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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-Akbarī.** 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. tur, 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).
- Bārahdarī.** 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 belerica*.
- 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 Bhadon.
- 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 Bīdar, 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.
- Bolī.** 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 typhloideum*; 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.
- Chālīsa.** 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).
- Chaug.** 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 Commissioner 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.
- Darī.** 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; chhiūl, 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*.
- Dhenklī.** Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.
- Dhotī.** The loincloth worn by men.
- Diāra.** Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.
- Dighī.** 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).
- Dīwān.** The chief minister in a Native State.
- Dīwāni.** 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).
- Gaddī.** 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).
- Gauli-rāj.** The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.
- Gaur.** 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. gaviialis* (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).
- Ghī.** 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).
- Halāikhōr.** A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'
- Hāli.** Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderābād.
- 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.
- Ijāra.** Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.
- Ikra.** A reed, *Saccharum arundinaceum*.
- Īlāka.** 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 istimrādār (v, pp. 159, 160).
- Jaggery, jāgri.** Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.
- Jāgīr.** An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgīrdār.
- 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 spicigera*.
- 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.
- Jhīl. 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, kachahri. An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.
- Kachhār. Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.
- Kaīng. 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, kallar. Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.
- Kamaisdār, kamaishdār. *See* Kāmāsdār.
- 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 Kashmir 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*.
- Kānungo.** 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 Kashmir (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.
- Kārṇam.** A village accountant, Madras ; syn. patwāri.
- Karvand.** A fruit-bearing tree, *Crataeva religiosa*.
- Katīl.** 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, Bengal.
- 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.
- Kharif.** The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).
- Khārua.** A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.
- Khās.** Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsildār, the manager of a Government estate.
- Khāsadār.** 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).
- Kodāli.** 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.
- Kutkī.** 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).
- Lākḥ, 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).
- Lanfana.** 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.
- Madrasa.** 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 tāluqa, 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. patwāri.
- 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.
- Masab.** Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).
- Mash.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urad.
- Masjīd.** A mosque. Jāma Masjīd, 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).
- Mauzadār.** An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).
- Mauzawār.** Organization by villages.
- Māyā.** Sanskrit term for delusion.
- Mayin.** Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.
- Mediatized.** A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).
- Mehwāsi.** A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).
- Mela.** A religious festival or fair.
- Mihrāb.** The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.
- Mimbar.** Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.
- Minār.** A pillar or tower.
- Minor works.** Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).
- Misl.** A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.
- Mithan.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier; syn. gayāl.
- Mohtarfa.** A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.
- Monsoon.** 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).
- Moth.** A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.
- Muāfi.** Land held free of revenue.
- Mufassal.** The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).
- Mufti.** An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.
- Mugā.** A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.
- Muhūrtam.** An auspicious moment.
- Mukaddam.** A representative or headman.
- Mukhtār (corruptly mukhtiār).** A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Mukhtiār-kār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Multāni mitti.** Fuller's earth.
- Mūng, mūg.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; syn. mag, Gujarāt.
- Muni.** An inspired saint, Hindu.
- Mūnj.** 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).
- Nīm.** A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.
- Nirgantī.** 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 Bette*.

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 Brāhmans. 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 tahsil, Northern India.
- Pārha.** The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinnus* (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.
- Pātidār.** 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).
- Patwāri.** 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.
- Phulkāri.** An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.
- Pice, paisa.** A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.
- Picottaḥ.** 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.
- Pīpal.** A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (See especially ix, p. 43.)
- Pīr.** 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).
- Podē or podu.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides—podē 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.
- Postīn.** 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.
- Salīm 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*.
- Sārī.** 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*.
- Satī.** 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.
- Shatranji.** 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*.

- Shīsham** or **sissū**. 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*.
- Sīsī**. A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammoperdix bonhami* (i, p. 258).
- Sissū**. See Shīsham.
- Sītalpātī**. 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.
- Srāddha**. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.
- Station**. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanitarium.
- Sthāmba**. 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).
- Tahsīli.** 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, tāluka.** 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; wālra 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).
- Thagī.** 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 Brāhmins; (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).

- Thitsī.** 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.

- Vakīl.** (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 wāla.** 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, Hīndu.
- Yogi.** A Hīndu 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).
- Zamīndār.** A landholder. *See* also next article.
- Zamīndāri.** (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, zāmīndār; (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.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

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- Anantasayana, temple at Undavalle, Madras, xxiv. 130.
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- Bālālayandurga, fortified hill in Mysore, vi. 250, xiv. 232, xviii. 162.
- Ballantyne, Col., first Political Agent at Sādra, xxi. 348.
- Bālār Sāhi, family of Gondī kings of Chānda, x. 150.
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- Bam Sāh, Gurkha commander, Lieut.-Col. Gardner deputed to hold a conference with (1815), v. 246.
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- Bāmīān, remains of mediæval city, Afghānistān, v. 44.
- Bamjur, frontier post in Assam. *See* Bomjur.
- Bammera Pōtarāja, translator of the *Bhāgavata* into Tamil, ii. 425.
- Bāmnīawās. *See* Bāmanwās.
- Bāmra, feudatory State, Bengal, vi. 343-345; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
- Bāmnū, a snake, who became lord of the Dūn, on Nāgsiddh Hill, Dehra Dūn, xi. 212.
- Bān Rājā, giant, Devikot the fortress of, in Dinājpur, xi. 276.
- Bān Sen, Rānā of Seokot, Punjab, xvii. 153.
- Bāna, author of the *Harshacharita* (an account of king Harsha), ii. 18-19, 23, 30; author of the *Kūdambarī*, ii. 241.
- Bāna Rājā, Asura king of Kāmarūpa, *Angau* placed on Barābar Hills by, vi. 425; Tezpur said to have been capital of, xxiii. 282.
- Banājī Nāyak, of Phaltan, Bombay (1827), xxii. 113.
- Banājigas, trading caste in Gubbi, Tumkūr, xii. 345; Kolār, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 196, 198-199, 222.
- Banamās, name of Brāhmins in Kashmīr, 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.
- Banbīr, ruler of Mewār, xxiv. 89.
- Baucoora, District, subdivision, and town in Bengal. *See* Bankurā.
- Band Virāt 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 Bāzīd Khān (1708), xxiii. 21.
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- Bāndā, town in United Provinces, former capital of a Nawāb, vi. 356-357; stone implements found at, ii. 92.
- Bāndā, *tahsil* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, vi. 357.
- Banda Nawāz, Kwāja, shrine at Gulbarga, Hyderābād, ii. 194, xii. 377, 383.
- Bandalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.
- Bandamūrlanka, village in Godāvāri 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 Beli, 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 Beli.
- Baned, 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 Durgapur 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.
- Banga-bhāshā o Sāhitya*, history of Bengali literature, by Dinēs Chandra Sēn, ii. 434.
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- Bangāhal, canton in Kāngra 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.
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- 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.
- Bāngangā, river of Northern India, vi. 378-379.
- Bāngangā, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378.
- Pāngangā, hill stream in United Provinces, vi. 378.
- Bangaon, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 379-380.
- Bangaon, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.
- Bāngar, breed of cattle in Hardoi District, xiii. 47.
- Bāngarmau, town in Unao District, United Provinces, vi. 380.
- Bāngarū, dialect of Western Hindi, i. 366, 367; spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; in the east of the Punjab, xx. 286.
- Bangash, Afghān tribe, in Hangu *tahsil*, 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, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jalesar, Etah, xiv. 27; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kittūr, Belgaum, xv. 337; Mainpuri, xvii. 37; Mārāhra, Etah, xvii. 205; Nasirābād, East Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Punjab, xx. 317; Rāe Bareli, 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 Gordal, 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; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Santāl Pargannas, xxii. 73; Seoni, xxii. 171.
- Shell**, manufactured in Bānkurā, vi. 388; Bengal, vii. 269; Dacca, xi. 111; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Sylhet, xxiii. 196, 203.
- Bāngru**, or Dushwālī, dialect of Punjābi, spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; Jind State, xiv. 170.
- Bāngulzai**, division of the Brāhūis, ix. 15; in Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
- Bāni**, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dādūpanthī sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.
- Bani Abbās**, tribe in Hyderābād 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; Basti, vii. 127; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305, 412; Bioach, ix. 22; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 23, 25-26, 57, 96; Chhprauli, Meerut, x. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Etāwah, 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, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hālol, Pānch Mahāls, xiii. 12; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kamāl, 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, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Nimār, xix. 110; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Paribgarh, xx. 17; Punjab, xx. 288; Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāvantvādī, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seoni, xvii. 169; Sind, viii. 307; Sīrpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, 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; Konkan, xv. 395.
- Bāniyāchung**, village in Sylhet District, Assam, vi. 380.
- Baniyās**, trading caste. *See* Baniās.
- Banjārā**, Gipsy dialect, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246-247.
- Banjāras** (Vanjāras, Lambādis, Lambānis), grain carriers, cattle graziers, and nomad tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 118; Anantapur, v. 341; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bāsim, vii. 98; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Buldāna, ix. 62; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xii. 65; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 297; Indūr, Hyderābād, 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; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Rāmpur State, xxi. 185; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sīrpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Tāndā, Fyzābād, xxiii. 221; Harangal, Hyderābād, 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 Hyderābād city, xiii. 311; Lahore, xvi. 114; Monlmein, xviii. 9; Nārāyanganj, Dacca, xviii. 374.
- Bānka**, subdivision in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vi. 380-381.
- Bānka**, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, vi. 381.
- Bānkā Ishrī Singh**, Dīwān, holder of Bānkā-Pahārī estate, vi. 381.
- Bānkā-Pahārī**, petty State in Central India, vi. 381, ix. 77.
- Bankāpur**, *tāluka* in Dhārwar District, Bombay, vi. 381.
- Bankāpur**, ancient town in Dhārwar District, Bombay, vi. 381-382.
- Bānkibāzār**, village in District of Twenty-four Pargannas, 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, Mahārao Rājā, rule in Alwar (1824-57), v. 258; built palace at Alwar, v. 268; built dam at Alwar (1844), v. 269; added town wall and ditch to Rājgarh, xxi. 71.
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- Bannu, *tahsil* in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 402.
- Bannu, or Edwardesābād, town and cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 402; manufactures, iii. 190, 213.
- Bannūchis, Pathān tribe in Bannu District, vi. 394, 396.
- Bannūr, town in Mysore, vi. 402-403.
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- Banpās, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, vi. 403.
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- Bānsbāria, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, vi. 403.
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- Bānsda, chief town of State in Bombay, vi. 405.
- Bānsdih, *tahsil* in Balliā District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
- Bānsdih, town in Balliā District. United Provinces, vi. 405.
- Bānsgaon, *tahsil* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 405-406.
- Bānsgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānsḡawā, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānshankari, fair held in honour of, IIkal, Bhjāpur, xiii. 329.
- Bānsī, *tahsil* in Bāsī District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānsī, estate and town in Rājputāna, vi. 407.
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- Bānswāda, former *taluk* in Hyderabad State, vi. 407.
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- Bāntva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 413, xv. 169.
- Bāntva, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 413.
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- Banūr, town in Patālā State, Punjab, vi. 414.
- Banyan trees, cultivated or grown in Baroda, vii. 25; Belgaum, vii. 157; Broach, ix. 19; Buldhāna, 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; Khandesh, xv. 227; Khandparā, Orissa, xv. 241; Mahī Kānthā, xvii. 15; Mālda, xvii. 75; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Mianu, 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; Purī, xx. 400; Sātām, xxii. 117; Sind, xxii. 393; Surat, xxiii. 152; Tanjore, xxiii. 226; Udaipur State, xxiv. 96; Wardhā, xxiv. 367.
- Baoli*, or well, excavated in rock at Dharmjaygarh, Central Provinces, xi. 300.

- Baoni, *samad* State in Central India, vi. 414-415.
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- Bāpā Rāwal, house of Udaipur founded by, ii. 312, vii. 90; temple built at Eklingji, xxiv. 104; Chitor fort taken (734), x. 299.
- Bāpanattam, village in North Arcot District, Madras, vi. 415-416.
- Bāpatla, *lālāk* in Guntūr District, Madras, vi. 416.
- Bāpatla, town in Guntūr District, Madras, vi. 416.
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- Bāpu Naik, defeated by Muhammad Abul-Khair Khān (1743), xix. 315.
- Bāpu Sindhia, ravaged Ratlām State, xxi. 241; Agar overrun and devastated by (1801), v. 70.
- Bārā or Mech, language of the Bodo group, spoken in the Assam Valley, i. 387, 393, 400; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35.
- Bārā, river in North-West Frontier Province, utilized for a canal, also giving its name to a fort, vi. 416-417.
- Bāra, *talasil* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, vi. 417.
- Bāra, town in Ghāzipur District, United Provinces, vi. 417; first indigo factory in Champāran built by Colonel Hickey at (1813), x. 143.
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- Bāra Bankī, town in United Provinces, vi. 424.
- Bara Gali, small cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 425.
- Barā Khambha, building at Sandāla, Hardoi, xxii. 31; near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
- Bārā Lācha, mountain pass in Kāngra, Punjab, vi. 426.
- Bārā Mahal, palace at Bhopāl, viii. 144.
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- Bārā Sādāt, Shia organization of Saiyids in Karnāl, xv. 51.
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- Bāra Topī, or 'twelve hats,' seditious organization discovered at Nihtaur, Bijnor, xix. 84.
- Bāra Wafāt, festival in Punjab, xx. 294.
- Bārabakund, temple at Sitākund, Chittagong, xxiii. 50.
- Barābar Hills, in Gayā District, Bengal, with antiquarian remains, vi. 424-425; caves, ii. 47, 57, 111, 161-162.
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- Baradā Kantā, rule in Jessore, xiv. 93.
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- Bārādūārī, or Baradarvāzī, of Rāmkel, 'golden mosque' at Gaur, Mālda, vii. 222, xii. 190.
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- Barāḡara 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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- Bārāmāti, town in Poona District, Bombay, vi. 427.
- Barāmbā, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 427-428.
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- Baran, old name of Bulandshahr, United Provinces, vi. 428.
- Baran, Shaikh, mosque at Jafarābād, Jaunpur, xxiv. 426.
- Bārān Lak, pass in Pab Mountains, Baluchistān, xix. 296.

