



Bodleian Libraries

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

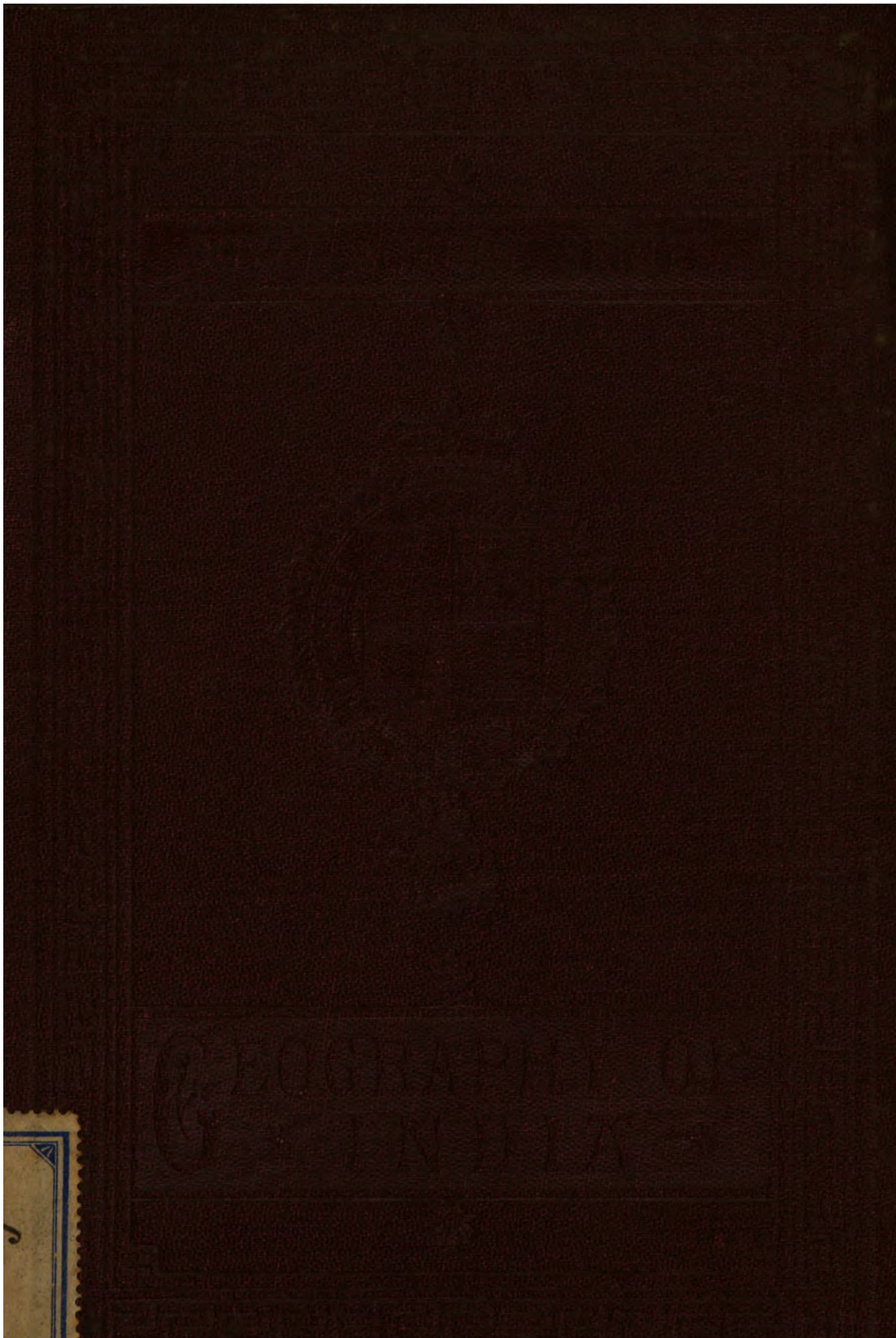
This book is part of the collection held by the Bodleian Libraries and scanned by Google, Inc. for the Google Books Library Project.

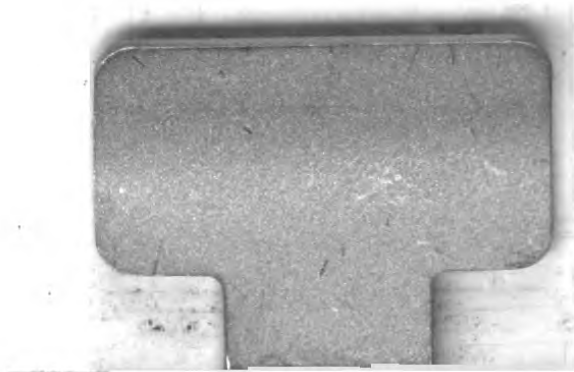
For more information see:

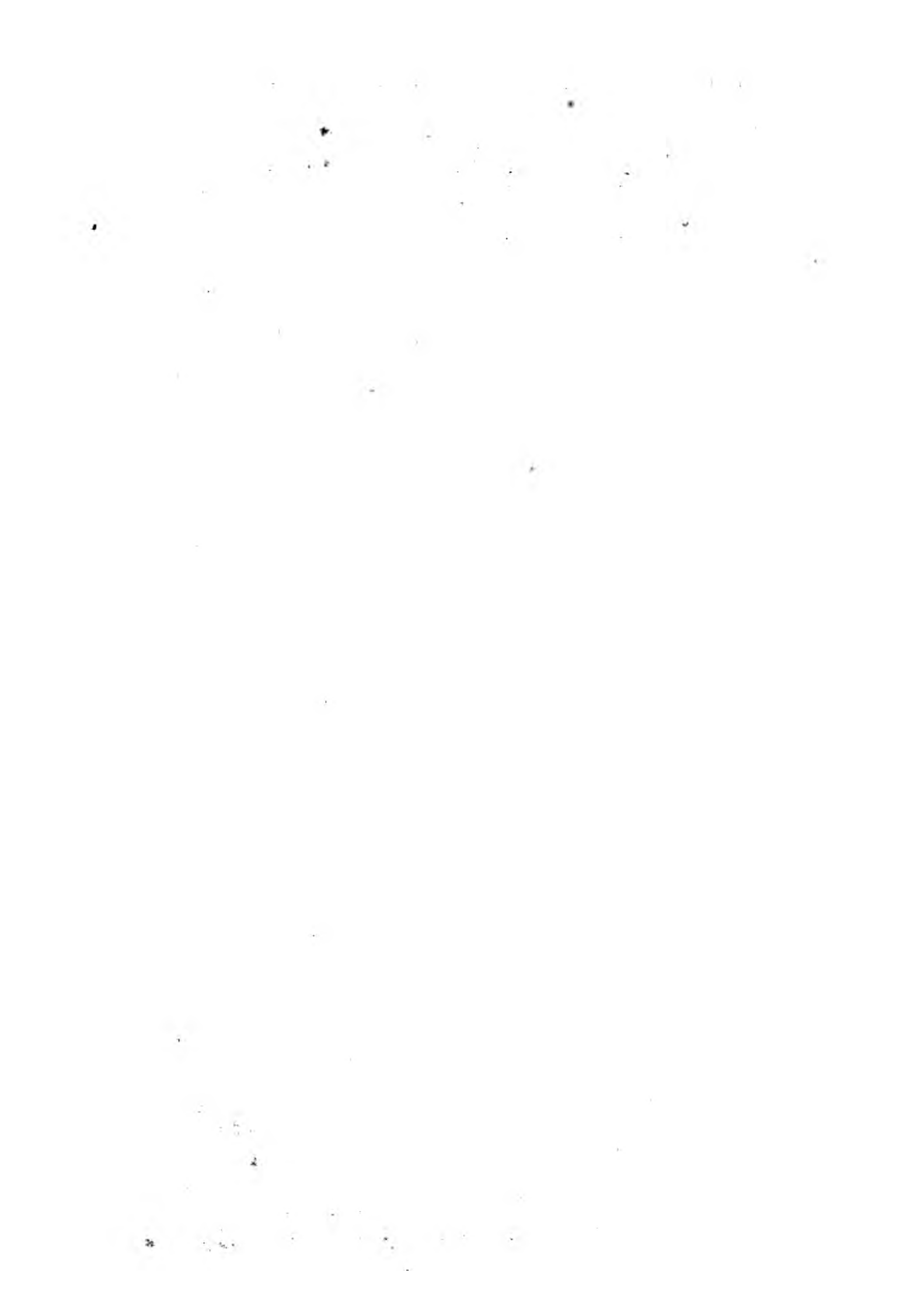
<http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dbooks>



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) licence.











THE
GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

FOR
THE USE OF HIGHER CLASSES IN SCHOOLS, AND
PRIVATE STUDENTS.

BY
JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c.,
BOMBAY.



LONDON:
T. NELSON AND SONS, PATERNOSTER ROW;
EDINBURGH: AND NEW YORK.

1071.

2004. f. 2.



Preface.

THE increasing intercommunication between Great Britain and her Eastern Empire, and the rapid spread of higher education in India since the establishment of the Indian Universities, have induced the Publishers to add the present text-book of Indian Geography to their School Series.

Its object is to supply a fuller account of the Geography of India than is to be found in the necessarily meagre outline in the ordinary school books.

It consists of two parts: the first containing an outline of the principal physical features and productions of the country, with its chief cities; the second affording much additional information in connection with the political divisions, manufacturing and trading centres, &c. The teacher may add to the matter from his own stores, but every well educated youth in India ought surely to possess such information as it contains respecting his own vast and interesting country.

For purposes of instruction, the teacher will find the "**Map Slate**" of great service. With it he can repeat and vary such exercises as the following, until his pupils have perfectly mastered the various lessons:—

- "Mark in the six principal cities in the Ganges Valley."
- "Write in the principal coast towns in India."
- "Write in the boundaries of each Presidency."
- "Write in the principal summits of the Himalayas."
- "Write in the chief native capitals in India."
- "Write in the principal mountain ranges," &c.

The ability to perform such exercises promptly and accurately, will be the best proof of the learner's having correct notions of geography.

A new Map of India is in preparation, as one of the Publishers' Series of School-Room Maps.

N O T E.

The system of spelling Indian proper names introduced by Sir William Jones, and so strongly recommended by Sir John Herschel,* has been adopted in this little work. It consists simply in representing the same letter of the Vernacular alphabet always by one letter or combination of the Roman alphabet.

The diacritical marks employed are not essential to the system, and if it were once generally introduced, they would be no more necessary than in the representation of English names like Gloucester, Derby, Pall-Mall, &c. The following are the chief:—

á—sounded as in *all*, to distinguish it from **a** short, in *at*.

í—sounded as in *police, marine*.

ú—the Italian sound, or that in *pull*, somewhat lengthened.

ḍ represents the cerebral **d**. It is often exchanged for **r**, to the sound of which it approximates.

ṭ is sounded separately from the **h** which often follows it.

In names of frequent occurrence, the marks have been often dropped.

This system is employed by the Royal Asiatic and other learned Societies, in several works recently published, and in the admirable "Royal Atlas" by Dr. A. Keith Johnston; and its use is encouraged by some of the officers of the Educational Departments, and by the Indian Universities.

The spellings hitherto in vogue are utterly devoid of system—names of common occurrence, like "Rámnagar," being spelt eight or nine different ways on the same map or in the same gazetteer.

Names like **Calcutta, Delhi, Calicut, &c.**, that have become universally established, have been left unaltered; and in all cases where the correct spelling differs materially from the most common of the vulgar forms, one of these has been added

* *Physical Geography*, preface.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, ETC.

POSITION, &c.—India occupies the second or middle peninsula of the three in the south of Asia, lying between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and part of the continent to the north of it.

It is in the same latitude with the south part of China and Siam; with Persia and Arabia; with Egypt and Nubia; and with the West Indies and north of South America. It extends from 8° to 36° north latitude, and from $66\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ to $99\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east longitude.*

The greatest length of India, from Cape Kumárí or Comorin, in the south, to the Karakoram Mountains, is about 1900 miles; and its greatest breadth, from the east of Sindh to the west of Asám, is 1800 miles.

Nearly half of it is south of the Tropic of Cancer, or within the Torrid Zone.

It is a country famous for its valuable natural productions, splendid scenery, and ancient civilization.

BOUNDARIES.—Its shape is somewhat triangular: it is bounded on the north by the Himalaya Mountains; on the south-east by the Patkoi or Asám Mountains and Bay of Bengal; and on the west by the Arabian Sea and the Hala and Sulaimán Mountains.

