xv. 393; Nalgonda taken, xviii. 339.
 Kuli Mahram, Shāh, buildings at Nārnaul, Punjab, xviii. 381.
 Kulin Brāhmins, in Jessore, xiv. 95; Lakshmīpāsa, Jessore, the home of, xvi. 131.
 Kulith, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Hyderabad State, xiii. 254; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Poona, xx. 173; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 46. *See also* Kulithi.
 Kulittalai, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xvi. 14.
 Kulottunga Chōlādēva I. *See* Rājēndra.
 Kulpahār, *taluk* in Hamirpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 14-15.
 Kulpahār, town in Hamirpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 15.
 Kulsī, river of Assam, xvi. 15.
 Kulthi, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 99; cultivated in Ambāla, v. 281; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Nalgonda, Hyderabad, xviii. 340; Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Simla, xxii. 380; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85. *See also* Kulithi.
 Kulū, subdivision in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15.
 Kulū, mountain *taluk* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15-17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.
 Kulubā, hill in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, with Buddhist remains and inscriptions, xvi. 17.
 Kulus, Muhammadan caste in Eastern Bengal, Bogra, viii. 258; Pābna, xix. 209; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164.
 Kumais, Shāh, shrine at Sādhaura, Ambāla, xxi. 347.
 Kūmalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kūmbhalgarh.
 Kumār, river of Bengal, xvi. 17-18.
 Kumār Gopāl Saran Nārāyan Singh, ruler of part of Tekārī Rāj, Gayā (1886), xxiii. 274.
 Kumār Pāl, built temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286.
 Kumār Pāl, temple at Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361.

Kumāra Bhāskara Varman, rule in Assam (640), vi. 24.
 Kumāra Vālmiki, author of a Kanarese version of the *Rāmāyana*, ii. 421.
 Kumārādharī, river in Southern India, xvi. 18.
 Kumāragupta I, Mahendra (413-455), ii. 294.
 Kumāragupta II, seal, ii. 32.
 Kumāramuttu, built fort of Sāttūr, xii. 48.
 Kumārāpāla of Gujārāt (1143-72), ii. 313.
 Kumāra-sambhava, the, poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 240.
 Kumāraswāmī, temple, near Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 44.
 Kumārābāta, ancient name of Hālisahar, xiii. 11.
 Kumārī, cape and village in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Comorin.
 Kumārila, commentator on Mīmāṃsā textbook, ii. 255.
 Kumārila Bhatta, persecution of Buddhists and Jains instigated in Southern India, i. 421.
 Kumārkhālī, town in Nādia District, Bengal, xvi. 18.
 Kumārpaiks, caste in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
 Kumaun, Division of United Provinces, xvi. 18-19; Nummulitic rocks found in, i. 92.
 Kumaunīs, caste in Garhwāl, xii. 167.
 Kumbakonam, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 20.
 Kumbakonam, city in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples, xvi. 20-21.
 Kumbh melā, bathing fair, held at Allahābād, xii. 134; Hardwār, xiii. 52, 53.
 Kūmbha, Jāt, founder of Kūmher, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
 Kūmbha, Rānā of Chitor, contest with Mahmūd Khilji (1440), xvii. 103-104; Kūmbhalgarh fort built by, iv. 22.
Local references: Took possession of Ajmer and assassinated soon after, v. 141; Jai Stambh erected by (1442-9), x. 209; took refuge on Abu from Kutbud-din, xxiii. 30; in Udaipur, xxiv. 88-89.
 Kūmbhalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 21-22.
 Kūmbhārī pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
 Kūmbher, town in Rājputāna. *See* Kūmher.
 Kumbhoji I, founder of Gondal State (seventeenth century), xii. 319.
 Kumbhoji II of Gondal, Dhorājī acquired from Junāgarh (middle of eighteenth century), xi. 333; rule in Gondal, xii. 320.
 Kūmhars, potters, number in all India,

i. 498; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ambāla, v. 280; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 146; Amritsar, v. 322; Attock, vi. 134; Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 198; Bannu, vi. 396; Berār, vii. 393; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Delhi, xi. 226; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujranwāla, xii. 357; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hoshiarpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 17; Miānwāli, xvii. 319; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Roh-tak, xxi. 314; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Surat, xxiii. 158; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
 Kūmharsain, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 22.
 Kūmher, town in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
 Kumillā, head-quarters of Tippera District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Comilla.
 Kumpāwats, sept of Rāhtor Rājputs, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
 Kumri. *See* Shifting Cultivation.
 Kumritār, peak in Bonai State, Bengal, xvi. 23.
 Kūmta, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvi. 23.
 Kūmta, town and port in North Kanara District, Bombay, with lighthouse, xvi. 23-24.
 Kūmutis, caste, in Purī, Orissa, xx. 402.
 Kun Long, ferry on Salween river, Burma, xxi. 423.
 Kūmbis, agricultural caste in Western India, ethnology, i. 293-294; division of Bombay Marāthās, i. 318-319; total number in India, i. 498.
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Kūñch, *tahsil* in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24.

Kūñch, town in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24-25.

Kunchitiga, Wokkaliga tribe in Mysore, xviii. 194-195.

Kundā, *tahsil* in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xvi. 25.

Kunda, fort in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 25.

Kundadagudda, peak in Tirthahallī, Mysore, xxiii. 391.

Kundahs, range of hills in the Nilgiris, Madras, xvi. 25-26.

Kundaibāri pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 217.

Kundalpur, Berār, believed to represent site of a buried city, xxiv. 376.

Kundan Singh, service on British side in Mutiny, xxii. 364.

Kundāpur, village in South Kānara District, Madras. *See* Coondapoor.

Kundgol, town in Jamkhāndi State, Bombay, xvi. 26.

Kūndian, village in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.

Kundighar, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 380.

Kundurpi, Drug chief, Rāyadrug fell into hands of, xxi. 275.

Kungribingri, peak in Himālayas, United Provinces, xxiv. 140.

Kungyangon, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 26.

Kunigal, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xvi. 26.

Kunihār, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 26-27.

Kuningil, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore. *See* Kunigal.

Kunj Bihāri-kā-mandar, temple at Jodhpur, xiv. 199.

Kunjāh, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xvi. 27.

Kunjan Nambīār, Malayālam writer, ii. 436.

Kunjpura, estate in Kārmāl District, Punjab, xvi. 27.

Kunjrās, caste, in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.

Kunnamkulam, town in Cochin State, Madras, xvi. 27.

Kunnavans, jungle tribe, in Madura, xvi. 393.

Kuntī, woman of Chāran caste, name of Kutiyaṇa said to have been derived from, xvi. 57.

Kuntina Dibba, mound at Hāngal, Dhārwar, xiii. 23-24.

Kunwār Bikram Singh, rule over Sarai-kela and Kharsāwān, xv. 253.

Kunwar Deo, god of Korkūs, xv. 404-405.

Kunwar Nāth temple, near Khajrāho, xv. 219.

Kunwar Pāl, rule over Karauli State (1196), xv. 26.

Kunwar Singh. *See* Kuar Singh.

Kunwar Sone Sāh Ponwār, founder of Chhatarpur State (eighteenth century), x. 198-199.

Kurābar, chief town of estate of same name in Rājputāna, xviii. 27-28.

Kurabas, shepherd caste. *See* Kurubas.

Kurāl, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces. *See* Khurai.

Kuram, Political Agency and river in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Kurram.

Kurambranād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Kurumbranād.

Kurandvād, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xvi. 28-29.

Kurandvād, capital of State in Bombay, xvi. 29.

Kuravans, wandering tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Salem, xxi. 399; Travancore State, xxiv. 9.

Kūrd tribe, division of the Brāhmins, in Baluchistān, ix. 15; acquired rights to levy transit-dues in Bolān Pass, viii. 264; in Chāgai, x. 117; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Sarawān, xxii. 99.

Kureshis, Arab tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Multān, xviii. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.

Kurigrām, subdivision in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 29-30.

Kurigrām, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 30.

Kūrks, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288.

Kūrku, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384, 399.

Kūrūs, aboriginal tribe. *See* Korkūs.

Kurla, town with cotton mills in Thāna District, Bombay, xvi. 30.

Kūrma Purāna, the, ii. 237.

Kurmas, caste in Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7.

Kurmīs, agricultural caste in Northern India, total number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Assam, vi. 157; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 6; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Bettul, viii. 9; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Central Provinces, x. 26; Champāran, x. 140; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Damoh, xi. 138; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xii. 90; Jalaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Keonjhar, Orissa, xv. 202; Kherī, xv. 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Mayārbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 242; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Oudh, xix. 287; Pannā, Central India, xix. 402; Partābgarh District, xx. 17; Patna, xx. 59; Pilibhit, xx. 139; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 28; Raipur, xxi. 52; Rām-pur, xxi. 184-185; Rānchi, xxi. 203; Sarāikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sāran, xxii. 87; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seoni, xxii. 169; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāh-jahānpur, xxii. 204; Sind, viii. 307; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133. *See also* Awadhīā Kurmīs and Kanaujīā Kurmīs.

Kurnool District, Madras, xvi. 30-45; physical aspects, 30-33; history, 33-34; population, 34-36; agriculture, 36-39; forests, 39; trade and communications, 39-41; famine, 41; administration, 42-44; education, 44-45; medical, 45; geology, i. 61-62; Christians, i. 443.

Kurnool, subdivision in Kurnool District, Madras, xvi. 45.

Kurnool, town in Kurnool District, Madras, xvi. 45-46.

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, irrigation and navigation canal in Madras, iii. 332, 338-339, 356, xvi. 46-47.

Kurrachee, city in Bombay. *See* Karāchi.

Kurraṭ, Tamil poem by Tiruvalluvar, ii. 434-435.

Kurram Agency, Political Agency in

North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 47-53; physical aspects, 47-48; history, 48-50; population, 50-51; agriculture, 51; communications, 51; administration, 51-53; education, 53; medical, 53.

Kurram, river in North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 53.

Kurram Valley, botany, i. 208, 210; density of population, i. 454; annexation (1893), iv. 13.

Kūrām grant of Paramēśvaravarman I, ii. 57-58.

Kurram, Prince. *See* Shāh Jahān.

Kurseong, subdivision in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xvi. 53-54.

Kurseong, town in Darjeeling District, Bengal, with European schools, xvi. 54.

Kurtkoti, village in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xvi. 54.

Kuru, ancestor of the Kauravas and Pāndavas, name of Kurukshetra derived from, xvi. 54-55.

Kurubas, shepherds and blanket-weavers in Southern India, Anantapur, v. 341; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 163; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Kolār, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 196, 255; Sandūr State, xxii. 45, 46; Shimoga, xxii. 286; Sirā, Mysore, xxiii. 16; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55.

Kurukh language. *See* Orāon.

Kurukshetra, the holy land of the *Yajurveda*, ii. 227, xiv. 177, xvi. 54-55, xxi. 349.

Kurukshetra, battle of, vi. 24.

Kurumba, Kanarese dialect, i. 381; spoken in Coorg, xi. 23; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; the Nilgiris, xix. 92.

Kurumbas, primitive tribe and shepherds, in Western Ghāts, xii. 221; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31; Salem, xxi. 399.

Kurumbranād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xvi. 55.

Kurundvād, State in Bombay. *See* Kurandvād.

Kurva, island in Tungabhadra river, xiii. 161.

Kuruvans, gipsy tribe in Madras, with a language of their own, xvi. 261.

Kurvishettis, weavers, in Dhārwar, xi. 307.

Kurz, Mr., botanical collections, i. 203-204.

Kusa, son of Rāma, fight with Rāma at Sangrāmpur, x. 139; claim of Mahārājas of Jaipur to descent from, xiii. 384; rule in Southern Kosala, xv. 406, xix. 278; traditional founder of Kasūr,

xx. 149; and of Kusabhavanpur, xxiii. 131.
 Kushāl Singh, chief of Bānswāra, vi. 408;
 Kushālgarh said to have been taken by,
 and given to Akhai Rāj (end of seven-
 teenth century), xvi. 56.
 Kushālgarh, estate in Rājputāna, xvi. 55-
 56.
 Kushan dynasty (A.D. 85-225), ii. 112,
 288-290; coins of, ii. 138-140.
Local notices: Hānsi a stronghold
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 262; Shāhpur, xxi. 213; Hindustān
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 Kushtagi, *tāluk* in Raichūr District,
 Hyderābād State, xvi. 56.
 Kushtia, subdivision in Nadiā District,
 Bengal, xvi. 56-57.
 Kushtia, town in Nadiā District, Bengal,
 xvi. 57.
 Kūsi, river of Nepāl and Bihār. *See*
 Kosi.
 Kusinābha, legendary founder of Kanauj,
 xiv. 370.
 Kusiārā, river of Assam. *See* Surmā.
 Kusti (sacred thread of the Parsis), made
 at Navsāri, Haroda, xviii. 426.
 Kusum Sarovar, artificial lake at Gobard-
 dhan, Muttra, xii. 280.
 Kusumānjali, the, Sanskrit theological
 work by Udayanāchārya (c. 1200), ii.
 256.
 Kusumapura, Patna city identified with,
 xx. 66.
 Kūta Rāni, wife of Rainchan Shāh, first
 Muhammadan king of Kashmir, xv. 92.
 Kūta-ka-kabar peak, in Kirthar Range,
 Baluchistān, xv. 309.
 Kutānas, sweepers, in Bannu, vi. 396;
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Mālīahs, mountainous tract forming an Agency in Ganjām District, Madras, xii. 216, xvii. 87-89.

Mālīahs, trading caste in Ganjām, xii. 152.

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Māligaimedn, site of palace at Gangāikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.

Malihābād, *tahsil* in Lucknow District, United Provinces, xvii. 89-90.

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Mālīkhans, dominant class on Minicoy Island, xvii. 360.

Maliknāg, sulphurous spring, Islāmābād, Kashmir, xiii. 371.

Malīks, rule in Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 46.

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Mālji Nilam Panhālkar, temple of Rāmling built by (c. 1780), xiv. 203.

Malkangiri, Agency *tahsil* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xvii. 91.

Malkāpur, *tāluk* in Buldāna District, Berār, xvii. 91.

Malkāpur, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xvii. 91-92.

Māl-kā-talao, tank, Jaipur city, xiii. 400.

Malkhān Singh, Mahārājā of Charkhāri (1880), x. 178.

Malkī, or Bal, Bhar leader in Southern Oudh (1247), xxiv. 150.

Malla Khel, tribe of Pathāns, North-West Frontier, xix. 241.

Malla Sarya Desai, of Kittūr, fort of Pratāpgarh built by (1809), xviii. 356.

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Mallamma, saintly lady, traditional connexion of, with Horsleykonda, Cuddapah, xiii. 178.

Mallāni, District in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 92-94.

Mallānwān, town in Hardoi District, United Provinces, xvii. 94.

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Mallikārjun, Ratta king, grant by (1208), at Bhoj, Belgaum, viii. 121.

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Mallīshēna, Jain teacher, epitaph at Sravana-Belgola (c. 1129), ii. 43, 51.

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Malnād, hill country in Mysore, xviii. 162; wooden temples, xviii. 188.

Mālōji Bhonsla (Sivaji's grandfather), Chākan fort granted to, by Bahādūr (1595), x. 122; Shivner granted to (1599), xxii. 294; Lakhji entrapped into giving his daughter in marriage to Shāhji, xxii. 433-434; Poona granted to (1604), xx. 168, 181; Purandhar fort held by (1596-1600), xx. 397.

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- Malot, fort and temple in Jhelum District, Punjab, xvii. 94.
- Malpe, village and port in South Kanara District, Madras, xvii. 94.
- Mālpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, 94.
- Mālpura, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 94-95.
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- Mālsiras, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xvii. 95.
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- Maltby, Mr., revised land revenue rates in South Arcot District, v. 435.
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- Mālumis, sailor caste, in Laccadive Islands, xvi. 87; in Minicoy Island, xvii. 360.
- Mālūr, *tāluka* in Kolār District, Mysore, xvii. 95.
- Mālūr, village in Bangalore District, Mysore, xvii. 96.
- Malvalli, *tāluka* and town in Mysore. *See* Malavalli.
- Mālvan, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xvii. 96.
- Mālvan, historic town and port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xvii. 96-97.
- Mālwa Agency, group of States in Central India, xvii. 97-98; statistics of States, xvii. 99.
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- Mālwa Bhil Corps, iv. 354-355.
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- Māmā Sāhib, minister in Gwalior State (c. 1830-40), xii. 424.
- Māmāllapuram, village in Madras. *See* Seven Pagodas.
- Māmāndūr, village with rock caves in North Arcot District, Madras, xvii. 105-106.
- Mamdāpur, historic village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xvii. 106.
- Mamdot, estate in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xvii. 106-107.
- Mamdot, village in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xvii. 107.
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- Māmvanirājā, temple at Amarnāth, Thāna, probably erected by, v. 274.
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- Mān Mandir, *ghāt* at Benares, vii. 191.
- Mān Singh, Rājā of Gwalior (1486-1518), ii. 318, xii. 440; Gūjari Mahal palace built by, ii. 128, 129, xii. 441-442.
- Mān Singh, Rājā, Akbar's Hindu general and governor of Bengal, commenced palace at Amber (1600), v. 290, xiii. 385; presented 100,000 temples to Benares in one day, vii. 190; defeated Afghāns (1502), vii. 213, 214; governor of Bengal (1589), vii. 216; made Bhāgalpur the rendezvous of the Bihār contingents in second war against Afghāns, viii. 27, 36; built temple of Govind Deva at Brindāban (1590), ix. 17; fief of Kābul bestowed on, by Akbar (1585), xii. 310; forced Khyber Pass (1586), xv. 300; Mānpur, Central India, named after, xvii. 202; annexed Orissa to Mughal empire (1592), xix. 250; power in Peshāwar and Kābul (1585), xix. 152; defeated and captured Pratāpāditya, vii. 215, xiv. 92, xxiii. 142; palace at Rohtāsgarh attributed to, vii. 222; selected Rājmahāl as capital of Bengal (1592), xxi. 78; selected Rohtāsgarh as his stronghold, xxi. 323; built palace

- at Sherpur, xxii. 273; conquered Toda or Tonk, xxiii. 417.
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- Mānāji, son of Dāmāji Gaikwar, usurped rule in Baroda (1789-93), vii. 36.
- Mānak Pāl, Rājā of Karauli, coins first struck by (1780), xv. 32.
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- Manasā, worshipped by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
- Manāsa, town in Indore, Central India, xvii. 109.
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- Manavālamāmuni, saint, worshipped by Tēngalais, Chingleput, x. 258.
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- Mani Rām Datta, hanged for treason in Sibsāgar (1857), xxii. 347.
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- Mānik, chief of the Siāl tribe in Punjab, founded Mankerā (1380), xiv. 126.
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- Manjūsi, Buddhist saint, Kātmāndu, Nepāl, formerly called Manju Pātan after, xv. 187; introduced Buddhism among Newārs, xix. 43.
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Nāgapanchamī, festival. *See* Nāg Panchmī.
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Nāhan, capital of Sirmūr State, Punjab, xviii. 321.