- Baranagar, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 429.
- Barani, Dhār fort mentioned by, xi. 294.
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- Barārs, caste employed in manufacture of salt, Sāmbhar Lake, xxii. 21.
- Bārāsāt, subdivision in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 429-430.
- Bārāsāt, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 430.
- Baraset-Basirhat Railway, iii. 415.
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- Baraut, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, vi. 431.
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- Bargarh, *tahsīl* in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
- Bargarh, village in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
- Bārgis, division of the Dhangar caste in Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
- Bārgistā, tribe in Wazīrīstān, their language, Ormuri, akin to Pashto, i. 335.
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- Barhampur, subdivision and town in Bengal. See Berhampore.
- Barhut, ancient site in Central India. See Bharhut.
- Bārī, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 16.
- Bārī Deorhī, palace at Shāhābād, xlii. 196.
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- Bārī Kacheri, cave in Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
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- clock tower at Surat erected by (1871), xxiii. 168.
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- Bāva Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. *See* Malanggarh.
- Bāvda, petty chiefship feudatory to Kolhapūr State, Bombay, vii. 136.
- Bāvīsi Thāna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, vii. 136.
- Bavliāri, port in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, vii. 136.
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- Bāwa Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. *See* Malanggarh.
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- Bāwal, district in Nābha State, Punjab, vii. 136.
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- Bhaiya Mahābīr Singh, chief of Chāng Bhakār, Central Provinces, x. 171.
- Bhāja, village with caves in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 42-43; caves, ii. 112, 162, 163, 164.
- Bhajji, Simla Hill State in Punjab, viii. 43.
- Bhakār, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chāng Bhakār.
- Bhakkar, fortified island in the Indus, Sind. *See* Bukkur.
- Bhakkar, subdivision in Miānwālī District, Punjab, viii. 43.
- Bhakkar, *tahsīl* in Miānwālī District, Punjab, viii. 43.
- Bhakkar, town in Miānwālī District, Punjab, viii. 44.
- Bhākras, tribe in Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296.
- Bhaktavatsala, shrine to, at Sholinghur, North Arcot, xxii. 308.
- Bhakti*, Hindu doctrine of, i. 425, ii. 414.
- Bhālala, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhālgām Baldhol, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhālgāmda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhālki, town in Bidār District, Hyderābād, viii. 44.
- Bhalsand, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, viii. 44.
- Bhālusna, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 44, xvii. 14.
- Bhambore, ruined city in Karāchi District, Sind, viii. 44.
- Bhamo, District in Upper Burma, viii. 45-57; physical aspects, 45-47; history, 47-49; population, 49-50; agriculture, 50-51; fisheries, 51; forests, 52; minerals, 52; trade and communications, 52-55; administration, 55-57; education, 56-57; medical, 57.
- Bhamo, subdivision in Upper Burma, viii. 57.
- Bhamo, town on the Irrawaddy, in Upper Burma, frontier station for Chinese trade, viii. 57-59.
- Bhāmpta, criminal tribe in Central India, ix. 384.
- Bhāna, Bhīl, foundation of Bhānpura, Central India, ascribed to, viii. 72.
- Bhāna Māri, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
- Bhāndak, village with ancient remains, in Chānda District, Central Provinces, viii. 59.
- Bhāndāra, District in Central Provinces, viii. 59-71; physical aspects, 60-62; history, 62-63; population, 63-65; agriculture, 65-67; forests, 67; minerals, 67; trade and communications, 67-68; famine, 68-69; administration, 69-70; education, 70; medical, 70-71; minerals, iii. 147.
- Bhāndāra, *tahsīl* in Central Provinces, viii. 71.
- Bhāndāra, town in Central Provinces, with industry of brass-work, viii. 71.
- Bhāndāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 72, xv. 165.
- Bhāndāris, toddy-drawers, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304-5, 329; Kolāba, xv. 360; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249-250; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Bhāndarkar, Dr., description of death of Sōmēsvara I, ii. 336; books of Mānbhau sect placed at disposal of, xxi. 302.
- Bhānder, town in Central India, viii. 72.
- Bhandhiās*, embankments in Narsinghpur District, xviii. 390.
- Bhānds, minstrels in Kashmīr, xv. 104-105.
- Bhaneshwar. *See* Baneshwar.
- Bhang*, hemp drug, iv. 259, 260; cultivated

- in Chhibrāmau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Gwalior, xii. 429; Punjab, xx. 299; warehouse for, at Bubak, Broach, ix. 32. *See also* Hemp Drugs.
- Bhangī confederacy of Sikhs, Kasūr, Lahore, held by, xv. 149; rule in Multān (1771-9), xviii. 27.
- Bhangīs, sweepers, in Agra, v. 77; Meerut, xvii. 257.
- Bhanjī, founder of house of Virpur, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 320.
- Bhānpura, town in Central India, with cenotaph of Jaswant Rao Holkar, viii. 72.
- Bhānu Gupta, of Mālwa, ix. 336, xvii. 102.
- Bhanwar Pāl, Mahārājā, chief of Karauli State (1889), xv. 27.
- Bhao Phansia, Rājā, minister of Hari Rao Holkar, Indore State, xiii. 338; in Tarāna, xxiii. 250.
- Bhao Singh, of Būndi, appointed governor of Aurangābād by Anrangzeb, ix. 80.
- Bhaos, tribe in Kashmīr, xv. 101.
- Bharamurio, hill in Central Provinces, viii. 72.
- Bharat Chandra Rāi, Bengali poet, author of the *Bidyā Sundar*, ii. 427.
- Bharat Pāl, adopted by Narsingh Pāl, Rājā of Karnulī (1852), xv. 27.
- Bhārat Sah, Rājā of Chanderī, fort and palace at Tālbahat, Jhānsi, built by (1618), xxiii. 211.
- Bharat Shāh, chief of Makrai. *See* Lachū Shāh.
- Bharat Singh, Rājā of Shāhpura, xxii. 223.
- Bharata, author of the *Nāṭya-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.
Other references: Irrigation, iii. 348; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.
- Bharatpur, city in Rājputāna, viii. 86-87; Lord Lake repulsed (1805), ii. 492; taken by Lord Combermere (1826), ii. 497; arts and manufactures, iii. 193, 242, 343.
- Bharatpur, head-quarters of Chāng Bhakār State, Central Provinces, viii. 87-88.
- Bhāratvarsha, earliest recognizable term for India, i. 4.
- Bharauli, *pargana* in Simla District, Punjab, viii. 88.
- 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.
- Bhārgav Brāhmins, in Broach city, ix. 29.
- Bhārgavapuri. *See* Hīremugālūr.
- Bhārhut (Bharaut), ancient site in Central India, viii. 88; inscriptions, ii. 45-47, 55, 57; sculptures, ii. 106-108; *stūpa*, ii. 106-108, 160.
- Bhārmal, rule in Cutch, xi. 78.
- Bharpur Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1847-63), xviii. 264.
- Bhars, aboriginal tribe, at one time dominant in United Provinces, vi. 157; ruins of forts attributed to, in Azamgarh, vi. 156; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bahraich, vi. 206; Balliā, vi. 251, 252; Basti, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bundelkhand, ix. 70; Etah, xii. 30; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 333, 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kākorī, Lucknow, xiv. 289; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Oudh, xix. 279; Partābgarh, xx. 16; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 26; Salon, Rāe Bareli, xxi. 411; Southern Oudh, xxiv. 150; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131.
- Bharsand, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
- Bharthana, *tahsīl* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 88.
- Bhārtī Chand, son of Chhatarsāl, Jaso and Bāndhora *jāgīrs* assigned to, xiv. 69.
- Bhārtī Chand I, rule in Orchha (1531-54), xix. 243; founded Orchhā town (1531), xiv. 137, xix. 247; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Bhārtī Chand II, rule in Orchhā (1775-6), xix. 244.
- Bhartpur, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
- Bhartrihari, Sanskrit poet and grammarian (*ob.* 651), ii. 240, 242, 243, 252.
- Bhartrīnāth, brother of Vikrāmadītya of Ujjain, hermitage of, at Chūnār, Mirzāpur, x. 333.
- Bharuch, District in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bhārudpura, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 89, 147.
- Bharukachha, town in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bharūtīa, former name of Sardārshahr *tahsīl*, Bikaner State, xxii. 104.
- Bharvads, shepherds and herdsmen, in Bombay, viii. 303, 305.
- Bharwain, sanitarium in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar Khān, Bhasāwar supposed to have been founded by, and named after, viii. 89.
- Bhāskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

- by Marāthās under (1741), viii. 224; took Ratanpur (1741), xxi. 51.
- Bhāskar Rao, chief of Nargund, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 378.
- Bhāskara Bhūpati Lakshmīkāntaswāmī, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, said to have been repaired by, xx. 215; tank at Porumāmilla constructed by, xx. 215.
- Bhāskaraśāstrya, Sanskrit astronomer (born 1114), ii. 266, 339.
- Bhāskara-Ravivarman, Cochīn grant of, ii. 58.
- 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.
- Bhatghora. *See* Baghelkhand.
- Bhatian, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.
- Bhātīāh, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xxiv. 82.
- Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Bannu, vi. 396; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Kārūchi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Bhatinda, *tahsil* in Punjab. *See* Govindgarh.
- Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patālā State, Punjab, viii. 89-90.
- Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90-91.
- Bhātkeherī, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.
- Bhātukulī, village in Amraoī District, Berār, viii. 91.
- Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājputāna. *See* Hanumāngarh.
- Bhātpara, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.
- Bhatri, 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.
- Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rājput origin, Bhatner fort held by, xiii. 38-39; in Bhāttīāna, 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; Pindi Bhāttīān the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112-113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.
- Bhāttīāna, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91-92.
- Bhāttīkāvyā*, 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.
- Bhau Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmī Bai. *See* Rāmchandra Sāvant.
- Bhaun, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.
- Bhaunagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92-96; physical aspects, 92-93; history, 93-94; population, 94-95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95-96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.
- Bhanr, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
- Bhausinghji, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.
- Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Bhavaneshwari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātāra 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.
- Bhāvānagar, 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.
- Bhavsars, cloth traders, in Baroda, vii. 56.
- Bhawalpur, State in Punjab. *See* Bahawalpur.
- Bhawān Singh, joint founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.
- Bhawān Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.
- Bhawāni, town in Punjab. *See* Bhiwāni.
- Bhawāni, Rānī, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.
- Bhawāni Kālū, general of the Bhonslas, Bālājī tank at Bāsīm constructed by, vii. 104.
- Bhawāni Sen, Rājā of Māndī, Punjab, xvii. 155.
- Bhawāni Shāh, rule in Tehri State (1859-72), xxiii. 270.
- Bhawāni Singh, rule in Datīā State (1857), xi. 196.

- Bhawāni Singh, chief of Khilchipur State (1899), xv. 278.
- Bhawāni Singh Bisen, acquired Bhingā (c. 1720), viii. 111.
- Bhawāni Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhālāwār State (1899), xiv. 117.
- Bhawāni temple, at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaffarnagar, xxiii. 304.
- Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.
- Bhawānigarh, *tahsil* in Patialā State, Punjab, viii. 99.
- Bhawānīpur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.
- Bhawānishankar, temple to, at Habli, 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, 742.
- Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii. 100.
- Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.
- Bhikan Khān, king of Jaunpur. *See* Muhammad Shāh.
- Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.
- Bhikhi, *tahsil* in Patialā State, Punjab, viii. 100-101.
- Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhiknapahāri, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhil dialects, broken forms of Gujarāti, i. 369; spoken in Barwāni, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351-352; Navsāri *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 Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwāni, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xiii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110-111. *See also* Bhils.
- Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33.
- Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
- Bhilavdi, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, viii. 104.
- Bhillama I, Yādava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187-1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; traditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 200; forces of, defeated by Ballāla II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi. 131.
- Bhilodia Chhatrasinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilodia Motisinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. *See* Bahlolpur.
- Bhils, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101-104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāriya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhimkund, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda *tāluka*, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dāngs, xi. 145; Dhār, xi. 290; at Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; in Dūngarpur, xi. 380-382; Hyderābād, xiii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mānpur, xvii. 201, 202; Mehwās estates, xvii. 273; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nasirābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsāri *prānt*, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātपुरā range, xxii. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxiii. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Parkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. *See also* Bhilālas.
- Bhilsa, district in Central India, viii. 104-105.
- Bhilsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105-107. *See also* Sānehī.
- Bhilwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107.
- Bhīm, *chaori* or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.
- Bhīm Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad Ghorī, ii. 353, 354.
- Bhīm Karan, Gāgraon fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmūd Khilji, xii. 122.
- Bhīm Rao, Koppal, Hyderābād, 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.
- Bhīm Sen Thappa, minister of Nepāl, xix. 34; ruler of Rājendra Bikram