India is separated by the Himalayas from Tibet or Bhot, by the Patkoi or Asám Mountains from Búrma, by the Sulaimán Mountains from Afghanistan, and by the Hala Mountains from Bilúchistán.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The *area* of India is 1,465,000 square miles—equal to a square of 1210 miles. It is 12 times the area of the British Isles, or 16 times that of Great Britain alone, but less than one-third of the area of the whole British dominions. The whole population of India and Ceylon is about 178,000,000.

SEAS.—Both the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal are parts of the great Indian Ocean, which extends along the south of Asia from Africa to Australia.

* The Map forms a square of 2000 miles each way, divided into squares of 500 miles. It will thus be seen that from Calcutta to Khambáyat is 1000 miles; that from Cape Kumárí to the Vindhya Mountains is 1000 miles; that from Goa to the mouth of the Krishna is 500 miles.

BAY OF BENGAL.

POSITION, &c.—The Bay of Bengal lies on the east or south-east of India, separating it from Búrma and Siam or the Eastern Peninsula.

Between Ceylon and Sumatra, where it joins the Indian Ocean, it is 900 miles across. It is widest between Madras and the Tenasserim coast, where it is 1200 miles across, and becomes much narrower further north. Its greatest length from north to south is about 1100 miles. It is bordered on the west by the Karnátak; on the north-west by the Sarkárs and Orissa; on the north by Bengal; and on the east by Arakan, Pegu, Tenasserim, and Malacca.

GULFS, &c.—In the south-west, between India and Ceylon, is a channel of which the northern and narrower part is called **Palk's Strait** or **Passage**, which takes its name from Palk, a Dutch navigator. The southern and wider part is called the **Gulf of Manár**. On the east side is the **Gulf of Martaban**, between Pegu and Tenasserim. It receives on its north side the principal rivers of Búrma. Between the mouth of the Húglí and Point Palmyras on the north-west side of the Bay of Bengal is **Balasar Roads**, an open bay, but with excellent anchorage.

Near the mouths of the Ganges the Bay of Bengal is shallow, and contains many banks formed of sand and earth brought down by the streams. About 25 miles from the shore, however, there is a remarkable depression or chasm, 15 miles across, at the bottom of the sea, swept out by the tides, where there are no soundings, and which is called the "*swatch of no ground.*"

ISLANDS, &c.—In the south-west of this sea is **Ceylon**, called **Lánka** by the Hindus, a large island nearly half the size of England, or a sixth part less than Ireland.

Ceylon is separated from India by Palk's Passage and the Gulf of Manár. The Gulf of Manár is separated from Palk's Strait by the small islands **Rámeshwaram** and **Manár**, and by a line of sand-banks which so interrupts the navigation that all large ships have to sail round the south and east of Ceylon. Between the coast and Rámeshwaram, however, Government has deepened and improved the channel, so that ships of two hundred or two hundred and fifty tons can pass through it. This is called the **Pámban Passage**. On the north of Ceylon is the **Welligammo Island**. From this island to the nearest point of the coast of India is only 35 miles.

The Gulf of Manár takes its name from the Island of Manár near its north-eastern coast. At **Aripó**, on the eastern shore of this gulf, the great Pearl Fishery is carried on. The chain of rocky islets and sand-banks separating the two parts of the channel is called **Adam's Bridge**.

In the east of the Bay of Bengal are **Ramrí**, **Cheduba**, and other islands

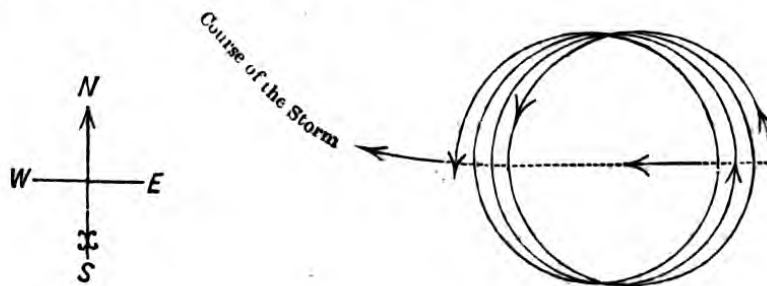
near the coast of Arakan; the **Mergui Archipelago** on the coast of Tenasserim; and **Salanga** or **Jũnk-Ceylon** near the coast of Malacca. To the south-east is **Sumatra**, an island 1000 miles long, part of which belongs to the Dutch. The **Strait of Malacca** separates Sumatra from the mainland. It is about 50 miles wide in the middle. In it is **Prince of Wales Island** or **Pulo Penang**. North-west of Sumatra are the **Nicobar Islands**; and 170 miles west of Tenasserim the **Andaman Islands**, a cluster of low and thickly-wooded islands, inhabited by a very barbarous race. On **South Andaman Island** is **Port Blair**, the convict settlement for India since 1858. East from them is **Barren Island**, a remarkable volcano.

RIVERS.—Into the Bay of Bengal flow the rivers **Saluen** and **Irawádi** from Bũrma; the **Bráhmáputra**, **Ganges**, **Mahanadi**, **Godávári**, **Krishna**, and **Káveri** from India.

PORTS.—The principal ports on the coasts of the Bay of Bengal are,—on the east side, **Maulmein**, **Rangũn**, and **Akhyab**; on the Hũglí, the western mouth of the Ganges, **Calcutta**; on the west coast, **Balapur**, **Karĩnja** (Coringa), **Madras**, and **Pondicheri**; and in Ceylon, **Trincomali**.

WINDS.—From April to September, the sun being north of the equator, the dry plains of Central Asia become highly heated by his rays. The air over them consequently expands and ascends, and the cooler air from the south and south-west presses in to occupy its place. Coming from the Indian Ocean this air is charged with moisture, and about June—when the air over the land becomes fully saturated—rain begins to fall, especially in the neighbourhood of the hills on the north and east coasts of the bay. This is called the *south-west monsoon*. During the rest of the year the sun is south of the equator, and the winds blow from the lands on the north-east. They are consequently dry, and deposit no moisture until after passing over the Bay of Bengal, when they bring showers to the eastern parts of Madras and Ceylon. This is the *north-east monsoon*. It lasts from October till March.

This sea is sometimes visited by revolving storms called *Cyclones*. They come from the east or south-east, revolving at the same time with great velocity from east round by north to west.



These storms often do great damage on the coasts of Bengal, Orissa, and

Madras, uprooting trees, destroying buildings, and, by their great force, carrying the sea over the usual coast lines, sweeping all before it.

On the 11th October 1737 a furious cyclone, accompanied by an earthquake, occurred at Calcutta, destroying, it is said, 300,000 people, besides shipping, houses, and cattle. Another cyclone occurred at the mouth of the Krishna in October 1800. Other two did great damage at Calcutta and in Katak, November 1831, and 21st May 1833. In October 1864, one occurred at Calcutta, destroying great numbers of ships, and causing immense loss of life and property both on the river and the neighbouring country, which was overflowed by a great tide-wave; and soon after another did much damage near the mouths of the Krishna.

THE ARABIAN SEA.

POSITION, &c.—On the west of India is the **Arabian Sea**, also a part of the Indian Ocean. It separates India from Arabia and Africa. To the north of it are Persia and Bilúchistán. From the west coast of India to Cape Guardafui in Africa, is 1500 miles; but the distance from the west of Gújarat to Ras al Had in Arabia is only 600 miles.

GULFS.—On the west side it has two arms or gulfs. Between Africa and Arabia is the **Gulf of Aden** or **Sea of Babu'l Mandab**, which is connected with the **Red Sea** by the **Straits of Babu'l Mandab**.

It is through the Gulf of Aden, the Straits of Babu'l Mandab, and the Red Sea, that the English mail steam-packets proceed to Suez in Egypt.

Between Arabia and Persia is the **Gulf of Oman**, connected with the **Persian Gulf** by the **Straits of Ormaz**.

On the eastern coast are two smaller gulfs—the **Gulf of Kachh** and the **Gulf of Cambay** or **Khambáyat**, enclosing between them the Peninsula of Kathiawad.

ISLANDS.—The islands in the Arabian Sea are: **Socotra**, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden; the **Kúria Múria Islands**, on the coast of Arabia, whence guano is obtained; **Diu**, a small island on the coast of Kathiawad, belonging to the Portuguese; **Sashthi** or **Salsette**, **Bombay**, and other islands near it, on the west coast of India; and the **Lakkadiv** and **Maldív Islands**, south-west from India—groups of low coral islands covered with cocoa-nut trees.

RIVERS.—The chief Indian rivers which fall into the Arabian Sea, are the **Taptí** and **Nerbudda** or **Narmadá**, from Central India, and the **Indus** from the north-west of India.

PORTS.—The principal sea-ports on the Arabian Sea are—**Zanzibar**, on a small island near the coast of Africa; **Aden**, properly 'Adan, (Pop. 13,000), on the Arabian shore of the Gulf of Aden—a fortress belonging to the British; **Múscat**, in the Gulf of Oman; **Búshír** and **Bandar Abbas**,

in the Persian Gulf; **Karáchi, Bombay, Goa, and Cochin**, on the coast of India.

WINDS.—As in the Bay of Bengal, from April to September the winds blow from the south-west towards the heated deserts of Central Asia, and in June they begin to pour down their watery contents, especially on the hilly parts along the west of India.

Cyclones occasionally pass over this sea from the south-east towards Arabia, and sometimes turn to the north-east towards the coasts of Makrán and Sindh.

LAND BOUNDARIES.

From the head of the Arabian Sea, India is bounded on the west by the **River Hab** and the **Hala Mountains**, which separate it from Makrán or Bilúchistán. Further north are the **Sulaimán Mountains**, between it and Afghanistán. The highest point of these is **Takht-i-Sulaimán** (Solomon's Throne), 11,000 feet high. Near the northern extremity of this range is the **Khybar Pass**, where the British army suffered severely in the Kabúl war in 1841. Still further north, the River Indus forms the boundary.

Along the north, India is bounded by the **Himalaya Mountains**; but in the north-west, a district beyond them—extending to the **Karakoram** or **Tsung Ling** range—belongs to the Raja of Kashmír.

On the east the **Patkoi** or **Asám, Tipara, and Waili Mountains** form a natural boundary.

THE HIMALAYAS.

EXTENT.—The Himalayas extend nearly 1500 miles along the north of India, and are the highest mountains in the world. Some of them are 28,000 and 29,000 feet high, or nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. They cover a belt of country of the average breadth of 150 miles, and contain states such as Bhotan, Nepál, Kashmír within them.

DESCRIPTION.—Along the foot of the first range to the south of Nepál, there stretches a dense pestilential jungle called the **Taraï**,* from twenty to thirty miles in breadth, infested by tigers, wild elephants, leopards, bears, &c. Next comes a belt of *sál forest*, and *dhúns* or valleys, behind which the rocky ridges of the first range rise to 5000 feet; this range, between the **Satléj** and **Ganges**, is called the **Sivalik Hills**. Beyond the outer range comes hilly country, interspersed with the cultivated valleys of Nepál, Bhotan, &c. Still further north are higher mountains covered with magni-

* From *tar*, marshy. Until the fourteenth century this was probably a very fertile district, but it was long desolated by the Muslim armies in their strife with the Rajas of Simroun.

ficent forests; and behind them the lofty peaks of the culminating ridge covered with perpetual snow, and having *glaciers* or vast ice-fields on their flanks. Some of the glaciers in the western part of the range are ten miles long.

On the north side, the Himalayas descend gradually through lower ridges to the level of the great plateau of Central Asia.

Snow lies permanently on the south side at a height of about 16,200 feet, but on the north this takes place at an elevation of about 17,400 feet. This difference is mainly due to the dry, clear atmosphere on the north, from which little snow falls, and which evaporates part of what does fall, as well as to the heat reflected from the lofty country to the north, which melts the snow in summer.

PEAKS.—The highest peaks are **Chamalári** (24,000 feet), north of Bhotan; **Donkia** (23,000), in Sikhim; **Kanchinjanga** (28,156 feet), north-west of Sikhim; **Mount Everest** (29,000), and **Dhwalagiri** (26,860), north of Nepál; **Jamnotri** (25,500), at the source of the Jamna; and **Nanda Parbat** (26,600) in Kashmír.

RIVER SOURCES.—Between the highest range and the ridges north of it rise the **Indus**, the **Satléj**, the **Sampo**, and some of the tributaries of the Ganges. On the south side rise the **Ganges** and most of its tributaries, and those of the Indus.