Nahapāna, Kshaharāta king, record of, in cave-inscription, ii. 47; great find of coins near Nāsik, xviii. 401.

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Nahār Jharokhā palace, Māndogarh, i. 187.

Nāhar Singh, Lāwa granted to (1772), xvi. 156.

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Nahr Sādikiyāh, *tahsil* in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xviii. 321.

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Nājākila, petty State in Central India. *See* Maksudangarh.

Naigawān Rebal, petty *sanad* State in Bundelkhand, Central India, ix. 77, xviii. 321-322.

Naihati, town and railway junction in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xviii. 322.

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Naikdas, aboriginal tribe, in Bāriya, Rewā Kāntha, vii. 20; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; rising in Pānch Mahāls (1868), xix. 382, 383; in Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 204, 295.

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Nainī Tāl, sanitarium and cantonment in United Provinces, summer head-quarters of the Government, xviii. 333-334.

Nainwah, town in Rājputāna. *See* Naenwa.

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Nais, barber caste in Punjab, Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 323; Attock, vi. 134; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bannu, vi. 396; Delhi, xi. 226; Gujranwāla, xii. 357; Gujrat, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hazāra, xiii. 79; Hoshiarpur, xiii. 197; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kohāt, xv. 345; Lahore, xvi. 99; Ludhiāna, xvi. 203; Miānwālī, xvii. 320; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Multān, xviii. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329; United Provinces, xxiv. 170. *See also* Nāpits.

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Najābat Khān, Ghorgasht Pathān, soldier of fortune, founder of Kunjpura estate (1739-60), xvi. 27.

Najāf Khān, Persian minister of Shāh Alam, and restorer of Mughal authority (ob. 1782), ii. 412; recovered Agra from the Marāthās and Jāts, v. 69; joined by Pratāp Singh, v. 257; broke power of the Jāts, viii. 76; power at Delhi (1772-82), xxi. 312; Dholpur seized (1775) xi. 323; Dig wrested from Jāts (1776), xi. 344; Marāthās expelled from the Doāb (1773), v. 75; and from Etāwah, xii. 40; part of Gurgaon recovered, xii. 403; in Kānaud, xiv. 369; Karnāl recovered (1775), xv. 59.

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Najibābād, *tahsil* in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xviii. 334.

Najibābād, town and railway junction in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xviii. 334-335; rainfall, i. 144.

Najib-ud-daula, or Najib Khān, Afghān, Wazir of Mughal empire (ob. 1770), ii. 411; defeated Rahmat Khān (1770), vii. 5; grant of part of Bijnor to, viii. 194; obtained title of Najib-ud-daula and increased influence, viii. 195; rule in Dehra Dūn, xi. 213; in Garhwāl, xii. 166; built Ghausgarh, xiv. 14; founded Najibābād, xviii. 334; tomb at Najibābād, xviii. 334; power in Rohilkhand, xxi. 307; Sahāranpur, xxi. 370; Sikan-darābād held, xxii. 362; power in United Provinces, xxiv. 156.

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Najim-ud-daula, Nawāb Nazim of Bengal (1765), vii. 217.

Nakāyan, Rānī, queen of Ranjit Singh, Shekhūpura residence of, xxii. 270.

Nakibs, cultivating class in Baluchistān, Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Kalāt, xiv. 301; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48.

Nakkais, Sikh clan, in Montgomery, xvii. 410.

Nakkalas, criminal tribe in Godāvari, xii. 294.

Nakodar, *tahsil* in Jullundur District, Punjab, xviii. 335.

Nakodar, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, xviii. 335.

Nakshbandi, shrine in Srinagar, Kashmūr, xxiii. 100.

Nakula, Pāndava, Nakūr said to have been founded by, xviii. 336.

Nakūr, *tahsil* in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 335-336.

Nakūr, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 336.

Nal, saline lake in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xviii. 336.

Nal Kaur river. *See* Hingol River.

Nala, Rājā of Naishadha, traditional Hindu monarch, vii. 366; Naihati said to have been his capital, xviii. 345; Narwar traditionally supposed to be the home of, xviii. 396.

Nāla, estate in Khāndesh District, Bombay. *See* Mehawā Estates.

Nala and Damayanti, Oriental romance, mention of Vidarbha or Berār, vii. 366.

Nāladiyār, the, Tamil poem, consisting of 400 verses by as many Jains, ii. 434.

Nālāgarh, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xviii. 336.

Nālānda, seat of Buddhist learning, now represented by mounds at Baragaon, Patna, vii. 221.

Nālāpāni, village in Dehra Dūn District. *See* Kalanga.

Nalateswari, name of Nalhāti connected in legends with a temple to, xviii. 345.

Nālāyira-prabandham, the, Tamil hymnology in praise of Krishna, ii. 425.

Nalbāri, village in Kāmrap District, Assam, xviii. 336-337.

Nalchiti, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 19, xviii. 337.

Naldānga, Rājā of, rule in Jessore (seventeenth century), xiv. 92.

Naldrug, former name of Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xviii. 337.

Naldrug, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād, xviii. 337.

Naldrug, village with fort in Hyderābād, xviii. 337.

Nalgonda, District in Hyderābād State, xviii. 337-344; physical aspects, 337-339; history, 339; population, 339-340; agriculture, 340-341; trade and communications, 341-342; famine, 342; administration, 342-344; education, 344; medical, 344.

Nalgonda, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, xviii. 344.

Nalgonda, town in Hyderābād State, xviii. 344-345.

Nalhāti, village and railway junction in Birbhūm District, Bengal, xviii. 345.

Nālī, tract in Hissār District, Punjab, xiii. 149.

Nalia, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xviii. 345, xxi. 290.

Naliābāri, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 345.

Naliya, town in Cutch, Bombay, xviii. 345.

Nallamalais, name locally given to a section of the Eastern Ghāts, in Kurnool District, Madras, xviii. 345-347.

Nalodaya, the, Sanskrit poem, with rime introduced, ii. 241.

Naltigiri, spur of the Assia range, Orissa, xviii. 347.

Nam Mao, river of Upper Burma. *See* Shweli.

Nam Pilu, river in Southern Shan States, Burma, with fisheries, xxii. 258.

Nam Tu, river in Northern Shan States, Burma. *See* Myitnge.

Nāmāgiri' Amman, temple on Nāmakkal rock, Kurnool, xviii. 347.

Nāmakkal, subdivision and *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xvii. 347.

Nāmakkal, town in Salem District, Madras, with fort and temple, xviii. 347-348, xxi. 395.

Namasūdras, caste in Eastern Bengal. *See* Chandāls.

Nambidi of Kollangod, the, landed pro-

- prietor in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 390.
- Nambūdrī Brāhmins of Malabar, caste formed by migration, i. 319; in Cochin, x. 345; Malabar, xvii. 59; Travancore, xxiv. 9.
- Nāmdār Khān, son of Salābat Khān, governor of Berār (*ob.* 1843), xii. 20.
- Nāmdās.* See Mats.
- Nāmdēv, or Nāmdēo, tailor or cotton-printer by caste, religious reformer and earliest Marāthī author, i. 428, ii. 431.
- Nāmhkai, Southern Shan State, Burma, xviii. 348.
- Nāmhkam, pagoda in Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 235.
- Nāmhkok, Southern Shan State, Burma, xviii. 348.
- Nāmmālvār, Vaishnav saint, Alvār Tirunagari the birthplace of, v. 254.
- Nāmmaw coal-field, iii. 137.
- Nānmekon, Karenni State, Burma, xviii. 348.
- Nānpūtīrī Brāhmins. See Nāmbūdrī Brāhmins.
- Nāmsangīā, language of the Nāgā group, i. 387, 393, 400.
- Nāmtok, Southern Shan State, Burma, xviii. 348.
- Nāna Farnavis, minister of the Peshwās at Poona (1772-1800), revenue system, v. 121, xx. 179; commenced temple of Mahādeo at Bhīmāshankar, viii. 108; built mansion at Chinchvad, x. 227; rise and decline of power in Deccan, viii. 292-293; protection sought by Malhār Rao Holkar, xiii. 336; intrigues in Gwalior, xii. 423; treaty with, at Mahād (1796), xvi. 429; policy of opposition against Nizām and Haider Ali, xx. 168; built Belbāg palace at Poona, xx. 184.
- Nāna Sāhib, or Dundhu Pant, adopted son of the last Peshwā and author of the massacre of Cawnpore, ii. 444, 512; escape to Bareilly, vii. 5-6, 13; residence at Bithūr, viii. 251; massacre of Cawnpore, ii. 512, viii. 251.
- Nānāghāt, historic pass in Western Ghāts from the Deccan to the Konkan, in Poona District, xii. 218, xv. 240, xx. 169; cave inscription, ii. 47.
- Nānak. Bāba, Gurū, founder of Sikhism (1469-1538), sect and doctrines of, i. 426, 427, ii. 417, 502, v. 320, xx. 267, 270; Dera Nānak called after, xi. 271; temple at Eminābād commemorating penance of, xii. 24; legendary connexion with spring of Bāba Wali, Hassan Abdāl, xlii. 70; monument at Sakhi Sarwar, xxi. 390; shrine at Siāl-kot, xxii. 329, 335.
- Nānakpanthī Hindus, Sikhs so called in Sind, xxii. 406.
- Nāncowry Harbour, Nicobar Islands. See Nicobars.
- Nand Bhawan, building at Dīg, Rājputāna, xi. 344.
- Nand Gault, Nandurbār said to have been founded by, xviii. 362.
- Nand Kumār, Brāhman. See Nuncomar.
- Nand Rām, of Mursān (*ob.* 1695), submitted to Aurangzeb and appointed administrative official, xviii. 43.
- Nand Rām, governor of Kāshipur, Nainī Tāl (end of eighteenth century), xv. 71.
- Nānda, Krishna adopted by, xvi. 427.
- Nandā Devī, highest mountain in British India, in Almorā District, United Provinces, v. 244, xviii. 349, xix. 26, xxiv. 133.
- Nānda dynasty (360 B.C.), ii. 274, vii. 209; Sisunāgas overthrown in Patna by, xx. 67.
- Nandā Kot, peak in Almorā District, United Provinces, v. 244, xxiv. 132.
- Nānda Rai, king of Bundelkhand. See Gānda.
- Nāndana, place of historical interest in Jhelum District, Punjab, xviii. 349.
- Nāndasa, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xviii. 349.
- Nāndaungmya Min, built Mahabawdi pagoda, Burma, xix. 313.
- Nāndaw pagoda, Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 33-34.
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- Nānder, town in Nānder District, Hyderābād, with manufacture of muslins and Sikh shrine, xviii. 355.
- Nāndgad, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvii. 356.
- Nāndgaon, Feudatory State in Central Provinces, xviii. 356-358.
- Nāndgaon, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xviii. 358.
- Nāndgaon, town in Nāsik District, Bombay, xviii. 358.
- Nāndgaon, peak in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, xxiv. 366.
- Nāndi, village in Kolār District, Mysore, xviii. 358-359.
- Nāndi, Siva's bull, worshipped by Lingāyats, i. 423; figure of, in temple at Banavāsi, vi. 346; temple to, on Nallamalais, xviii. 346-347; monolith at

- Tanjore, xliii. 243; temple at Vempalle, xxiv. 395.
- Nāndi Timmana, Telugu writer, at court of Vijayanagar, ii. 437.
- Nāndiāl, *tāluk* and town in Kurnool District, Madras. See Nāndyāl.
- Nāndidroog, fortified hill in Kolār District, Mysore, captured by Lord Cornwallis (1791), xv. 368, xviii. 162, 359.
- Nāndigad, village in Belgaum District, Bombay. See Nāndgad.
- Nāndigāma, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xviii. 359-360.
- Nāndikanama, pass in the Nallamalais, Madras, xviii. 346-347.
- Nāndikeshwar, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xviii. 360.
- Nāndikotkūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xviii. 360-361.
- Nāndipotavarman, Pallava king, slain by Vikramāditya II (*c.* 750), ii. 329.
- Nāndod, capital of Rājpipla State, Bombay, xviii. 361.
- Nāndūra, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xviii. 361.
- Nāndurbār, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xviii. 361-362.
- Nāndurbār, historic town, with manufactures, in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xviii. 362-363.
- Nāndwāna Borāhs, subdivision of Brāhmins, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
- Nāndyāl, subdivision and *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xviii. 363.
- Nāndyāl, town in Kurnool District, Madras, centre of grain and cotton trade, xviii. 363; gesso-work, iii. 176.
- Nāngām, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xviii. 364, xxi. 290.
- Nāngambaukam, European quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365, 370.
- Nāngārs, servants, in Kashmīr, xv. 105.
- Nānguneri, *tāluk* in Tinnevely District, Madras, xviii. 364.
- Nānguneri, town with temple in Tinnevely District, Madras, xviii. 364.
- Nāni, goddess. See Kālī.
- Nānja Rājā, Changālvā king, founder of Nanjarājapatna, Coorg (sixteenth century), xi. 11.
- Nānjāngūd, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xviii. 364-365.
- Nānjāngūd, town with temple in Mysore District, Mysore, xviii. 365.
- Nānjarāj (1), Mysore minister (*ob.* 1740), xviii. 180, 181 n.
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- Nānjarājpatna, *tāluk* in Coorg, xviii. 365.
- Nānjundesvara, temple of, Nānjāngūd, Mysore, xviii. 365.
- Nanke, Southern Shan State, Burma. See Nāmhkai.
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- Nānnappa, earliest Telugu author (twelfth century), ii. 437.
- Nānni Changālvā, rule in Coorg, xi. 9.
- Nānnilam, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xviii. 365-366.
- Nānnilam, town in Tanjore District, Madras, xviii. 366.
- Nānnūl, the, classical Tamil grammar, by Pavananti, ii. 435.
- Nānpāra, *tahsil* in Bahraich District, United Provinces, xviii. 366.
- Nānpāra Estate, *tālukdārī* estate in Bahraich and Gondā Districts, United Provinces, xviii. 366-367.
- Nānpāra, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, xviii. 367.
- Nānpayā temple, at Pagan, Burma, xix. 313.
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- Nāntok, Southern Shan State, Burma. See Nāmtok.
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- Naosaji Naik Muski, defeated at Umar-khed (1819), vii. 97.
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- Navanagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xviii. 419-421; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Navanagar, or Jāmnagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with industries of dyeing and embroidery, xviii. 421-422.
- Navarangapur, *zamindari tahsil* in Vizagapatam District, Madras. See Nowrangapur.
- Navaratna, temple in the Sundarbans, xxiii. 142.
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- Navāyats, or seamen, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
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- Navsāri *prant*, district of Baroda, xviii. 422-424.
- Navsāri, *tāluka* in Baroda, xviii. 424-425.
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- Nawābganj, trading town in Mālda District, Eastern Bengal, xviii. 427-428.
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- Nawāda, subdivision in Gayā District, Bengal, xviii. 428.
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- Nawal Sāgar, tank at Naenwa, Rājputāna, xviii. 284.
- Nawal Singh, regent to Kesri Singh, of Bharatpur, defeated at Barsāna, and death (1776), viii. 76; Muttra, xviii. 65.
- Nawal Singh, Rājā of Balrāmpur (1777), vi. 260.
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- Nayāgarh, Tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, xviii. 430.
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- Nāyanikā, queen, record of, in cave at Nānāghāt Pass, ii. 47.
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- Needham, Mr., march from Sadiyā to Rīmā, and exploration of Brahmaputra (1885-6), xvii. 378.
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- Nga Le, dacoit leader in Magwe, Burma (*ob.* 1889), xvi. 414.
- Nga Le, rising of, Upper Chindwin, Burma (1890-1), x. 241.
- Nga Maung, dacoit leader in Ruby Mines, Burma (1888), xxi. 328.
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- Nga Pon, king of Pagan, Burma (1248-85), xvii. 296.
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- Niāzai, expelled from Bannu by Marwats (sixteenth century), vi. 394.
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- Nighantus, lists of difficult Vedic words, ii. 264.
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- Nihāur, town in Bijnōr District, United Provinces, xix. 84.
- Nijābat Khān, Nawāb, Jhajjar granted to (1803), xiv. 108.
- Nijagal, peak in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 52.
- Nijgarh, capital of Dhenkāl State, Orissa. *See* Dhenkāl Town.
- Nijgarh, capital of Keonjhar State, Orissa. *See* Keonjhar Town.
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- Nilambūr, village in Malabar District, Madras, with forest reserves, xix. 85; teak plantation, iii. 118.
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- Nimbalkar, the, Marāthā chief, Kharda held by (1745), xv. 251; chief of Phaltan, xx. 129.
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- Nipāni, town in Belgam District, Bombay, xix. 121.
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- Pārbatī, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Rājputāna, xix. 409-410.
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- Parichhatgarh, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 2.
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- Parihārs, Rājput clan in Central India, probably a branch of the Gūjaras, ix. 337-338; in Bundelkhand, ix. 69; Gwalior fort held by (1128-96, 1210-32), xii. 440; in Hamirpur, xiii. 14; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Mandor their capital till 1381, xvii. 171; chiefs of Nāgod, xviii. 300-301; rule in Narwar (1129-32), xviii. 397; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113.
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- Parlakimedi, *tahsil* in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 4.
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Patuākhālī, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 76.
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Pilkhana, town in Aligarh District, United Provinces, xx. 144.

Pilkhuā, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 144-145.

Pillai, tribe in Southern India. *See* Vellātas.