- Sah under guardianship of (1816-37), xix. 36.
- Bhīm Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Aurangzeb, vi. 360.
- Bhīm Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwānī, Central India, vii. 90.
- Bhīm Singh, Maharao of Kotah (*ob.* 1721), xv. 412-413; Gāgraun obtained by, xii. 122, xxi. 34.
- Bhīm Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739-84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.
- Bhīm Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778-1828), xxiv. 92.
- Bhīm Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793-1803), xiv. 186.
- Bhīm Singh's *lāth*, 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 Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107-108.
- Bhīma, Rājā of Vidarbha, vii. 366.
- Bhīma I, king of Gujārāt (A. D. 1022-63), ii. 313; rule in Anhilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kandhkot (1023), xi. 78.
- Bhīma II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.
- Bhīma, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhīm), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.
- Bhīma Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Bolia, country round Kūnch granted in *jāgīr* to (1805), xiii. 337.
- Bhīmasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296-297.
- Bhīmashankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108-109.
- Bhīmavaram, *tāluka* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.
- Bhīmavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.
- Bhīmbar, torrent in Gujrāt District, Punjab, viii. 109.
- Bhīm kund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khān river in Fānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhīls, viii. 109.
- Bhīm nāth, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bhīmora, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
- Bhīmora, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.
- Bhīmrao Nadgīr, ruler of Mundargi, Dhār wār, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.
- Bhīmsenā, river in Assam. See Surmā.
- Bhīmthadi, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109-110.
- Bhīnd, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.
- Bhīnd, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.
- Bhīndar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110-111.
- Bhingā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.
- Bhingār, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111.
- Bhīnmāl, town with antiquarian remains in Rājputāna, viii. 111-112.
- Bhīr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112-117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112-113; population, 113-114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115-116; education, 116; medical, 116-117.
- Bhīr, *tāluka* in Hyderābād State, viii. 117.
- Bhīr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.
- Bhishtis, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77.
- Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.
- Bhitari, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57-58.
- Bhitāria Tāl, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.
- Bhitri, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāzipur District, United Provinces, viii. 117-118.
- Bhittanni, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.
- Bhiwandi, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 118-119.
- Bhiwandi, town in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, *tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, town and centre of trade in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119-120.
- Bhoga Nandīsrara, temple of, at Nandī, Mysore, xviii. 359.
- Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.
- Bhogni pur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.
- Bhogtās, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Palāman, xix. 339.
- Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.
- Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.
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- Bhoja, Rājā, Unchahra obtained by (1478), xviii. 301.
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- Bhojavadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 121, xv. 165.
- Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3, 4-5.
- Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121-122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii. 40.
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- Bhokardan, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, viii. 122.
- Bholā, head-quarters of subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, viii. 122.
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- Bhongir, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, viii. 123-124.
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- Bhowāni, river in Madras. *See* Bhavāni.
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- Bhubaneswar, temple city of Siva in Purī District, Orissa, Bengal, viii. 149-150; ancient temples, ii. 124, 179, 180; stone-carving, iii. 242.
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- Bhutnāth, temple at Torgal, Kolhāpur State, xxiii. 420.
- Bhutra, stone implement found at, ii. 91.
- Bhuvanewar, temple city in Orissa. *See* Bhubaneswar.
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- Bibhishana, brother of Rāvana, legend of, at Rāngāmāti, Murshidābād, xxi. 212.
- Bibi Zarinā, tomb of, at Dholpur, xi. 332.
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- Bichrand, name of two *thakurāts* in Central India, viii. 163, xvii. 99.
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- Bidhūna, *tahsil* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 170-171.
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- Bidri*, inlaid or encrusted metal-work, named from Bidar in Hyderābād, Bengal, vii. 269; Bidar, viii. 167, 170; Hyderābād, xiii. 264; Purnea, xx. 417.
- Bidyā Sundar*, Bengali love-poem by Bharat Chandra Rāi, ii. 427.
- Bidyāsāgar Memorial, Sanskrit *śol*, Karānagarh, Bhāgalpur, xv. 22.
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- Bijai Pāl, founder of reigning family of Karauli, fort of Bijāgarh built by, vii. 137; rule in Karauli (eleventh century), xv. 26.
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- Bijai Singh, Thākur of Rian, Rājputāna, xxi. 301.
- Bijāigarh, fort at Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137.
- Bijainagar Sāgar, lake at Mahobā, Iamīr-pur, xvii. 23.
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- Bijāwar, capital of State in Central India, viii. 191.
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- Biligiri-Rangan Hills, range in Southern India, viii. 236.
- Bilimora, town in Baroda, viii. 236.
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- Billamore, Major, Marri-Bugti country, Baluchistān, penetrated by, xvii. 211.
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- Bimlipatam, *tahsil* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 238.
- Bimlipatam, town and port in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 238.
- Bina, railway junction in Saugor District, Central Provinces, viii. 238-239.
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- Bindu Sāgar or Gosāgar, sacred tank at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Bindu Sarovar, tank at Sidhpur, Baroda, xxii. 359.
- Bindusāra, second Mauryan emperor (297-272 B.C.), ii. 282-283; in Punjab, xx. 261.
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- Bipula, hill near Rājgir, Gayā, xxi. 72.
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- Brāhmaur**, village in Chamba State, Punjab, with ancient temples and inscriptions, ix. 14.
- Brahmeswar**, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150; Kūdali, Mysore, xvi. 10.
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- Brahmotsavam**, festival held at Tiruvot-tiyūr, xxiii. 402.
- Brāhūi** Central Range, Baluchistān, ix. 14-15.
- Brāhūi** language, of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381-382, 398; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287-288; Chāgai, x. 117; Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Khārān, xv. 248; Quetta-Pishin, xxi. 14.
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- Braj Bhāshā**, dialect of Western Hindī, i. 366-367; spoken in Bareilly, vii. 6; Bharatpur, viii. 79; Budann, ix. 37; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Etah, xii. 31; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Mainpurī, xvii. 35; Muttra, xviii. 66; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
- Braj Mandal**, or country of Krishna, sacred territory round Muttra, Kāman, Bharatpur, one of the twelve holy places, xiv. 326, xviii. 64.
- Bramhapurī**, *tahsil* in Chānda District, Central Provinces, ix. 17.
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 Deer, brow-antlered (*Ithamin*), i. 236; Burma, ix. 118; Lower Chindwin, x. 229; Kathā, xv. 153; Kyaukse, xvi. 70; Magwe, xvi. 413; Minbu, xvii. 346; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Sagaing, xxi. 353; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344.
 Deer, four-horned (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), i. 235; Bijnor, viii. 194; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Palāmau, xix. 336; Prome, xx. 220; Saugor, xxii. 137; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 317.
 Deer, hog (*Cervus porcinus*), i. 237; Akyab, v. 192; Ambāla, v. 277; Bahāwalpur, vi. 195; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bareilly, vii. 3; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bur-
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 Deer, mouse (*Tragulus meminna*), i. 237; Chānda, x. 149; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Ganjām, xii. 144; North Kanara, xiv. 342; Madras Presidency, xvi. 245; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Sambalpur, xxii. 7; Saugor, xxii. 137.
 Deer, musk (*Moschus moschiferus*), i. 237; Bhutān, viii. 155; Chamba, x. 129; Kāngra, xiv. 382; Kashmir and Jammu, xv. 87; Darjeeling, xi. 167; Hazāra, xiii. 76; Mandī, xvii. 153; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Punjab, xx. 255; Sikkim, xxii. 367; Simla, xxii. 377; Sirmūr, xxiii. 22; Tehri, xxiii. 270; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
 Deer, ravine. *See* Gazelle.
 Deer, sāmbār or jarau (*Cervus unicolor*), i. 236; Adilābād, v. 23; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 338; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bāndā, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 30; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhamo, viii. 46; Bijnor, viii. 194; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndī, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 118; Central India, ix. 331-332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Dacca, xi. 104; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhār, xi. 288; Dholpur, xi. 322; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Ganjām, xiii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gayā, xii. 196; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamirpur,

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Deer, spotted, or *chital* (*Cervus axis*), i. 236-237; Adilābād, v. 23; Ambāla, v. 277; Amraoti, v. 307; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Baroda, vii. 30; Bāsim, vii. 96; Bastī, vii. 125; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bijnor, viii. 104; Bombay, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Central India, ix. 331, 332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Cuttack, xi. 88; Damoh, xi. 135; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11-12; Ganjām, xii. 144; Gayā, xii. 196; Godāvāri, xii. 283; Gorakhpur, xii. 332; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Hyder-

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Deer, swamp, or *bārasingha* (*Cervus duvauceli*), i. 236; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bilāspur, viii. 223; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Dacca, xi. 104; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 32; Kherī, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Southern Shan States, xxii. 251; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.

Deesa, cantonment in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xi. 209; meteorology, i. 154.

Deglūr, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xi. 209.

Deglūr, town in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xi. 209.

Deh Kundi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.

Deh Zangi, district in the Hazārajāt, Afghānistān, xiii. 85.

Dehgām, town in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xi. 209.

Dehia, faction among non-Rājput tribes in Karnāl District, xv. 52.

Dehli. See Delhi.

Dehra Dūn, District in Meerut Division, United Provinces, xi. 210-221; physical aspects, 210-211; history, 211-214; population, 214-215; agriculture, 215-216; forests, 216-217; trade and com-

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- Dehra, town and cantonment in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221-222.
- Dehri, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xi. 222.
- Dehwāri, language spoken by Dehwāris of Kalāt and Mastung in Baluchistān, vi. 287.
- Dehwārs, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
- Delamotte, General, Manohar taken (1845), xvii. 200; sent against rebels at Pauhāla, xix. 396.
- Delath, petty State feudatory to Bashahr, Punjab, xi. 222-223.
- Delhi, Division in Punjab, xi. 223.
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- Delhi-Umballa-Kālka Railway Company, iii. 370, 394, 414.
- Della Valle, visit to Gersoppa village (1623), xii. 212.
- Delly, Mount, headland in Malabar District, Madras, xi. 241.
- Deloli, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 241, xvii. 14.
- Delta Mission. *See* Plymouth Brethren *under* Protestant Missions.
- Delwāra, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 241-242.
- Demb Hānz, half-amphibious paddlers in the Dal Lake, Kashmir, xv. 105.
- Demetrius, Bactrian king, invasion of India (c. 200 B. C.), ii. 286; Gujrat District under, xii. 365; part of Northern India conquered (c. 190 B. C.), xix. 149; invasion of Punjab, xx. 261, xxi. 264.
- Den-jong-ke, Tibetan language spoken in Sikkim, i. 390.
- Denning, Brig.-Gen., D.S.O., expedition against Mahsūds (1901), xix. 210.
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- Deo Singh of Gāgraun, received grant of land from the Delhi emperor (1203), xxi. 34.
- Deo Singh, ruler of Deogarh, xxiv. 82.
- Deobālpur, ancient town in Punjab. *See* Dīpālpur.
- Deoband, *tahsil* in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242.
- Deoband, town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xi. 242-243.
- Deodār trees (*Cedrus Libani* var. *Deodara*), in Chakrātā, x. 125; Chamba, x. 131; Chaur peak, x. 186; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211, 217; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Kashmir and Jammu, xv. 86; Kashmir, xv. 129-130; Nepāl, xix. 49; Patālā, xx. 43; Punjab, xx. 252, 310, 311; Safed Koh, xxi. 349; Simla, xxii. 377, 384; Sirmūr, xxiii. 25; Swāt, xxiii. 183; Tehri, xxiii. 271; United Provinces, xxiv. 196; Southern Waziristān, xxiv. 381.
- Deodrug, *tāluk* in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.

- Deodrug, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.
- Deogaon, *tahsil* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xi. 243-244.
- Deogarh, old capital of Partābgarh State, Rājputāna. *See* Deolia.
- Deogarh, subdivision in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 244.
- Deogarh town (1), in Santāl Parganas District, Bengal, xi. 244-245; Baidyanāth temple, xi. 244, xii. 238.
- Deogarh town (2), in Bāmra Feudatory State, Bengal, xi. 245.
- Deogarh town (3), chief town of estate of same name in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 245.
- Deogarh Fort (1), in Hyderābād. *See* Daulatābād.
- Deogarh Fort (2), in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xi. 245-246.
- Deogarh Peak, hill in Korā State, Central Provinces, xi. 245.
- Deogarh Bāriya, petty State in Bombay. *See* Bāriya.
- Deoghur Railway, iii. 415.
- Deogiri, hill-fort in Hyderābād State. *See* Daulatābād.
- Deogiri Yādavas. *See* Yādavas.
- Deohars, inoculating caste, in Darbhāngā District, xi. 155.
- Deoindar Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1840), xviii. 264.
- Deolāli, cantonment in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 246.
- Deoli, cantonment in Ajmer-Merwāra, Rājputāna, xi. 246-247.
- Deoli, town in Wardha District, Central Provinces, xi. 246.
- Deoli Irregular Forces, iv. 354.
- Deolia, old capital of State of Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xi. 247.
- Deolia-Partābgarh, old name for Partābgarh State, xx. 9.
- Deonāth Singh, Rājā of Raigarh State (1833), xxi. 45.
- Deopāthā, peak in Nainī Tāl District, xviii. 333.
- Deoprayāg, village in United Provinces. *See* Devaprayāg.
- Deorāj, built Deogarh and established himself there, xiv. 2; rule in Jaisalmer, xiv. 2.
- Deorha, capital of Jubbal State, Punjab, xi. 247.
- Deorī, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xi. 247-248.
- Deorī, subdivision in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
- Deorī, *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.
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- 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.
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- 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.
- Derdī jānbai, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 272, xv. 165.
- Derī Bāghbinān, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
- Dero Mohbat, *taluka* in Hyderābād District, Sind, xi. 272.
- Derol, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 272, xvii. 14.
- Desā Singh Majithīā, appointed *nāzim* of Hill States (1810), xvii. 154.
- Desabhāga, section of Mādiga caste in Mysore, xviii. 196.
- Desais, Bhāyāvadar under, viii. 99; in Guledgarh, xii. 383; Kittūr, xv. 337.
- Desert Canal, in Sind, iii. 331-336, xi. 272.
- Deshāsths, Brāhman subdivision in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Nāsik, xviii. 401-402; Poona, xx. 170; Sholāpur, xvii. 298.
- Deshmukhs, in Bāsim, vii. 104; Deolāli, xi. 246.
- Desī Marāthī dialect, i. 374.