SANITARIA.—On the lower ranges the British have established *Sanitaria* or stations for recruiting the health of Europeans. The principal of these are **Darjiling** (7200 feet), on the borders of Sikhim, north of Bengal; **Simla** (7100 feet), near the Satléj; and **Mārri**, (7300 feet), near the Jhelam in the Panjáb.

PASSES.—The Himalayas are crossed by Passes over the lower parts of the range, but still at great altitudes, ranging from 15,000 to 18,500 feet. The **Nítí Pass**, north of Kamaon, is 16,800 feet above the level of the sea. The paths leading through these passes wind up deep gorges among the mountains, and are closed up by snow during a great part of the year. By these tracks the goods of India and Europe are carried over into Tibet and Chinese Tatory, and wool, borax, saffron, gold-dust, &c., imported in return. The beasts of burden employed are the yak, júbú, sheep, and goats.

MOUNTAINS, ETC.

In the middle of India, near the sources of the Narmadá and Són, is the plateau of **Amarakanthak**, nearly 3500 feet above the sea. From this centre, mountain ranges branch off in different directions. To the west are the **Vindhya Mountains**, north of the Narmadá, 1200 to 2000 feet high, and extending to near the Gulf of Khambáyat; and south of

them the range of the **Mahadeva and Sápúra Hills**, between the Narmadá and Taptí. South of the Taptí river are the **Indhyádri Hills**, parallel to the Sápúra, forming the southern boundary of Khandesh, and connected with the central plateau through the **Umráwati Hills** and the **Deogarh Gháts**, north of Nágpur.

A prolongation of the range of the Vindhya, under the name of the **Kaimur Hills**, runs north-east through Rewa, between the Ganges and the Són. From the western parts of the Vindhya, hilly ranges run north-west into Rájputána, and there meet the **Aravali Hills** stretching north-east. These are 3000 to 4000 feet high, and **Mount Abú** at the southern extremity of the range is 5000 feet. They extend 300 miles in length, and form a wall of granite between the table-land of Malwa and the great desert, separating the basins of the Chambal and Lúni. In the south of Kathiawad are the **Gir Hills** (1000 feet); and north from them **Ghirnar** (3000 feet), a remarkable granite mountain.

North-east and east of the central plateau extend the high lands of Sirgúja and Chhota Nágpur, whence a chain of Gháts stretches south-east towards the Bay of Bengal, forming the northern boundary of the table-land of the Dakhan; the **Ramgarh and Rájmahál Hills** run north-east to the Ganges—the highest point being *Mount Parasnáth* (4500 feet), on the east of the Ramgarh highlands. Southwards from Amarakantak stretch the **Mahál and Lanji Hills**, forming the western boundary of the basin of the Mahanadi.

From the Taptí river the **Western Gháts** or **Sahyádri Mountains** run along the shore of the Arabian Sea for 800 miles. In the northern part they are about 25 miles from the sea and 2500 to 3000 feet high, and at Mahabaleshwar 4400 feet; south of Goa they approach very near the shore, and are only about 1000 feet high. Along the borders of Máisur they again increase in height to 6000 feet, and join the **Nílgírís**, among which is **Dodabetta**, 8760 feet—the highest point in the peninsula. South of this the mountains suddenly terminate in abrupt precipices over the **Palghat Gap or Valley**, 20 miles wide. South of the gap the **Sukhein Mountains** continue the range of the Western Gháts 200 miles to Cape Kumári: among them the *Agastya Malai*, east of Quilon, is a peak 6200 feet high; and the **Palnai Hills**, a spur from them, west of Dindigal, are 7000 feet above the sea.

The Western Gháts are steep on the west side towards the sea, and the east side slopes gradually to the plains of the table-land.

The **Eastern Gháts** form an irregular chain along the coast of the Bay of Bengal from the borders of Bengal to the Godávári river, south of which they are about 50 miles from the coast. South of Madras they are broken up into detached hills and short ranges, stretching south-west to the Nílgírís. The average height of the Eastern Gháts is about 1500 feet. Outlying hills and groups also connect the Eastern with the Western Gháts

much further south. Among these groups are the **Shivarai Hills**, north of Salem, of which *Mutu Nad*, the highest peak, is 5260 feet above the sea.

The whole table-land between the Godávári and the Nílگیرís is intersected by ranges of hills; and in Máisúr huge isolated rocks occur, rising 1000 to 1500 feet above the table-land—such as *Nandidurg*, north of Bengalur, 4850 feet above the sea.

In the north-east of Bengal are the **Gáro Hills**, 3000 feet high; and east of them the **Khasia Mountains**, which abound in coal and iron-ore. They average 4000 feet in height, but there are higher peaks—*Shillong Mountain*, in the east, is 6200 feet high, and is famous for the very extensive view from its summit.

The **Patkoi Mountains** bound Asám on the south, and in *Dupha-bím*, in the extreme east, reach the height of 14,540 feet: further west they are about 9000 feet high. A spur extends from them through Manipúr and Tipara to the Bay of Bengal. The **Waili Hills** (3000 feet) bound Chittagaon on the east.

In the Panjáb, the **Kalabagh or Salt Range** extends south-east from the Sulaimán Mountains, across the Indus, to the river Jhelam. It is 1800 feet high where it is divided by the Indus, but in other parts reaches 5000 feet. It contains immense deposits of salt, from the sale of which Government derives a considerable income.

CLIMATE.—Except in elevated districts the climate is generally hot, and in summer excessively so. There are three seasons:—the *hot*, from March till June; the *wet*, from June till October; and the *cold*, from November till March. But the rains last much longer in some districts than in others: on the plains in the south, showers are frequent at all seasons; on the south-east coast most rain falls during the north-east monsoon, or from November till February; in Central India the rains are very light; in Sindh showers fall only at intervals of several years; and in the north of India there are both summer and winter rains. On the high lands of the Western Gháts and the north-east of Bengal the rain-fall is very heavy. The annual fall of rain in the Dakhan is 20 inches; at Calcutta, 66; at Bombay, 76; and at Madras, 52: but at Mahabaleshwar it is 250; at Darjiling, 125; and on the Khasia Hills, 610 inches.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—The chief vegetable products of India are,—rice, wheat, and other grains, cotton, indigo, opium, hemp, flax, tea, sugar, and timber.

Rice is grown all over the lower parts of the country, in Behar, Bengal, and all round the sea-coasts. Patna and Peshawar are noted for the fine sorts they produce. About Bardhwán in Bengal, and in Arakan, two crops are produced annually, and in Katak, occasionally, even three. Wheat is largely produced in the North-West Provinces and the Upper Panjáb. Barley and millet are raised in the Nílگیرí Hills. Juwar and bajri are staple articles of subsistence among the peasantry of the

Dakhan. Cotton is grown extensively over the whole of the Bengal Presidency, Arakan, and Pegu; but the principal cotton fields are in Gújarat, Nágpúr, and Dharwad. Indigo is cultivated principally between the Ganges and Himalayas, in Bengal and Behar, whence 25,000 tons of it are annually exported. Opium is largely produced in Asám, on the south side of the Ganges in Bengal and Behar, in Benares, and in Malwa. The production of it is a Government monopoly, affording a revenue of from five to seven karórs of rupees (£5,000,000, to £7,000,000).

Hemp and flax are grown on the banks of the Satláj and Bías, in Máisúr, and in other districts.

Tea has of late years been cultivated extensively on the hills in Asám, Kachar and Silhet in the east of Bengal, on the hills at Darjiling, and in Kamaon, about Almora and Simla. It grows at an elevation of from 2000 to 5000 feet above the sea.

Coffee is principally produced in Ceylon; but it is also grown in the Nílگیرís and in Wainad, to the north-west of them. The sugar-cane is cultivated nearly all over India.

Pepper and cardamoms are largely cultivated on the Malabar coast.

Tobacco and oilseeds are extensively cultivated over the country.

The **fruits** consist of plantains, mangoes, oranges, guavas, tamarinds, melons, grapes, pineapples, tomatoes, &c.

Teak-wood is the most valuable timber; it is used in house-building in India, and for ship-building. It grows wild in the mountains of Malabar and the Madras Presidency, in the Narmadá valley, the Panjáb, and in Tenasserim and Pegu.

Sál-wood is of great specific gravity, elastic, strong, and durable. It grows in a belt of forest stretching along the southern borders of Nepál and Bhotan, and also in the hill districts of Orissa.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.—Iron and coal abound near Jabalpúr on the Narmadá. Coal is extensively worked at Raníganj in Bengal. Iron is manufactured at Bépúr, on the Malabar coast. Iron and copper are found in many parts of India. Silver is found sparingly in the jungles west of Múrshídábád, and gold in the Panjáb, on the Malabar coast, and in the rivers of Tenasserim. Diamonds are found at Sambhalpur in Orissa, near Kolar Lake and the banks of the Krishna, and in Bundelkhand. Salt is extracted from sea water in the Sundarbans, in Ceylon, and near Bombay and Madras; it is collected at the Sambhar Lake in Rájputána, and dug from mines in the Kalabagh Hills in the Panjáb.

REVENUE.—The revenue of the British possessions in India amounts to about 44½ million pounds sterling, of which the land-tax yields 20¼ millions, or nearly a half; opium about 7 millions; salt 5½, abkari 2¼, customs 2¼, stamps 2 millions; public works 1, and tributes ¾ million.

TRADE.—Of late India has imported British goods to the value of 20 million pounds sterling in a year, being the largest market for them in the

world. Its exports in 1864 amounted to 52½ million pounds, of which a large proportion was cotton—its other exports being opium, indigo, jute, oilseeds, rice, sugar, tea, silk, wool, cardamoms, pepper, safflower, &c.

INHABITANTS, ETC.

The first inhabitants of India seem to have been a Scythian or Turanian race, but at a very early period it was probably entered from the north-west by a tribe of Arians, a branch of the great Indo-European or Caucasian race, which peoples all the countries from the Ganges to Iceland. As these Arians gradually spread eastwards and southwards, the aborigines were driven to the hills and forests, and their descendants are still found in the Gonds, Bhils, Khonds, Sonthals, Chenchís, &c. A large proportion of the population of Southern India is of mixed descent, from the early Arian settlers having intermarried with the aborigines.

LANGUAGE.—The *language* of the Arians or ancient Hindus was Sanscrit, in which the sacred books of the Brahmans—the Vedas, Puranas, &c., are written: it is now a dead language. The **Bengáli**, **Asamese**, **Hindí**, **Uriya**, **Maràthí**, **Gujarati**, and **Sindhí** are derived from Sanscrit. The **Panjábí** and **Urdú** or **Hindustání**, have a large proportion of Persian and Arabic words. The languages of the south of India, **Telugu**, **Tamil**, **Kanadí** or **Kanarese**, and **Malayalam**, are called **Dravidian**, and are derived from the language of the aboriginal inhabitants. Bengáli is spoken by nearly 30,000,000; and Urdú or Hindustání by 20,000,000, in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and is much employed by the Muhammadans throughout the country.

CONQUESTS.—The **Muhammadans** under Mahmúd I. of Ghazni invaded India about 1000 A.D., and for two hundred years pursued their conquests, till Kútub conquered Delhi in 1205. The great Tatar conqueror Tímúr Lang or Tamerlane overran Hindustán in 1397, and his descendant Bábar in 1525 founded the great Mughul dynasty.

The **Portuguese** had very extensive possessions on the coasts of India in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The **East India Company** began to trade with India in the beginning of the seventeenth century; and in 1611, the Emperor Jahangír allowed them to establish factories at Surat and other places. They gradually acquired by treaty or conquest the greater part of the country. In November 1858 the government was transferred from the Company to the **English Crown**.

RELIGION.—**Hinduism**, of which there are very many different sects, is the religion of at least three-fourths of the population. It acknowledges millions of gods, of which Siva, Vishnu, and Durga or Kali, have most

worshippers. Even bulls, cows, snakes, and kites are revered by many Hindus. The Hindus are divided into four principal castes:—the **Brahmans** are the hereditary priests of the different sects; the **Kshatriyas** are the soldiers; the **Vaisyas** are the traders and agriculturists; and the **Súdras** are the labourers and artisans. Those who have lost their caste are called **Parías**, and are treated with disdain as polluted. The prejudices of caste prove the greatest barriers to intellectual and social progress.