Pillars, sculptured or inscribed, and *minārs*, at Allahābād, ii. 35, 42, 43, 50, v. 237; near Antūr, Hyderābād, v. 387; near Ararāj, Champāran, v. 399; at Bhitri, Ghāzipur, i. 57-58, viii. 118; Bhūmarā, ii. 51; Delhi, ii. 35, 122, 123, xi. 235; Dhār, Central India, ii. 25, xi. 295; Dimāpur, Assam, xi. 347; Dinājpur, xi. 349; Ellora, Hyderābād, ii. 170; Eran, Central India, ii. 43, 51, 56, 122; Garhmuktesar, Meerut, xii. 163; Gaur, Mālda, ii. 190-191; Giriak, Patna, xii. 246; Jālāun, xiv. 20; Khiching, Orissa, xv. 267; Mahākūta, ii. 43; Malavalli, ii. 59; Mandasor, ii. 43, 50; Meerut, xvii. 265; Meharauli, ii. 25, 35-36; Muttra, xviii. 74; Mysore, xviii. 187; Narwar, Central India, xviii. 397; Patancherī, Hyderābād, xx. 26; Pathāri, Central India, xx. 30; Pattadakal, ii. 43, 59; Sankisā, Farukhābād, xxii. 60; Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, xxiii. 64; Sravana-Belgola, Mysore, ii. 43; Tālgund, ii. 43. *See also under* Asoka.

Pimpalner, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 145.

Pimplādevī, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xx. 145.

Pimpri, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xx. 145.

Pimpri, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.

Pināhat, *tahsil* in Agra District. *See* Bāh.

Pinākini, Northern and Southern, rivers of Madras. *See* Penner and Ponnaiyār.

Pind Dādan Khān, *tahsil* in Jhelum District, Punjab, xx. 145-146.

Pind Dādan Khān, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, with industries of boat-building, pottery, &c., xx. 146; pottery, iii. 244.

Pind Dādan Khān Canal, xvii. 221, 222.

Pindale, village in Meiktila District, Burma, xvii. 278.

Pindāris, freebooters, in Central India, on break-up of the Mughal empire, associated with the Marāthās, ii. 443, 494; destroyed by Lord Hastings (1817), ii. 494-495, vii. 423.

Local notices: Raids in Berār, vii. 371; Central India, ix. 342; Chāndpur, x. 167; Chāng Bhakār, x. 171; Dhāmpur, xi. 284; Dhār, xi. 290; Ganjam, xii. 146; Hoshangābād, xiii. 182; Indore, xiii. 337; Jaipur, xiii. 386; Kurnool, xvi. 34; Mehar, xvii. 271; Nagina, xviii. 299; Parlākmedī, xx. 3; Pārner Hill, xx. 7; Udaipur, xxiv. 92; Wūn, xxiv. 390.

Pindāri War (1817-8), ii. 443-444, 494-496, iv. 76. *See also* Fourth Marāthā War.

Pindari, glacier in Almorā District, United Provinces, xx. 145.

Pindi, founder of Jāmki, Siālkot, xiv. 48.

Pindi Bhattānī, village in Gujranwāla District, Punjab, xv. 146.

Pindi Gheb, subdivision in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 146.

Pindi Gheb, *tahsil* in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pindi Gheb, town in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pindin, tank in Shwabo District, Burma, xxii. 316.

Pine trees (*Pinus*), in north and north-east mountains, i. 168, 173, 198, 199, iii. 103; Bhutān, viii. 155; Black Mountain, North-West Frontier, viii. 251; Burma, ix. 168; Chakrātā, Debrā Dān, x. 125; Chamba, Punjab, x. 131; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211, 217; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gilgit, Kashmir, xii. 238; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Hoshiarpur, xiii. 199; Kāfiristān, Afghānistān, xiv. 270; Kashmir and Jammu, xv. 86, 129-130; Khāsi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, xv. 255, 262; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 191; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Nepāl, xix. 49; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 320; Patialā, Punjab, xx. 43; Punjab, xx. 252, 310, 311; Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 240; Sikkim, xxii.

370; Simla, xxii. 377; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25, 26; Tehri, xxiii. 271; United Provinces, xxiv. 196; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 381.

Pineapples (*Ananassa sativa*), in India generally, iii. 76; cultivated in Baroda, vii. 48; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bengal, vii. 248; Burma, ix. 153; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 31; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Khāsi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, xv. 261; Kolāba, xv. 362; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Maodon and Maolung, Assam, xvii. 204; Nicobars, xix. 62; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shellā, Assam, xxii. 271; Singuappā, Bellary, xxiii. 48; Tharavaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321; United Provinces, xxiv. 183.

Pinglai Devī, temple at Ner, Berār, xix. 55.

Pingutaung pagoda, Kyatpyin, Burma, xxi. 329.

Pinjaris, Musalmān class in Mysore, xviii. 203, 204.

Pinjaur, *uzāmat* and *tahsil* in Patialā State, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pinjaur, village in Patialā State, Punjab, xx. 148.

Pinjrapols or animal hospitals, in Gujrat, i. 414; Surat, xxiii. 167, 168.

Pinle, ancient capital in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.

Pinlebu, township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xx. 148.

Pipa, traditional founder of Pīpār, Rājputāna, xx. 148.

Pīpal tree (*Ficus religiosa*), sacred to Hindus and Buddhists, in Bāsim, Burma, vii. 96; Berār, vii. 364; Buddh Gayā, ix. 43; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Cuttack, xi. 87; Damoh, xi. 135; Gayā, xii. 196; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312, 317; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 31; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Larkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Mālda, xvii. 75; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Mursbidābād, xviii. 45; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Patālgarh, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Patialā, Punjab, xx. 32; Poona, xx. 166; Purī, xx. 400; Saugor, xxii. 137; Sholāpur, xxii. 296; Sind, xxii. 393; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119, 123; Surat, xxiii. 152; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 307; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; Wardhā, xxiv. 367; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389.

Pīpār, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xx. 148.

Pipe-bowls, manufactured in Baroda, vii. 55; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82; Chāndpur, Bijnor, x. 168; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 123.

Piper Bette. *See* Betel Vines or *pān*.

Pipes, clay, manufactured in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82.

Pipe-stems, manufactured at Agra, v. 90.

Pipits (Motacillidae), i. 245.

Piplia, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148.

Pipliānagar, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 148.

Piplodā, chiefship in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148-149.

Piprahwa, *stūpa*, ii. 102-103, 104, 133; inscribed vase from, ii. 43-44, 55, 67.

Pir Ghal, peak in Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 380.

Pir jān kī Bhatī, mosque at Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 96.

Pir Mangho, tank, hot springs, and temple in Sind. *See* Magar Talao.

Piram, island with trossils in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, former resort of pirates, xx. 149-151.

Piran Dhār, Muhammadan name for Dhār, xi. 294.

Pirāwa, district in Central India, attached to Tonk State, Rājputāna, xx. 151.

Piriz, slave-governor of Ghazni, repulsed force sent to seize Ghazni (974), xix. 150.

Pir-i-Roshan, 'the apostle of light,' founder of the Roshāniā sect, Tirāhis driven from Tirāh by (c. 1600), xxiii. 389.

Piriāpatna, town in Mysore, xx. 151-152.

Pirmed, hill station in Travancore State, Madras, xx. 152.

Pirojpur, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152.

Pirojpur, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152-153.

Pirpainti, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xx. 153.

Pīrs, Muhammadan saints, worshipped when dead, i. 435, vii. 236; religious leaders in Chitrāl, x. 303. *See also* Pachpiriyas.

Pirthī Pāl, Rājā of Bangāhal, murdered by Rājā Sidh Sen of Mandī (c. 1690), xvii. 154.

Pirthī Shāh, Rājā of Garhwāl (1654), xii. 165.

Pirthī Singh, Rājā of Nādaun, loyal during Mutiny, xviii. 271.

Pirthī Singh, chief of Umri (1882), xxiv. 120.

Pirthipāl Bahādūr Jū Deo, chief of Khanādāna (1854), xv. 244.

- Pirihūdakeshwar temple, Pehowa, Karnāl, xv. 100.
- Pisācha, group of languages intermediate between Indo-Aryan and Eranian, i. 355-357, 395.
- Pishin, subdivision and *tahsil* in Quetta-Pishin District, Baluchistān, xx. 153.
- Pishin Lora, river in Baluchistān, xx. 153.
- Pistachio nuts, grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Bolān Pass, viii. 264; Chāgai, x. 118; Jhalawān, xiv. 109; Kalāt, xiv. 300; Loralai, xvi. 173, 177; Quetta-Pishin, xxi. 16; Sarawān, xvii. 100; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 381; Zhob, xxiv. 432.
- Pitalkhorā, caves, ii. 112.
- Pitāmbar Singh, insurgent landholder in Palāmau, hanged (1857), xix. 338.
- Pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes khasiana*), found only in one spot in Jaintiā Hills, Assam, i. 200; also several species in Malay Peninsula, i. 207.
- Pitenikas, conquered nation of Southern India, mentioned in Asoka's inscriptions (third century B.C.), ii. 325; at Paithān, Hyderabad, xiii. 235.
- Pith models, manufactured in Madras Presidency, xvi. 293; Tanjore, xxiii. 235; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35.
- Pithāpuram, historic estate in Godāvāri District, Madras, xx. 153-155.
- Pithāpuram, *tahsil* in Godāvāri District, Madras, xx. 155.
- Pithāpuram, town and place of pilgrimage in Godāvāri District, Madras, xx. 155-156.
- Pithāpuram Rājā's College, Cocanāda, Godāvāri, x. 340.
- Pithasthān, place sacred to the goddess Satī, Lābpur, Bīrbhūm, xvi. 85.
- Pithora, Rāe, Hindu king. See Pīthwī Rāj.
- Pithoro, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xx. 156.
- Pitman, Major, defeated Naosaji Naik Muski in Berār (1819), vii. 97.
- Pitrapaksha, Hindu festival, held in Berār, vii. 382; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderabad State, xiii. 250.
- Pitti, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.
- Piyain, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.
- Piyāsbari, tank at Gaur, xii. 190.
- Place, Lionel, Collector of Chingleput (1794), land settlement of Chingleput, x. 265; built tank at Madurāntakam, xvi. 408.
- Plague, ii. 526, iv. 475-476; statistics of mortality, i. 525.
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- Bassein, Thāna (1697), vii. 120; Belgaum, vii. 156, 157; Bengal, vii. 229-230; Berār, vii. 377; Bījāpur Agency, viii. 174; Bombay Presidency, viii. 295-296, 299; Bombay City, viii. 402, 419-420; Burhānpur, Nimār, ix. 105; Calcutta, ix. 267; Central India, ix. 349; Central Provinces, x. 21-22; Chāpra, Sāran, x. 174-175; Coorg, xi. 21; Damān, xi. 129; Darbhāngā, xi. 154; Dinapore, Patna, xi. 355; Gayā, xii. 199, 208; Gulbarga, Hyderabad, xii. 376; Hardwar, Sahāranpur, xiii. 53; Hindupur, Anantapur, xiii. 140; Ilimganghāt, Wardhā, xiii. 141; Hoshārpur, xiii. 193; Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223; Hyderabad State, xiii. 245; Jullundur, xiv. 222; Madras Presidency, xvi. 259; Mālwa, xvii. 105; Mau Aīmna, Allahābād, xvii. 224; Monghyr, xvii. 403; Mysore, xviii. 190-191; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 164; Pāli, Rājputāna (1836), xix. 359; Patna, xx. 52, 66; Poona, x. 181; Punjab, x. 283; Rājputāna, xxi. 108-109; Rangoon, xxi. 221; Ratlām, Central India, xxi. 242; Sāran, xxii. 86; Shāhābād, xxii. 189; Sind, xxii. 405; Sojat, Rājputāna, xxiii. 72; Tekāri, Gayā, xxiii. 275; United Provinces, xxiv. 165-166.
- 'Plain of the Martyrs,' Zafarābād, Jaunpur, xxiv. 426.
- Plantains, or bananas (*Musa sapientum*), in India generally, iii. 76; grown in Agāshi, Thāna, v. 71; Amherst, Burma, v. 298; Assam, vi. 57; Baroda, vii. 48; Bassein, Burma, vii. 111; Bassein, Thāna, vii. 119; Belgaum, vii. 146; Bengal, vii. 248; Bhamo, Burma, viii. 50; Bhandāra, viii. 66; Bhongir, Hyderabad, viii. 124; Bījāpur, viii. 176; Burma, ix. 152; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Chingleput, x. 260; Cochin, Madras, x. 342, 346; Coimbatore, x. 366; Coorg, xi. 33; Dacca, xi. 110; Dhārwar, xi. 304; Dindigul, Madura, xi. 356; Eastern Duars, Assam, xi. 371; Faridpur, xii. 54; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 66; Henzāda, Burma, xiii. 106; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderabad, Sind, xiii. 312; Jalāpur, Surat, xiv. 15; Kālāhandi, Pēngal, xiv. 294; North Kanara, xiv. 347; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Karāchi, xv. 2; Kathi, Burma, xv. 157; Kodaikānal, Madura, xv. 338; Krishnarājpet, Mysore, xvi. 10; Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 123; Lākāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 350; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 109, 112; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 126; Mysore, xviii. 210, 260; Nagaram Island, Godāvāri, xix. 297; Nāmakkal, Salem, xviii. 347; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 422; Navātri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nawngwaw, Burma, xviii. 429; Nicobars, xix. 62; Oudh, xix. 278; Pegu, Burma, xx. 89; Poona, xx. 166; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 5; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Rangpur, xxi. 223; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 296; Salem, xxi. 400; Sando-way, Burma, xxii. 35; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 290; Sikkim, xxii. 366, 370; Sind, xxii. 413; Sinner, Nāsik, xxiii. 13; Siruguppa, Bellary, xxiii. 48; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Thāna, xxiii. 291; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321; Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 334; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 348; Toun-goo, Burma, xxiii. 427; United Provinces, xxiv. 183; Yauethin, Burma, xxiv. 406.
- Plassey, village in Nadiā District, Bengal, xx. 156; battle (1757), ii. 475-476; vii. 218.
- Platinum, iii. 141; found in Assam, in sands of Dihing river, vi. 72.
- Platt-Macarty roller-gin for cotton introduced into Broach (1864), ix. 24.
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- Pleasure-houses, at Ajmer, v. 171.
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- Plumbago. See Graphite.
- Plums, in India generally, iii. 76; grown in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baluchistān, vi. 297; Central Provinces, x. 8; Hantawaddy, Burma, xiii. 31; Kābul, Afghānistān, xiv. 246; Kashmir, xv. 124; Nagpur, xviii. 313; Nepāl, xix. 47; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 174; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxi. 239; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321.
- Plütschau, Lutheran mission established at Tranquebar (1705), i. 442, xxiii. 435; Tanjore (1706), xxiii. 231.
- Pochamcherla, *tāluka* in Nalgonda District, Hyderabad, xx. 156-157.
- Podaka Jagdeo, founder of the Nimbalkar family of Phaltan, entered service of king of Delhi and slain in battle (1327), xxi. 113.

- Podanūr, railway junction in Coimbatore District, Madras, xx. 157.
- Podili, *tahsil* in Nellore District, Madras, xx. 157.
- Pods, fishermen and cultivators in Bengal, i. 328; in Khulnā, xv. 288; Presidency Division, xx. 218; Sundarbans, xxiii. 142; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.
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- Poi, tribe in Lushai Hills, xvi. 217.
- Poicha, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xx. 157, xxi. 291.
- Poila, Southern Shan State, Burma, xx. 157.
- Point, river in North Arcot District, Madras, xx. 157-158.
- Poinsar caves. See Māgāthan.
- Point, False. See False Point.
- Point Calimere. See Calimere, Point.
- Point Divi. See Divi, Point.
- Pokaran, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, residence of the premier noble of the State, xx. 158.
- Pol, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xx. 158.
- Polā, festival, held in Berār, vii. 382; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderabad, xiii. 250; Pāndhurnā, Chhindwāra, xix. 391.
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- Pollāchi**, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, with numerous dolmens, xx. 159-160.
- Pollock**, General, expedition to Kābul (1842), ii. 501; Chār Chatta destroyed, xiv. 243; Jalālabād relieved, v. 38, xiv. 13; Kābul taken, xiv. 244; advance through Khyber, xv. 301.
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- Ponāni**, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Ponnāni.
- Pondaung mountains**, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 238.
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Pudu Mantapam, building at Madura. *See* Vāsantā.

Puducherri, French settlement. *See* Pondicherry.

Pudukkottai, State in Madras, xx. 230-240; physical aspects, 230-231; history, 231-233; population, 233-234; agriculture, 234-235; trade and communications, 235; famine, 236; administration, 236-239; education, 239-240; medical, 240; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 96.

Pudukkottai, capital of State in Madras, xx. 240-241.

Pudukulam, tank in Pudukkottai State, xx. 241.

Puga Valley, minerals, iii. 157.

Puhup Singh, holder of Mursān estate (1749), xviii. 43-44.

Pukhrāyān, another name for Bhognipur, United Provinces, xx. 241.

Pukhta Garden, Nābha, Punjab, xviii. 271.

Pukkote lake, near Vayittiri, Malabar, xxiv. 302.

Pulād, Rai Hansu Bhatti employed under Mubārak Shāh II against (1430-1), viii. 91-92.

Pulaiyans, jungle tribe in Anaimalais, v. 333.

Pulakesin I, Chālukya king (fifth century), ii. 327, xviii. 170.

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Pulāl, Tānawalli sept, part of Tanāwal held by, xxiii. 219.

Pulayans, field labourers in Travancore, xxiv. 9.

Pulcheri, French settlement. *See* Pondicherry.

Pulgaon, town in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, with spinning and weaving mill, xx. 241.

Pulicat, town in Chingleput District, Madras, earliest Dutch settlement, xx. 241-242.

Pulicat, lake in Nellore District, Madras, xx. 242.

Pulivendla, *tālūk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xx. 242-243.

Pulki, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 45.

Pullampet, *tālūk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xx. 243.

Pulney, *tālūk* and town in Madura District. *See* Palni.

Pulo Run, in Spice Archipelago, contest with Dutch for (seventeenth century), ii. 456, 457.

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Punādra, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xx. 243.

Punaka, winter capital of Bhutān, xx. 243.

Punalūr, town in Travancore State, Madras, xx. 243.

Pūnamallee, town in Chingleput District. *See* Poonamallee.