- Desing, Raja of Gingee, death of, in fight, and founding of town of Rānipet in honour of widow who committed *sati*, vii. 244, xvi. 234.
- Desu, Rāni, regent of Nābha (1783-90), xviii. 263.
- Deswāl, Jat clan, in Karnāl, xv. 51; Khilchīpur, xv. 278.
- Detsung, Kačārī ruler, death of, vi. 27.
- Deū Mīni, female Bhīl chieftain. *See* Devi.
- Deulgaon Rājā, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xi. 272.
- Dev Dharm high school, Ferozepore, xii. 97.
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- Deva Rājā, Doddā, king of Mysore, xviii. 178-179.
- Deva Rājā I, Vijayanagar king 1406, ii. 345, xviii. 174.
- Deva Rājā II, Vijayanagar king, ii. 345.
- Devakottai, town in Madura District, Madras, xi. 272-273.
- Devāla, village in Nilgiri District, Madras, xi. 273.
- Devalpalli, former name of Mirialguda *taluk*, Nalgonda District, Hyderabad State, xi. 273, xvii. 263.
- Devammāji, Rāni of Coorg (1809), vi. 15-16.
- Devānga, weavers, in Coimbatore, x. 361; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
- Devanhalli, *taluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 273.
- Devanhalli, town in Bangalore District, xi. 273.
- Devaprayāg, village in Tehri State, United Provinces, xi. 273-274.
- Devārāj, Mysore minister, xviii. 180.
- Devārākāśu, sacred forests in Pādmākāna, Coorg, xix. 309-310.
- Devārāyadurg, fortified hill in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xi. 274.
- Devārhatta, peak in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 61.
- Devargud, town in Bombay. *See* Gedd-guldāpur.
- Devārānāda, *taluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderabad State, xi. 274.
- Doddā, king of Berār, legend concerning daughter of, xviii. 300.
- Devog Island, in Bay of Kārwār, xv. 66.
- Devogh, *taluk* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 274-275.
- Devogh village (1), post in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 275.
- Devogh village (2), in Junjra State, Bombay, xi. 275.
- Devot, female Bhīl chieftain, xi. 247.
- Devot, female, mother at Chānder, x. 197; statue at Delhi, xi. 127; temple at Deoband, xi. 242-243; Deolia named after, xi. 247; temple at Kāngra, xiv. 397; natural jets of combustible gas at Jawāla Mukhi believed to be a manifestation of, xiv. 86; legend of, in connexion with Mahākuta pond, xviii. 360; temple at Saptashring, xxii. 81.
- Devi, Great and Little, tributaries of the Kājuri river, xvi. 432.
- Devi Dhurā, station between Almorā town and Champawat in United Provinces, xi. 275.
- Devi Kūnd, cremation tank of the chiefs of Bikaner, viii. 219.
- Devi Singh, Gilgit fort taken (1860), xv. 96.
- Devi Singh, Rājā, farm in Dinājpur held (1782), xi. 353; Rangpur cultivators driven into rebellion, xxi. 225.
- Devi Singh, Bundelā, governor of Chānderī (1680), x. 164.
- Devikot, ruins in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 275-276.
- Devikottai, ruined fort in Tanjore District, Madras, xi. 277.
- Devimane, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Devipatam, ancient name for Fort St. David, xii. 101.
- Devil murders, in Nicobars, xiv. 72, 83.
- Devlālī, cantonment in Bombay. *See* Deolālī.
- Devliā, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.
- Devoji, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1.
- Devotan fossils of Chitrāl, i. 67.
- Devrukh, head-quarters of Sangameshwar *taluk*, Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 277.
- Devs of Chinchvad, sacred family, v. 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 (1840), xv. 39.
- Dewal, village in Pīlkhit District, United Provinces, xi. 277.
- Dewālī, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Amritsar, v. 328; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Gohardhan, xii. 280; Neṛ il, xiv. 45; Punjab, xv. 291; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.
- Dewāngiri, village in Kāmrop District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 277.
- Dewār States, twin treaty States in Malvā Political Charge, Central India Agency, xi. 277-281.
- Devals, town in Central India, xi. 281.
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- Dhābla Dhīr, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
- Dhābla Ghosī, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
- Dhādi, petty State under Jubbal, Punjab, xi. 281-282.
- Dhāi-ka Mahal, at Māndogarh, ii. 187.
- Dhāk or palās trees (Butea frondosa)*, in Allahābād, v. 228; Amritsar, v. 319; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26-27; Budaun, ix. 34; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Cawnpore, ix. 307; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 223; Gujrat, xii. 364, 370; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Haridōi, xiii. 43; Jhālāwār, xiv. 119; Jodhpur, xiv. 180, 191; Karaulī, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kherī, xv. 269; Kotah, xv. 418; Mainpuri, xvii. 34; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Partābgarh, xx. 15; Patāla, xx. 33; Pilibhīt, xx. 141; Punjab, xv. 309; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 26; Sultānpur, xviii. 131; Thānesar, xxiii. 305; Udaipur, xxiv. 96.
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- Dhākādakshin, village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 282.
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- Dhākars, cultivating caste, in Chhiabra, x. 195; Kotah, xv. 416; Udaipur, xxiv. 94.
- Dhal tank, Devikot, xi. 276.
- Dhaleswari, river of Assam, xi. 282.
- Dhālīwāl, Jat tribe in Ferozepore District, xii. 89.
- Dhalkisor river. *See* Rupnārayan.
- Dhalni, lake in Goālpāra District, xii. 269.
- Dhālya, class of Lambāni outcastes in Mysore, xviii. 200.
- Dhamacheti, king, Kelatha peak pagoda built by (fifteenth century), xxiii. 332.
- Dhamathawka, 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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- Dhamnār, village in Indore State, Central India, xi. 283.
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- Dhāmpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 284; rainfall, i. 144.
- Dhāmra, river and estuary in Bengal, xi. 284.
- Dhāmtārī, *tahsil* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 284-285.
- Dhāmtārī, town in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 285.
- Dhānaks, scavengers, in Delhi, xi. 226; Hissār, xiii. 149; Rohtak, xxi. 414.
- Dhanaula, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xi. 285.
- Dhandhuka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 285.
- Dhandhuka, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 286.
- Dhanga, rule of (950-99), ix. 69; battle of Laughān (988), ix. 338.
- 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; Bezār, vii. 379; Dhīr, viii. 113; Dhor, viii. 148; Bidar, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Elgaudal, xii. 7; Hyderābād, xiii. 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; Sīrpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 42; Tunkūr, xxiv. 55; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Dhankas, aboriginal tribe, in Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295.
- 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 Kāogra 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 Dhārwar fort (1403), xi. 316.
- Dhāra Singh, Rājā, Naro fort seized (1344), xvii. 301.
- Dhāra Tirth, spring of sulphurous water at Lakhī, Sīnd, xvi. 137.
- Dharūla, leading class of Kolīs, rising of at Chaklāsī, 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, Patiāla, ix. 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, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298.
- Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298-299.
- Dhārāscō, *tāluk* and town in Hyderābād. *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, Pāri 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. 232-323.
- Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327.
- Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.
- Dharmānagar, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.
- Dharma-nibandhas*, legal compendia of late date, ii. 262.
- Dharmapuri, *tāluk* 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, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299-300.
- Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 300.
- Dharmjaygarh, head quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, vi. 300.
- Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xi. 300-301.
- Dharmśāla, hill station and cantonment in Kangra District, Punjab, xi. 301-302.
- Dharmśālās*. *See* Rest-houses.
- Dhamaoda, *thākūr* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417.
- Dharm 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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- Dhārwar, town in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xi. 315-317; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 201, 217.
- Dhārwar geological system, i. 60; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii. 272; Deccan table-land, xi. 206; Kadūr, xiv. 263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Raichūr, xxi. 38; Sandūr, xxii. 42.
- Dhasān, river of Northern India, xi. 317.
- Dhātupāṭha*, the, or list of verbal roots, referred to by Pānini, ii. 263.
- Dhaulāgiri, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26.
- Dhault, hill in Purī District, Bengal, xi. 317-318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
- Dhaurabrā, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, xi. 318.
- Dhāwal, Rājā. *See* Dholan Deo.
- Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.
- Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xvi. 114.
- Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād, 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.
- Dherī Shāhān, village in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab. *See* Shāhderī.
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- Dhilū, Rājā, traditional founder of Delhi, xi. 224, 233.
- Dhilwān, *tāluk* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.
- Dhimāl language, i. 391, 400.
- Dhimars, caste of various functions, in

- Baoni, vi. 415; Chānda, x. 153; Darbhanga, xi. 155; Orchhā, xix. 245.
- Dhind-deva Wāgh, freebooter. *See* Dhundin.
- Dhinoj Brāhmins, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 292.
- Dhir Lake, Goālpāra, xii. 269.
- Dhīr Shamsheer, commander-in-chief in Nepāl, conspiracy against (1882), xix. 37.
- Dhīr Singh, Tekāri Raj founded by, xxiii. 273.
- Dhīraj Singh, Dīwān, Lūgāsi confirmed to, xvi. 209; abdicated (1814), xvi. 209.
- Dhīrat Singh, ruler in Garha (1901), xii. 161.
- Dhobis, washermen, in Amritsar, v. 323; Attock, vi. 134; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Siālkot, xxii. 329-330; Soālkuchi, xxiii. 68.
- Dhodān, *tahsil* in the Punjab. *See* Bhawānigarh.
- Dhodap, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 320.
- Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navsāri, xviii. 423; Rewā Kānthā, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.
- Dhokal Singh, rule in Pannā (1785-98), xix. 401.
- Dhola, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 165.
- Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of Dholpur town, xi. 331-332.
- Dholarya, 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, 329, 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 *pelha* 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-Manmād State Railway, v. 119.
- Dhone, village in Kumool 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.
- Dhotlodās*, manufactured at Maheshwar, Central India, ix. 368.
- Dhotis* or *dhotars*, iii. 198; manufactured in Gadwāl, Hyderābād, xii. 131; Hyderābād, xlii. 262-263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 5; Maheshwar, xvii. 16; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Memāri, xvii. 291; Raichūr, xxi. 41; Savanūr, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Teidal, xxiii. 281; Warangal, xxiv. 362.
- Dhotria, *thakurāt* 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.
- Dhruv, 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, *thakurāt* in Mālwa 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.
- Dhūndāri language. *See* Jaipuri.

- Dhūndhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.
- Dhundhgarh, 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 Manoll, 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; Rāwalpindī, xxi. 266.
- Dhūniās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhūppgarh, highest point in Sātpurā range, xxii. 132.
- Dhurumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
- Dhūrs, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Dhurwai, petty *sanad* State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi. 339, ix. 77.
- Dhyān Singh, Rājā of Jammu, Eminābād given in *jāgir* to, xii. 24; rule in Pūnch, xv. 94.
- Di Pa, disturbance in Salween, xxi. 417.
- Diamond Harbour, subdivision in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
- Diamond Harbour, village in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
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- Kalachuris, dynasty in Central India, coins, ii. 142; Ahmadnagar in hands of (1156-87), v. 113; in Baghelkhand, vi. 186, 187; Belgāmi held by, vii. 145; fight for mastery in Deccan, viii. 283; destroyed by Hoysalas (1184), viii. 283; rule in Central India, ix. 337; Central Provinces, x. 12-13; Dhārwar under (1165-84), xi. 305; Gadag under, xii. 119; in Jubbulpore, xiv. 207-208; relations with Maheshwar, xvii. 9; rule in Mysore (1155-c. 1183), xviii. 172.
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- Kalādgi, village in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xiv. 292; manufactures, iii. 217.
- Kalagyun Island, Mergui, Burma, xvii. 304.
- Kālāhandī, feudatory State in Bengal, xiv. 292-295; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
- Kālāhasti, *samūdāri* in Madras, xiv. 295.
- Kālāhasti, *samūdāri tahsil* in North Arcot District, Madras, xiv. 295-296.
- Kālāhasti, town in North Arcot District, Madras, xiv. 296; use of wax in dyeing, iii. 177; *palanpores*, iii. 188.
- Kalāt, village in Patiala State, Punjab, xiv. 296.
- Kalakh Sāgar, tank in Jaipur State, xiii. 391.
- Kalākyaamin, king of Pagan. See Narathu.
- Kalale, village in Mysore, xiv. 296.
- Kalāls, toddy-drawers, in Indūr, Hyderabad, xiii. 353.
- Kalam, crown *tāluka* in Osmānābād District, Hyderabad, xiv. 296-297.
- Kalam, village in Yeotmal District, Berār, xiv. 297.

- Kalām-i-Pīr*, sacred book of the Mughlis, xiii. 139.
- Kalamnūri, *tālūk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xiv. 297.
- Kalān, mosque at Delhi, ii. 183.
- Kalānaur, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xiv. 297.
- Kalānaur, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xiv. 298.
- Kalandar, tomb at Pānīpat, xix. 398.
- Kalandar Lāl Shāhbāz, shrine at Sehwan, xxii. 411.
- Kalandarānis, tribe in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111.
- Kalang, offshoot of the Brahmaputra river in Assam, xiv. 298.
- Kalanga, hill in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xiv. 298.
- Kalanidgarh, fort in Belgaum, vii. 148.
- Kālāpāni, one of the sources of the Sārdā river, in Nepāl, xxii. 102.
- Kālāpāni tank, Amraoti, Berār, v. 315.
- Kalāpūrnodaya*, Telugu work by Sūrana (1560), ii. 437.
- Kalārs, landowners and liquor-sellers, in Central Provinces, x. 26; Mandlā, xvii. 163.
- Kalasa, death of, at Mārtānd temple, xv. 97.
- Kalasa, village in Kādūr District, Mysore, xiv. 298-299.
- Kalasa hill. *See* Mertiparvat.
- Kalasesvara, temple at Kalasa, xiv. 299.
- Kalāshā, Kāfir dialect, i. 356.
- Kālastri, *samūdāri* town in Madras. *See* Kālabasti.
- Kalāt, State in Ba'uchistān, xiv. 299-305; physical aspects, 299-300; history, 300; population, 300-301; agriculture, 301; minerals, 302; trade and communications, 302-303; famine, 303; administration, 303-305.
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- Kalāt, capital of State in Baluchistān, xiv. 305-306.
- Kalataik, ancient site in Lower Burma. *See* Taikkala.
- Kalāt-i-Ghilzai, fort in Kandahār province, Afghānistān, held by a sepoy garrison in first Afghān War (1842), xiv. 306.
- Kalavālī*, the, Tamil historical poem, ii. 19.
- Kalaw pagoda, Bilugyun, Burma, v. 295.
- Kalb Alī Khān, Jāma Masjid at Rāmpur built by, xxi. 189.
- Kalburga, town in Hyderābād State. *See* Gulburga.
- Kale, subdivision and township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xiv. 306.
- Kāle, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xiv. 306.
- Kāleshwar, temple of, at Gad-IIinglaj, Baluchistān, xii. 120.
- Kalewa, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xiv. 306-307.
- Kalghatgi, *tālūka* in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xiv. 307.
- Kalhana, author of the *Rājataranginī*, or history of Kashmīr (1148), ii. 15-16, 22, 23, 263, xv. 90; quoted on Srīnagar, xxiii. 99.
- Kalhattigiri, peak in Bābā-Budan mountains, xiv. 262.
- Kalhoras, rulers of Sind, Bukkur in hands of (1736), ix. 47; Mirānis overwhelmed, xi. 270; contention with Mirānis for possession of Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 271; Garhi Ikhtīār Khān under, xii. 162; tombs of, at Hyderābād, xiii. 314, 322; death of Mir Abdullah at hands of, at battle of Jāndrihar, xiv. 249; rule in Kachhi, xiv. 249; Karāchi, xv. 4; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 77; Sibi, xxii. 338; Sind, xxii. 397-398; Sukkur, xxiii. 120, 122; Tatta, xxiii. 254; Thar and Pārkar, xxiii. 308.
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- Kālī, goddess, human sacrifices to, i. 406; festival held in Assam, vi. 52; temple at Baljānāth, Almorā, vi. 217; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 305; Kāmārhātī, Twenty-four Parganas, xiv. 326; Pāvāgarh, Pānch Mahāls, xx. 80; Tamlūk, Midnapore, xxiii. 217. *See also* Kālīka and Kālīka Māta.
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- Kālī Masjid, at Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323.
- Kālī Nadi, East, river of United Provinces, xiv. 309-310.
- Kālī Nadi, West, tributary of the Hindan river, United Provinces, xiv. 310.
- Kālī Prasanna Banerji, Bābu, author of history of Bengal in the eighteenth century, iv. 453.
- Kālī Sind, tributary of the Chambal river, xiv. 313.
- Kālīa, tributary of the Madhumati river, xvi. 233.
- Kālīākheri, town in Bhopāl State, Central India, xiv. 307.
- Kālīān Singh, founder of Kalānaur, Roh-tak, xiv. 298.
- Kālīāna (or Chal-Kalyāna), town in Jīnd State, Punjab, xiv. 307.
- Kaliandroog, town in Madras. *See* Kalyandrug.
- Kālīdāsa, poet and dramatist, ii. 17, 29; date, ii. 239, 294; author of the *Raghu-vamsa*, ii. 240; the *Kumāra-sambhava*,