Búddhism was preached in Behar by *Sákya Múni*, probably about 400 years before Christ.* It ignored caste, and taught many excellent precepts of morality. It became the predominant religion in India under the Emperor Asoka about 240 B.C., but was extirpated by the Brahmans, probably about the eighth or ninth century A.D. It still prevails in Nepal, Bhotan, Arakan, Pegu, and Ceylon.

The **Jains** or **Shráwaks**, have a religion compounded of Brahmanism and Buddhism. They are widely scattered over Western India and perhaps number 5,000,000.

The **Muhammadans** number about 15,000,000. They are most numerous in the north of India. Many of the Hindus were compelled to become Muslims by their Muhammadan conquerors.

The **Sikhs**, on the banks of the Satléj, are followers of **Nanak**, a **Gúru** born at *Raipur* on the *Bías* in 1469, who taught a form of Deism mixed with Hindu ideas. They style him *Gúru*, and themselves *Shiksha* or disciples. Their tenth **Gúru**, who was killed in 1708, instructed his followers to bear arms and to assume the name of Singh. Their sacred books are called *Granth*, and the principal is the *Adi-Granth*. There are about 2,000,000 Sikhs.

In the Bombay Presidency there are about 100,000 **Parsís**—descendants of the ancient Persians who fled from their country before the Muslim conquerors in the seventh century A.D. Their sacred writings are called the *Avesta*.

There are about a quarter of a million of **Syrian** or **Jacobite Christians** in the south-west, acknowledging the Patriarch of Antioch as chief of their Church. There are also many Roman Catholics on the Malabar coast, descendants of Syrian Christians, who were forced by the Portuguese to join the Church of Rome.

The Protestant **Native Christians** are rapidly increasing in numbers. In 1862 there were 110,000 in the Madras Presidency, and 21,000 in Bengal: in India, Ceylon, and British *Búrma* there were then 213,000 in all; the numbers in India and Ceylon alone having increased by 41,600, or 37 per cent. in ten years.

* The Singhalose and *Búrmans* say **Búddha** died 543 B.C., but it is more probable that he died about 370 or 380 B.C.

RIVER SYSTEMS.

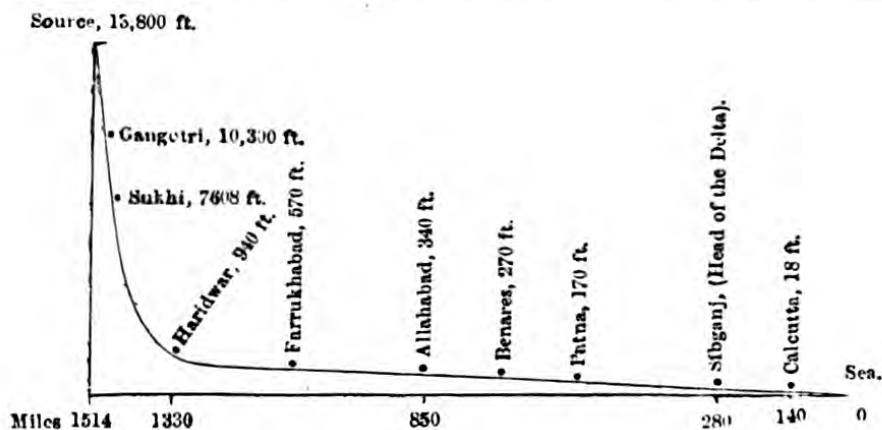
Most of the rivers of India run to the south-east, showing that the general slope of the country is towards the Bay of Bengal.

The basins or areas watered by the different rivers and their tributaries are separated from one another by ranges of hills or high ground in which the rivers rise. Northern India or Hindustán contains two great river basins;—1, that of the **Ganges**; and 2, that of the **Indus**.

I.—THE GANGES.

The most important river is the Ganges. The basin watered by its tributaries contains 420,000 square miles, or nearly a third of the area of India, and is the most fertile, best cultivated, and most populous part. It has been the seat of all the great empires that have ruled the country.

The **Ganges** rises in a snow-bed above **Gangotri**, in the Himalayas, 13,800 feet above the sea. Three miles below, it is crossed by a bridge of frozen snow. It descends very rapidly to **Haridwár** (1000 feet), where it enters the plain of Hindustán, and is navigable by river boats from thence to the sea, or 1330 miles, and from 100 miles below **Haridwár** by steamers.



From **Haridwár** it flows south-east to **Allahábád**, which is 150 miles south of the hills, where it receives the **Jamna** on the right bank. The **Jamna** rises from a glacier of **Jamnotri**, 30 miles east of the source of the Ganges, and 10,850 feet above the sea. It flows southwards to **Agra**, and then south-east till it joins the Ganges. Its entire course is 860 miles, and it receives the **Chambal** and **Betwa** from **Malwa**.

The country between the **Jamna** and **Ganges** is called the **Doab** (*i.e.* country of the two rivers). It is very fertile, but subject to suffer from droughts, and to irrigate it Government has constructed the **Ganges Canal**. This canal leaves the **Ganges** at **Haridwár**, and is divided into two branches

at Aligarh, one of which joins the Ganges at Cawnpore, the other joins the Jamna at Hamírpur. It waters an area of five million acres, and preserves from danger of famine a population of 6,000,000.

From Allahábád the Ganges flows eastward, and receives from the Himalayas, the **Gúmtí**, the **Ghágra**—a very large river, the **Gandak** and the **San Khússi**,* and from the south the **Són**. At Rájmahál it is 80 miles from the outer range of the Himalayas, and there it turns south-east, entering the province of Bengal. About 280 miles from the coast it divides into a number of streams enclosing a *delta*. The lower part of this tract along the shore of the Bay of Bengal, extending 200 miles from east to west, is called the **Sundarbans**.† It is marshy, covered with wood, abounds with deer, rhinoceros, tigers, alligators, &c., and is the only really unhealthy district in the course of the river.

The western branch of the Ganges is the **Húglí**, on which is Calcutta. The eastern branch is the **Podda**, which is joined by the **Bráhmáputra**, and takes the name of the **Megna**. The entire length of the Ganges is about 1520 miles. It begins to rise in the end of May, and in September attains its greatest height, rising 45 feet at Allahábád, and 7 feet at Calcutta. The lower parts of Bengal, near the Ganges and Bráhmáputra, are then overflowed and the fields are traversed in boats.

The **Sampo** rises in Tibet, and flows eastwards till it turns the east end of the Himalayas, when it is joined by the **Bráhmáputra** from the east, and flows south-east, watering Asám, then turns south, and joins the Ganges, having double the quantity of water the Ganges has in the dry season.

TIDES.—The tides run up the mouths of the Ganges, and during the south-west monsoon the spring-tides of the Húglí are headed by a sudden and abrupt wave, several feet high, called the *bore*. It runs up the river at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, and is very dangerous to boats in shallow water. It proceeds about thirty miles further up than Calcutta, and the tides are felt still further.

The Hindus regard the Ganges with great veneration, and bathe in it as an act of religious purification. The spots which they regard as more sacred are at Allahábád or Prayag, where it is joined by the Jamna, and at Harídwár, where it descends to the plain.

GANGETIC INDIA.

The Himalayas bound the Gangetic Plain on the north. On the west it is bounded by the **Aravali Hills** in Rájputána. The Vindhya Mountains, running across the country from Gújarat towards Bengal, form the southern boundary.

* *Khússi* is the Newari for "river."

† From Sans. *súndar*, "beautiful," and *van*, "wood."

Including the lower basin of the Bráhmáputra, this plain is bounded on the east by the **Patkoi** or **Asám Hills**, the **Manipúr**, and the **Tipara Hills**.

The length of the basin from the Aravalli Hills to the east of Asám is about 1300 miles, and the breadth in the west is 500 miles, but further east it is from 300 to 350 miles broad.

The south-west portion of this large area, lying between the Aravalli and Vindhya Mountains, is elevated from 1500 to 2000 feet above the sea, and forms the **Table-land of Malwa**—watered by the Chambal and other streams, and bounded on the north-east by the **Haránti Hills**, running from north-west to south-east.

TERRITORIES.—The principal territories included in this basin are the Presidencies of **Bengal** and the **North-West Provinces**, including **Oudh**, the independent states of **Nepál** and **Bhotan** in the north; and the provinces of **Malwa**, **Bundelkhand**, **Bhagelkhand** or **Rewa**, and parts of the **Ságar** and **Nerbudda** districts in the south.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN GANGETIC INDIA.

CALCUTTA, PATNA, BENARES, ALLAHABAD, LUCKNOW, AGRA, DELHI, GWALIOR, INDUR.

CALCUTTA, on the left bank of the Húglí, about 100 miles from the sea, is the capital of British India. It is the great port for Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and has very extensive trade. It contains the Vice-regal Palace, and a large and very strong fort, founded by Lord Clive in 1757.

Serampúr, 14 miles north of Calcutta, belonged to the Danes till 1845. Here Carey, Marshman, and Ward established the famous Baptist mission in 1799.

Chandranagar or *Chandernagore*, 17 miles north of Calcutta, belongs to the French.

Múrshídábád (pop. 150,000), 124 miles north of Calcutta, was the seat of the British Government in Bengal till 1771. It has some trade and silk manufactures. *Plassy* is 28 miles south of it, where Clive routed the army of Síráju'd-Daulah, 23d June 1757—this victory giving Britain the supreme power in India.

Dacca, north-east of Calcutta, formerly famed for its muslins.

Bardhwán, north-west from Calcutta, in the richest district of India.

PATNA (pop. 280,000), is 300 miles north-west of Calcutta, on the Ganges, opposite the confluence of the Gandak. It has large trade in opium, grown in the surrounding districts.

Gáya, 55 miles south of Patna, where Gautama or Búddha assumed

the office of a religious teacher in the fifth century B.C.,* and on that account it is still visited by many pilgrims.

BENARES or **Banáras** (pop. 186,000), on the left bank, about 150 miles above Patna, is the holy city of the Hindus—much frequented by pilgrims.

ALLAHABAD or **Prayag** (pop. 72,000), at the junction of the Jamna and Ganges, has a strong fort built by Akbar, and is the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

LUCKNOW or **Lakhnáu** (pop. 300,000), on the Gúmí, the capital of Oudh, is famous for the defence of the British Residency by Sir H. Lawrence against the rebels in 1857, and its relief by Havelock and Lord Clyde in 1857 and 1858. It contains many palaces and other fine buildings.

Cawnpore, properly **Kánhpur** (pop. 110,000), on the Ganges, 50 miles south-west from Lakhnáu, a great military station, and the scene of Nana Sahib's treacherous massacre of the Europeans, inclusive of women and children, in 1857.

AGRA (pop. 100,000), on the Jamna, was the Muhammadan capital before Delhi. Near it is the *Taj Mahall* or mausoleum of Arjimand Banú and her husband Shah Jañan, who built it about 1630 in honour of her. It is the most splendid mausoleum in existence.

Farrukhábád (pop. 132,000), on the Ganges, east of Agra, is a large city.

Bareilly (110,000), north of Farrukhábád, has considerable trade and manufactures in hardware, carpets, and embroidery.

DELHI or **Dilhi**, on the Jamna, 140 miles north-west of Agra, built by Shah Jahan in 1631, and long the capital of the Mughul Emperors.

Gwalior, 65 miles south from Agra, is the capital of Sindhia's dominions, and has a celebrated hill fort.

Ajmir, west of Gwalior, near the Aravali Hills, is an ancient Hindu city and the capital of a district belonging to the British.

Indúr (pop. 15,000), in the south of Malwa, is the capital of Holkar's dominions.

Ujjáin, 32 miles north of Indúr, is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. It is a very ancient city, and said to have been the capital of Vikramaditya who founded the Samvat era, 57 B.C.

II.—THE INDUS, ETC.

The basin of the **Indus** lies to the west of that of the Ganges. It is separated from the latter by the **Thār** or Great Desert of **Rájpútána**.

The river **Indus** or **Sinduh** rises on the north side of the Himalayas,

* See page 15. Gautama was also called Sákya Múni and Sákya Sinha.

from a glacier at an elevation of perhaps 18,000 feet, near the **Káilas** mountain, and flows north-west through gorges between the Himalaya and Karakoram ranges till it turns the west end of the Himalaya chain, and then flows southwards, receiving the **Kabúl** and **Gomal** rivers on the right, and **Panjnád** on the left, and falls into the Arabian Sea through several mouths enclosing a *delta*. Into these mouths the flood-tide rushes with great impetuosity and forms a *bore*. The total length of the Indus is 1800 miles, and it is navigable to Atak, 940 miles from the sea.