Pūnch, town in Kashmir, xx. 243-244.

Pundāri (Puro), caste in Māida, xvii. 78.

Pundarika Nāg, snake god, xxi. 200.

Pūndirs, Rājput tribe, Pūndri stronghold of, xx. 244.

Pundra, son of king Bali, Pundra kingdom founded by, vii. 194.

Pundra, ancient kingdom in Eastern Bengal, xx. 244; Bārendra ancient name of, vii. 15; Dinājpur included in, xi. 349; the country of the Pods, Mahāsthān probably the capital of, xvi. 437; Pābna believed to be derived from, xix. 298; Rājshāhi included in, xxi. 161-162.

Pūndri, town in Kamāl District, Punjab, xx. 244.

Punganūru, *tahsil* and *zamindāri* in North Arcot District, Madras, xx. 244-245.

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Punjab Southern Railway Company, iii. 371, 414.

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Punjābī, intermediate language of the Indo-Aryan family, vernacular of the Sikhs, i. 362, 364, 369, 396; spoken in Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Bahāwalpur, vi. 197; Baluchistān, vi. 287; Chamba, x. 130; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujranwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 395; Hissār, xiii. 148; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 196; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jind, xiv. 170; Jullundur, xiv. 225; Kapūthala, xiv. 410; Karnāl, xv. 51; Kashmir, xv. 99; Lahore, xvi. 98; Ludhiāna, xv. 202; the Mānija, xvii. 196-197; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Patialā, xx. 40; Punjab, xx. 286, 287, 288; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Sind, xxii. 406.

Punjābī language, Western. *See* Lahndā.

Punjābī literature, mostly ballad-poetry, ii. 430.

Punnarika, king of Pegu (746-61), founded Aramāna, xxi. 215.

Punnāta, ancient kingdom in Mysore, xx. 395; Heggadadevankote identified with, xiii. 101.

Puntāmba, town with temples in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 395.

Püntso Namgye, first Rājā of Sikkim (seventeenth century), xxii. 367.

Pur, ancient town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xx. 395.

Pur, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xx. 395.

Pura, ancient name for Farīdpur, xii. 62.

Puragupta, brother and successor of Skandagupta, with a reduced kingdom (c. 480), ii. 294.

Pūran, Siālkot said to have fallen under curse of, xxii. 335.

Purān, Mongolian tribe, Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.

Pūran Mal, former Rājā of Gidhaur, xii. 238.

Pūran Mal, Raisen held by (sixteenth century), xxi. 63.

Puran Mal, money-lender of Hyderābād, influence in Berār, vii. 371.

Purāna (geological) era, i. 57-58, 61, 62-64.

Purāna Pul, bridge across the Mūsi river, Hyderābād (built, 1593), xiii. 308, 309.

Purāna-Kila, mosque near Delhi, ii. 198.

Purānas, the, later Sanskrit epics, didactic and sectarian, ii. 236-237; their value for history, ii. 14-15, 22, 23, 84; Andhra mentioned in, xxii. 276.

Purānas, early punch-marked silver coins, ii. 136, 137, 151.

Purandar Singh, last Ahom Rājā of Assam (c. 1830), vi. 32-33; North Lakhimpur subdivision handed over to (1833), xvi. 121; Sibsāgar under (1833), xxii. 347.

Purandhar, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, xx. 395-396.

Purandhar, historic hill-fort and military sanitarium, Poona District, Bombay, xx. 396-397.

Purandhar, Treaty of (1776), vii. 35, 36.

Purāni Haveli, palace, Hyderābād city, xiii. 309.

Pūranpur, *tahsīl* in Pilibhit District, United Provinces, xx. 397-399.

Purasavākam, Eurasian quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365.

Purchas, quoted on Sātgaon, xxii. 129.

Purdil Khān, chief of Khārān, Baluchistān (1734), xv. 248.

Puri, District in Orissa Division, Bengal, xx. 398-408; physical aspects, 398-400; history, 400-401; population, 401-402; agriculture, 402-404; trade

and communications, 404-405; famine, 405; administration, 406-407; education, 407; medical, 407; stone-carving, iii. 242.

Purī, subdivision in Orissa, Bengal, xx. 408.

Purī, town in Orissa, Bengal, with world-famed temple of Jagannāth, xx. 408-412; palm-leaf archives of temple, ii. 11.

Pūrna, river of Berār, xx. 412.

Pūrnaiya, Diwān of Mysore (1799-1810), xviii. 183; Wellesley Bridge, Seringapatam, built (1804), ix. 304, xxiii. 180; revenue under, xviii. 235; established Nyāmī, xix. 234; bought out *jāgīrdār* of Sarjāpur, xxii. 109.

Purnea, District in Bhāgalpur Division, Bengal, xx. 412-420; physical aspects, 412-414; history, 414-415; population, 415-416; agriculture, 416-417; trade and communications, 417-418; administration, 418-419; education, 419; medical, 420; excessive rainfall (September 13, 1879), i. 139.

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Purnea, town in Purnea District, Bengal, xx. 420-421; damascening, iii. 240.

Purohita, or family priest, i. 432-433.

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Salvador Bourbon, general in Bhopāl State army (end of eighteenth century), xiii. 324.

Salvation Army, population statistics, i. 477; in Ahmadābād, v. 98-99; Anand, Kaira, v. 335; Bombay Presidency,

viii. 307; Jhang, xiv. 129; Kaira, xiv. 380; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Punjab, xx. 292; Sirūr, Poona, xxiii. 49; Talegaon-Dhamdhare, Poona, xxiii. 213.

Salween, District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, xxi. 415-422; physical aspects, 415-416; history, 416-417; population, 417; agriculture, 418; forests, 418-419; minerals, 419; trade and communications, 419-421; administration, 421-422; education, 422; medical, 422.

Salween, river of Burma, iii. 362, xxi. 422-423.

Sam Long Hpa, first Sawbwa of Mōngkawng (1215), xviii. 137.

Sam Rānizai, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, expeditions against (1849, 1878), xxiii. 185.

Samad Khān, Sardār, Bārakzai, governor of Kohāt (early nineteenth century), xv. 343.

Samadhiāla, Samadhiāla (Chabhāria), Samadhiāla (Chāran), three petty States in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxii. 1.

Sāmaguting, village in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, former head-quarters of District, xxii. 1.

Samāj. *See* Adi Samāj, Arya Samāj, Brahmo Samāj, and Nabibidhan Samāj.

Sāmal Bhatt, Gujarātī poet, ii. 430.

Samalio Sord, son of Hathi Sord, Idar State held by (thirteenth century), xiii. 325.

Sāmalkot, town in Godāvari District, Madras, with sugar refinery and agricultural farm, xxii. 1.

Samān Burj, building at Agra, v. 86.

Samāna, ancient town in Patālā, Punjab, which formerly gave its name to a kind of calico, xxii. 1-2.

Sāmāna Range, in North-West Frontier Province, held by a line of forts, xvii. 1.

Samand Khān, governor of Sirhind, defeated by the Sikhs (middle of eighteenth century), xx. 134.

Samandar, Mir, ruler in Baluchistān (1697-8), vi. 277.

Sāmānds, Persian dynasty, rule in Afghanistan, v. 35; Balkh, vi. 248; Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375.

Samarkand, or Shām Singh, son of chief of Bāndi, brought up as a Musalmān (middle of sixteenth century), ix. 80.

Sāmāro, old name of *tāluka* in Sind. *See* Jamesābād.

Samāstipur, subdivision in Darbhanga District, Bengal, xxii. 2.

Samāstipur, town and railway junction in Darbhanga District, Bengal, with railway workshops, xxii. 2-3.

Samatata, ancient name for the deltaic tract of Bengal. *See* Panga.

Sāma-veda, the, a compilation from the *Rig-veda*, i. 402, ii. 227.
 Samayapuram, village in Trichinopoly District, Madras, scene of one of Clive's battles (1752), xxii. 3-5.
 Sambalpur, District in Orissa Division, Bengal, transferred from Central Provinces in 1905, xxii. 5-17; physical aspects, 5-7; history, 7-8; population, 8-10; agriculture, 10-12; forests, 12; minerals, 12; trade and communications, 13-14; famine, 14; administration, 14-16; education, 16; medical, 16.
 Sambalpur, *tahsil* in Sambalpur District, Bengal, xxii. 17.
 Sambalpur, trading town and railway terminus in Sambalpur District, Bengal, with manufactures of *tasar* silk and a printing press, xxii. 17-18; manufactures, iii. 199.
 Sambandha, author of the *Tivāram*, Tamil hymns to Siva, ii. 426.
Sāmbhar. See Deer, *Sāmbhar*.
 Sambhāji, eldest son and successor of Shivaji (1680-89), killed by Aurangzeb, ii. 440, xvi. 250, xx. 168, xxii. 50, 119; incursions into Berār (1680), vii. 369; plundered and burnt Dharangaon (1685), xi. 298; plundered Goa (1683), xii. 255; ravaged Khāndesh, xv. 229; temple at Panhāla, Kolhāpur, xix. 396; led a force against Sonda, North Kanara (1682), xxiii. 82; landed two hundred men on Underi Island, Kolāba (1680), xxiv. 131; annexed Vālva, Kolhāpur, xxiv. 298.
 Sambhal, *tahsil* in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxii. 18.
 Sambhal, ancient town with ruins in Morādābād District, United Provinces, birthplace of Amīr Khān, Pindāri, xxii. 18-19.
 Sāmbhar Lake, salt lake in Rājputāna, i. 34, xxii. 19-21; salt manufacture, iii. 159-160, iv. 251, 252.
 Sāmbhar, town in Rājputāna, xxii. 21, 22.
 Sāmbhu Nāth Pandit Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.
 Sambhūdan, Kāchāri fanatic, revolt at Maibang, Assam (1882), ix. 251-252, xvii. 27.
 Sambhuganj, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xxii. 22.
 Sambhunāth temple, at Sitākund, Chittagong, xxiii. 50.
 Sameswari, river of Assam. See Someswari.
 Samka, Southern Shan State, Furma, xxii. 22.
 Samkara, last Hindu king of Deogiri, captured and slain by Malik Kāfur (1312), ii. 343.

Samla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxii. 22.
 Samman Burj, building at Lahore, xvi. 109.
 Sammās, Rājput clan dominant in Sind (1351-1520), ii. 370, xxii. 306; in Bukkur, ix. 47; Cutch, xi. 78; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Karāchi, xv. 3, 5; Khaipur, xv. 212; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Muzaffargarh probably under, xviii. 76; in Sukkur, xxiii. 120, 122; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 310; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
 Samo, tribe in Sind, representing the Sammās, xxii. 407.
 Sampat Rao Gaikwār, library at Baroda, vii. 82.
 Sampgaon, *tāluka* in Pelgaum District, Bombay, xxii. 23.
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 Samprati, Jain prince (second century B. C.), xvi. 22.
 Sampriiti Rājā temple, on Shetrunja hill, Kāthiāwār, xix. 361.
 Samrālā, *tahsil* in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, xxii. 23.
 Samseparvat, peak in Western Ghāts. See Kudremukh.
 Samthar, treaty State in Bundelkhand, Central India, xxii. 23-26.
 Samthar, capital of State in Central India, xxii. 26.
 Samudragupta, king of Gupta dynasty (326-75), ii. 290-292; eulogy of, on Asoka pillar at Allahābād, ii. 50; raid into Southern India, ii. 150; in Central India, ix. 336; Mālwa, xvii. 102; Patna, ix. 68; United Provinces, xxiv. 149.
 Samudrasena, copperplate grant of (A. D. 612-3), at Nirmand, xix. 124.
 Samulcottah, town in Gedāvari District, Madras. See Sāmalkot.
 Samundri, *tahsil* in Lyallpur District, Punjab, xxii. 26.
 Samūr, ruined city in Afghānistān, v. 45.
 San-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*), iii. 99; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 163; Allahābād, v. 232; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Andamans, v. 358; Bareilly, vii. 7; Baroda, vii. 46, 47; Benares, vii. 184; Bengal, vii. 247; Berār, vii. 408-409; Burma, ix. 153; Central Provinces, x. 37; Chhindwāra, x. 209, 211; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 429; Howrah, xiii. 209; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Kashmir and Jammu, xv. 86; Kolāba, xv. 362; Kotah, Rājput-

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 Sanābpur, former name of Multān, xviii. 35.
 Sanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxii. 26.
 Sānand, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xxii. 26.
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 Sanaudā, *thakurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxii. 27.
 Sanaur, ancient town in Patiala State, Punjab, xxii. 27.
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 Sānchoras, subdivision of Brāhmins, Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 189.
 Sandakphū, peak in the Himālayas, xxii. 29-30, 435.
 Sandals, manufactured in Amarapura, Burma, v. 272; Burma, ix. 177; Kathā, Burma, xv. 160; Kohāt, xv. 347.
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 Sandathuriya, king of Arakan (second century), image of Buddha cast by, xvii. 141.
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 Sāndī, town in Hardoi District, United Provinces, xxii. 30.
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Sandoway, town in Sandoway District, Lower Burma, xxii. 41-42.

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Sandwip, island in Noakhali District, Eastern Bengal, devastated by storm-waves (1864, 1876), xxi. 48-49.

Sanemintayāgyi, king, built pagodas in Ava (306 B.C.), vi. 151.

Sang Aw, or 'the Pa-ok-chok,' supremacy of, in South Hsenwi State, Burma (c. 1889), xii. 218.

Sang Hai, rebellion of, in Hsenwi State, Burma (c. 1860), xii. 218.

Sanga Singh, Rānā of Mewār. See Sangrām Singh I.

Sangala, capture by Alexander, ii. 276-277.

Sangameshwar, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxi. 49.

Singameshwar, ancient and sacred town in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxi. 49-50.

Sangameshwar, or Sangama Iswara, temples in Bāgevadī valley, Bijapur, vi. 183; at Bhavāni, Coimbatore, viii. 98; Pāner, Ahmadnagar, xx. 6; Pattadkal, ii. 168, 175, 178; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 248; fairs in honour of, at Shendurni, Khāndesh, xxi. 271; Trim-bak, Nāsik, xxiv. 49.

Sangamner, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxi. 50.

Sangamner, trading town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxi. 50.

Sanganer, town in Jaipur State, Rajputana, with manufacture of chintzes, xxi. 50-51; calico-printing, iii. 186; tinselpainting, iii. 185.

Sāngāni, petty State in Kathiawar. See Kotda.

Sangareddipet, head-quarters of Medak District, Hyderabad, xxi. 51.

Sangarh, *tahsil* in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xxi. 51.

Sangat Singh, Rājā of Jind (1822-34), xiv. 167; transferred capital from Jind to Sangrūr (1827), xxi. 55.

Sangha, Congregation of Buddhist monks, i. 410; of Jain monks, i. 415.

Sanghar, *tāluka* in Thar and Parkar District, Sind, xxi. 51.

Sanghar, entered service of Bābar, and fell at Pāniptat (1526), xx. 132.

Sanghi, village in Rohtak District, Punjab, xxi. 51.

Sanghji Jethwa, traditional founder of Morvi, Kathiawar, xviii. 4.

Sangin Ali (*ob.* 1570), founder of ruling family in Chitrāl, x. 301.

Sāngla, village with ruins in Gujranwāla District, Punjab, xxi. 52.

Singlawāla Tībba, hill in Gujranwāla District, Punjab, xxi. 52.

Sāngli, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xxi. 52-54; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.

Sāngli, capital of State in Bombay, xxi. 54.

Sangma, exogamous sept of Gāros, Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 175.

Sangod, town in Kotah State, Rajputana, xxi. 54.

Sāngoji, founder of Kotda or Sāngāni, Kathiawar, xvi. 1.

Sāngola, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxi. 54.

Sāngola, town in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxi. 54-55.

Sangrām Sāh, greatest king of Garhā-Mandlā dynasty, x. 13, xvii. 160-161, xxi. 167.

Sangrām Singh, Chauhān Rājput, traditional founder of Etah (fourteenth century), xii. 37.

Sangrām or Sanga Singh I, the greatest of the Rānās of Mewār (1508-27), xxiv. 89; took Chanderi (1520), x. 164; defeated Mahmūd Khilji II and took Gāgraun, xii. 122; enlarged territory of the Rājputs, xxi. 96; encountered Bābar's army at Khānuā (1527), and was defeated and mortally wounded, ii. 394, vii. 19, xv. 245, xxi. 96; took Ranthambhor, xxi. 235; took Sarangpur from Mahmūd Khilji II (1526), xxi. 96.

Sangrām Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1710-34), xxiv. 91.

Sangrām Singh, second son of Rājā of Idar, became independent at Ahmadnagar, Mahi Kāntha (c. 1791), v. 125, xii. 326.

Sāngri, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xxi. 55.

Sangrūr, *nizāmat* and *tahsil* in Jind State, Punjab, xxi. 55.

Sangrūr, capital of Jind State, Punjab, since 1827, with college and hospitals, xxi. 55.

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Sankeshwar, village with temple in Belgaum District, Bombay, xxii. 59.

Sankhatra, village in Siālkot District, Punjab, residence of wealthy merchants, xxii. 59.

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Santarasa, king of Humcha, founder of Vastāra, xxiv. 301.

Sante Bennūr, old town in Shimoga District, Mysore, with temple and mosque, xxii. 79.

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Sāntidās, jeweller, Pālitāna conferred upon, by prince Murād Baksh (1650), xix. 360.