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- Kāliganj, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, xiv. 307.
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- Kālīka Māta, goddess, temples of, at Dabhoi, Baroda, xii. 100; Pāvāgarh, Pāñch Mahāls, xix. 383. *See also* Kālī.
- Kālīmāti, iron quarries, Bengal (opened 1901), vii. 264.
- Kālīmping, hilly tract in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xiv. 307-308.
- Kālīmping, village in Darjeeling District, Bengal, xiv. 308-309.
- Kālīm-ullah, Bahmani king (1525-6), ii. 285, xiii. 238.
- Kālīnadi, river in North Kanara District, Bombay, xiv. 341.
- Kalinga, son of king Hali, vii. 194.
- Kalinga, ancient kingdom on the east coast of India, xiv. 310; in epigraphy, ii. 8, 14; conquest by Asoka (261 B. C.), ii. 53, 283; modern identifications, ii. 80; taken by the Cholas, ii. 333.
- Kalingāpatam, historic village in Madras. *See* Calingapatam.
- Kalingattu-Parani*, the, Tamil historical poem, ii. 19.
- Kālingis, caste in Ganjām, xii. 148.
- Kālīnjar, town and hill-fort in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xiv. 310-313.
- Kālīnjara, village in Bānswāra State, Rājputāna, xiv. 313.
- Kālītās, writer caste of Assam, in Darrang, xi. 185; Gauhati, xii. 183; Kāmrup, xiv. 333; Nowgong, xix. 224; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348.
- Kālka, town in Ambāla District, Punjab, with railway junction for Simla, xiv. 313-314.
- Kālka-Simla Railway, iii. 372, 416.
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- Kālka's peak, in Gīrnār hill, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
- Kallakurchi, *tāluka* in South Arcot District, Madras, xiv. 314.
- Kallans, thieving caste of Southern India, in Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, xx. 233; Tanjore, xxiii. 230, 241; Tirumangalam, Madura, xxiii. 394.
- Kallar Kabār, lake in Salt Range, Punjab, xxi. 412.
- Kallānpur, village in South Kanara District, Madras, xiv. 314.
- Kallidaikurichi, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xiv. 314.
- Kallikota and Atagada, permanently settled estates in Ganjām District, Madras, xiv. 314-315.
- Kallūr, *tāluka* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xiv. 315.
- Kallūr, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xiv. 315.
- Kalmatis, tribe in Pāni, Baluchistān, xx. 22.
- Kalmeshwar, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xiv. 315-316.
- Kalmeshwar, temple of, Shiggaon, Dhār-wār, xxii. 275.
- Kālna, subdivision in Burdwān District, Bengal, xiv. 316.
- Kālna, town in Burdwān District, Bengal, xiv. 316.
- Kālñi, river of Assam. *See* Surmā.
- Kālōl, *tāluka* in Baroda, xiv. 316.
- Kālōl, town in Baroda, xiv. 316-317.
- Kālōl, *tāluka* in Pāñch Mahāls District, Bombay, xiv. 317.
- Kalpeni, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.
- Kālpi, *tahsil* in Jālaun District, United Provinces, xiv. 317-318.
- Kālpi, historic town in Jālaun District, United Provinces, xiv. 318-319.
- Kālra, estate in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xiv. 319-320.
- Kalrāyan, hills in Salem and South Arcot Districts, Madras, xiv. 320.
- Kālśi, town in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, with Asoka inscription, xiv. 320; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
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- Kalsūbai, hill with temple in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xiv. 321.
- Kālū Bhuiyā, usurped throne of Tamlūk, xxiii. 217.
- Kaluchumbarru, grant, ii. 58.
- Kalugumalai, village in Tinnevely District, Madras, xiv. 321.
- Kālukkhera, *thakurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xiv. 321, xvii. 99.
- Kalumar, peak in Vindhya Hills, xxiv. 316.
- Kalurvāya, tank in Atmakūr, Nellore, vi. 124.
- Kalva Rangan, peak in Hōnnāli, Mysore, xiii. 161.
- Kalvakuntī, *tāluka* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xiv. 321.
- Kalvān, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xiv. 321-322.
- Kalwā, rising of, in Dehra Dūn, xi. 213.
- Kalyān, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xiv. 322.
- Kalyān, ancient town in Thāna District, Bombay, xiv. 322-323.
- Kalyān, Rājā, of the Chal tribe, Kaliāna capital of (1325), xiv. 307.
- Kalyān Chand, Rājā, rule in Almorā (1563), v. 245.
- Kalyān Sen, purchased Batauhli, xvii. 153.
- Kalyān Singh, of Bikaner (1544-71), head-quarters at Sirsa, xxiii. 45;

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- Kalyān Singh, Rao, Mācheri granted to (c. 1671), v. 256, xvi. 224.
- Kalyān Singh Bhadauria, Rājā (c. 1707-61), Dholpur under, xi. 323.
- Kalyān Singh, chief of Kishangarh (1797-1832), xv. 311-312.
- Kalyān Singh, chief of Udaipur, xxiv. 83.
- Kalyāna Mahal temple, at Gingee, South Arcot, xii. 243-244.
- Kalyandrug, *tāluka* in Anantapur District, Madras, xiv. 323.
- Kalyandrug, town in Anantapur District, Madras, with prehistoric remains, xiv. 323-324.
- Kalyani, *jāgir* town in Bidar District, Hyderabad, former capital, xiv. 324.
- Kalyānji, temple at Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 34.
- Kām Bakhsh, prince, son of Aurangzeb, appointed Subahdār of Bijāpur and Hyderabad (1706), xvii. 2; defeat and death (1709), ii. 405, xxiv. 153.
- Kama, township in Thayetmyo District, Burma, xiv. 324.
- Kamadhia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 324, xv. 165.
- Kamaing, township in Myitkyinā District, Upper Burma, xiv. 324.
- Kānākha, temple in Kāmrup District, Assam, vi. 23, xiv. 325.
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- Kamāl Khān, Mirāni Baloch, founder of Leiah (c. 1550), xvi. 159.
- Kamāl Khān, Mir, Jām of Las Bela (1896), xvi. 146.
- Kamāl Khān, rule in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 264.
- Kamāl Maulvi, Shaikh, tomb at Dhār, xi. 295.
- Kamal Nārāyan Singh, rule in Khairāgarh (1890), xv. 208.
- Kamāl Sāhib of Chavdāpur, saint, tomb at Mamdāpur, Bijāpur, xvii. 106.
- Kamala tank, Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
- Kamalālayam, drinking-water tank, Nā-makkal, Salem, xviii. 348.
- Kamaleswar, Ahom king, rule in Assam, vi. 32.
- Kamālīa, town in Montgomery District, Punjab, xiv. 325; calico-printing, iii. 186.
- Kamālpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 325, xv. 168.
- Kamālpur, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xiv. 325.
- Kamāl-ud-dīn, settled at Jalālī (c. 1295), xiv. 14; mausoleum at Dhār, xi. 295.
- Kamāl-ud-dīn Khān, rule in Rādhanpur, xxi. 23.
- Kāman, town in Bharatpur State, Rāj-putāna, xiv. 325-326.
- Kāmandal Kund, reservoirs at Girmār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
- Kāmandurga, peak in Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 52.
- Kamāngari* work, manufactured in Sītpur, xxiii. 62.
- Kāmāreddipet, *tāluk* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderabad, xiv. 326.
- Kāmārhāti, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xiv. 326.
- Kāmārs, or blacksmiths, in Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7.
- Kamar-ud-dīn, rule in Cuddapah (1782), xi. 61; surrender of Coimbatore to (1791), x. 371-372.
- Kamar-ud-dīn, Wazīr, Jānsath sacked and destroyed under orders of (1737), xiv. 62; Bāsha family in Muzaffarnagar almost exterminated by, xviii. 85.
- Kamar-ud-dīn Tamar, governor of Bengal (1244-6), vii. 216.
- Kāmārupa, ancient kingdom in North-East India, xviii. 151.
- Kamāsin, *taluk* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xiv. 326-327.
- Kamālāpur, ruined city in Cooch Behār State, Bengal, xiv. 327.
- Kamauli plates of king Vaidyadēva, ii. 33.
- Kambākkam Drug, peak in Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 399.
- Kambam, *tāluk* and town in Madras. See Cumbum.
- Kamban, author of Tamil *Rāmāyana* (eleventh century), ii. 421, 435.
- Kambar, *tāluka* in Lārkāna District, Sind, xiv. 327.
- Kambar, town in Lārkāna District, Sind, xiv. 327-328.
- Kambar Khel, subdivision of Afrīdīs, v. 69, xv. 303.
- Kambharasa Ranāvaloka, Rāshtrakūta viceroy, xviii. 171.
- Kambohs, cultivating caste in the Punjab, in Ambāla, v. 280; Amritsar, v. 322; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kapūrthala, xiv. 410; Karnāl, xv. 52; Lahore, xvi. 99; Montgomery, xvii. 412; Patiāla, xx. 41; Punjab, xx. 288; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372; Sohna, Gurgaon, xxiii. 72.
- Kambrānis, tribe in Baluchistān, Jhalawān, xiv. 111; Khārān, xv. 248.
- Kambugudi, peak in Salem, xxi. 396.
- Kāmdar Khān, Musalmān revenue agent, Hazāribāgh (1765), xiii. 88.
- Kameri, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xiv. 328.
- Kāmgār Khān, rule in Hissār, Rohtak, and Gurgaon, xxi. 311-312.
- Kāmi, dialect spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41.