TRIBUTARIES.—Its principal tributary, the **Satlej**, rises in the same locality as the Sampo, the Indus, and the Karnáli—a tributary of the Ghágra. It issues from the sacred **Lake Manasarovar**, 15,200 feet above the sea, and flows through the **Rakhas Tal** or **Ravan Lake**. So lofty and cold is the country in which it rises, that about 200 miles of the upper part of it is completely frozen for two months every winter. It passes through a gorge in the Himalayas nearly 9000 feet above the sea and then flows south-west to join the Indus. It receives on the right bank the **Bías**, and then takes the name of the **Ghara** for 300 miles, till it receives, also from the right, the **Chenáb** or **Trimáb**, when it takes the name of the **Panjnád** (*i.e.*, five waters), which, 60 miles lower down, joins the Indus.

The **Chenáb** rises on the borders of Kashmír, 13,000 feet above the sea, flows through the Himalayas by the **Ritanka Pass**, runs north-west through part of Kashmír, then south-west through the Panjáb into the Ghara. It receives the **Jhelam** on the right, and the **Ráví** on the left, and then takes the name of the **Trimab**.

The **Jhelam** rises under the name of the Lidur, flows north-west through Kashmír, draining the whole valley, and, passing through the Wular lake, it turns southwards and joins the Chenáb.

The **Ráví** flows south-west 420 miles, dividing the country between the Chenáb and Satláj.

The five rivers,—**Indus**, **Jhelam**, **Chenáb**, **Ráví**, and **Satlej**, give the name of the **Panjáb** * to the country they water.

The **Kabul** waters the north of Afghanistán, and enters India on the north side of the Khybar Pass.

The **Gomal** also comes from the high lands of Afghanistán, and breaks through the Sulaimán Mountains by the Gomal Pass.

SINDHETIC INDIA.

The basin of the Indus is bounded on the north by the **Hindú Kúsh** and **Karakoram** Mountains; on the west by the high lands of Afghanistán and Bilúchistán, and the **Hala** Mountains; and on the south-east and east by the **Great Desert** of Sirhind and Rájputána, which extends

That is, "country of the five rivers."

nearly to the Aravali Hills, and covers an area of upwards of 150,000 square miles.

This basin is 1000 miles long from north-east to south-west, and 800 miles wide in the north. From the Hala Mountains to the Aravali Hills is 360 miles. Its area is estimated at 312,000 square miles.

South of the desert is the **Rān of Kachh**, a remarkably flat district, 160 miles long and 80 broad, dry during most of the year, without vegetation, and covered with salt left by the sea-water driven in during the south-west monsoon. There are several islands or raised tracts in it, on which tamarisk bushes are found growing. The part of it to the north of Kachh is called the **Great**, and that to the east the **Lesser Rān**.

From the Aravalli Hills rises the **Lúní**, which runs south-west through the **Great Rān** of Kachh and joins the **Korí**, or western mouth of the Indus. The **Banás**, from the south of the Aravali Hills, flows through the **Lesser Rān** into the Gulf of Kachh, and the **Sabarmati** and **Máhi** flow into the Gulf of Khambáyat.

TERRITORIES.—**Kashmír** in the north; the **Panjáb**; the **Hill States** on the Satlej; **Sirhind** between the Satlej and North-West Provinces; **Sindh** in the south; **Rájpútána**, including **Bhawalpúr** east of the Panjáb and Sindh; and **Kachh** south-east of Sindh; south-west of **Rájpútána** is **Gujarat**.

CHIEF TOWNS IN SINDHETIC INDIA.

**SRINAGAR, LAHORE, PESHAWAR, MULTAN, HAIDARABAD,
KARACHI, JODHPUR, AHMADABAD, BARODA.**

SRINAGAR or **Kashmír** (pop. 40,000), the capital of Kashmír, on the Behat or Jhelam, noted for its manufactures of shawls made from the inner hair of the Tibet goat.

LAHORE or **Lahur** (pop. 95,000), on the east side of the **Ráví**, is the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

Amritsar (pop. 90,000), 33 miles east of Lahur, is the sacred capital of the Sikhs. It has considerable trade, and manufactures silk and cotten goods.

Ludhiána, in Sirhind, 4 miles south of the Satlej, manufactures coarse cottons and shawls.

PESHAWAR, in the north-west, is on a tributary of the **Kabúl**, near the entrance of the Khybar Pass.

Múltán (pop. 81,000), near the **Chenáb** or **Trimab**, has extensive banking business and manufactures of cottons, silks, shawls, and tissues.

HAIDARABAD (pop. 25,000), the capital of Sindh, 4 miles east of the Indus, is famous for its embroideries in silk and gold.

Miyání, 6½ miles north of **Háidarábád**, is the scene of the battle in which Sir C. Napier defeated the Amírs of Sindh in 1843.

Thaṭṭha or *Taita*, 52 miles south of Háidarábád, on the Indus, is an ancient city, with a masjid built by Shah Jahan and Aurangzíb, having a hundred domes.

KARACHI, on the coast, 58 miles west of Thaṭṭha, is a growing seaport, with the only harbour on the coast of Sindh.

Bhúj (pop. 20,000), in the middle of Kachh, is its capital.

Bháwalpúr (pop. 20,000), south of Múltán, near the Ghara, is the capital of the State of the same name.

Jaysalmír (pop. 35,000), about 120 miles east from the Indus; **Bíkanír** (pop. 50,000), 140 miles south-east of Bháwalpúr; and **Jodhpúr** (pop. 80,000), 100 miles west of Ajmír, are capitals of Rájpút States.

AHMADABAD (pop. 130,000), on the Sabarmati, once the most splendid city in Western India.

BARODA (pop. 140,000), south-east of Ahmadábád, is the capital of the Gáikwád.

Bharúch or *Broach*, near the mouth of the Narmadá, has extensive trade in cotton.

III.—THE DAKHAN.

POSITION.—All south of the mountainous tract which crosses India from the Gulf of Khambáyat to the borders of Bengal near Balasur, is properly called the **Dakhan**, as all north of the same line is **Hindustán**.

TABLE-LAND.—The most of the Dakhan is occupied by a very large table-land, varying in height from 1500 feet above the sea in the north, to 3000 feet in the south. This table-land only is very commonly spoken of as **The Dakhan**. It is surrounded on all sides by hills, which separate it from the lower lands along the coasts, and to the north.

The table-land of the Dakhan is bounded on the west by the **Western Gháts** or **Sahyádri Hills**; on the south-east by the **Eastern Gháts**. On the north this table-land has the **Indhyádri**, **Umráwati**, **Mahadeva**, **Amarakanthak**, and other hills stretching across to meet the Eastern Gháts in Orissa.

WEST COAST.—Between the Western Gháts and the sea there is a long narrow strip of country often called the **Malabar Coast**, from the name of one of its provinces.

EAST COAST.—The east coast of India is called the **Coromandel Coast**, from **Karimanal**, a village north of Madras, corrupted by the Dutch and English into "Coromandel," and applied to the whole coast. From the coast the land rises by a series of terraces to the Eastern Gháts.

TERRITORIES.—The table-land of the Dakhan includes part of **Orissa** on the north-east; **Berar** or **Nágpúr** in the north; the large native State of **Háidarábád** in the centre; the **Maráṭha** country in the west; the

Ceded Districts of Madras, and **Máísúr** in the south. South of the **Nílگیرí Hills** are the provinces of **Koimbatúr** and **Salem**.

Below the **Western Gháts** is the **Konkan**. South of the **Konkan** is the Portuguese territory of **Goa**; then **Kanára**, **Malabar**, and the native States of **Cochin** and **Travancore**.

Below the **Eastern Gháts** the southern and widest portion, extending from **Cape Kumáری** or **Comorin** to near the **Krishna**, is called the **Karná-tak**. From the **Krishna** to **Orissa** and **Lake Chilka** is the **Sarkárs**.

RIVERS.—The river **Nerbudda**, properly called the **Narmadá**, rises in the plateau of **Amarakanthak**, more than 3000 feet above the sea, and flows westwards; at **Jabalpúr** it enters the **Narmadá** valley, about 500 miles long and seldom more than 70 wide, lying between the **Vindhya** and **Sátpúra** Mountains. It passes the cities of **Hushangábád**, **Nimár**, **Mandlesar**, and **Bharúch**, and falls into the **Gulf of Khambáyat** (or *Cambay*). It is a rapid river, with rocks and waterfalls which render it unfit for navigation above **Bharúch**. The middle part of the valley forms the province of **Nimár** or **Nimawar**, the most of which belongs to **Indúr** and **Gwalior**.

South of the **Narmadá** valley is that of the **Taptí**, or **Táپی**, bounded on the south by the **Indhyádri Hills**, which separate it from the **Table-land of the Dakhan**. The **Taptí** rises in the central provinces and runs westwards, passing **Búrhanpur**; it receives the **Púrna** on the left bank, flows through the province of **Khandesh**, and falls into the **Gulf of Khambáyat** below **Surat**. It is 440 miles long and navigable to **Surat**; but its mouth is obstructed by a sand-bar.

Through the north-eastern portion of the table-land the **Mahanadi** flows eastwards into the **Bay of Bengal**. It divides at **Katak** and forms a delta; the northern branch receives the **Bráhmańi** from the north.

The **Godávári** rises near **Nasik** in the **Western Gháts**, 3000 feet above the sea. Its source is regarded by the **Hindus** as a sacred place, and is visited by crowds of pilgrims. It flows eastwards, receiving on the left the united **Dúdhna** and **Púrna** from the north-west, and on the right the **Manjira** and the **Manair** from the south. Turning south-east, it receives the **Pranhita** from the north—formed by the united **Pain Ganga** from the north-west, **Warda** from the north, and **Wain Ganga** from **Nágpur**—and then flows south-east into the **Bay of Bengal**, forming a delta at **Rájámahendri** (or *Rajahmundry*), below the **Eastern Gháts**. At the head of the delta is the great **Anakatt** or dam of **Dauleshwaram**, the largest in **India**, constructed by **Government** for the irrigation of the neighbouring lands. The **Godávári** is 900 miles long—being the third river in **India**—and its basin has an area of 92,800 square miles.

The **Krishna** or **Kistna** rises in the **Western Gháts** at **Mahabaleshwar**, 4500 feet above the sea, runs south-east, and receives the **Bhíma** from the north. The **Bhíma** also receives on the left the **Sína**, which rises near **Ahmadnagar**. The **Krishna** then flows east and receives the **Tun-**

gabhadra from the south, and still further east the **Músi** from the north. It then falls into the Bay of Bengal by a small delta near **Machhlipatnam** or *Masulipatam*. The Tungabhadra also receives the **Huggidi** or **Hugri** from **Máisúr**. Above the delta is the *Anakatt* of **Baizwada** (*Baizwarra*), which supplies water to a million acres of land. The Krishna is 800 miles long, and its tributaries water an area of 81,600 square miles.

The **Káveri** rises in **Kúrg**, and flows south-east past **Seringapatam**, descending from the East Gháts through the pass of *Káveripúram*, and near **Trichinápalli** divides and forms a delta 70 miles long from east to west, with a base of 80 miles from north to south; the northern mouth is the principal one, and is called the **Kolerún**.

CHIEF TOWNS IN THE PENINSULA.

**JABALPUR, SURAT, BOMBAY, PUNA, AURANGABAD, NAGPUR,
KATAK, HAIDARABAD, GOA, MANGALUR, SERINGAPATAM,
MADRAS, TANJUR.**

Jabalpur, on the **Narmadá**, is noted for the manufacture of iron.

Surat is near the mouth of the **Taptí**, where the English established their first factory in 1612.

BOMBAY (pop. 800,000), on an island near the coast of the **Konkan**, is the capital and great port of Western India, with a fine harbour.

Púna (75,000), on the **Muta**, an affluent of the **Bhíma**, is the capital of **Maharashtra**. North-east of **Púna** is **Ahmadnagar** on the **Sína**.

Aurangábád (pop. 60,000), north-east from **Púna**, is on a tributary of the **Godávári**.

Nágpúr (pop. 115,000), the capital of the **Central Provinces**, is on a tributary of the **Wain Ganga**.

Púri or **Jagannáth**, between the coast of **Orissa** and the southern mouth of the **Mahanadi**, has a famous temple of **Krishna**.