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- Sānwant Singh, Diwān, founder of Bijna estate, Bundelkhand (c. 1690), viii. 191.
- Sānwant Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1752-65), xix. 244; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Sānwant Singh, present Rājā of Bijāwar (1899), viii. 189.
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- Sao Kya Tun, Sawbwa of Hsipaw, Burma, appointed by king Mindon, xiii. 220.
- Sao Maha, refractory ruler of West Manglōn, Burma (1892), xvii. 179.
- Sao Ngawk Hpa, led a Chinese attack upon Burma (1668), viii. 47.
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- Sapphires, iii. 161; found in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Kashmir, xv. 131; Ruby Mines, xxi. 327, 333.
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- Saptashring, hill crowned with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 134, xxii. 80-81.
- Saptashringanivāsini, goddess. *See* Mahishāsura Mardini.
- Sar Bāgh, place of cremation for Būndi chiefs, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
- Sāra, village and railway terminus in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, proposed site for Ganges bridge, xxii. 81-82.
- Sarabhojī, last Rājā of Tanjore (ob. 1832), xxii. 228-229; erected fort and column at Pattukkottai (1815), xx. 76; statue in Tanjore city, xxiii. 242.
- Sarabjit Singh, Rājā of Baraunda (1827), vi. 430.
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- Sārālā Dāsa, Oriyā poet (early sixteenth century), ii. 432.
- Saralbhāngā, river of Assam, xxii. 84.
- Sarameti, highest peak in Burma, x. 238.
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- Saranda, hill range in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xxii. 93.
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- Sārang Khān, recovered Lahore (1394), xvi. 107; put down rebellion in Punjab (1394), xx. 267; attacked Multān, xv. 267; defeated at Sirhind by Khizr Khān (1420), xxiii. 21.
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- Sārangarh, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xxii. 93-95.
- Sārangarh, capital of State in Central Provinces, xxii. 95.
- Sārangdhar, incarnation of Vishnu, demon Meghan Kara slain by, xvii. 276.
- Sārangji, ancestor of Lāthi chiefs, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 154.
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- Sarasvatī, sacred river of the *Rigveda*, ii. 219-220.
- Sarasvatī, river goddess in the *Rigveda*, in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brahmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temple at Dhār, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwar, xii. 119; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
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- Saraya, Old and New, suburbs of Māndvi, Cutch, xvii. 174.
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- Sarbuland Khān, Mughal viceroy of Gujarāt (1723-30), xii. 352; incursions into Baroda, vii. 32; rebellion suppressed by Abhai Singh, xiv. 185.
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- Sardār Khān, Malik, chief of the Nūmria clan, Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5.
- Sardār Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1764-6), xv. 311.
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- Sardārni Lachhman Kunwar (ob. 1335), rule in Ferozepore, xii. 98.
- Sardārpur, civil and military station in Gwalior State, Central India, headquarters of Bhopāwar Agency and of Mālwa Bhil Corps, xxii. 103-104.
- Sardārshahr, town in Bikaner State, Rājputāna, xxii. 104.
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- Sardhana, estate in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104-105.
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- Sargodha, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, capital of Jhelum Colony, xxii. 107-108.
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- Sargujā, niger-seed (*Guizotia abyssinica*), cultivated in Bengal, vii. 246; Hazārībāgh, xiii. 91; Ranchī, xxi. 204; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7.
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- Shams-ul-mulk, son of Tufāl Khān, taken prisoner by Murtazā Nizām Shāh (1572), vii. 368.
- Shams-ul-mulk Zafar Jang Bahādur, son of Sir Khurshed Jāh, joint holder of Paigāh estates, Hyderabad, xix. 316.
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Sheopur Zila, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxii. 271.

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Shinmadaung, image of Buddha at Pakangyi, Burma, xix. 322.

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Sonai, river of Assam, xxiii. 80.

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Sonepet, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, with weaving industry, xxiii. 83.

Songadh, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiii. 83.

Songarh, town in Baroda, first stronghold of the Gaikwars, xxiii. 83.
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 Sūrasena, ancient name of a tract of country in Northern India, round Multa, xxiii. 149-150.
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 Sutta-pitaka, the, discourses of Buddha, part of the Pāli canon, ii. 259.
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 Suvali, or Swally, historic seaport of Surat, Bombay, xxiii. 182.
 Suvanna Bhūmi, legendary area in Lower Burma. *See* Thaton Town.
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 Suvarnāvati, river in Mysore. *See* Honnū-hole.
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 Sydapet, subdivision and town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Saidapet.
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 Tabo, tribe in Andamans, v. 360.
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 Tahnāsp, Safawi king, aid obtained from, by Humāyūn to recover Kandahār (1544-5), ii. 397.
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 Tailla II (973-4-996-7), descendant and restorer of Western Chālukyan dynasty and dominion, ii. 333-335, viii. 281-282, xviii. 171.
 Tailla III, Western Chālukyan king (1150-6), ii. 338; said to have been captured by Proda Rājā of Warangal, xxiv. 358.
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 Taimūris, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghanistan, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Herāt, xiii. 113.
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 Tais, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54; Kaira, xiv. 279.
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 Tāj-ud-din Yalduz, Turkī slave, struggles in Punjab after death of Muhammad Ghori (1206), xx. 264; in valley of Indus (1206-15), xix. 151; capital at Kurram, xvi. 49; contests for Lahore (1206), ii. 358, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 264; defeated near Tarain by Shams-ud-din Altamsh (1216), xxiii. 390.
 Tāj-ul-Masajid, mosque at Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 144.
 Takatu, peak in Baluchistān, ix. 14.
 Takht Singh, chief of Ahmadnagar, and afterwards Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1843-73), v. 126, xiii. 326, xiv. 187.
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 Takht-i-Sulaimān, or 'Solomon's throne,' peak and shrine in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 99, 129, 206.
 Takht-i-Sulaimān, hill near Srinagar, Kashmir, xxiii. 99.
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 Tākī, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xxiii. 206.
 Takkala, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
 Takkars, council of elders in Coorg, xi. 25.
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 Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.
 Takola, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
 Tākra, name of script for writing Chambiālī, the dialect of Chamba, Punjab, x. 130.
 Tāl State, *thalurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiii. 206.
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257; Okhāmandal, Baroda, xix. 236; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310.
 Tāl Katora tank, at Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 400.
 Talab Faiz Khān, Pataudi State, Punjab, granted to, by Lord Lake (1806), xv. 27.
 Talacheri, town in Malabar District, Madras. See Tellicherry.
 Talagang, *tahsil* in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
 Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
 Tālagaon, town in Amraoti District, Berār. See Talegaon.
 Talagunda, village with inscriptions in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 207.
 Talaing, language of the Mon family, spoken in Pegu, i. 386, 390.
 Talaing nation and kingdom, continual strife with the Burmans and vicissitudes of success and defeat, ix. 121-122, xviii. 208; in Amherst, v. 294-295; Ava captured (1752), vi. 152; in Bassein, vii. 108; defeated at Bassein by Alaungpaya (1755), vii. 118; revolt against Burmans (1827), ix. 125; in Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 103; Myanaung founded by (c. 1250), xviii. 108; Pegu capital of, xx. 86, 88; established in Pegu (573), xx. 96; conquered in Prome by Alaungpaya, xx. 220; Pys of Prome defeated, xx. 221; in Tavoy, xxiii. 260.
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 Talainggyaung, quarter in Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.
 Talaings, remnant of Peguan race in Burma, xxiii. 207-208; in Amherst, v. 297; Bassein, vii. 110; Bilugyun, viii. 238; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 104-105; Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Mudon, xviii. 14; Myaungmya, xviii. 111; Pegu Division, xx. 88; Salween, xxi. 417; Shwegyin, xxii. 325; Tavoy, xxiii. 262; Tenasserim Division, xxiii. 278; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 319; Thaton, xxiii. 333; Mons known as Talaings after conquest by Alaungpaya, xxiii. 340; Toungoo, xxiii. 425.
 Talakād, ancient town in Mysore District, Mysore, half buried under sand, xxiii. 208-209.
 Talakona, valley, waterfall, and temple in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiii. 209-211.
 Talamba, ancient town in Multān District, Punjab, xxiii. 211.
 Talavanapura, Sanskrit name of Talakād, xxiii. 208.
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- Tamradhwaj, Kāchāri king (c. 1700), vi. 30.
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- Tāmrāpurnī, river in Madras. *See* Tāmrāpurnī.
- Tamu, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 218.
- Tān Sen, musician of Rām Chandra of Rewah, summoned to Delhi by Akbar, xxi. 281; tomb at Gwalior, xii. 439.
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- Tānājī Mālusre, officer of Sivājī, Sinharh retaken by (1670), xxiii. 12-13.
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- Taninthayi, Burmese name of Tenasserim, xxiii. 279.
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- Tanjore, *tāluk* and subdivision in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 241-242.
- Tanjore, city in Tanjore District, Madras, former capital, with fort, palaces, and temples, and many industries, x. 326, xxiii. 242-244; temple, ii. 173.
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Tirutani, *zamindāri tahsīl* in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 397.

Tirutanni, village with temple in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 397.

Tirutturaippūndi, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 397.

Tirutturaippūndi, town with old temple in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 397.

Tiruvadamardūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with old temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 397-398.

Tiruvādānai, *zamindāri tahsīl* in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 398.

Tiruvādī, sacred town in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples and inscriptions and a Vedic school, xxiii. 398-399.

Tiruvallam, village and shrine in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 399.

Tiruvallūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 399.

Tiruvallūr, town with temples in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 399-400.

Tiruvalluvār, Tamil Pariah poet, author of the *Kural*, ii. 434-435.

Tiruvālūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with temple and inscription, xxiii. 400.

Tiruvānilai, town in Madras. *See* Karūr.

Tiruvankod, village in Travancore State, Madras, giving its name to the State, xxiii. 400.

Tiruvannāmalai, *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 400-401.

Tiruvannāmalai, town in South Arcot District, Madras, with temple on fortified hill, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiii. 401-402.

Tiru-vāsagan, the, Tamil poem in honour of Siva, by Mānikka Vāsagar (eleventh century), ii. 426.

Tiruvottiyūr or Tiruvottūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, with

temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 402; inscription, ii. 52.

Tiruvūr, *zamindāri tahsīl* in Kistna District, Madras, xxiii. 402.

Tirwā, *tahsīl* in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 402-403.

Tirwā, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 403.

Tista, river of Northern Bengal, xxiii. 403-405.

Titāgarh, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with jute-mills and a paper-mill, xxiii. 405.

Titanium, iii. 148.

Titmice, i. 240.

Titu Miān, leader of Farāzi rising (1831), in Nadiā, xviii. 275-276; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 70-71.

Tivāram, the, collection of Tamil hymns addressed to Siva, ii. 426.

Tiyans, toddy-drawers, in Cochin, Madras, x. 344; Malabar, xvii. 59, 60; Travancore, Madras, xxiv. 9. *See also* Tiyas.

Tiyars, fishermen, in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.

Tiyas, immigrants from Malabar, in Coorg, xi. 29. *See also* Tiyans.

Toads (*Bufo*), i. 274.

Toba Tek Singh, *tahsīl* in Lyallpur District, Punjab, xxiii. 406.

Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*), cultivated and prepared throughout India, iii. 49-52; species, 49; areas of production, 49; soils, &c., 49-50; cultivation, seed-bed, 50; transplantation, &c., 50-51; black and yellow tobacco, 51; manufacture and trade, 51-52; areas under, in important Provinces (1903-4), iii. 100; trade, iii. 255; export trade, iii. 283-284; trade statistics, iii. 309, 310, 314.

Local notices: Cultivated or prepared in Afghānistān, v. 52; Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 261; Ameli, Baroda, v. 317; Northern Arakan, Burma, v. 395; Arkalgūd, Mysore, vi. 2; Assam, vi. 57; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Baluchistān, vi. 295; Baroda, vii. 46, 48, 56; Bassein, Burma, vii. 111; Belgaum, vii. 151; Belūr, Mysore, vii. 177; Bengal, vii. 246, 247, 248; Berār, vii. 385; Bhadrāchalam, Godāvari, viii. 22; Bhādran, Baroda, viii. 23; Bikaner, Rājputāna, viii. 210; Bilāspur, Punjab, viii. 234; Biswān, Sitāpur, viii. 250; Bogra, viii. 259; Broach, ix. 23, 424; Burma, ix. 152, 155; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Central India, ix. 359, 390; Challakere, Mysore, x. 128; Champāran, x. 142; Cheduba Island, Burma, x. 187; Chikodi, Belgaum, x. 223; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 232; Upper

Chindwin, Burma, x. 244; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 282; Chittagong, x. 311; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 340; Coimbatore, x. 362; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 384, 385; Coorg, xi. 34; Cuddapah, xi. 65; Cuttack, xi. 91; Dacca, xi. 110; Damān, xi. 129; Darbhanga, xi. 156; Daskroi, Ahmadābād, xi. 193; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 253; Dhārāpuram, Coimbatore, xi. 298; Dindigul, Madura, xi. 356; Dod-Ballāpur, Mysore, xi. 366; Western Dūars, Jalpaiguri, xi. 373; Eastern Bengal, xi. 394; Farrukhābād, xii. 68, 72; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Goalpāra, Assam, xii. 273; Godāvari, xii. 288, 289, 298; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 429; Hāla, Sind, xiii. 9; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 67; Henzada, Burma, xiii. 106; Hill Tippera, Eastern Bengal, xiii. 120; Hopong, Burma, xiii. 178; Hsahung, Burma, xiii. 216; Hunstūr, Mysore, xiii. 225; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 301; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 36; Jambusar, Broach, xiv. 44; Jaunpur, xiv. 78; Jessore, xiv. 95, 96; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 269; Kaimganj, Farrukhābād, xiv. 274; Kaira, xiv. 280-282; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 301; Kandahār, Afghānistān, xiv. 375; Kāsaragod, South Kanara, xv. 68; Kashmir, xv. 115, 122; Kathā, Burma, xv. 157; Kehsi Mansam, Burma, xv. 196; Khāchrod, Central India, xv. 206; Kharsāwān, Chotā Nāgpur, xv. 253; Khulnā, xv. 289; Kishangarh, Rājputāna, xv. 314; Kistna, xv. 326; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Kotah, Rājputāna, xv. 417; Kulasekarapatnam, Tinnevely, xvi. 14; Kyaukpyn, Burma, xvi. 64; Lakhimpur, Assam, xvi. 123; Larkāna, Sind, xvi. 140; Loilong, Burma, xvi. 171; Lorālai, Baluchistān, xvi. 176; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Madras Presidency, xvi. 275, 352; Madura, xvi. 395; Māgadi, Mysore, xvi. 409; Magwe, Burma, xvi. 417; Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvi. 85; Mānbhūm, xvii. 116; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131-132; Mandī, Punjab, xvii. 155; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 190; Ma-ubin, Burma, xvii. 227; Mawmai, Burma, xvii. 236; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 243; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 350; Molakālmuru, Mysore, xvii. 388; Monghyr, xvii. 396; Mōngnai, Burma, xvii. 405; Mōngpai, Burma, xvii. 406; Murshidābād, xviii. 48; Muttra, xviii. 68; Myitkyinā,

Burma, xviii. 141; Mymensingh, xviii. 155; Mysore, xviii. 210, 212; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Navānagar, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 420; Navsārī, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nellore, xix. 14; Nepāl, xix. 47; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 213; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 324; Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 349; Palladam, Coimbatore, xix. 369; Patāla, Punjab, xx. 42; Pāvugada, Mysore, xx. 81; Pegu, Burma, xx. 89; Petlād, Baroda, xx. 127; Prome, Burma, xx. 224; Punjab, xx. 296, 299, 382; Purī, Orissa, xx. 403; Purnea, xx. 416-417; Pūsa, Darbhanga, xx. 422; Rājahmundry, Godāvari, xxi. 63; Rājputāna, xxi. 120; Rājshāhi, xxi. 159, 164; Rangpur, xxi. 228; Rāpur, Nellore, xxi. 237; Ruby Mines, Burma, xxi. 331; Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 357; Salween, Burma, xxi. 418; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 35; Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 45; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 70; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 100; Sātara, xxii. 122; Shāhdādpur, Sind, xxii. 200; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 257; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314, 315; Sibī, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sibsāgar, Assam, xxii. 349; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25; Sirohi, Rājputāna, xxiii. 33; Sylhet, xxiii. 194; Tando Alāhyār, Sind, xxiii. 222; Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 263; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 320; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 347-348; Tigiriā, Orissa, xxiii. 357; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Tirutturai-pūndi, Tanjore, xxiii. 397; Toungoo, Burma, xxiii. 427; Udayagiri, Nellore, xxiv. 108; United Provinces, xxiv. 183, 262; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 329; Yedatore, Mysore, xxiv. 417. *See also* Cigars, Cigarettes, &c.

Tobacco trade centres, at Baura, Jalpaiguri, vii. 135; Indore, Central India, xiii. 350; Magrā, Hooghly, xvi. 411; Nadiād, Kaira, xviii. 282.

Toba-Kākar, hill range in Baluchistān, xxiii. 405-406.

Tochi, river in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 406.

Tod, Colonel James, author of *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, visit to Abu (1822), v. 4; quoted on palace at Būndī, ix. 87-88; opinion regarding Jai Stambh monument, x. 299; description of Jaipur city, xii. 400; quoted on Kotah, xv. 413; obtained possession of Kūmbhālgarh (1818), xvi. 22; administration of Mewār-Merwāra, xvii. 310; description of Rānā Sangram's army, xxiv. 89.

Toda, language of the Dravidian family, spoken by the Todas in the Nilgiris, i. 379, 381, vi. 261.

Toda Bhīm, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 406.

Toda Todī, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 166, xxiii. 406.

Todar Mal, Rājā, finance minister of Akbar, xix. 280; revenue system, ii. 399, iv. 4, 206, 213, viii. 287, xiv. 229, xix. 415; first regular settlement begun in Balasore (1580), vi. 243; governor of Bengal (1580), vii. 217; revenue settlement of Bengal (1582), vii. 301, 305; revenue settlement of Burdwan, ix. 98; Champāran (1582), x. 145; Chittagong (1582), x. 308; Dacca, xi. 113; survey of Hoshiarpur, xiii. 194; revenue system probably in force in Hyderābād, xiii. 299; settlement of Jessore, xiv. 98; in Kashmir, xv. 93; born at Lāharpur, Sitāpur, xvi. 95; Monghyr made head-quarters, and lines of entrenchment constructed (1580), xvii. 393, 402; settlement of Sarān, xxii. 91; Shāhābād, xxii. 194.

Todas, primitive tribe in the Nilgiris, xii. 221, xix. 92; polyandry among, i. 483.

Toddy, or *tāri*, sap of the palm-tree, subject to excise revenue, iv. 257.

Toddy-cats, or palm civets (*Paradoxurus*), i. 219-220.

Toddy-palms. *See* Palmyra Palms.

Togata, weavers, in Coorg, xi. 63.

Tohāna, sub-*tahsil* in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 406.

Tohāna, ancient town in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 407.

Tolbay *riks*, artificers and musicians, in Ladākh, Kashmir, xvi. 91.

Tolkāppiyam, the, oldest Tamil grammar, ii. 434.

Tolly, Major, Tolly's Nullah, near Calcutta, originally excavated by (1776), ix. 288, xxiii. 407.