- Kāmilpur, town in Attock District, Punjab. *See* Campbellpore.
- Kamis, tribe, in Akyab, v. 193; Arakan, v. 394; Sikkim, xxii. 370.
- Kamlagarh, ancient fortress in Mandī State, Punjab, xiv. 328.
- Kammālans, artisans, i. 326; in Malabar, xvii. 59.
- Kammamett Rājās, war waged against, by Kutb-ul-mulk, Sultān Kuli, xiii. 238.
- Kammās, caste, in North Arcot, v. 409; South Arcot, v. 426; Coimbatore, x. 360-361; Godāvāri, xii. 287; Kistna, xv. 324; Nellore, xix. 11.
- Kammawa* writing slips, manufactured at Amarapura, Burma, v. 172, xvii. 134.
- Kāmnāth Mahādeo, shrine at Māngrol, Kāthiāwār, xvii. 180.
- Kampana Udaiyār, Madura freed from the Muhammadans by (1372), xvi. 405.
- Kampil, village in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 328.
- Kampli, town in Bellary District, Madras, xiv. 328-329.
- Kamptec, town and cantonment in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, xiv. 329-330; roads, iii. 405.
- Kampu Kothi, building at Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 153.
- Kanrai, Afridi tribe, v. 69, xv. 302, 303.
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- Local notices*: Employed against Bhattis (1527), viii. 92; Derajāt a dependency of, xi. 270; Bhatner fort taken by (1549), xiii. 39; Kābul passed to, but was defeated and blinded by Humāyūn (1553), xiv. 243; Lahore, &c., taken by, xvi. 107-108; aided Ghwaria Khel Afghāns and thus they obtained control over Peshāwar, xix. 152; surrendered by Adam Khān, Gakhar, to Humāyūn (1553), xxi. 264.
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- Kamr-ud-dīn Karmāni, Nandana held by and taken from, by general of Jalāl-ud-dīn (thirteenth century), xviii. 349.
- Kānrūp, District in Assam, xiv. 330-339; physical aspects, 330-331; history, 331-333; population, 333-334; agriculture, 334-335; forests, 336; trade and communications, 336-337; administration, 337-339; education, 339; medical, 339; mortality caused by *kalī azār*, i. 462.
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- Kāmthī, town and cantonment in Central Provinces. *See* Kamptec.
- Kamti chiefs, Colonel White killed by, while in command of Sadiyā (1839), vi. 33, 34.
- Kamudi, town in Madura District, Madras, xiv. 340.
- Kanāda, philosophical system of, ii. 255.
- Kanalgiri, town in Madras. *See* Kanigiri.
- Kanak Sāgar, sheet of water in Dugāri, Rājputāna, xi. 375.
- Kanakans, agricultural labourers, in Cochin, x. 345.
- Kanakbhawan, temple at Ajodhyā, v. 176.
- Kanakkans, class of accountants, in North Arcot, v. 408.
- Kanaksen, prince, according to tradition, took sanctuary at Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321.
- Kanara, spice gardens, iii. 54-56; wood-carving, iii. 231.
- Kanara, North, District in Bombay, xiv. 340-353; physical aspects, 340-342; history, 342-344; population, 344-346; agriculture, 346-348; forests, 348-349; minerals, 349; trade and communications, 349-350; famine, 350; administration, 350-352; education, 352; medical, 353.
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- Kanārak, temple in Orissa. *See* Konārak.
- Kānardeo Chauhān, Jalor captured from by Alā-ud-dīn (c. 1310), xiv. 30.
- Kanarese, language of the Dravidian family, i. 374, 379, 380-381, 398; spoken in Anantapur, v. 341; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bellary, vii. 163, 174; Bombay Presidency, viii. 301; Bīdar, viii. 165; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Coimbatore, x. 360; Coorg, xi. 21, 28; Dhārwār, xi. 307; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 377; Hospet, Bellary, xiii. 203; Hyderābād State, xiii. 227, 246; North Kanara, xiv. 344; South Kanara, xiv. 359-360; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261; Madura, xvi. 392; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Mysore State, xviii. 193; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Rāyadrug, Bellary, xxi. 274; Salem, xxi. 399; Sandūr State, xxii. 45; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
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- Kanauj town, ancient city in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 370-372; coins struck at (1194), ii. 141; Buddhist assembly, ii. 297; history, ii. 310, 313-314; calico-printing, iii. 186.
- Kanaujā, dialect of Western Hindi, i. 366, 367; spoken in Etāwah, xii. 42; Hardoi, xiii. 45; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Shāhjāhānpur, xxii. 204.
- Kanaujia, Brāhman sub-caste, in Alwar, v. 260; Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
- Kanaujā Kurmīs of the United Provinces, i. 322.
- Kanaung, township in Henzada District, Lower Burma, xiv. 372.
- Kanāwār, mountainous tract in Bashahr State, Punjab, xiv. 372-373; Buddhism in, i. 413.
- Kanāwari, language of the Western Himālayas, i. 386-387, 392.
- Kanbalu, subdivision and township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xiv. 373.
- Kānchenjanga, mountain in Bengal. *See* Kinchinjunga.
- Kanchinkaldurga, peak in Mysore, xiv. 262.
- Kānchivaram, town in Madras. *See* Conjeeveram.
- Kānchrāpāra, village in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xiv. 373.
- Kand, peak in Toba-Kākar Range, Baluchistān, xxiii. 405.
- Kandahār, province of Afghānistān, i. 13; xiv. 373-374.
- Kandahār city, capital of Kandahār province, Afghānistān, xiv. 374-377.
- Kandahār, *taluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād, xiv. 377.
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- Karnālī, village in Baroda, xv. 59-60.
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- Koris, weavers and labourers, in Agra, v. 77; Allgarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Ambāla, v. 280; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Etāwah, xii. 42; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Muttra, xviii. 62; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133.
- Korkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Berār, vii. 379; Betūl, viii. 9; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; by Korkū, xv. 405; in Nimār, xix. 110.
- Korkū, aboriginal tribe in Central Provinces, xv. 403-405; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Betūl, viii. 9, 10; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Makraī, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Melghāt, Berār, xvii. 290; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 132.
- Korwā, dialect of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Palāmau, xix. 339.
- Korwai, chiefship in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 405-406.
- Korwas, aboriginal tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Palāmau, xix. 339; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.
- Kosala, in Hindu literature two tracts corresponding roughly to Oudh and Chhattisgarh, xv. 406-407.
- Kosam, two villages (Kosam Inām and Kosam Khirāj) in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xv. 407; brass seal ring from, ii. 25; sculptured group, ii. 48.
- Kosas*, Sanskrit dictionaries, ii. 264.
- Kosgi, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 407.
- Koshārab, Kshattriya, origin of Koil ascribed to, v. 209, 217.
- Koshās, weavers, in Berār, vii. 393; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
- Kosi, river of Nepāl and North Bengal, xv. 407-408.
- Kosī, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, xv. 408-409.
- Kosigi, town in Bellary District, Madras, xv. 409.
- Kot, estate in Attock District, Punjab, xv. 409-410.
- Kot Kapūra, town in Farīdkot State, Punjab, xvi. 3.
- Kot Nurpur, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
- Kot Pūdi, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 3-4.
- Kota, language of the Dravidian family, spoken in the Nilgiris, i. 379, 381.
- Kotagiri, hill station and planting centre in the Nilgiris, Madras, xv. 410.
- Kotah, State in Rājputāna, xv. 410-424; physical aspects, 410-412; history, 412-415; population, 415-417; agriculture, 417-418; trade and communications, 418-419; famine, 420; administration, 420-423; education, 423-424; medical, 424.
- Other references*: Contingent force, iv. 86; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.
- Kotah, capital of State in Rājputāna, xv. 424-425; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 193, 202, 211, 244.
- Kotah-Jhālāwār Agency, Political Charge in Rājputāna, xv. 426.
- Kotālpur, ancient name for Dharmkot, Ferozepore, xi. 300.
- Kota-Māleri, geological series, i. 84.
- Kotappakonda shrine, near Narasaraopet, Guntūr, xviii. 373.
- Kotāria, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kothāria.
- Kotas, artisans and musicians, in the Nilgiris, xix. 92.
- Kotāyam, *tāluka* and town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Kottayam.
- Kotchāndpur, town in Jessore District, Bengal, xvi. 1.
- Kotda, or Sāngāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 1.
- Kotda Nāyāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xvi. 1.
- Kotda Pitha, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xvi. 1.
- Kotdwāra, town in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xvi. 1-2.
- Kotebetta, mountain in Coorg, xvi. 2.
- Koteshwar, festival, held at Kadod, Broach, xiv. 261.
- Koteshwar Mahādeo, temple on Arasur Hills, Bombay, v. 400.
- Kotgarh, *pargana* and sub-*tahsil* in Simla District, Punjab, xvi. 2.
- Kotgarh, sub-*tahsil* in Simla District, Punjab. *See* Kotkhai-cum-Kotgarh.
- Kothāria, town and estate in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xvi. 2.
- Kothāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 2.
- Kothī, petty *sanaḍ* State in Baghelkhand

- Agency, Central India, vi. 189, xvi. 2-3.
- Kothī, capital of State in Central India, xvi. 3.
- Kothī palace, Rewāh, Central India, xvi. 289.
- Kothideh, *bhūmīūt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xvi. 3.
- Kotī, chief of Keonthal State, Punjab, xvi. 3.
- Kōtibrahmān la-sundarī*, the, Oriyā poem by Upēndra Bhanja, ii. 432.
- Kotila, tomb of Mubārak Shāh, ii. 183.
- Kotiputta-Kassapagotta, Buddhist missionary, ii. 36, 44, 54.
- Kotkhai-cum-Kotgarh, sub-*tahsil* in Simla District, Punjab, xvi. 3.
- Kotla, State in Punjab. *See* Māler Kotla.
- Kotra, British cantonment in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 4.
- Kotra Basappa, *gurrī*. *See* Basappa Lingaswāmi.
- Kotrang, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, xvi. 4-5.
- Kotrī, subdivision and *tāluka* in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 5.
- Kotrī, town and railway junction in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 5.
- Kottapatam, town in Guntūr District, Madras, xvi. 5-6.
- Kottapatti pass, Salem, xxi. 396.
- Kottār, suburb of Nāgercoil, Travancore State, Madras, xvi. 4.
- Kottayam, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xvi. 6.
- Kottayam, town in Travancore State, Madras, xvi. 6-7.
- Kottiyas, caste, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Kottūru, town in Bellary District, Madras, with Lingāyat temple, xvi. 7-8; inscription, ii. 52.
- Kotwālī Darwāza, gateway at Gaur, ii. 192.
- Kotwar, hill in Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xiv. 67, xvi. 8.
- Kovilam, village in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Covelong.
- Kovilpatti, village in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Koilpatti.
- Koweit, in Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 111.
- Koya, Koyī, or Kuī, dialect of the Dravidian family, i. 381; spoken in Godāvāri District, xii. 287; Hyderabad State, xiii. 246; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261.
- Koyākhai, branch of the Kājtūrī river, Orissa, xvi. 432.
- Koyās, or Koyīs, aboriginal tribe, in Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Godāvāri District, xii. 287; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Mahbūbābād, Hyderabad, xvii. 1; Pāloncha, Warangal, xix. 374; Polavaram, Godāvāri, xx. 159; Warangal, Hyderabad, xxiv. 360. *See also* Khonds.
- Koyas, aristocratic caste in Laccadive Islands, xvi. 87.
- Koyīs, tribe. *See* Koyās.
- Kozhak, pass in Baluchistān. *See* Khojak.
- Kramīns, tribe in Hindu Kush, xiii. 139.
- Kratuka, ancient name for Gadag, xii. 119.
- Kremīns, tribe in Gilgit, xii. 240.
- Krick, M., French missionary, expedition to Rimā, Mishmī Hills (1851), murdered (1854), xvii. 378.
- Krishna, District and river in Madras. *See* Kistna.
- Krishna, incarnation of Vishnu, i. 423; cult and literature of, i. 424, ii. 421-425; as local god of flocks and herds, i. 424.
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- Krishna I, Rāshtrakūta king of Malkhed (760-83), built Kallās temple at Ellora, vi. 142, xii. 22.
- Krishna II, Rāshtrakūta king (877-915), ii. 331.
- Krishna III, Rāshtrakūta king (940-71), ii. 332; grant, ii. 59; Kandahār, Hyderabad, fort possibly connected with, xviii. 350.
- Krishna II, Yādava king (1247-60), ii. 341.
- Krishna, Yādava prince, founder of Mysore family (1399), xviii. 177-178.
- Krishna Bai, temple at Mahābaleshwar,

- Sātāra, xvi. 426; shrine at Maheshwar, Central India, completed (1833), xvii. 10.
- Krishna Chandra, Rājendra Bahādūr of Nadiā (1757), xviii. 274.
- Krishna Chedi, rule in Kālinjar, vi. 186.
- Krishna Dēva, Vijayanagar Rāya (1509-30), ii. 346-347, xviii. 175, xxiv. 311; the *Amuktamālyada* by, ii. 437; weirs constructed, iii. 327.
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- Krishna Kunwari, daughter of Rāna of Udaipur, struggle between Jaipur and Jodhpur chiefs for hand of (c. 1800), xxiv. 92.
- Krishna Misra, author of the *Prabodha-chandrodaya*, a Sanskrit allegorical play, ii. 249-250.
- Krishna Mūrti, Sir P. N., Diwān of Mysore (1901-6), xviii. 186.
- Krishna Rājā III, idol removed from Terakanāmbi to Mysore, xxiii. 281.
- Krishna Rājā, Dodda, of Mysore (1713-31), xviii. 180.
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- Krishna Rām, rule in Jessore (1705-29), xiv. 93.
- Krishna Rao, Rao, supported high school at Saugor, xxii. 148.
- Krishnabhata, founder of Matangapatta sect, xxi. 302.
- Krishnagar, subdivision in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvi. 8.
- Krishnagar, head-quarters of Nadiā District, Bengal, noted for manufacture of clay figures, xvi. 8-9.
- Krishnagiri, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xvi. 9.
- Krishnagiri, town and hill-fort in Salem District, Madras, xvi. 9.
- Krishnāji, Pāvāgarh surprised by (1727), xx. 80.
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- Krishnāji Rao I, rule in Dewās State (1753), xi. 279.
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- Krishna-līlābhīyudaya*, the Kanarese poem by Hari-dāsa, ii. 425.
- Krishnarājpet, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xvi. 9-10.
- Kriyāsakti Udaiyār, traditional founder of Dharmavaram, Anantapur, xi. 300; of Penukonda, xx. 105.
- 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.
- Kshattriya, 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.
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- Kshemendra Vyāsādāsa, author of fables in Sanskrit verse (1037), ii. 252.
- Kshemīsvam, poet, author of the *Chanda-kaurika*, a Sanskrit drama (tenth century), ii. 249.
- Kshīrchorā Gopināth temple, Remuna, Balasore, xxi. 278.
- Kuar Gokhal Nāth Sahi Deo, built palaces at Doisānagar, xxi. 202.
- Kuar, 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 Rewah, 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. 264; 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.
- Kudaldeskar, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
- Kudali, sacred village in Shimoga District, Mysore, xvi. 10.
- Kudalmānikkam, temple of, Irinjālakuda, Cochin, xiii. 366.
- Kudavakkals, cultivators, in Dhārwār, xi. 307.
- Kudavāsal, town in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 11.
- Kudchi, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvi. 11.
- Kūdligi, *tālūk* in Bellary District, Madras, xvi. 11-12.
- Kudremukh, peak in Western Ghāts, xii. 219, xiv. 262, xvi. 12.
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- Kudut, old name for Myanaung, xviii. 108.
- Kuhrām, ancient town in Patiāla State, Punjab. *See* Ghurām.
- Kuī language. *See* Khond and Koyā.
- Kūienjū tribe. *See* Khonds.
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- 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 Afrīdi 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.
- Kukis, tribe. *See* Chins.
- Kukshī, 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, *tahsil* 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.
- Kuleswarī 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.
- Kulī Mahram, Shāh, buildings at Nārnaul, Punjab, xviii. 381.
- Kulin Brāhmans, 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; Hyderābād 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* *Kulthi*.
- Kulittalai, *tālūk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xvi. 14.
- Kulottunga Chōladēva I. *See* Rājendra.
- Kulpahār, *tahsil* in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 14-15.
- Kulpahār, town in Hamīrpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 15.
- Kulsi, river of Assam, xvi. 15.
- Kulthi*, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 99; cultivated in Ambāla, v. 281; Kadī, Baroda, xiv. 257; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Rairākhhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Simla, xxii. 380; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85. *See also* *Kulith*.
- Kulū, subdivision in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15.
- Kulū, mountain *tahsil* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15-17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.
- Kuluhā, hill in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, with Buddhist remains and inscriptions, xvi. 17.
- Kulus, Muhammadan caste in Eastern Bengal, Bogra, viii. 258; Pābna, xix. 299; 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 Tekāri 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 Vālmīki, author of a Kanarese version of the *Rāmāyana*, ii. 421.
- Kumāradhāri, river in Southern India, xvi. 18.
- Kumārāgupta I, Mahendra (413-455), ii. 294.
- Kumārāgupta II, seal, ii. 32.
- Kumāramattu, built fort of Sāttūr, xii. 48.
- Kumārāpāla of Gujārāt (1143-72), ii. 313.
- Kumāra-sambhava*, the, poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 240.
- Kumāraswāmi, temple, near Saudūr, Madras, xxii. 44.
- Kumārāhāta, ancient name of Hālisahar, xiii. 11.
- Kumārī, cape and village in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Comorin.
- Kumārīla, commentator on Mīmāṃsā textbook, ii. 255.
- Kumārīla Bhatta, persecution of Buddhists and Jains instigated in Southern India, i. 421.
- Kumārkhāli, town in Nādiā 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.
- Kumaunis, 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.
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- Kūmbha, Rānā of Chitor, contest with Mahmūd Khiljī (1440), xvii. 103-104; Kūmbhalgarh fort built by, iv. 22.
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- Kūmbhalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 21-22.
- Kūmbhārli pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Kūmbher, town in Rājputāna. *See* Kūmher.
- Kumbhojī I, founder of Gondal State (seventeenth century), xii. 319.
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- Kumhārs, 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 Ismaīl Khān, xi. 263; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Gujārānwāla, xii. 357; Gujārāt, xii. 368; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hoshiārpur, 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; Mahī 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; Rohatak, xxi. 314; Sāmbhar Lake, Rājputāna, xxii. 21; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Shāhpur, xxii. 216; Siālkot, xxii. 329; Surat, xxiii. 158; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
- Kumhārsain, 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.
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- Kūnch, town in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24-25.
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- Kundā, *tahsil* in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xvi. 25.
- Kunda, fort in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 25.
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- Kundahs, range of hills in the Nilgiris, Madras, xvi. 25-26.
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- Manikarnikā, *ghāt* at Benares, vii. 191.
- Mānikcherī, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
- Mānikganj, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
- Māniklāla, village with *stūpa* in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xvii. 182-183; silver inscription found on disk in *stūpa*, ii. 25; *stūpa*, ii. 167.
- Mānikka Vāsagar, Tamil poet, author of the *Tiru-vāsagam*, ii. 330, 426.
- Manikpunj, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.
- Māniktala, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, eastern industrial suburb of Calcutta, xvii. 183-184.
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- Manjūsri, Buddhist saint, Kātmāndu.
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- Mānkarnīcha, peak in Bonai, Orissa, xvii. 198.
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- Manki, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvii. 198.
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- Mānkur, village in Burdwan District, Bengal, xvii. 198.
- Mankuwār, image of Buddha, ii. 48.
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- Manohar, fort in Sāvantvādi State, Bombay, xvii. 200.
- Manohar Rai, rule in Jessore (1649-1705), xiv. 93.
- Manoharpur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 200.
- Manoli, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvii. 200.
- Manora, headland forming Karāchi harbour, Sind, with cantonment, port establishment, and lighthouse, xvii. 200-201.
- Manorī, peak in Seonī District, Central Provinces, xxii. 165.
- Mānpur, British *pargana* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, xvii. 201-202.
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- Partagbarsa, peak in Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171.
- Parthian dynasty, in Balkh, vi. 248; Cutch, xi. 77; overthrew Bactrians, ii. 287, xii. 365; in Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Punjab, xx. 262; Shāhpur, xxii. 213.
- Partridges, including francolins, *chikor*, *sīrī*, and hill partridges, i. 258.
- Parūr, trading town in Travancore, Madras, xx. 21-22.
- Pārvat Singh, Rājā of Ratlām, defeated Bāpu Sindhiā, xxi. 241.
- Parvati, wife of Siva. *See* Durga.
- Parvati, Rānī, regent of Travancore (1815-29), xxiv. 8.
- Pārvati, hill with temple near Poona, xx. 182.
- Pārvatipur, village and railway junction in Dīnājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 22.
- Pārvatipuram, subdivision and *tahsil* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
- Pārvatipuram, trading town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
- Par*, baskets with covers, manufactured in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234.
- Pashai, language of the Pisācha family, spoken in Afghānistān, i. 356.
- Pashm* or *pan*, the undercoat of wool on Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212-213.
- Pashmīna* shawls. *See* Shawls.
- Pashto or Pashtū, language of the Eranian family, spoken by Afghāns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354-355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghānistān, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistān, vi. 287-288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kashmir, xv. 103; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai,