HAIDARABAD (pop. 200,000), on the **Músi**, is the capital of the **Nizam's** dominions, and has a mosque built after the model of the **Kaaba** at **Makka**.

Goa, on the coast, south of **Bombay**, is the capital of the **Portuguese** possessions in **India**.

Mangalur is south of **Goa**; further south is **Calicut**, where **Vasco de Gama** landed in 1498, and whence *calico* takes its name.

Trichur is the capital of the native State of **Cochin**.

Cochin (pop. 30,000) belongs to the **British**, and is a thriving commercial port.

Trivanderam, still further south, is the capital of **Travancore**.

Seringapatam (properly *Shrirangapatnam*), south-west of **Mangalur** on an island of the **Káveri**, taken by the **British** in 1799. South of it is **Máisúr** (pop. 55,000), the capital of the State of **Máisúr**. North-east is

Bengalur (pop. 60,000), noted for its cool climate, and a large military station.

MADRAS (pop. 400,000), on the east coast, is the capital of the Southern Presidency, established as a factory by the East India Company in 1639; north of Madras is **Nellúr**. **Machhlipatnam** or *Masulípatam*, and **Vishákrpatnam** or *Vizagapatam*, north-east on the Sarkárs coast, are sea-ports.

Pondicherry or **Puducheri**, southwards on the coast, is the principal French possession in India. Further south, in the delta of the Káveri, is **Tranquebar**; and near it, **Karikal**, belonging to the French.

Nágapatnam, south of Karikal, is a sea-port, from which much rice is exported.

Tanjur (pop. 80,000), on the southern branch of the Káveri, a large manufacturing city, noted for its great pagoda.

Trichinápalli, at the head of the delta of the Káveri, is a military station.

Madura, south of Trichinápalli, on the Vyga, a very ancient city, was the capital of the Pandian kingdom.

Paliámkotta, south from Madura, is the chief station in Tinneveli, where many natives have become Christians.

Utakamand (*Ootacamund*), in the Nílگیرí Hills, frequented by Europeans on account of its cool climate. South from it, **Koimbatúr**; and east, **Salem**.

CEYLON.

SIZE AND POPULATION.—**CEYLON** is the only large island belonging to India. It is 270 miles long, from **Dondra Head** in the south to **Point Pedara** or **Palmyra Head** in the north, and its greatest breadth is 137 miles. It has an area of nearly 26,000 square miles, being somewhat less than Ireland, or almost a third the size of Great Britain. The population is about 1,900,000.

PEOPLE.—The native **Singhalese** are of the Búddhist religion, and mostly effeminate and indolent. The **Veddás**, believed to be the aborigines of Ceylon, live in the "Park country," north-east of the mountain region, which is traversed by the **Natúr River**. There are many Tamils in the northern parts, and about 15,300 Protestant native Christians in the island.

CONQUEST.—The coasts of Ceylon were held by the Portuguese from 1517 till 1658, when they were driven out by the Dutch, who in turn yielded their possessions to the English in 1796. Native kings continued to reign at Kandy till 1815, when *Vikráma Rájásingha* provoked a war with the British and was deposed with the consent of the chiefs.

GOVERNMENT.—The government of Ceylon is unconnected with that of India. It is a colony of the English Crown, the governor being nominated by the Sovereign.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, &c.—The whole of the north-western part of the island is generally flat; the middle of the southern portion is very mountainous, surrounded by a belt of lower hills. The highest point in the island is **Pedārātālagālla** (8280 feet), 20 miles south of Kandy. **Adam's Peak** (7420 feet) is south-west of Pedārātālagālla.

The coasts are generally low, and on the south-west a belt of cocoa-nut palms stretches 120 miles along the shore producing large quantities of cocoa-nut oil and coir for exportation. The hill country is covered with magnificent forests, portions of which have been cleared for coffee plantations, chiefly between Colombo and Kandy, and about Núrelliya and Badula. Three-fourths of the coffee imported into Britain is produced in Ceylon. In the south-west, especially about Colombo, the cinnamon laurel grows to great perfection, yielding the bark and oil of commerce. The northern and north-eastern part of the island is almost overrun with jungle and nearly destitute of inhabitants. The jungles abound in wild elephant and deer—the sambar or elk of Ceylon being the largest species of Asiatic deer. Tobacco and the Palmyra palm are extensively cultivated in the north. The latter produces “jaggery,” which is exported to India and crystallized into sugar. Ceylon also produces the areca and talipat or fan palm.

RIVERS, &c.—The chief river is the **Mahawelliganga**, which rises in Horton Plains, 7000 feet above the sea level, and flows north-east past Kandy into the Bay of Trincomali, having a delta at its mouth. The **Káluganga**, a navigable river, from the district of Safragam, falls into the sea at Kaltura. Near the mouths of some of the rivers there are salt lagoons or “gobbs” which sometimes form harbours, as at **Negambo**, **Chilau**, and **Batticalóa**. From the lagoon at Pútlam a canal extends southwards to the Káluganga at Kaltura.

PROVINCES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

1. **WESTERN PROVINCE**,.....**COLOMBO**, Negambo, Kaltura.
2. **SOUTHERN PROVINCE**,.....Galle, Hambantotte.
3. **EASTERN PROVINCE**,.....Trincomali, Batticalóa.
4. **NORTHERN PROVINCE**,.....Jafna.
5. **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE**,.....Kurnegalle.
6. **CENTRAL PROVINCE**,.....**KANDY**, Núrelliya, Badula.

COLOMBO (pop. 40,000), on the west coast, is the capital and principal place of foreign trade; southwards **Kaltura**, at the mouth of the Káluganga; further up the river, **Ratnapura**, where are valuable plumbago mines.

Point de Galle, 70 miles south of Colombo, is a coaling depôt for the English mail steamers between Aden or Bombay and Calcutta, Singapore, or Australia.

Hambantotte, east of Galle, has a small but convenient harbour. Salt is largely prepared in the vicinity.

KANDY, near the centre, the last native capital, is beautifully situated among the hills. Here is the *Malegawa* temple where the *Dalada relic* is kept in a costly shrine. It is a piece of discoloured ivory, supposed by the Singhalese to be one of Búddha's teeth.

Núrelliya or *Neuera Ellia*, south of Pedärätálagálla, on a plateau 6300 feet above the sea, is a favourite sanitarium.

North of Colombo, on the west coast, are **Negambo**, **Chilau**, and **Pútlam**. On the peninsula between the lake of Pútlam and the sea, salt is extensively manufactured.

Aripó, north of Pútlam, has the most extensive pearl fishery in the world.

Anúrádhapúra, south-east on the Aripó river, was for more than a thousand years the capital, till A.D. 769. It is now deserted, but its ruins cover 256 square miles, and contain many colossal daghobas or topes, temples, and tanks, and the sacred Bo-tree (pípal), said to have been brought from Gáya in Behar about 240 B.C., which is especially revered by Búddhists and is an object of pilgrimage.

Jafna, on an island in the north, is a small sea-port, near which large cocoa-nut plantations have been formed.

Trincomali (pop. 30,000), on the north-east coast, is a fortified commercial port, and has one of the finest harbours in Asia. To the south-west of Trincomali are the remains of the great artificial tank of *Kandelle*, and others, from which this part of the island was formerly irrigated.

Batticalóa or **Madakalipo**, south-east of Trincomali, with a large plantation of cocoa-nut trees. North of Batticalóa, at the mouth of the Natúr, the remains of the coast *Veddás* are settled under the protection of Government.

DETAILED GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

BRITISH TERRITORIES.—More than half the area of India and three-fourths of the population are directly under British government. Much of the remainder is tributary and under British protection.

The British dominions may be divided into the following seven territories :—

1. **The Presidency of Bengal**, in the east, occupying the lower basin of the Ganges and Bráhmáputra.
2. **The North-West Provinces**, including **Oudh**, in the north, occupying the upper basin of the Ganges.
3. **The Panjáb**, in the north-west.
4. **The Central Provinces**, in the north of the Dakhan.
5. **The Presidency of Bombay**, in the west.
6. **The Presidency of Madras**, in the south. And—
7. **British Búrma**, on the east of the Bay of Bengal.

These divisions are subdivided into provinces and collectorates, and these again into talúkas and pargannas.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The area of the territories under British rule in India is 933,722 square miles; and the estimated population of them is 135,600,000, being on an average 145 persons to the square mile. British Búrma contains 70,900 square miles, and perhaps 1,436,000 inhabitants.

NATIVE STATES.—The Native States are mostly in **Sirhind**, **Rájputána**, **Malwa**, and **Gújarat**. The largest is **Háidarábád** in the Dakhan, which has an area of 95,300 square miles, and about 10,600,000 inhabitants.

I.—THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

ACQUISITION.—The revenues of **Bardhwán**, **Midnapúr**, and **Chittagaon**, were ceded by **Mír Kasim** in 1760. The **Díwání** or revenue of **Bengal**, **Behar**, and **Orissa**, was conferred on the **East India Company** by the Emperor **Shah 'Alam II.** in 1765. **Asám** was ceded in 1826 by the **Búrmans**, who had subdued it shortly before. **Jyntiah** was confiscated in 1835, because the **Raja** had been a party to the kidnapping of British subjects for human sacrifices.

POSITION AND BOUNDARIES.—With the exception of part of **Orissa** and **Chittagaon**, the whole of this Presidency is situate in the basins of the

Ganges and Brámapútra. The sea-coast extends along the Bay of Bengal from Priaghi, south of the Chilka Lake, to 110 miles south of Chittagaon on the east coast. The Bengal Presidency is bounded on the north by Nepál, Sikhim, and Bhotan; on the east by Búrma and Arakan; on the south by the Bay of Bengal, the Sarkárs, and Orissa; and on the west by Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the North-West Provinces.

AREA AND POPULATION.—This Presidency contains 280,200 square miles, and its population is 41,500,000, or 148 persons to each square mile.*

RIVERS.—The principal rivers are the **Ganges** and its tributaries;—the **Són** in south Behar; the **Gandak**, **Chota Gandak**, and **Gogarí** in north Behar; the **San Khússi** (*Coosy*) and **Mahananda** in north Bengal; the **Brámapútra** in Asám and eastern Bengal, with its tributaries the **Mánas** from Bhotan, the **Tísta** from Sikhim, and the **Súrma** and **Barak** from eastern Bengal.

The **Gandak** rises beyond the snowy range in Nepál, flows south-east, and joins the Ganges opposite Patna.

The **San Khússi** from Nepál receives the **Aran** from Tibet, and in Bengal is a very large river—one and a half to two and a half miles wide. It receives the **Gogarí** from the west, and joins the Ganges below Bhágalpur.

The **Ganges** divides first into the **Bhagirathi** running south, and the **Podda** or **Padma**, running south-east. The **Podda** throws off, first, the **Jelinghí** which unites with the **Bhagirathi** at **Nadíya** and forms the **Húglí**; and second, the **Churni** or **Matabhanga**, which also joins the **Húglí**. The **Húglí**, a little below Calcutta, throws off the **Matwal** or **Roy Matla** to the east, which is navigable to near that city.

From the **Churni** the **Kumár** branches off to the east, receives and throws off other branches, and enters the sea by the **Húringotta** mouth.

The **Podda** receives from the north the **Konái**, a great branch of the **Brámapútra**; the united stream then throws off the **Kirtinassa** to the east, and itself enters the sea by the **Ganges** mouth.

The **Kirtinassa** joins the **Megna** or eastern branch of the **Brámapútra**, which further up receives the **Barak** from the east, and falls into the sea by the eastern mouths of the delta.

The **Tísta** rises in the **Cholamu** Lakes, 10,850 feet high, in Sikhim, and 90 miles lower down descends to the plains, 300 feet above the sea. It sends off the **Atrí** to the south, and both streams join the **Konái**.

The **Damúda**, and **Kúsi** or **Kusai**, from the borders of Behar, join the **Húglí** below Calcutta; and the **Súbanríka**, from the table-land of Chota Nágpur, falls into Balasur Roads, in the south-west of Bengal.

The **Baitarní** rises in the south-west of Behar, under the name of the

* For Mountains and Productions, see pages 12 and 13.

Koel, and flows south-east through Orissa into the Bay of Bengal. The **Bráhmañi** also flows south-east through Orissa, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Point Palmyras.

The **Mahanadi** from the Central Provinces runs eastwards through Orissa, and forms a delta above Katak, its principal branch falling into the sea at False Point.