Tolly's Nullah, canal in Bengal, ix. 279, 288, xxiii. 407.

Tollygunge, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, suburb of Calcutta, xxiii. 407.

Tols or Sanskrit schools, in Athgarh, Orissa, vi. 122; Bīkrampur, Dacca, viii. 220; Nadiā, xviii. 281.

Tomāk, peak in Orissa, xix. 253.

Tomar dynasty of Kanauj, South-East Punjab under (eighteenth century), xx. 262.

Tomars, Rājput clan in Hissār and about Delhi (736-1153), ii. 310, 312, xiii. 148-149; coins, ii. 142.

Local notices: In northern part of Bharatpur, viii. 74; Dholpur, xi. 323;

Karnāl, xv. 51; Rājputāna, xxi. 113; Ujjain (eleventh century), xxiv. 114; United Provinces, xxiv. 149-150.

Tomars of Gwalior, ii. 318; Gwalior fort (1308-1518), xii. 440; in Narwar, xviii. 397.

Tomatoes, in India generally, i. 75; cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baroda, vii. 48; Hazārībāgh, xiii. 91; Kashmir, xv. 123; Kyaukse, Burma, xvi. 75; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 131; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 280; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 314; Tharrawaddy, Burma, xxiii. 321.

Tombs, mausoleums, and cenotaphs, terra-cotta sarcophagi found in Chingleput, Nellore, and Arcot, ii. 96; megalithic, found in Madras, Bombay, Mysore, and Hyderābād, ii. 96.

Local notices: At Adoni, Bellary (Basālat Jang and Malik Rahmān Khān), v. 25; Agra, ii. 126, 127, 128-129, v. 82, 83, 84, 86-88; Ahār, Rājputāna (cenotaphs of Rānās of Mewār), v. 93; Ahmadābād (Muhammadan and Dutch), ii. 126, 129, v. 108; Ahmadnagar (Ahmad Nizām Shāh and Salābat Khān II), v. 124, 125; Ajmer (Muḥn-ud-dīn Chishtī), v. 171; Ajodhyā, Fyzābād (Noah, Seth, and Job), v. 176; Alampur, Central India (cenotaph of Malhar Rao Holkar), v. 204; Alandi, Poona (Jnāneshvar), v. 205; Aligarh, v. 218; Allahābād, v. 240; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 268-269; Ambahtā, Sahāranpur, v. 276; Amlīyāra, Mahī Kāntha, v. 305; Aonla, Bareilly, v. 389, vii. 4; Arcot (Tipū Aulia and Saādātullah Khān), v. 420; Ashti, Wārdha, vi. 11, xxiv. 368; Attigundi, Mysore (Bābā Budan), vi. 164; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 150; Bāgeshwar, Almorā, vi. 183; Bāgherhāt, Khulnā (Khānja Ali), vi. 189, vii. 222; Bāgni, Sātara, vi. 193; Bahlolpur, Ludhiāna, vi. 205; Bahratich (Saiyid Sālār), vi. 207, 213; Balkh, Afghānistān, vi. 249; Bālkonda, Hyderābād, vi. 249; Baluchistān, vi. 283; Bāngarmāu, Unao (Alā-ud-dīn), vi. 380; Banūr, Punjab (Malik Sulaimān), vi. 414; Bareilly (Hāfiz Rahmat Khān), vi. 14; Batāla, Gurdāspur (Shamsher Khān), vii. 133; Bātwā, Ahmadābād, v. 108; Begampur, Sholāpur (daughter of Aurangzeb), vii. 141; Bela, Baluchistān (Sir Robert Sandeman), vii. 143-144; Berasiā, Central India (Nūr Muhammad Khān), vii. 423; Bhānpura, Central India (cenotaph of Jaswant Rao Holkar), viii. 72; Bhilsa, Central India (Lohāngī Pīr), viii. 105;

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Trichinopoly, city, cantonment, and railway junction in Trichinopoly District, Madras, with historic Rock, scene of fighting in the Carnatic Wars (1749-61), xxiv. 43-48; temples, ii. 125.

Trichinopoly stage in geology of Coromandel Coast, i. 78, 79; cretaceous beds, i. 86.

Trichūr, trading town in Cochin State, Madras, with large Christian population, xxiv. 48.

Trieste, Imperial Company of, for trade with India (1781-4), ii. 466.

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Trikadamba, temple at Terakanāmbi, Mysore, xxiii. 281.

Trikalūr, taluk and town in South Arcot District, Madras. See Tirukkoyilūr.

Trikuteshwar, temple at Gadag, Dhārwar, xii. 119.

Trilinga country. See Telingāna.

Trilochan Pāl, son of Anand Pāl, copperplate of (dated 1027), found at Jhūsi, Allahābād, xiv. 165; driven from Punjab by Mahmūd of Ghazni (1014), xx. 263; defeated and slain (1021), xx. 263. Trilochana Kadamba, rule over Goa (twelfth century), xii. 251.

Trimāb, river of the Punjab, xxiv. 49.

Trimbak, place of pilgrimage in Nāsik District, Bombay, with fort, xxiv. 49.

Trimbak Krishna, ancestor of chief of Aundh, Bombay, xxii. 113.

Trimbak Rao, share in Kurandvād State, Bombay (1855), xvi. 28.

Trimbak Rao Dābhāde, son of Khande Rao, vii. 32; defeated and slain (1731), viii. 290.

Trimbak Rao Māma, Gurramkonda surrendered to (1771), xii. 413; engagement with Raghunāth Rao Peshwā at Pandharpur (1774), xix. 391.

Trimbakji Danglia, favourite of Bājī Rao Peshwā, Ahmadābād farm assigned to, vii. 37; insurrection (1817), xix. 389.

Tri-murti (or Hindu triad), shrine at Bhainsrorgarh, Rājputāna, viii. 40; colossal bust in cave in Elephanta Island, Bombay, xii. 3.

Trineteshwara shrine. See Tarnetar.

Trinetra, king. See Mukkanna.

Trinomalai, taluk and town in South Arcot District, Madras. See Tiruvannamalai.

Tripatty, town in North Arcot District, Madras. See Tirupati.

Tripattūr, zamindāri tahsil and town in Madura District, Madras. See Tirupattūr.

Tripattūr, taluk and town in Salem District, Madras. See Tirupattūr.

Tripitaka, the, Pāli Buddhist canon, ii. 259.

Triplicane, Muhammadan quarter of Madras City, xvi. 365.

Trippapur, village and shrine in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 49-50.

Tripunittura, town in Cochin State, Madras, with palaces of the Rājā's family, xxiv. 50.

Tripurā, State in Eastern Bengal. See Hill Tippera.

Tripureswari, temple at Udaipur, Hill Tippera, xxiv. 104.

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Trisira, rākshasa or demon, brother of Rāvana, xxiv. 26.

Trisūl, peak in Almorā District, United Provinces, v. 244, xxiv. 133.

Trivandrum, capital of Travancore State, Madras, with observatory, xxiv. 50-51; meteorology, i. 154.

Trivellore, taluk and town in Chingleput District, Madras. See Tiruvallūr.

Trochus, conical shell, found in Mergui, Burma, xvii. 301.

Trogons (Trogones), i. 250.

Trombay, port in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 51.

Trotter, Major, Political Agent, Manipur, treacherously killed (1887), xvii. 187.

Trumba. See Buckwheat.

Tseh-kia, kingdom in Central Punjab from Indus to Beās (seventh century), xx. 262.

Tsine, *asaing*, or *banteng*, wild cattle of Burma and Malaya (*Bos sondaicus*), i. 231-232; found in Amherst, v. 294; Kathā, xv. 153; Magwe, xvi. 413; Mandalay, xvii. 127; Minbu, xvii. 346; Myitkyinā, xviii. 136; Pakokku, xix. 320; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; Shwebo, xxii. 312; Tavoy, xxiii. 259; Tharravaddy, xxiii. 317; Toungoo, xxiii. 422; Yamethin, xxiv. 402.

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Tu, lake in Henzada District, Burma, xiii. 103.

Tuar, pulse. See Arhar.

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Tucker, Mr., attacked rebels in Mirzāpur (1857), xvii. 369.

Tucker, Sarah, College for girls, Pālamcottah, Tinnevely, xix. 345, xxiii. 368, 378.

Tudrai, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.

Tufal Khān, usurper of Imād Shāhi throne (1568-74-5), ii. 391; deposed Burhān Imād Shāh and confined him in Narnāla, vii. 368, xviii. 380; captured at Narnāla by Murtazā Nizām Shāh (1572), and subsequently put to death, xviii. 380.

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Tughlak Shāhi kings of Delhi (1320-1413), ii. 357, 364-366, 369, xi. 235, xix. 347.

Tughril, Mughis-ud-dīn, governor of Bengal (1277-82), rebelled and killed by Balban, ii. 371-372, vii. 216; overran Hill Tippera (1279), xiii. 118.

Tughril Tughān, Izz-ud-dīn, governor of Bengal (1233-44), vii. 216.

Tuimā, river goddess, family deity of Rājās of Hill Tippera, xiii. 120.

Tukai-devi temple, at Khed, Poona, xv. 266.

Tukārām or Tukobā, Marāthā poet (b. 1608), ii. 424-425.

Tukoganj, quarter of Indore city, Central India, xiii. 350.

Tukoji Rao I, of Dewās, *parganas* given to, by Bājī Rao I, xi. 278; founder of Senior branch of Dewās State, xi. 278, 279.

Tukoji Rao II, Rājā of Dewās (1789), xi. 279; treaty with British (1818), xi. 278.

Tukoji Rao III, present Rājā of Dewās (1899), xi. 279.

Tukoji Rao Holkar I, ruled in Indore under Ahalyā Bai (1765-95), and succeeded as Mahārājā (1795-7), xiii. 36; leader of Marāthā army (1770), vii. 5; attack on Dabhoi (1780), vii. 36; in Central India, ix. 341; capital at Maheshwar, xvii. 10; in Nimār, xix. 108, 119; Nimbahera, xix. 119.

Tukoji Rao Holkar II, Mahārājā of Indore (1843-86), xiii. 339-340; built

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Tukoji Rao Holkar III, present Mahārājā of Indore (1903), xiii. 340.

Tukoji Rao Hospital (Central), Indore, xiii. 348, 350.

Tukreswari, hill with temple in Goālpāra District, Assam, xxiv. 51.

Tula Cauvery, festival, held at Māyavaram, Tanjore, xvii. 238.

Tula Rām Senāpati, territory relinquished to, by Cāchār Rājā, vi. 34, ix. 260; territory ceded to British (1835), vi. 34; death (1850), vi. 34; rule in North Cāchār Hills, ix. 251.

Tulājī Angria, Marāthā admiral, xxi. 248; rule in Kolāba (1748), xv. 358.

Tulamba, ancient town and ruins in Punjab. *See* Talamba.

Tule La, pass in Bhūtān, xxiv. 51.

Tulja Bhavani temple, Tuljāpur, Hyderābād, xxiv. 52.

Tuljāpur, *tāluk* in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 51-52.

Tuljāpur, town with temple in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 52.

Tulsi Bai, concubine of Jaswant Rao Holkar, adopted Malhār Rao Holkar as heir (c. 1811), xiii. 337, 338; murdered by Ghafūr Khān (1817), xvii. 270.

Tulsi Dās, Hindu reformer and poet (1532-1623), ii. 238, 417-421; doctrine of, ii. 418; works of, ii. 418-420; residence at Benares, vii. 193; author of vernacular version of the Rāmāyana, xix. 286; traditional founder of Rājāpur, Bāndā, xxi. 67-68.

Tulsi Dās, *zamindār* of Kondkā, or Chhuikhadhān, Central Provinces (1780), x. 216.

Tulu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381, 398; spoken in Bārākūr, South Kanara, vii. 22; Coorg, xi. 23, 29; South Kanara, xiv. 359-360; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261; Uppinangadi, South Kanara, xxiv. 285.

Tumbemale, peak in Western Ghāts, xxiv. 52.

Tumbudra, river of Southern India. *See* Tungabhadra.

Tuminkatti, village in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xxiv. 52.

Tumkūr, District in Mysore, xxiv. 52-59; physical aspects, 52-54; history, 54-55; population, 55; agriculture, 56; forests, 56; minerals, 56-57; trade and communications, 57; famine, 58; administration, 58-59; education, 59; medical, 59.

Tumkūr, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 59.

Tumkūr, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 59.

Tumsar, town in Bhandāra District, Central Provinces, with trade and industries, xxiv. 59-60.

Tūn, timber tree (*Cedrela Toona*), in the evergreen forests of the Deccan, i. 192, ii. 103; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 322; Darjeeling, xi. 174; Gagar mountains, Naini Tāl, xii. 121; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Shāhjahanpur, xxii. 202.

Tun, E, raised and maintained force of horse and foot in Meiktila, Burma (1886), xvii. 278.

Tunāwal, tract in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Tanāwal.

Tūndla, railway junction in Agra District, United Provinces, xxiv. 60.

Tungabhadra, river of Southern India, xxiv. 60-61; construction of weirs by Krishna Rāya, iii. 327.

Tungabhadra Canal Project, iii. 328-329, 340.

Tungār, hill in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 61-62.

Tungjaina, tribe, subdivision of Chakmās, in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, x. 320.

Tungsten, occurs in Burma with tin ore in the form of wolfram, iii. 148.

Tuni, *tahsil* in Godāvari District, Madras, xxiv. 62.

Tuni, town in Godāvari District, Madras, xxiv. 62.

Tunjattu Eruttachchhan, Malayālam author (seventeenth century), ii. 436.

Tunno, traditional founder of Bijnot, Punjab, viii. 202.

Tūr, ruined city in Sind, xxii. 403.

Tur, pulse. *See* Arhar.

Turā, head-quarters of Gāro Hills District, Assam, xxiv. 62.

Turaiyūr, town in Trichinopoly District, Madras, residence of a *zamindār*, xxiv. 62-64.

Turāmala, king or prince, record on base of statue at Bōdh-Gayā (A. D. 7 or 8), ii. 47.

Turanmāl, hill in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 64.

Turbak, Pathān, invasion of Assam (sixteenth century), vi. 48; inroad into Kāmrup, xiv. 332.

Turbans (*pagri* or *lungi*), in India generally, iii. 199-202, 211; manufactured in Akalkot, Bombay, v. 179; Amarchinta, Hyderābād, v. 273; Baroda, vii. 80; Berār, vii. 392; Bhaunagar, Kāthiāwār, viii. 96; Dhulia, Khāndesh, xi. 338; Gadwāl,

Hyderābād, xii. 121; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 192; Kōpāganj, Azamgarh, xv. 397; Ludhiāna, xvi. 204-205, 208; Peshāwar, xx. 119; Punjab, xx. 315. *See also* Lungis.

Turbhen, port in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Trombay.

Turi, dialect of the Kherwāri language of the Dravidian family, i. 383.

Turis, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90.

Turis, Afghān tribe in Kurram, xvi. 49-50; expedition against (1856), xix. 208.

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Turkhān dynasty, rule in Sind (last half of sixteenth century), xxii. 397.

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Turneric, or *haldi* (*Curcuma longa*), grown in India generally, iii. 99; trade in, iii. 183; cultivated in Almorā, v. 248; Andamans, v. 358; Angul, Orissa, v. 378; Bengal, vii. 247; Bombay Presidency, viii. 313; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Chodavaram, Godāvari, x. 326; Dehra Dūn, xi. 216; Ganjam, xii. 149; Garhwāl, xii. 167; Gāro Hills, Assam, xii. 178; Goa, xii. 261; Goribidnūr, Mysore, xii. 343; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kālka, Ambāla, xiv. 314; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 178; Mandi, Panjab, xvii. 156; Mangalore, South Kanara, xvii. 176; Midnapore, xvii. 333; Nadiā, xviii. 277; Nāgpur, xviii. 311; Nepāl, xix. 47; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 259; Patilā, Punjab, xx. 42; Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 296; Simla, xxii. 380; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25; Tippera, xxiii. 384; Wardhā, xxiv. 370.

Turner, General A. H., British delimitation escort under, attacked by Mahsūds in Wānā (1894), xxiv. 353.

Turner, Captain, mission to Bhūtān to promote commercial intercourse (1783), viii. 156.

Turnips, cultivated in Afghānistān, v. 52; Baltistān, vi. 263; Kashmir, xv.

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Turpentine, product of Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 260.

Turquoise, not a product of India proper, iii. 160; found in Himālayas, xiii. 130; said to have been discovered in Rājputāna, xxi. 130.

Turquoise manufactures, iii. 243.

Turti, Mongol, Nandana taken, and inhabitants killed, xviii. 349.

Turtles, in rivers and sea, i. 267-268; the green turtle alone edible, i. 268; the hawk's-bill turtle yields the tortoiseshell of commerce, i. 268; found in Andamans, v. 358; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108, 112; Burma, ix. 118; Diamond Island, Burma, vii. 112, xi. 340; Etāwah, xii. 39; Indus river, xiii. 364; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Myaungmya, Burma, xviii. 110, 113; Porbandar, Kāthiāwār, xx. 189; Rāmnād, Madura, xxi. 179; Pyapon, Burma, xxi. 3, 5; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 36.

Turuvanūr, town in Chitaldroog District, Mysore, xxiv. 64.

Turvasas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.

Tuticorin, subdivision in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 64.

Tuticorin, town and port in Tinnevely, Madras, with terminus of South Indian Railway, xxiv. 64-66.

Tuver, pulse (*Cajanus indicus*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 47, 80, 81; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Padra, Baroda, xix. 310.

Twante, subdivision in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 66.

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Tweed suits, manufactured at Lachung, Sikkim, xxii. 370.

Tweeddale, Marquis of, Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund established during Madras governorship of (1842), xix. 240.

Twenty-four Parganas, District in Presidency Division, Bengal, xxiv. 67-81; physical aspects, 67-69; history, 69-71; population, 71-73; agriculture, 73-74; forests, 75; trade and communications, 75-77; administration, 77-80; education, 80; medical, 80-81.

Twet Nga Lu, *ex-ponty* in Southern Shan States (1886, 1888), xxii. 253, 254.

Twining, Mr., visit to Doāb (1794-5), xi. 365.

Twist and yarn trade; iii. 202-203, 255.