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- Pashtūn, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289.
- Pāsī principlality, Dhaurahrā supposed to be site of capital of, xi. 318.
- Pāsīs, toddy-drawers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Hardoi, xiii. 45; Kherī, xv. 269, 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Oudh, xiv. 287; Partāgarh, xx. 17; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 28; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
- Pasni, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān, xx. 22-23.
- Passos*, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246-247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323.
- Pasrūr, *tahsīl* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
- Pasrūr, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
- Passagens*. See *Ferries*.
- Passes, mountain, Ambela, North-West Frontier, v. 289-290; Anta Dhurā, Almora, v. 386-387; across the Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; across the Arāvalli Hills, v. 402; Ariānkāvu, Travancore, vi. 1; Bārā Lācha, Kāngra, vi. 426; Bhaironghātī, Tehri State, viii. 41; Bolān, Baluchistān, viii. 263; Borghāt, Poona, xx. 166; Buxa, Bhutān, ix. 247; Chuharkhel Dhāna, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Damalcheruvu, North Arcot, xi. 128; Dongkya, Sikkim, xi. 368; across the Gāwilgarh Hills, Berār, xii. 192-193; across the Western Ghāts, i. 39, 40, xii. 218-219; Gumal, across the Sulaimān Range, xii. 384-385; across the Hīmalāyas, i. 18, xiii. 134; Jelep La, Sikkim, xiv. 90; across the Kaimur Hills, xiv. 275; Khojak, Baluchistān, xv. 279; Khyber, North-West Frontier, xv. 299-303; across the Lebong Range, Almorā, xvi. 158; Malakand, North-West Frontier, xvii. 72; Mānā, or Chirbitya Lā, or Dungi Lā, Garhwāl, xvii. 108; Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17; Nandikanama, Kurnool, xviii. 346-347; Nīti, Garhwāl, xix. 124; across the Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Pārghāt, Kolāba, xx. 2; on Pathān frontier, i. 10-11; Pempa La, Bhutān, xx. 101; Rohtang, Kāngra, xxi. 322; across the Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sakhi Sarwar, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Salem, xxi. 395, 396; Shipki, Bashahr, xxii. 291; Sikkim, xxii. 365; Teliāgarhī, Santāl Parganas, xxiii. 275; Thalghāt, Thāna, xxiii. 287; Tule La, Bhutān, xxiv. 51; Zao, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129.
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- Pasteur filter, used at Chāndpur, Tippera, x. 167.
- Pasteur Institutes, iv. 476-477; Kasauli (1901), xv. 69; Coonoor (not yet opened), iv. 477.
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- Pata, founder of Patandī, xx. 27.
- Patami Devi, Central India, old temple at, xviii. 302.
- Pātāl Gumphā cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
- Patāla, Tatta identified with, xxiii. 255.
- Pātāla Ganga, sacred pool on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, vi. 425, xxiii. 64.
- Pātālī, princess, Patna supposed to have been named after, xx. 66.
- Pātāliputra, ancient city, the modern Patna, vii. 209; Asoka pillar, ii. 109; wooden wall, ii. 156; capital of Maurya dynasty, ii. 281-282; under Chandragupta II, ii. 292. See also *Patna*.
- Pātān, *tāluka* in Baroda, xx. 23-24.
- Pātān, or Anhilvāda Pātān, ancient capital in Baroda, with Jain temples, xx. 24-25.
- Pātān, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 25.
- Pātān, ancient capital in Nepāl, xx. 25-26.
- Pātān, district in Rājputāna. See *Keshorai Pātān*.
- Patancherū, village in Medak District, Hyderābād, xx. 26.
- Patanjali, founder of the Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257; also probably author of the *Ulahābhāshya*, or Commentary on Pānini's Grammar (second century B. C.), ii. 263.
- Pātānvādiyas, subdivision of Kolī caste in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
- Pataudi, State in Punjab, xx. 26-27.
- Pataudi, capital of State, Punjab, xx. 27.
- Pātdī, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xx. 27.
- Pātdī, town in Ahmadābād. See *Pātri*.
- Patēlias, cultivating caste, in Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383.
- Pātel*, or village headman, in Western and Southern India, iv. 42, 273, 281, 503.
- Pātēls, cultivating caste in Southern Rājputāna, Bānswāra, vi. 410; Dāngarpur, xi. 382.

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- Pathānkot, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27-28.
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- Pāthardi, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 28.
- Patharghāta, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, with caves and sculptures, xx. 28-29.
- Pathārī, mediatised State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 29-30.
- Pathārī, capital of State in Central India, with ruins and inscriptions, xx. 29-30.
- Pathārī, *thakurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 30.
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- Pathrā Tāl, lake in Bastī District, vii. 125.
- Patheingyi, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xx. 30.
- Pāthri, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 30-31.
- Pāthri, town in Parbhani District, Hyderābād, xx. 31.
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- Patiāla, capital of State in Punjab, xx. 50-51.
- Pātidārs, subdivision of Kunbis in Gujarāt, Ahmadābād, v. 98; Broach, ix. 22.
- Pātkai, range of hills on north-east frontier of Assam, xx. 51.
- Pātlai, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.
- Patliās, tribe, in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Jhābua, xiv. 105.
- Patlūr, crown *tāluk* in Atrāf-i-balda District, Hyderābād, xx. 52.
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- and Government opium factory, xx. 65-70; meteorology, i. 154; Jain Council (310 B.C.), i. 415; massacre (1763), ii. 479; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 200, 243; road from Muttra, iii. 403; opium factory, iv. 242.
- Patnā, State in Bengal, formerly in Central Provinces, xx. 70-73; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
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- Patnūlkārans, weaving caste from Gujārāt, in Madura, xvi. 393.
- Pato pagoda, Taungtha township, Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 124.
- Pātoda, crown *tāluk* in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, xx. 73.
- Patola*, process of tie-dyeing, iii. 187.
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- Patolis, Muhammadan class, in Kohri, Sind, xxi. 309.
- Paton, Colonel, rebels attacked in Montgomery (1857), xvii. 411.
- Paton, Captain, established high school at Saugor (1828), xxii. 148.
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- Patras, *shikāris* and agriculturists, in Coorg, xi. 63.
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- Pattā, ancestor of the Rāwats of Amet (*ob.* 1567), kājputāna, v. 292.
- Pattadkal, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xx. 73; pillar record, ii. 43, 59; temples, ii. 168, 172, 175, 178.
- Pattan Munāra, ancient ruin in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xx. 73-74.
- Pattanavans, fishermen, in Chingleput, x. 257.
- Pattbargarh, ruined fort at Najībābād, Bijnor, xviii. 334.
- Pattī, *tahsil* in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xx. 74.
- Pattī, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xx. 74.
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- Pattikonda, village in Kurnool District, Madras, place of death of Sir Thomas Munro (1827), xx. 75.
- Pattisima, island in the Godāvāri river, xx. 159.
- Pattukkottai, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xx. 75.
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- Patuākhāli, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 76.
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- Patvardhan, family of Konkanasth Brāhmanas, holders of Southern Marāthā Jāgīrs, xxiii. 91-92.
- Pauk, subdivision and township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xx. 77.
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- Paunglin lake, Minbu District, Burma, xvii. 344-345, 351.
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- Pnupera, or Jayaba, first Kōlī chief of Jawhār, Thāna (1294), xiv. 87-88.
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- Paurī, head-quarters of Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xx. 79.
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- Pawāyān, town in Shāhjahānpur District, United Provinces, xx. 81-82.
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- Pinākiā, Northern and Southern, rivers of Madras. *See* Penner and Ponnaiyār.
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- Pir Mangho, tank, hot springs, and temple in Sind. See Magar Talao.
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- Piran Dhār, Muhammadan name for Dhār, xi. 294.
- Pirāwa, district in Central India, attached to Tonk State, Rājputāna, xx. 151.
- Pirān, slave-governor of Ghazni, repulsed force sent to seize Ghazni (974), xix. 150.
- Pir-i-Roshan, 'the apostle of light,' founder of the Roshānia sect, Tirāhis driven from Tirāh by (c. 1600), xxiii. 389.
- Piriyāpatna, town in Mysore, xx. 151-152.
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- 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* Prithwī Rāj.
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- Purūlia, town in Mānbhūm District, Bengal, with leper asylum, xx. 421.
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- Purushapura, seat of king Purush, Peshāwar probably derived from, xx. 124.
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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.
- Sāramuni, sage, flowers raised by, for the worship of Śiva, xxiv. 44.
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- Saranda, hill range in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xxii. 93.
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- Sārangapāni, temple at Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20.
- 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.
- Sārangpur, ancient town with ruins in

- Dewās State, Central India, scene of death of Rūpmatī, xxii, 95-96; muslims, iii, 202.
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- Saragis, mercantile caste, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v, 145; Jodhpur, xiv, 189; Rājputāna, xxi, 112.
- Sāras, Rājā, origin of Sirsa ascribed to, xxiii, 45.
- Saraspur, or Siddheswar, hills in Assam, xxii, 97.
- 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; temples at Dhār, xi, 295; Gadag, Dhārwar, xii, 119; Peñowa, Karnāl, xx, 100.
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- Sarawāns, division of Brāhmins, Baluchistān, ix, 15.
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- Sarbamangalā, temple at Gobindganj, Rangpur, xxi, 226.
- Sarbuland Khān, Mughal viceroy of Gujārāt (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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- 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.
- Sardhana, *tahsīl* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii, 104.
- 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; Hazārī-bāgh, xiii, 91; Rānchī, xxi, 304; Singhbhūm, xxiii, 7.
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- Sarkhej, tomb near Ahmadābād, v. 108.
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- Sartanjī, founder of Wānkāner, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 354.
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- Sarūp Singh, Rājā of Jind (1837-64), xiv. 167.
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- Sarwar Khān, Nawāb of Tānk, Dera Ismail Khān (ob. 1836), xxiii. 244.
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- Sāt Khanda, building at Lucknow, xvi. 191, 195.
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- Sātaisgarh, palace at Pandua, Mālda, xix. 394.
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- Sātālmer, ruined town near Pokaran, Rājputāna, x. 158.
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- Sātānis, religious sect, in Melukote, Mysore, xvii. 290; Mysore, xviii. 203.
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- Sātāra Agency, Political Charge in Bombay, consisting of the States of Aundh and Phaltan, xxii. 112-115.
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- Satin, or satinette (*ghattas, kamūves, &c.*), in India generally, iii. 211; woven at Mau, Azamgarh, xvii. 224; Mulārakpur, Azamgarh, xviii. 10.
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- Sātkhira, town in Khulnā District, Bengal, xxii. 130; horn-work, iii. 193.
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- Satodad-Vāydl, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxii. 131.
- Sātpurās (or Satpurās), range of hills in the centre of India, xxii. 131-133; rainfall, i. 153; coal-fields, iii. 134-135.