LANGUAGES.—Bengáli is spoken in Bengal, **Hindí** in Behar, **Asamese** in Asám, and **Uriya** in Katak. The language of the Maghs in Chittagaon is closely allied to the **Bürman**.

PROVINCES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 1. BENGAL | } | CALCUTTA , Kalna, Múrshídábád , Burhampur, |
| | | Bardhwán, Dacca, Chittagaon. |
| 2. ASAM | | Gauháti, Naogaon. |
| 3. ORISSA | | Katak, Balasur, Púrí. |
| 4. BEHAR | | Patna, Behar, Gáya, Mongarh, Rájmahál. |

BENGAL.—Bengal is hilly in the north-east, but most of it is low, flat, traversed by more water-courses than any other tract of the same extent in the world, and very fertile.

CALCUTTA, on the **Húglí**, the capital of British India, the official residence of the Viceroy and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It stands on the site of Kalighát and other villages granted to the East India Company in 1700, in recognition of a present made by them to Azím the son of Aurangzáb. Governor Job Charnock fortified it and called it Fort William, in compliment to William III., the King of England. The present fort was erected by Clive, and is the largest and strongest in India. Calcutta has very large export and import trade. Among the public buildings are the splendid Viceregal Palace, the Cathedral, Bishop's College, the Mint, the Ochterlony Monument, Metcalfe Hall, &c. Population about 400,000; but, including the suburbs, about a million. On the opposite side of the river is **Howrah**, a large town.

Serampúr (pop. 13,000), on the right bank of the **Húglí**, was purchased from the Danes in 1845. The Baptist missionaries here published their translations of the Bible in most of the languages of India. The Mission has a handsome College. **Barrackpur**, opposite it, has large military cantonments.

Chandranagar or *Chandernagore* (pop. 33,000), is a few miles north of Serampúr and belongs to the French.

Chinsura and **Húglí**, about 25 miles north of Calcutta, with a Government college, a fine Muslim imambára, and extensive barracks. Chinsura belonged to the Dutch, but in 1824 it was exchanged for possessions in

Sumatra. Further up, **Kalna** (pop. 60,000), a place of considerable trade, has 108 temples of Siva in two concentric circles.

Múrshídábád (pop. 150,000), 110 miles north of Calcutta, on the Bhagirathi, near the head of the delta, is a place of considerable local trade, and has manufactures of silk and carpets. It is the residence of the titular Nawáb of Bengal, and was the seat of the British Government in Bengal till 1771.

Nadíya, between Kalna and Múrshídábád, was the capital of Bengal in 1203, when the Hindu sovereign was expelled by the Muhammadans.

Burhampur or *Berhampore*, 5 miles south of Múrshídábád, is a military station with fine barracks and a Government college. *Plassy* is 22 miles south of Burhampur. And about 50 miles north are the ruins of *Gaur*, the old capital of Bengal from the seventh till near the end of the sixteenth century. The ruins extend about 15 miles along the bank of the river.

Málda, northwards on the Mahananda; east from it **Bogura** on the Karaliya.

Darjiling, among the Himalayas, in the extreme north, is a sanitarium for English troops, 7200 feet above the sea, celebrated for its salubrity and splendid scenery. It has very nearly the same mean temperature as London. European vegetables and fruits flourish, and tea is now cultivated in the neighbourhood. It was purchased from the Raja of Sikhim in 1840 for an annuity of 3000 rupees.

Bardhwán or *Burdwan*, on the Damúda, in a very fertile district, north-west of Calcutta, the titular raja of which is one of the largest landholders in Northern India; north-west of Bardhwán is **Raníganj**, with valuable and extensive coal-fields, connected with Calcutta by a branch railway.

South-west of Calcutta, on the Kusái or Rúpñarayan, is **Tamlúk**, the ancient *Támralipta*, the capital of a kingdom. It has manufactures of salt. **Midnapúr**, west on the Kúsi, is noted for the manufacture of fine grass mats.

In the east of the delta **Dacca** or **Dháka** (pop. 50,000), on the Burha Ganga, formerly famous for its manufactures of fine muslins,* but the art is now almost forgotten. **Barisál**, 70 miles south, has upwards of 3000 native Christians.

Chittagaon (*Chittagong*) or **Islamabad**, south-east, on the Karamfúli, near the coast of the Bay of Bengal.

ASAM.—**Asám**, north-east of Bengal, is low, well watered, flat, except along the boundaries, and fertile. Much of it is covered with forests. The tea plant grows wild on the hills, and india-rubber and silk are extensively produced.

* The finest sorts were called *abrawan* (flowing water), and *shabnam* (evening dew). Such muslins were valued at ten rupees a yard.

Gauháti, on the Bráhmáputra, near which are some of the chief tea plantations; and eastward, on a branch of the same, **Naogaon**.

ORISSA.—**Katak**, or the part of Orissa directly under British government, south-west of Bengal, is a narrow strip of land, low on the shore and rising towards the outer range of the Eastern Gháts. It is not well irrigated, and, consequently, not very fertile. The eighteen Mahals or native states are principally covered by rocks and jungle and by forests producing fine timber.

Balapur, south-west of Calcutta, a straggling sea-port, on the coast of Balapur Roads. The Danes had a factory here till 1846, when they sold it.

Katak (pop. 14,000), at the bifurcation of the Mahanadi, was captured from the Maráthas in 1803.

Jagannáth or **Púri**, on the coast, south from Katak, has a great temple with three pagodas dedicated to Krishna (under the name of Jagannáth), to Balaráma, and to Sabhádra. The present temple was built A.D. 1198, and is supported by taxes levied on the pilgrims by the Brahman priests, who used formerly to induce many to cast themselves in front of the rath or car at the rath *jatra*, when they were crushed to death by the wheels. It is supposed this was originally a Búddhist shrine appropriated by the Brahmans. The land here is held rent free on condition of performing certain services about the temple. Nineteen miles north-east of it, on the coast, is **Kannarak**, with the ruins of the Black Pagoda, a celebrated temple.

BEHAR.—**Behar**, west of Bengal, is high towards the north and south, well watered, low and fertile along the Ganges and Gandak.

PATNA (pop. 280,000), on the Ganges, about 260 miles north-west of Calcutta, on the site of the ancient *Patalipútra* or *Palibothra*, the capital of Magadha. Here Mir Kasim in 1763 murdered 200 Englishmen. It has a large imambára. Fine opium and rice are produced in the neighbourhood. It has a large trade in these and in indigo, saltpetre, and sugar, and is famous for its fabrics in woven gold and silver.

Dinapur (pop. 16,000), 10 miles west of Patna, is an important military station.

Behar (pop. 25,000), is 36 miles south-east of Patna, in a district noted for manufacturing industry. It was sacked by the Maráthas in 1742. A few miles south from it is *Rajagriha* or *Rajgir*, once a royal residence of the Magadha Emperors.

Gáya (pop. 43,000) is 55 miles south of Patna, famous in the early history of Búddhism, and still visited by 100,000 pilgrims annually. South-west of Gáya is **Shirghátti**, and south-east, **Házáribágh**, on a plateau 1800 feet above the sea; east of it is *Parasnáth Hill*, a sacred place of the Jains.

Mongarh or *Monghir*, 85 miles east of Patna, on the Ganges, is a military station and has manufactures of fire-arms and hardware, whence it has been called the "Birmingham of India."

Bhágalpúr, 30 miles lower down, has a monument erected by the Hindus to Mr. Cleveland, a former magistrate of the place; also two round towers of great antiquity.

Rájmahál or **Akbarábád** (pop. 30,000), 40 miles south-east, on the Ganges, contains the ruins of a palace built by Shúja, the son of Shah Jahan, about 1650. In 1855 the Sonthals of the hills near Rájmahál broke out in insurrection, being provoked by the unjust exactions of the Hindu mahájans.

NATIVE STATES.—The Native States connected with the Bengal Presidency are:—**Sikhim**, a lateral valley in the Himalayas, between Nepál and Bhotan,—it is about 100 miles in length by 60 in breadth; **Kush Behar**, on the borders of Bhotan; the **Gáro** and **Khasia** States, between Bengal and Asám; **Manipúr**, east of Bengal; and the 18 **Katák Mahals** in Orissa.

The Gáros are a very barbarous Tatar race; they live on the high lands of the Gáro Hills. The Khasias are not Tatars, nor so savage as the Gáros. Their country is mountainous, with few trees, and but sparingly cultivated. Potatoes are largely grown, however, and sold in the plains. In the Khasia States is **Chirra Púnjí**, 4200 feet above the sea, and said to be the most rainy place in the world—610 inches sometimes falling from May to October. In its neighbourhood coal and iron are found.

In Orissa, **Daspalla** is noted for the size of its sál-trees, which are used for building the car of Jagannáth.

II.—NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

POSITION, AREA, &c.—The North-West Provinces, including Oudh, is a somewhat oblong territory, stretching about 550 miles from north-west to south-east along the course of the Ganges, and having an average breadth of about 200 miles. The area is 140,200 square miles, and the population about 34,000,000, or 243 persons to the square mile; but the population is much denser if Oudh and Kamaon be excluded—being upwards of 420 persons to the square mile.

BOUNDARIES.—They are bounded on the north-east by Garhwal, Tibet, and Nepál; on the east by Behar; on the south by the Central

Provinces, Rewa, Bundelkhand, and Malwa; and on the west by Ráj-pútána, Delhi, and Sirhind. Except in the extreme north, the country is generally flat, sloping very slightly to the south-east.

REVENUE.—The land is held under the **Patídari** settlement, the tax on it being paid to Government by villages, and not by separate individuals. The assessment was introduced by Mr. M. Bird and Mr. Thomason, and is fixed for a period of 30 years.

RIVERS.—The chief rivers are the **Jamna** and **Ganges**, which flow south-west and unite at Allahábád, enclosing the *Doab*, which is watered by the **Great Ganges Canal** and **Kalí Nadí**. The **Rám-ganga** flows south-east through Rohilkhand into the Ganges; the **Gúmtí** flows south-east through Oudh and joins the Ganges below Benares. The **Kalí** separates Kamaon from Nepál, receives the **Sarju** from Kamaon, and the united streams, under the name of the **Ghággra**, receives the **Karnáli** from Tibet and Nepál, and the **Ráptí** from Nepál, and joins the Ganges on the confines of Behar. It is 600 miles long, and navigable nearly to the mountains.

LANGUAGES.—Urdú or **Hindustání** is the general language of Oudh and Rohilkhand, and is pretty commonly spoken in the other provinces. **Hindí** is spoken by the Hindus, especially in the south-east.

PROVINCES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

1. **BENARES**Benares, Gházipur, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur.
 2. **ALLAHABAD**.....ALLAHABAD, Fathpur, Kalínjar, Kánhpur, Kalpi.
 3. **AGRA**.....Agra, Kanáuj, Farrukhábád, Mátra, Aligarh, Koel.
 4. **ROHILKHAND**....Bareilly, Shahjahánpúr, Pilibhft.
 5. **MIRAT**.....Mírat, Saháranpur, Rúrki, Oudh, Harídwár.
 6. **KAMAON**.....Almora.
- OUDH**.....LUCKNOW, Fáizábád, Oudh, Bharéch.

BENARES.—Benares is a very level province, with low hills only in the extreme south. It is very fertile, and noted for its abundant crops of excellent sugar-cane. It also produces opium, indigo, and cotton in considerable quantities.

Benares (**Banáras**) or **Kasi** (pop. 186,000), on the left bank, is the sacred city of the Brahmans, and contains about 1000 temples and 330 mosques. It swarms with beggars and priests, and is visited by great numbers of pilgrims, on whose offerings they subsist. Here is the Observatory of Jaya Sinha Raja of Jaypur (1698–1742); the Government, and Jay Narain's College; and the great mosque of Aurangzib erected on the site of the Hindu temple of Bindh Mahadev. It has numerous bankers, and produces fabrics woven in gold and silver.

Gházípur (pop. 38,000), 46 miles from Benares, where Lord Cornwallis died, 1805, is surrounded by rose gardens, and produces some attar.

Gorakhpur (pop. 54,000), on the Ráptí, about 80 miles north of Gházípur. Near it is the *sthan* or place of *Gorakhnáth*,* an object of worship among the Jains, with a tank for ritual ablutions.

Mirzapur (pop. 80,000), on the right bank of the Ganges, 27 miles above Benares, is a great cotton mart, and manufactures cottons, silks, carpets, &c.