Tyāga Durgam, fortified hill in South Arcot District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 81.
 Tyāmagondal, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 81.
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Ubanro, *tāluka* in Sukkur District, Sind, xxiv. 81-82.
 Ubhechar, dialect, spoken in Bahāwalpur, Punjab, vi. 197.
 Uch, ancient and historic town in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxiv. 82.
 Uchad, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 82.
 Uchchangiamma, temple at Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 297.
 Uchhunak Nagar, ancient city in Bāns-wāra, Rājputāna, vi. 409.
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 Udai Singh, Mahārāwat of Partābgarh (1864-90), xx. 10.
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 Udai Singh, present Rājā of Jhabua (1894), xiv. 105.
 Udaibhān, Rao of Sirohi (1808-47), xxiii. 31.
 Udaipur, tributary State in Central Provinces, transferred from Chotā Nāgpur in 1905, xxiv. 82-85.
 Udaipur or Mewār, State in Rājputāna, xxiv. 85-102; physical aspects, 85-87; history, 87-93; population, 93-95; agriculture, 95-96; forests, 96; minerals, 96-97; trade and communications, 97-98; famine, 98; administration, 98-101; education, 101; medical, 101-102.
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 Vadagalai, sub-sect of Vaishnav Hindus in Chingleput, x. 257-258; religious disputes at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; in Mysore, xviii. 203.
 Vadagas, tribe. *See* Badagas.
 Vadakara, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Badagara.
 Vadakku Valliyūr, town with temple in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 291.
 Vadaku Viravanallūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Viravanallūr.
 Vadakunnāthan, temple at Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48.
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 Vadālī, ancient town in Idar State, Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 291.
 Vādāsinor, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay. *See* Bālāsinor.
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 Vadia Virampur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 292.
 Vadigenhalli, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 292.
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 Vaidyadeva, Pāl general, rule in Assam, vi. 25.
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 Vajjanāth, temple at Sarsa, Kaira, xxii. 109.
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 Vaikam, town with old temple in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 294.
 Vaikrāta strata of the Upper Cambrian system, i. 65.

Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Srirangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
 Vaikuntha Perumāl, temple of Vishnu at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
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Vairāgya-sataka, the, collection of Sanskrit aphoristic stanzas by Bhātrihari, ii. 252.
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 Vairisinha II, Paramāra chief of Mālwa, moved capital to Dhār (end of ninth century), xi. 293.
 Vairōwāl, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, xxiv. 294.
 Vaisālī, ancient kingdom of Bihār, xxiv. 294-295; visited by Buddha, vii. 94, xxiv. 294.
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 Vaisya or Bais dynasty, Thānesar under (seventh century), xxiii. 305.
 Vaitālā *derū*, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
 Vaivaswat, the sun, Sūrajānsi Rājputs claim descent from, xxi. 112.
 Vajās, branch of the Rāthor Rājputs, rule at Somnāth (thirteenth century), xxiii. 75.
 Vajirā, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 295.
 Vajra Makuta Rāya, Ratnapuri, Mysore, the ancient capital of, xvi. 132.

Vajrābai, hot springs in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 295.
 Vajrapāni, Bodhi-sattva images in Pāndu Lena caves, Nāsik, xviii. 411.
 Vajra-varāhi, Tāntric goddess, pedestal of statue of, found at Chari, Kāngra, x. 176.
 Vajsur Khāchar, chief of Jasdan, Kāthiāwār (c. 1800), xiv. 66.
 Vakalapūdi, lighthouse off Cocanada, Godāvari, x. 339.
 Vākātaka, ancient Hindu kingdom (fourth to twelfth century) in Berār, vii. 366; Central Provinces, x. 12; capital possibly near Chānda, x. 150; Sātpurā plateau, xxii. 166-167.
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 Vakhāpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 295.
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 Vakkaligas, Kanarese cultivating caste, in Coimbatore, x. 360-361. *See also* Wokkaligas.
Vāl, a bean (*Dolichos Lablab*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 80; Kolāba, xv. 362; Surat, xxiii. 159; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
 Vala, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 295-296.
 Vala, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, former capital of the Vallabhi dynasty, xxiv. 296.
 Valaiyans, caste, in Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233.
 Vālam, town in Kadi *prant*, Baroda, xxiv. 296.
 Vālans, artisans, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
 Valarpattanam, village and river in Malabar District, Madras, xxiv. 296-297.
 Valas, dominant tribe in Kāthiāwār, Bagasra, vi. 182; Jetpur, xiv. 101; Wadhwan, xxiv. 346.
 Vālāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 297.
 Vālāvachān, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
 Vālha, village in Poona District, Bombay, legendary home of Vālmiki, xxiv. 297.
 Vāliyavana Ridge, in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
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 Vallabha-deva, poet-king, headed revival

of Tamil literature (end of sixteenth century), ii. 435.
 Vallabhi dynasty (c. 480-790), dominant in Gujarāt, viii. 280; suzerain over Berār, vii. 366; in Cutch, xi. 77; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175.
 Vallam, town with fort and temple in Tanjore District, Madras, usual residence of Collector, xxiv. 297.
 Valle, Della, Italian traveller (early seventeenth century), mention of queen of Olaya, xxiv. 115.
 Vallimalai, inscription, ii. 55.
 Valliyūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Vadakku Valliyūr.
 Vālmikanāthar, temple at Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195.
 Vālmiki, author of the *Rāmāyana*, supposed to have lived at Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; hermitage in Champāran, x. 139; supposed to have bathed at Tarpān Ghāt, Dinājpur, xi. 349; to have lived at Vālha, Poona, xxiv. 297.
 Valuvanād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Walavanād.
 Vālva, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 297.
 Vālva, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, home of the Marāthā family of Thorāt, xxiv. 298.
 Vāmāna, temple at Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218.
 Vāmansthali, ancient city near Gīrnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
 Vāmbori, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, head-quarters of Mārwarī traders, xxiv. 298.
 Vamsāvalis, or lists of kings, ii. 8-11.
 Vana, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
 Vānāji Panditar, erected fort in Pattukottai in honour of Shāhji (1686-7), xx. 76.
 Vānālā, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
 Vānamāmalai Jir, head priest of Tengalai sect, *math* at Nānguneri, Tinnevely, xviii. 364.
 Vānarājā, founder of Anhilvāda, Gujarāt (765), v. 381, 382, xx. 24; Pālanpur, xix. 354.
 Vanavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay. *See* Banavāsi.
 Vāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bāndra.
 Vānga, ancient name for tract in Bengal. *See* Banga.
 Vāngadhra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 298.
 Vāni Vilāsa Veda Śāstra Pāthsāla, school in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240.
 Vānis, name for trading caste in Bombay. *See* Baniās.

Vāniyambādi, town in Salem District, Madras, head-quarters of Labbai traders, xxiv. 298-299.
 Vāniyans, oil-pressers, Madras Presidency, xvi. 372.
 Vanjāris, tribe of carriers. See Banjārās.
 Vanjhas, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54.
 Vānkāner, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. See Wānkāner.
 Vānkia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 299.
 Vanmāla, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 299.
 Vannānkuli, washerman's pond, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
 Vanod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 299.
 Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal (1763), ii. 479, xx. 56; residence at Bārāsāt turned into jail, vi. 430.
 Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochin, refused to surrender Cochin to British (1795), x. 355.
 Vantamurikar, family name of the Desai of Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223.
 Vānthli, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with copper- and ironwork, xxiv. 299.
 Varadarāja, author of Sanskrit grammar, ii. 263.
 Varadarāja temple, Maddūr, Mysore, xvi. 230.
 Varadarājaswāmi, Vaishnava temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
 Varāgām, petty State in Mahi Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 299.
 Varagu, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), cultivated in North Arcot, v. 410, 427; Chingleput, x. 259; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; Madura, xvi. 394; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32. See also Kodon.
 Varāha Avatār, Boar incarnation of Vishnu, xxiv. 109; image at Afsar, Gayā, v. 69; at Erau, Saugor, xii. 25.
 Varāha-mihira, Sanskrit astronomer and geographer (ob. 587), ii. 266; mention of people of Konkan, xv. 394; extent of Madhya Desa according to, xvi. 234; mention of Magadha, xvi. 409; of Panchālas, xix. 378; of Saurasenas, xxiii. 150.
 Varāhi, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
 Varāhi Devī, block of granite at Devī Dhurā, Almorā, sacred to, xi. 275.
 Vārahmūla, ancient name of Bāramūla, Kashmir, vi. 428.
 Varāhnarsingh, temple at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12-13.
 Vārānasi, ancient name of Benares, vii. 189.

Varangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 299.
 Varddhāmān, temple at Nagarbastikere, near Gersoppa, xii. 212.
 Vardhamāna, founder of Jainism (c. 599-527 B.C.), i. 414.
 Varha, temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
 Vari, a small millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kolāba, xv. 362; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Sātara, xxii. 122; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
 Variga, a small millet (*Panicum pilosum*), cultivated in Nellore, xix. 14.
 Varkkallai, village with temple and mineral springs in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 300.
 Vārliis, hill tribe in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; the Dāngs, xi. 146; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Tungār hill, Thāna, xxiv. 62.
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 Varnoli Moti, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
 Varnoli Nāni, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxiv. 300.
 Varsora, petty State in Mahi Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
 Varthema, Ludovico de, visited Aden (1503), v. 12; Gulf of Cambay, xv. 170.
 Vārttikas, Sanskrit grammatical commentary by Kātyāyana, ii. 263.
 Varttirāyiruppu, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 300.
 Varuna, Vedic god of sky and of the waters, i. 403, ii. 213, xxiv. 25.
 Varvāl-Rājura, tāluk in Bidar District, Hyderabad, xxiv. 300.
 Vasai, town in Thāna District, Bombay. See Bassein.
 Vāsān Sewada, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
 Vāsān Virpur, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
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 Vasantamma, or Vāsantikā Devī, local reputation at Angadi, Mysore, v. 374.
 Vasāvad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 300.
 Vāsavadattā, Sanskrit romance by Subandhu (c. 600), ii. 241.
 Vasishta, legendary dispute with Vishvāmitra, xv. 63.
 Vasishtkund, basin at Devaprayāg, Tehri, xi. 274.
 Vāsithiputa-Pulumāyi, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47.

Vāsna, petty State in Mahi Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
 Vāso, town in Baroda, with special industries, xxiv. 300-301.
 Vāsota, historic hill-fort in Sātara District, Bombay, captured by British (1818), xxiv. 301.
 Vastāra, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 301-302.
 Vastupāla, Jain temple on Mount Abu, Rājputāna, erected by, with his brother Tejapāla, v. 6-7; Jain temple erected by, at Girmār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248.
 Vāsudeo Balwant Phadke, dacoit leader, captured on way to Pandharpur (1879), xix. 391.
 Vāsudeo Pandit, governor of Mandlā under the Peshwā (c. 1790), xvii. 161.
 Vāsudeva or Vasushka, Kushan king (c. 185-225), ii. 112; coins of, ii. 140; in Kashmir, xv. 90; valley of Indus, xix. 149-150; Punjab, xx. 262.
 Vasukalpa Kesari, monuments on Ratnāgiri hill ascribed to, xxi. 258.
 Vāsuki, king, cured of leprosy by bathing in a pool at Bāsim, Berār, vii. 104.
 Vāsuki shrine. See Wāsangī.
 Vasuladatta, daughter of Pājjota, elopement and marriage with king Udena, xxiv. 113.
 Vāsurna, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 302.
 Vasushka, Kushan king. See Vāsudeva.
 Vāta, god of wind. See Vāyu.
 Vatana, peas (*Pisum sativum*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46.
 Vatsa, chief of the Gūjjaras, ruled from Gujārāt to Bengal, driven into Mārwar (c. 800), ix. 337.
 Vaughan, Major J. L., expedition against British villages in the Yūsufzai border (1857), xix. 208.
 Vaux, Deputy-Governor of Bombay (ob. 1697), tomb at mouth of Tāpti, Surat, xxiii. 157.
 Vāv, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
 Vāv, Rāni, well built by Udayamati at Pātan, Baroda, x. 24.
 Vāvdi Dhavāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
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 Vāyālpād, tāluk in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiv. 302.
 Vayittiri, village in Malabar District, Madras, centre of coffee and tea-growing industry, xxiv. 302.
 Vāyu or Vāta, Vedic god of wind, ii. 214.
 Vāyū or Hāyū, language of the Tibeto-Himalayan sub-branch, i. 392, 400; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41-42.

Vāyu Purāna, the, probably oldest of the Purānas (c. 320), ii. 236-237.
 Vaz, Michael, Archbishop of Goa, converted the Paravans in Tinnevely (c. 1532), xxiii. 368.
 Vedans, agriculturists in Chingleput, x. 257.
 Vedānta, dominant philosophy of Brāhmanism, ii. 254-255.
 Vedānta Desika, saint, worship of, by Vadagalais in Chingleput, x. 257-258.
 Vedāranniyam, canal in Tanjore District, Madras, iii. 358, xxiv. 302.
 Vedāranniyam, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with salt-works, xxiv. 302-303.
 Vedas, the (1500-1000 B.C.), a collection of hymns, prayers, and formulas, i. 402-403, ii. 207-233, viii. 18, xxiv. 146; the Rīgveda, ii. 209-227; the three later Vedas, ii. 227-229.
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- Vehar, temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmad-
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- Vejal Vājo, stormed Una-Delvāda, Kāthi-
āwār, xxiv. 122.
- Vekaria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bom-
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- Velamas, Telugu caste, in Bidar, Hyder-
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295; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Velans, washermen, in Cochin, Madras,
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- Velha Cidade de Goa, name of Old Goa,
xii. 266.
- Vellābas, hill tribe in Shevaroy Hills,
Salem, xxii. 274.
- Vellāchimudi, peak in Nelliampathis,
Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vellālans, agricultural caste, in Salem,
xxi. 399.
- Vellānād, village in Travancore State,
Madras, with plumbago mine, xxiv.
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- Vellār, river of Madras, xxiv. 303.
- Vellore, subdivision in North Arcot Dis-
trict, Madras, xxiv. 303.
- Vellore, *tāluk* in North Arcot District,
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- Vemalwādā, *jāgir* town in Karimnagar
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- Vēmana, Telugu poet (sixteenth century),
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- Vempalle, town in Cuddapah District,
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- Venables, Mr., attacked rebels in Azam-
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- Vengai, timber tree (*Pterocarpus Mar-
supium*), in Madurā, xvi. 397.
- Vengi, ancient kingdom in Southern
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- Vengurla, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District,
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- Vengurla, town and port in Ratnāgiri
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- Vengurla Rock lighthouse, Ratnāgiri,
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- Venīsamhāra, the, Sanskrit drama by
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- Venkaji, half-brother of Sivaji, founded
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- Venkaji, brother of Raghuji Bhonsla,
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- Wood, Colonel, conquered Coimbatore (1768), x. 359; captured Dhārāpuram (1768), xi. 298; captured Dindigul (1767), xi. 357; captured Kāveripattanam, xv. 192; captured Pālgāhāt (1768), xix. 358.
- Wood, Captain, Indian Navy, discovered Lake Victoria, on the Great Pāmīr (1838), v. 30; visited Faizābād, Afghānistān (1837), xii. 49; believed Lake Victoria to be source of the Oxus, xix. 294; estimation of population of Tatta, Sind (1837), xxiii. 255.
- Wood and manufactures of, imports and exports, iii. 309, 310.
- Woodburn, Sir John, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (1898-1902), vii. 220.
- Woodburn Hospital, at Khulnā, xv. 294.
- Wood-carving and turnery, in India generally, iii. 228-231; in Northern India, 229; United and Central Provinces, 229-230; Rājputāna, Central India, Sind, Baluchistān, and Bengal, 230; Bombay, 230; Southern India, 230; Burma, 230-231; Nepāl, 231; sandal-wood, 231.
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- ix. 176; Central Provinces, x. 53; Chamba, Punjab, x. 132; Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234; Chiniot, Lyallpur, x. 285; Dabhoi, Baroda, xi. 100; Dūngarpur, Rājputāna, xi. 383; Fyzābād, xii. 114; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gayā, xii. 203; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Hissār, xiii. 152; Hooghly, xiii. 167; Jhang, xiv. 131; Jind, Punjab, xiv. 172; North Kanara, xiv. 349; Kashmir, xv. 132; Khāchrod, Central India, xv. 206; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 374; Lucknow, xvi. 198; Ludhiāna, xvi. 208; Madras Presidency, xvi. 294; Mahuva, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 27; Mainpuri, xvii. 37, 42; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 146; Monghyr, xvii. 397; Nagīna, Bijnor, xviii. 300; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 424; Nellore, xix. 17; Nepāl, xix. 51; Pail, Punjab, xix. 316; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 327, 331; Pātan, Baroda, xx. 25; Punjab, xx. 317-318; Rangoon, Burma, xxi. 216; Sabalgarh, Central India, xxi. 343; Sahāranpur, xxi. 375, 379; Sankheda, Baroda, xxii. 59; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Shāhpur, xxii. 218; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 243; Sherghāti, Gayā, xxii. 272; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278; Sidhpur, Baroda, xxii. 359; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 26; Sitāpur, xxiii. 58; Sojitrā, Baroda, xxiii. 72; Srinagar, Kashmir, xxiii. 103-104; Syāmbāzār, Hooghly, xxiii. 189; Thayetmyo, Burma, xxiii. 350; Tirupati, North Arcot, xxiii. 395; United Provinces, xxiv. 204.
- Woodcock (*Scolopax*), breeds in Himālayas, and in winter visits southern hills, i. 262.
- Woodington, Colonel, took Pāvāgarh (1803), xx. 80.
- Woodpeckers (*Pici*), very common, the species numbering fifty-five, i. 247.
- Woods, ornamental, export, iii. 119.
- Woodthorpe, Colonel, Hkamti Long, Burma, visited (1884-5), xiii. 157.
- Wool, iii. 212-218; centres of production, 213; manufactures and mills, 213-214; carpets, 214-217; shawls and *chādars*, 217-218; brocaded piece-goods, 218; trade, 218, 255; export trade, iii. 291; import trade, iii. 277, 295; imports and exports (raw and manufactured), iii. 309, 310.
- Woollen goods, manufactured in Almorā, v. 249; Bikaner, Rājputāna, viii. 211, 219; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325; Cawnpore, ix. 319; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 295; Dhāriwāl, Gurdāspur (Egerton Mills), xi. 299; Ellore, Kistna, xii. 23; Godāvari, xii. 291; Gondal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gurdāspur, xii.