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- Satsaiyā, the, Western Hindī verses in praise of Krishna, by Bihārī Lāl of Jaipur, ii. 423.
- Sattanapalle, *tāluk* in Guntūr District, Madras, xxii. 133.
- Sāttānkulam, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxii. 133.
- Sattapanni cave, meeting-place of first Buddhist synod, on Baibhār hill, Bihār, xxi. 72.
- Sattasārī, the, anthology of Prākṛit lyrics of Hāla, ii. 267.
- Satthwa, township in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xxii. 133-134.
- Sattis, agricultural caste, in Kāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
- Sāttūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxii. 134.
- Sāttūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 134.
- Satvai, shrine at Bhavsari, Poona, viii. 99.
- Satvājī Rao, appointed *deshmukh* in Bijāpur (1680), viii. 174.
- Satvās, head-quarters of Nemāwar district, Indore, Central India, xxii. 134-135.
- Satya Bodhaswāmi, Sri, *math* at Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157.
- Satyabādī, village in Purī District, Bengal, xxii. 135.
- Satyamangalam, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xxii. 135.
- Satyamangalam, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, of military importance during Carnatic Wars, xxii. 135-136.
- Satyavākya, Ganga king (ninth century), xviii. 171.
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- Saugor, town and cantonment in Saugor District, Central Provinces, former Marāthā capital, xxii. 147-148.
- Saugor, island at mouth of Hooghly river, Bengal. *See* Sāgar.
- Saukiyā Khun language. *See* Rangkas.
- Saundatti-Yellamma, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, including the sacred hill of Yellamma, xxii. 148-149.
- Sauns, miners, in Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326.
- Saurasenā or Saurasenoi, inhabitants of ancient Sūrasenā, xxii. 149.
- Saurasenī, Prākṛit of the Midland, i. 361.
- Saurāshtrī, dialect of Māhārāshtrī Prākṛit, i. 372-373.
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- Sausar, town in Chhindwāra District, Central Provinces, xxii. 150.
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- Sāvandurga, fortified hill in Mysore, xvi. 409, xviii. 162; captured by Cornwallis (1791), xxii. 150.
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- Savara, ancient aboriginal tribe, i. 384; in Ganjām, xii. 146, 148; Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Gunupur, Vizagapatam, xii. 390; Jeypore, Vizagapatam, xiv. 103; the Māliāhs, Madras, xvii. 88; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255; Patnā State, xx. 72; Purī, xx. 402; Sambalpur, xxii. 9; Saugor, xxii. 140; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
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- Savitri or Savitar, Vedic sun-god, i. 403, ii. 213; temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
- Sāvli, town in Baroda, with temple in honour of Pilājī Gaikwār, xxii. 157-158.
- Saw, township of Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xxii. 158.
- Saw Lu, pagoda built in Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278.
- Saw Maung, appointed regent of Móngmit State, Burma (1889), xvii. 404.
- Saw Yan Naing, rebel leader in Ruby Mines, Burma (1888), xxi. 328.
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- Sawai Mādhopur, town in Jaipur State,

- Rājputāna, with industries and trade, xxii. 158.
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- Sheikhpurā, trading town in Monghyr District, Bengal, xxii. 268.
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- Shekhāwati, district in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, forming a semi-independent confederacy, xxii. 268-270.
- Shekhāwati, dialect of Mārwarī, spoken in Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
- Shekhawati Regiment (13th Rājputs), of which the Mahārājā of Jaipur is honorary colonel, xxii. 270.
- Shekhot, dialect of Awadhi Hindī, spoken by Musalmāns in Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
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- Shekhūpura, estate in Punjab, xxii. 270.
- Shekhūpura, ancient town in Gujranwāla District, Punjab, once residence of Dārā Shikoh, xxii. 270.
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- Shendamangalam, town in Salem District, Madras. *See* Sendamangalam.
- Shendurni, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 271.
- Shenshāl, 'royal' faction of the Pārsis, i. 440.
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- Sheodān Slugh, Rājā of Alwar (1857-63), v. 258-259.
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- Shutting or nomadic cultivation of hill-sides by wild tribes (*Acuar* in Central Provinces, *jhām* in Bengal, *kurari* in Kanarese, *padu* or *padu* in Telugu, *taungya* in Burma, *salār* in Rājputāna), iii. 24-25, 118, 125.
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- Shināki, group of small republics in upper valley of the Indus, near Gilgit, xxii. 290-291.
- Shinbinnagaing pagoda, in Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 355.
- Shinbinthalyaung, Buddha image at Pegu, Burma, xx. 97.
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- Shinmadaung, image of Buddha at Pakangyi, Burma, xix. 322.
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- Shorarūd, sub-*tahsil* in Quetta-Pishin District, Baluchistān. *See* Quetta *Tahsil*.
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- Sindhudrug, fort on island near Mālvān, Ratnāgiri, xvii. 96.

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- Sindiapura, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 433.
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- Singaing, township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xxii. 435.
- Singālilā, hill range in Darjeeling, Bengal, xxii. 435.
- Singār Chaorī, or 'nuptial hall,' of Rājā Hun, Bhainsrorgarb, viii. 40.
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- Sinor, town with temples and bathing *ghāt* in Baroda, xxiii. 14.
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- Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.
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- Talagang, *tahsil* in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
- Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
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- District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 283-284.
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- Thadominpayā, king, founder of kingdom of Ava (1364), vi. 151, xxi. 365.
- Thadri, festival, held in Sind, xxii. 411.
- Thagi, suppression of, ii. 498; in Central India, ix. 385; Hingolī, Hyderābād, xiii. 143.
- Thagi and Dakaiti department, iv. 394-395.
- Thagya Min, king of the Nat or spirit kingdom, Burma, ix. 148.
- Thagya pagoda, Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 342.
- Thair or Ter, the ancient Tagara, town in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād State, xxiii. 384; cave temple, ii. 163.
- Thākardās, mixed class, in Ahmadābād, v. 104.
- Thakeswari, place of pilgrimage in Assam. *See* Tukreswari.
- Thakkars, Hindu caste in Jammu, Kashmir, xv. 99-100.
- Thākur Singh, Rājā of Kulū (1841-52), xvi. 17.
- Thākurām, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
- Thākurbāri, place of pilgrimage in Assam. *See* Dhākādakshin.
- Thākurdwārā, *tahsil* in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 284-285.
- Thākurdwārā, town in Morādābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 285.
- Thākurgaon, subdivision in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 285.
- Thākurgaon, village in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 285.
- Thākurs, hill tribe in Western Ghāts, Bombay, viii. 304, 305; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mātherān, Kolāba, xvii. 221; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Thākurs, name for Rājputs, Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 133; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Nepāl, xix. 41.
- Thākurs, name for Rājput chiefs, rebellions in Bikāner, viii. 206, 207; in Sirohī, xxiii. 31.
- Thal, steppe in Sind-Sāgar Doāb, Punjab, xxiii. 285-286.
- Thal, subdivision in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 286.
- Thal, military outpost in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 286-287.
- Thal Kalān, eastern part of Thal steppe, xxiii. 286.
- Thal-Chotiāli, former District in Baluchistan, xxiii. 287.
- Thalghāt, pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, carrying the north-eastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, i. 39, xii. 218, xxiii. 287.
- Thālī, dialect spoken in the desert of Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
- Thālner, village in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, with historic fort, stormed by British (1818), and tombs of Fārūki kings, xxiii. 287.
- Thalunmintayāgyi, king of Ava, Burma, built Yazamanisula pagoda (1636), xxi. 355.
- Thamaing, Pakokku District, Upper Burma, shrine in, xix. 322.
- Thamaingkan, Southern Shan State. *See* Hsamōnghkam.
- Thamakan, Southern Shan State. *See* Hsamōnghkam.
- Thāmala, traditional founder of Pegu, Burma, xx. 86.
- Thāmī, language spoken in Nepāl, i. 391.
- Thamihla. *See* Diamond Island.
- Thamin, Burmese name of brow-antlered deer. *See* Deer, Brow-antlered.
- Thamudarit, founder of kingdom of Pagan, xviii. 122.
- Thān, village with many holy places in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxiii. 287-288.
- Thāna Agency, Political Charge in Bombay. *See* Jawhār.
- Thāna, District in Bombay, xxiii. 289-303; physical aspects, 289-292; history, 292-293; population, 293-295; agriculture, 295-297; fisheries, 297; forests, 297-298; trade and communications, 298-299; famine, 299; administration, 299-302; education, 302; medical, 302-303; manufactures, iii. 200, 211.
- Thāna, town in Thāna District, Bombay, with fort stormed by the British (1774), xxiii. 303-304.
- Thāna, peak in Salsette Island, Thāna, xxi. 411.
- Thāna Bhāwan, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, centre of disaffection during the Mutiny (1857), xxiii. 304.
- Thanaat, tree of which the leaves are used for cigar-wrappers (*thanaatpet*), culti-

- vated in Southern Shan States, Burma, Hopong, xiii. 178; Hsamōnghkam, xiii. 217; Lawksawk, xvi. 158; Mōng-pawn, xvii. 408; Nambkok, xviii. 348.
- Thandaung, Southern Shan States, Burma, pagoda at, xxii. 254.
- Thandaung, hill station in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 304.
- Thandiāni, hill sanitarium in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 304.
- Thandwe, District in Lower Burma. *See* Sandoway.
- Thānesar, *tahsil* in Karnāl District, Punjab, xxiii. 304.
- Thānesar, town in Karnāl District, Punjab, early Hindu capital, xxiii. 305; sacked by Mahmūd of Ghazni (1014), ii. 352.
- Thān-Lakhtar, petty State in Kāthiāwār. *See* Lakhtar.
- Thanlwin, river of Burma. *See* Salween.
- Thar, the, or Indian desert, physical aspects, i. 33-34, 101.
- Thar, subdivision of Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiii. 306.
- Thar and Pārkar, District in Sind, Bombay, xxiii. 306-315; physical aspects, 306-307; history, 307-309; population, 309-311; agriculture, 311-313; trade and communications, 313-314; administration, 314-315; education, 315; medical, 315.
- Tharād, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Thareli, dialect of Sindhi spoken in the Thar or desert, i. 372.
- Thari, ruined city in Sind, xxii. 403.
- Tharoch, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xviii. 316; Dhādi formerly dependency of, xi. 281.
- Tharrawaddy, king of Burma (1837-46), ix. 125; moved capital to Amarapura (1837), v. 271, vi. 152; dethroned Bagyidaw (1837), xxiii. 318.
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- Tharrawaddy, head-quarters of Tharrawaddy District, Lower Burma, suburb of Thonze, xxiii. 327-328.
- Thārus, aboriginal tribe in the *taraī* bordering Nepāl, Bahraich, vi. 208; Champāran, x. 140; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Nepāl, xix. 41, 50; Oudh, xix. 279.
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- Thatch-making, in Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 37.
- Thatameda*, tax in Upper Burma, in the nature of an income tax on household, for which land revenue is gradually being substituted, iv. 270, ix. 204-208.
- Thatherās, early tribe, expelled by Raikwārs from Bilgām, viii. 235; formerly in Gopāmatu, xii. 330; Harboi, xlii. 44.
- Thato, *tāluka* and town in Sind. *See* Tatta.
- Thaton, Southern Shan State. *See* Hsabung.
- Thaton, District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma, xxiii. 328-340; physical aspects, 328-330; history, 330-332; population, 332-333; agriculture, 333-335; forests, 335; trade and communications, 336-337; administration, 337-339; education, 339; medical, 340.
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- Thawungyi, first king of Toungoo (c. 1299-1317), xxiii. 423.
- Thayetchaung, township in Tavoy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 342.
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- Thayetmyo, town and cantonment in Thayetmyo District, Burma, with silver-work, xxiii. 354-355.
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- Tiruvadamarudūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with old temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 397-398.
- Tiruvādānai, *samindāri tahsil* in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 398.
- Tiruvādi, 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.
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- Tiravankod, village in Travancore State, Madras, giving its name to the State, xxiii. 400.
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- Udal, popular hero of the Chandels, xxii. 138.
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- Udamalpet, trading town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xxiv. 107.
- Udan Shā, Dāngi chief, founder of Saugor (1660), xxii. 138.
- Udanāgri, traditional name of Gujrāt, xii. 373.
- Udāwats, sept of Rājputs in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
- Udaya, Sīsunāga king, traditional founder of Pātaliputra, Patna, xx. 66.
- Udaya Tevan, *samūdār* of Sivaganga, Madura (1803), xxiii. 64.
- Udayāditya, of the Gangā family, rule at Bankāpur (1071), vi. 381.
- Udayāditya Paramāra, temple at Udayapur, Gwalior, assigned to, xxiv. 110.
- Udayagiri, *tāluk* in Ganjām District, Madras, xxiv. 107.
- Udayagiri, *tāluk* in Nellore District, Madras, xxiv. 107-108.
- Udayagiri, village with hill-fort in Nellore District, Madras, xxiv. 108.
- Udayagiri, ancient site with cave-temples in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 108-109; caves, ii. 112.
- Udayagiri, hill with Buddhist remains in Cuttack District, Bengal, xxiv. 109.
- Udayagiri, hill in Purī District, Bengal. *See* Khandgiri.

- Udayamati, queen of Rājā Bhīma, Rānī Vāv well at Pātan, in Baroda, built by, xx. 24.
- Udayamperūr or Diamper, town in Travancore State, Madras, scene of synod of Diamper (1599), xxiv. 110; synod of, i. 441, x. 343.
- Udayanāchārya, author of the *Kusumāñjali* (1200), ii. 256.
- Udayanadeva, rule over Kashmir (twelfth century), xv. 92.
- Udayanagar, original name of Jais, Kāe Bareli, xiii. 302.
- Udayapur, village with temples in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 110.
- Udayesvara, temple at Udayapur, Central India, xxiv. 110.
- Uddyota Kesari, king, inscription in Navamuni cave, Khandgiri, xv. 240.
- Ude Deo, founder of Alī-Rājpur State, Central India (1437), v. 223.
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- Udit Pratāp Deo, chief of Kālāhandī, Bengal (*ob.* 1881), xiv. 293.
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- Ugar Sen, Rājā of Suket, Punjab (1846-75), xxiii. 118.
- Ugrasen Ponwār, king of the Ponwārs (831), ii. 311.
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- Ugra, son of a Kshatriya by a Sūdra woman, i. 332.
- Ugra Sen Singh, Bettiah Rāj originally acquired by (middle of seventeenth century), viii. 5.
- Ugrasen, founder of Khilchipur State (1544), xv. 278.
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- Ujjain *Zila*, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 112.
- Ujjain, ancient and historic city in Gwalior State, Central India, xxiv. 112-115; calico-printing, iii. 186; brass and copper work, iii. 241.
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- Ulvi, village with Lingāyat shrine in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiv. 116.
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- Umar Shāh, Shahāb-ud-dīn, Khaljī king of Delhi (1316), ii. 368.
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- Umat-Risāla, regular force in Narsinghgarh State, Central India, xviii. 384.
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- Umbeyla, pass in Buner, North-West Frontier Province. *See* Ambela.
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- Unchānagar, 'high town,' other name of Bulandshahr town, ix. 57.
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- Upper Tirupati, village in North Arcot District, Madras. *See* Tirumala.
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- Usmānagar, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderabad State. *See* Osmānagar.
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- Utangan, river of Rājputāna and the United Provinces. *See* Bāngangā.
- Utarpara, town in Hooghly District, Bengal. *See* Uttarpara.
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