- 398; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392; Lahore, xvi. 113; Maimāna, Afghānistān, xvii. 32; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182; Rājkot, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 74; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 288; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 340; Tando Muhammad Khān, Sind, xxiii. 223; United Provinces, xxiv. 205.
- Wool-pressing, at Fāzilka, Ferozepore, xii. 87; Quetta, Baluchistān, xxi. 21.
- Wrens (Troglodytidae and Regulidae), only in northern mountains, i. 242.
- Wright, Dr., quoted on Pātan, Nepāl, xx. 25-26.
- Wular, lake in Kashmir, xxiv. 387.
- Wūn District, former District in Berār, xxiv. 387-398; physical aspects, 387-389; history, 389-391; population, 391-392; agriculture, 392-394; forests, 394; trade and communications, 394-395; famine, 395; administration, 395-397; education, 397; medical, 397-398.
- Wūn, *tāluk* in Wūn District, Berār, xxiv. 398.
- Wūn, town in Wūn District, Berār, xxiv. 398.
- Wundalli, gold-mines, iii. 142.
- Wundwin, township in Meiktila District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 398-399.
- Wundwin *se* or dam, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 282.
- Wuntho, subdivision and township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 399.
- Wynaad, highland subdivision and *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, with plantations of coffee, tea, and pepper, xxiv. 399-400.
- Wyse, Ensign, killed by Māppillas (1849), xvii. 196.
- X.
- Xavier, St. Francis, missionary labour in Malabar and South Madras (1542-52), i. 442, xvi. 264, xxiii. 368; converts made in Cochīn (1530), x. 354; Goa delivered from Marāthās by interposition of, xii. 255; tomb at Goa, xii. 267; mission at Mudgal, Hydrābād, said to have been established by, xvi. 164.
- Xerxes, invasion of Greece, troops sent from Peshāwar and the Assakenoi, xix. 148.
- Xeythoma, Thaton identified with, xxiii. 341.
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- Ya Kut, Yaw country, Burma, overrun by (1888), xix. 321.

Yachumi, language of the central Nāgā group, i. 393.
 Yadanamyizu pagoda, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142-143.
 Yādavaprakāsa, author of Sanskrit dictionary (c. 1050), ii. 264; teacher of the Advaita system of philosophy, xxiii. 106.
 Yādavas of Deogiri, last Hindu kings of the Deccan (1155-1212), ii. 340-341; assumed independence (1187), ii. 340; struggle for the Deccan with the Hoysalas, ii. 341-342.
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 Yādgīr, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 400.
 Yādgīr, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 400.
 Yādiki, town in Anantapur District, Madras, with weaving industry, xxiv. 400-401.
 Yādugiri, peak near Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 179.
 Yahows, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273.
 Yajna sacrifices, performed by Brahmā at Pushkar, xxi. 1.
 Yājñavalkya, the, Sanskrit law-book (c. 350), ii. 262.
 Yajurveda, the, i. 402-403, ii. 227-229; written in Kurukshetra, ii. 227; its six recensions, ii. 228; its character, ii. 228-229.
 Yākha, language of the Tibeto-Himalayan sub-branch, spoken in Nepāl, i. 391.
 Yakhān Pain, ancient city in Afghanistan, v. 44.
 Yaks, wild and domesticated (*Bos grun-*

niens), i. 231, 232; Almorā, v. 245; Ladākhi, Kashmir, xvi. 89.
 Yakūb bin Laīs, Lower Indus valley fell into hands of (871), xviii. 25.
 Yakūb Khān, Amīr of Afghānistān, v. 40, xiv. 376; Treaty of Gandamak with (1879), ii. 518; after massacre of Cavagnari, abdicated and deported to India, ii. 518.
 Yākub Khān, last of the Chakk rulers of Kashmir, conquered by Akbar (1586), xv. 93.
 Yākūt, Mīr, Diwān at Peshāwar, sent to suppress a revolt in Tirāh (1658), xxiii. 389.
 Yākūt Khān, founded Aliganj, and killed in battle with the Rohillas (1748), v. 207.
 Yākūt Khān, traditional founder of Kāsanj, xv. 70.
 Yākūtpura, suburb of Hyderābād city, xiii. 310.
 Yāl, Elihu, Governor of Madras, supposed to have given name to Fort St. David, xii. 102.
 Yam (*Dioscorea*), cultivated in India generally, iii. 75, 99; Bengal, vii. 243, 248; Bombay Presidency, viii. 313; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 321; Darbhanga, xi. 156; Gayā, xii. 201; Goa, xii. 261; Hooghly, xiii. 166; South Kanara, xiv. 355; Laccadive Islands, xvi. 86; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 99; Nicobars, xix. 62; Rājputāna, xxi. 121; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 239; Tippera, xxiii. 384; United Provinces, xxiv. 182, 183.
 Yama, Vedic god of the lower world, i. 403-404, ii. 213, 217, xii. 209.
 Yamai, temple of, on Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur, xiv. 203.
 Yamaingsithu, king, Shwemale pagoda, Burma, built by, xvii. 128.
 Yamethin, District in Meiktila Division, Upper Burma, xxiv. 401-411; physical aspects, 401-402; history, 402-403; population, 403-405; agriculture, 405-407; forests, 407; trade and communications, 407-408; famine, 408-409; administration, 409-411; education, 410-411; medical, 411.
 Yamethin, subdivision and township in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 411.
 Yamethin, trading town in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 411-412.
 Yamkanmardi, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, with weaving industry, xxiv. 412.
 Yamnūr, town and place of pilgrimage in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xxiv. 412.
 Yān, valley and place of pilgrimage in

North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiv. 412-413.
 Yan Nyun, dacoit leader in Myingyan District, Burma (1888-90), xviii. 123-124.
 Yānādis, forest tribe, in Nellore, xix. 12.
 Yanam, French Settlement within Godāvri District, Madras, xxiv. 413-414.
 Yanbye, island in Lower Burma. *See* Ramree.
 Yandabo, Treaty of (1826), v. 295, vii. 118, xxi. 215.
 Yandoon, subdivision and township in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 414.
 Yandoon, town in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 414-415.
 Yangyi-aung, old name of Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 323.
 Yankin hill, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 125.
 Yār Muhammad Khān, founder of Kalhora dynasty in Sind (1701-19), xxii. 398; tomb at Khudābād, xv. 284, xvi. 138.
 Yār Muhammad Khān, Nawāb of Bhopāl (1740-54), viii. 128.
 Yār Muhammad Khān, Wazīr of Kamrān Shāh, usurped throne of Herāt (1842), xiii. 115.
 Yār Muhammad Khān, regent of Jaorā (1895-1906), xiv. 64.
 Yasastilaka, the, of Somadeva, ii. 19-20, 22-33.
 Yashkūns, caste, in Hindu Kush, xiii. 139; Gilgit, xii. 240.
 Yaska, author of the *Nirukta*, earliest specimen of Sanskrit prose, ii. 233.
 Yasodharman, record at Mandasor, ii. 43; victory over Mihirakula (c. 528), ix. 336, xvii. 102, xix. 150.
 Yasohara, ancient name of Iswaripur, Khulnā, xiii. 372.
 Yasovarmma, Chandel chief (925-55), seized Kālinjar fort, vi. 187.
 Yātas, toddy-drawers, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
 Yatha tank, Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.
 Yatsauk, Southern Shan State, Burma. *See* Lawksawk.
 Yāval, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 415.
 Yāval, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 415.
 Yaw, tributary of Irrawaddy river, xiii. 368.
 Yawngwe, Southern Shan State, Burma, xxiv. 415-416; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 101.
 Yaws, tribe in Pakokku, Burma, xix. 323.
 Yazamanisula, pagoda in Sagaing District, Burma, xxi. 355.
 Yāzdahun, festival, held in Hyderābād State, xiii. 250.
 Ye, township in Amherst District, Burma. *See* Yelamaing.
 Yebyu, township in Tavoy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 416-417.
 Yedagai, 'left-hand' faction, in Mysore, xviii. 199.
 Yedashe, township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 417.
 Yedatore, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xxiv. 417.
 Yedenāknād, *tāluk* in Coorg, with coffee plantations, xxiv. 417-418.
 Yegyi, township in Bassein District, Burma. *See* Ngathainggyaung.
 Yelahanka, historic town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 418.
 Yelamaing, township in Amherst District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 418; antiquarian remains, v. 296.
 Yelandūr, *jāgīr* in Mysore, conferred on Diwān Pūrnaiya (1807), xxiv. 418-419.
 Yele pagoda, near Amherst Point, Burma, v. 295-296.
 Yellamanchilli, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 419.
 Yellamma, goddess of the Bestas, Mysore, xviii. 198; shrine on Yellamma hill, xxii. 149.
 Yellamma hill, place of pilgrimage in Belgaum District, Bombay, xxii. 148-149.
 Yellandlapād, sub-*tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 419-420.
 Yellandlapād, mining town in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 420.
 Yellāpur, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiv. 420.
 Yellāreddipet, *tāluk* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 420.
 Yellāreddipet, village in Indūr District, Hyderābād, with carved temples, xiii. 352.
 Yellavaram, minor *tāluk* in Godāvri District, Madras, xxiv. 420-421.
 Yellondesi, name of Pātan, Nepāl, xx. 26.
 Yelluk, traditional Rājā of Ellichpur, Berār, xxiii. 40.
 Yemmiganūr, town in Bellary District, Madras, with weaving industry, xxiv. 421.
 Yenangyat, Burma, petroleum field, iii. 140; amber, iii. 141.
 Yenangyaung, subdivision and township in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 421; petroleum field, iii. 139, 140.
 Yenangyaung series of Pegu geological system, i. 95-96.
 Yengan, Southern Shan State, Burma, xxiv. 421-422.

Yenne-hole, river of Mysore. See Hemavati.

Yenuga-Mallammakonda, ancient name of Horsleykonda, Cuddapah, xiii. 178.

Yenur, village in South Kanara District, Madras, with antiquarian remains, xxiv. 422; Jain statue, ii. 122.

Yeola, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiv. 422.

Yeola, town in Nāsik District, Bombay, with weaving industry and manufacture of gold brocade, xxiv. 422-423; dyeing, iii. 186; turbans, iii. 200; manufactures, iii. 210, 211.

Yeotmāl, District in Berār. See Wūn District.

Yeotmāl, *tāluk* in Yeotmāl District, Berār, xxiv. 423.

Yeotmāl, town in Yeotmāl District, Berār, centre of cotton trade, xxiv. 423.

Yeraoda, battle of (1817), xx. 182.

Yeraoda Central jail, Poona, xx. 184.

Yerava, dialect of Malayālam, spoken in Coorg, i. 380, xi. 28.

Yeravas, agricultural labourers, in Coorg, xi. 23, 28.

Yercaud, sanitarium on the Shevaroy Hills, Salem District, Madras, xxiv. 423-424.

Yere tribe, in Andamans, v. 360.

Yergara, former *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderabad. See Mānvi, Raichūr, and Deodrug *tāluka*.

Vernagudem, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xxiv. 424.

Yerukalas, wandering tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341, 346; Cuddapah, xi. 63; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261.

Yesagyo, township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 424.

Yesāji Sindhia, defeated Konher Rao Trimbak at Bhoj (1773), viii. 121.

Ye-u, subdivision and township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 424.

Yin, tribe in Burma, ix. 141; Mōnghsu and Mōngsang, xvii. 389; Mōngküing, xvii. 404; Mōngnai, xvii. 405; Mōngnawng, xvii. 406; Mōngpaw and Mōngsit, xvii. 408; Southern Shan States, xvii. 256.

Yin language, spoken in Laihka, Burma, xvi. 118.

Yinba tank, in Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.

Yindaw, township in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 424-425.

Yindu, language of the southern Chin sub-group, i. 393.

Yindus, subdivision of Chin tribe, Pakokku Chin Hills, Burma, x. 281-282.

Yinnabin, subdivision in Lower Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 425.

Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257-258.

Yog-badri, temple at Pāndukeshwar, Garhwal, xix. 394.

Yokwas, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273, 274.

Yos, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 274.

Young, Sir Mackworth, Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab (1897-1902), xx. 331.

Younghusband, Sir Francis, Tibetan mission (1904), ii. 527, iv. 120.

Yoyuns, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 274.

Yu, tributary of the Chindwin river, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.

Yüdgā, Ghalchah dialect spoken in Chitrāl, i. 355.

Yudhishtira, Pāndava chief, xxiii. 82; traditional founder of Indraprastha, xi. 233; expelled Nāgās from Indraprastha, xiii. 331; traditional founder of Kaithal, xiv. 288; Pānipat one of five places demanded by, from Duryodhana as price of peace, xix. 397.

Yueh-chi, nomad Asiatic horde, history, i. 305-306; invasion of India, i. 305-306; migration westward and advance through Bactria, ii. 287, 288.

Local notices: Expelled Greeks and Parthians from Afghanistan, v. 34; rule in Balkh, vi. 248; Gujrat, xii. 365; valley of Indus, xix. 149; retreat of Sakas before, xxiv. 148.

Yugādi, festival held in Mysore, xviii. 209.

Yule, George, Commissioner of Bhāgalpur, drove mutineers out of Purnea, xx. 415.

Yule, Sir Henry, quoted on Kāyal, xv. 195.

Yun Shans, traditional inhabitants of Salween, xxi. 416.

Yūnāni system of native medicine, school at Delhi, xi. 241.

Yunnan, zoology, i. 223.

Yūsuf, Afridi chief, submitted to the Mughals (c. 1635), xxiii. 389.

Yūsuf, Shaikh, expelled by the Langābs from Multān (1445), xvii. 26.

Yūsuf, Shams-ud-din, king of Bengal (1474), vii. 216; mosques at Gaur ascribed to, ii. 192.

Yūsuf Adil Khān, Adil Shāhi king (1490-1510), ii. 385-386, 387; founded kingdom of Bijapur, ii. 196-197, viii. 178, 186-187; proclaimed independence, ii. 346.

Local notices: Rule in Dābbol, Ratnāgiri, xi. 101; retook Goa from Portuguese (1510), xii. 252; built fortress at New Goa, xii. 268; defeated Bahmani forces, xiii. 237-238; overran Sholāpur, xxii. 297.

Yūsuf Khān Mashhadi, Saiyid, Akbar's officer, captured Gāwīgarh (1597-8).

xii. 193; captured Narnāla fort (1597-8), xviii. 380.

Yūsufzai, territory held by the Yūsufzai tribe of Pathāns, especially a subdivision of Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiv. 425-426; expedition against British villages on border of (1857), xix. 208; Gandhāra sculptures, ii. 113.

Yūsufzai, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, in Black Mountain, viii. 251; attacked police post at Oghi, but repulsed (1868), viii. 251; held Dir, xi. 361; invaded Peshāwar valley, xx. 115; Swāt, xxiii. 184, 186; overran Tanāwal, xxiii. 219.

Yūsufzai Pashtū, language spoken in Dir xi. 361; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165; Swāt, xxiii. 187.

Ywataung, town in Thayetmyo District, Burma. See Allānmyo.

Z.

Zābita Khān, son of Najib-ud-daula, defeated by Marāthās in Bijnōr (c. 1770), viii. 105; built mosque at Jalālābād, Muzaffarnagar, xiv. 14; attacked by Marāthās in Rohilkhand (1771), xxi. 307, 308; rule in Sahāranpur, xxi. 370.

Zābita Khān, Bhatti chief, ruler of part of Bhattiāna (early nineteenth century), viii. 92; lost Bhatner (1805), xiii. 39; Sirsa annexed from (1818), xxiii. 45.

Zafar Khān, son of Ghiyās-ud-din Tughlak, appointed governor of Zafarābād (1321), xiv. 74, xxiv. 126.

Zafar Khān Ghāzi, shrine at Tribeni, Bengal, vii. 222.

Zafar Zahid Khān, Tham of Nagar, Kashmir (ob. 1904), xiii. 226.

Zafarābād, ancient town with ruins in Jaunpur District, United Provinces, xxiv. 426.

Zafar-ud-daula, built mosque at Elgandal, Hyderabad (c. 1754), xii. 6; built Jagtāl fort (1747), xii. 6, xiii. 377; Narsinha Ashwarao killed in battle by (1769), xix. 373.

Zafarwāl, *taluk* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xxiv. 427.

Zafarwāl, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xxiv. 427.

Zafaryāb Khān, son of Begam Sumrū, xxii. 106-107.

Zagar Mengals, Brahui tribe in Chāgai, Baluchistan, x. 117.

Zahao, language of the Central Chin sub-group, i. 393.

Zahidān, ruined city in plain of Seistan, Afghanistan, v. 45.

Zahir, saint. See Gūgā.

Zahir-ud-din, Mughal emperor. See Bābar.

Zahri-ghat, mountains in Sarawān, Baluchistan, xxii. 98.

Zahri-mora, green soft stone, found in Baltistan, Kashmir, vi. 264.

Zahris, Brahui tribe in Jhalawān, Baluchistan, ix. 15, xiv. 111.

Zaidpur, town in Bāra Banki District, United Provinces, with large Saiyid community, xxiv. 427.

Zaimukhts, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1879), xix. 209.

Zain Khān, seized Sholāpur (1489), xxv. 306.

Zain Khān, Kokaltash, general of Akbar, fortified Chakdarra (1587), x. 122; built fort in Malakand pass (1587), xvii. 72.

Zain Khān, appointed governor of Sirhind (1761), and killed by Sikhs (1763), xx. 134, xxiii. 21.

Zain Khān Koka, fetched Rājā Rām Chandra from Bāndhogarh to court of Akbar (1584), xxi. 281; dispatched to suppress Roshānias (1587), xix. 152; conquest of Swāt (1595), xxiii. 184.

Zain-ul-ābidin, king of Kashmir (1417), ii. 373, 374, xv. 90, 92-93; built Jāma Masjid at Srinagar, xxiii. 100; formed island on Wular Lake, xxiv. 387.

Zairbādis, Muhammadans in Burma, born of Burmese mothers, ix. 141; at Amarapura, v. 272; Kyaukse, xvi. 73; Mergui, xvii. 298; Sagaing, xxi. 351, 356; Shwebo, xxii. 313; Tavoy, xxiii. 262.

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