ALLAHABAD.—Allahábád is, like Benares, generally level and very fertile. Sugar-cane, cotton, safflower, and maize, are extensively grown. Indigo is indigenous about Kánhpur but is principally grown for seed; and millet is cultivated principally on account of its straw, which is here ten feet long and an inch in circumference.

ALLAHABAD or **Prayag** (pop. 72,000), at the confluence of the Jamna and Ganges, is a great military depôt, has a strong fort built by Akbar, and is the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. It produces excellent pottery, and manufactures goods in brass and tin. The junction of the two streams is considered sacred, and much resorted to for bathing by the Hindus. It is called *Triveni*—"three plaited locks"—from a superstition that the Saraswati, which disappears in the sands of Sirhind, here joins the other two streams.

Kalínjar, in the south, a sacred city of the Hindus, with a strong fort which the Maráthas besieged in vain for ten years about 1790. It was taken by the British in 1812.

Cawnpore, properly **Kánhpur**† (pop. 108,000), on the Ganges, 140 miles above Allahábád, in a district of great fertility, is a great military station, and noted for its manufactures of leather tanned with the bark of the babúl. It was the scene of Nana Sahib's treacherous massacre of the Europeans, inclusive of women and children, in 1857.

AGRA.—Agra is like Allahábád and Benares in character and produce. Very fine tobacco is grown in the vicinity of Kanáuj.

Kanáuj (pop. 16,000), on the Kalí Nadí near its junction with the Ganges, with very extensive ruins of the ancient city taken by Mahmúd in 1018, and by Shahabu'd-din in 1194.

Farrukhábád (pop. 132,000), north-east of Kanáuj, on the Ganges.

Agra (pop. 100,000), on the Jamna, chiefly built of red sandstone. The fort was built by Akbar, and contains the palace of Shah Jahan and the *Moti Masjid* or "Pearl Mosque." Near Agra is the *Taj Mahall* or mausoleum of Arjimand Banú, Múmtazi Mahall, or Zemani, and her

* Gorakhnáth is the eponymous deity of the Gorkhas of Nepál, and the *shiksha* or disciple of the Saugata Gúrí Matsyendranáth.

† "City of Kánh" or *Krishna*.

husband, Shah Jahan, who built it. It is overlaid with white marble and inlaid with lapis lazuli, and other precious stones, is said to have occupied 20,000 men for 22 years in erecting it, and is one of the finest buildings in the world. Agra was the Muhammadan capital before Delhi and has considerable trade in salt and cotton.

Mātra or *Mathura* (pop. 50,000), on the Jamna, 35 miles north-west from Agra, is on the site of the ancient Mathúra, where Krishna is said to have been born. It was plundered by Mahmúd of Ghazni in 1017, who melted down the images of gold and silver.

Bharatpur or *Bhurtpore* (pop. 100,000), west of Agra, is the capital of a small Ját State. Its strong fortress, twice besieged by the British, is now demolished.

Aligarh (pop. 30,000), in the Doab, taken by the British from the Maráthas under Perron, in 1803; and 4 miles south of it, is **Koel** (pop. 36,000), near the bifurcation of the Ganges Canal.

ROHILKHAND.—Rohilkhand was named after the Rohilla Patáns, a branch of the Yusufzai Afghans, who settled in it about 1720. It slopes slightly upwards towards the hills, at the foot of which the country is about 1000 feet above the sea-level. It resembles the other provinces in character and produce. Pilibhít is famous for its excellent rice grown on the banks of the Kosila.

Bareilly (pop. 110,000), on the Jua, a tributary of the Rám-ganga, has a brisk commerce, and manufactures hardwares, carpets, and embroidery. It is the chief town of Rohilkhand. Near it is *Faḥganj*, where Colonel Champion defeated the confederate Rohillas, under Hafiz Rahmat Khan, in 1774.

Shahjahánpúr (pop. 63,000) is south-west of Bareilly.

KAMAON.—Kamaon, north-west of Nepál, is an extremely rugged country, covered with narrow ridges and deep ravines, and abounding in forests and jungle, inhabited by the tiger, wild boar, and sambar. Tea has been successfully cultivated in some places in it.

Almora, north from Bareilly, on the Kosila; near it tea is cultivated.

MIRAT.—This province is similar to Rohilkhand and Agra in character and produce. The Doab Canal runs along the west, and the Ganges Canal passes nearly through the middle of it.

Mírat or *Meerut* (pop. 29,000), 32 miles north-west of Delhi, on a branch of the Kalí Nadí, is a chief military station, where the mutiny broke out, 10th May 1857—the native troops treacherously shooting their officers and escaping to Delhi. Mírat was sacked and burnt by Tímúr Lang in 1399, when many of the inhabitants were flayed alive and the women and children made slaves.

Saháranpur (pop. 34,000), near the Doab Canal, 67 miles north of Mírat, with a botanical garden established in 1817.

Rúrki, about 20 miles south-east of Saháranpur, is the head-quarters of the Ganges Canal operations, and the site of the Thomason Civil Engineering College.

Harídwár (*Hurdwar*) or *Gangadwára*, at the base of the Sivalik Hills, where the Ganges descends to the plain. Near it is the head of the Great Ganges Canal. Hindu pilgrims flock to this place in great numbers to wash in the river, which they think can take away their sins. There is a great *mela* or fair held during the bathing season, which is in the luni-solar month Chaitra, nearly corresponding to March, when from 200,000 to 300,000 people assemble; but every twelfth year is the *Kambh-mela*, when sometimes 2,000,000 flock to it. Conflicts sometimes occur between the Vaishnava ascetics, the Gusains, and Bairágis; and in 1819—in a rush made by the pilgrims to get into the water at the moment the Brahmans said was most propitious—upwards of 400 were crushed to death.

Camels, horses, mules, cloths, Kashmír shawls, dried fruits, borax, gold dust, &c., are brought to the fair, which is a means of very extensive traffic, and is visited by merchants from beyond the Himalayas.

Badrináth, about 95 miles north-east from Harídwár, among the lofty peaks of the Himalayas, is a shrine visited by 45,000 to 50,000 pilgrims from the *mela* at Harídwár. The Brahmans of the temple are from the Dakhan and are a very profligate set. **Kedarnáth**, north-east of Badrináth, is another temple, 11,750 feet above the sea, visited previously to going to Badrináth in order to worship a rock the Hindus suppose represents part of the body of their god Kedarnáth.* The temple is supported by a considerable revenue from lands and offerings. The Rawal or chief Brahman is always from the Malabar coast. Near it is the peak of *Maha Panth*, where numbers of pilgrims from Gujarat and Bengal annually commit suicide in hopes of heaven.

Landúr (*Landour*) and **Masúri** (*Mussooree*), about 35 miles north of Harídwár in Dehra Dhún, and 7000 feet above the sea, are sanitaría.

OUDH.

Oudh, north of the Ganges and between the provinces of Benares and Rohilkhand, was a native kingdom till 1856. It is now under a Chief Commissioner.

Along the north of Oudh is the Taraï, the haunt of the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, wolf, and hyæna. Tigers, wolves, and hyænas are also numerous

* Kedarnáth, when flying from his enemies, they say, changed himself into a buffalo, but being overtaken dived into the ground, leaving, however, his hinder part on the surface.

over a large part of the country, and often destroy children. Yet the people, from an absurd superstition that their death causes the destruction of the slayer's house, often spare wolves when they have the best opportunity of killing them.

ACQUISITION.—In 1756 this country was seized by Shujau'd-daulah, the Mughul vizier, who set up as an independent prince. In 1856 the court had become extremely profligate, and the kingdom was the scene of intolerable misrule. It was then annexed to the dominions of the East India Company.

LUCKNOW or **Lakhnáu**, on the Gúmí (pop. 300,000), with a splendid *imambara*, several palaces, and *La Martiniere*, a large charity school. The Europeans in the Residency, under Sir Henry Lawrence, made a splendid and successful resistance against the insurgents in 1857. It is noted for the embroidery of slippers, caps, &c.

Oudh, the ancient **Ayodhya** (pop. 8000), on the Ghágra, 75 miles east from Lakhnáu, surrounded by very extensive ruins. Near it is **Fáizábád** or **Bangra** (pop. 100,000), with manufactures of cloth and metal.

Bharéch, on the Eastern Sarjú, is 65 miles north-east of Lakhnáu. Near it is the tomb of *Salar Mas'áud Ghazi* or *Rajab Salar*, visited by many pilgrims in the month Rajab.

III.—THE PANJAB, ETC.

BOUNDARIES, &c.—The Panjáb is somewhat triangular in shape; the Satláj, the outer range of the Himalayas, and the Sulaimán Mountains forming the general boundaries.*

AREA AND POPULATION.—The territory under the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb includes part of Sirhind and the province of Delhi. Its area is 100,400 square miles, and the population is about 14,800,000, of whom two-thirds are Muslims; the rest are Hindus, of whom half are Sikhs.†

TRIBES.—In the Panjáb, the *Gujars*, an agricultural tribe, are the aborigines of the north-west parts. The *Patáns* live chiefly in the south. The *Yusufzai Afghans* inhabit the extreme north-west.

DOABS.—The rivers divide the country into five tongues of land called *Doábs*: the **Jalandar** or **Mían Doab**, between the Satláj and Bías; the **Bári Doab**, between the Ghara and Ráví; the **Ríchna Doab**, between the Ráví and Chenáb; the **Jetch Doab**, between the Chenáb and Jhelam; and the **Sindh Ságar Doab**, between the Chenáb and Indus.

The **Sindh Ságar Doab** is the largest; but the **Bári Doab** is the most populous. It is irrigated by the *Bári Doab Canal*, which leaves the Ráví

* For Rivers and Mountains, see pages 9, 12, and 20.

† See page 15.

at the foot of the **Dhaola Dhar** or outer range of the Himalayas, and joins it again 247 miles lower down, and it has three branches which together measure 200 miles more.

PROVINCES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

1. **PANJAB****LAHUR**, Amritsar, Jalandar, Múltán, Peshawar.
2. **SIRHIND**Ludhiána, Ambála, Thanésar, Sirhind, Patiála, Jhínd.
3. **DELHI**.....**DELHI**, Panípat, Rohtak, Gurgaon.

PANJAB.—The northern part is hilly and uneven, and the south is a great plain. Rain falls in the north, but very little in the south. The climate is dry, and the heat at Múltán and Lahore in summer is very great.

LAHUR or **Lahore** (pop. 95,000), on the east side of the Ráví, is the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. It has a college, and is noted for its carpets. Near it is the tomb of the Emperor Jahángir (died 1627) and the *Shalimár* garden of his son Shah Jahan, containing 450 fountains barbarously defaced by Ranjít Singh.

Amritsar (pop. 90,000) between the Bías and Ráví, 33 miles east of Lahur. Ram Das, the fourth Sikh Gúru, caused a tank to be made here in 1581, which he called *Amrita Sáras*, "fount of immortality," from which the city took its name, and became the sacred capital of the Sikhs. It has some manufactures of cotton, silk, carpets, and of Kashmír shawls, introduced by Kashmirians who fled from the famine of 1833, and carries on a large trade. Near it is the fortress of *Govindgarh*, built by Ranjít Singh in 1809 to overawe the meetings of Sikh pilgrims.

Jalandar (pop. 40,000), in the Mían Doab east of Amritsar.

Múltán (pop. 81,000), near the Trimab, has large banking business and manufactures of cotton, silk, shawls, tissues, carpets, and *koftgari*-work or ornamentation of steel by inlaying with gold. Ranjít Singh took it from the Afghans in 1818, but lost 19,000 men in the siege. The fort was destroyed by an inundation in 1849. North from it is the magnificent shrine of *Sham Tabrízi*.

Leia (pop. 15,000), northwards from Múltán on the Indus, is a place of great transit trade.

Síyálkót or *Sealkote*, (pop. 19,000), in the Ríchna Doab, north of Lahur.

Gújarat, west from Síyálkót in the Jetch Doab, a considerable walled town, where Sir H. Gough defeated a Sikh army of 60,000 men in February 1849, after which the Sikhs laid down their arms, and the Panjáb was annexed. North-east from it *Chilianwála*, the scene of a hard contested battle between the English and Sikh forces in January 1849.

Jhelam, northwards, on the Jhelam, below which Alexander defeated Porus, B.C. 326.

Rawal-Pindi (16,000), north-east from Jhelam, and between the Jhelam and Indus. 24 miles north of it is *Marrí* or Murree, a sanitarium

for troops, 7300 feet above the level of the sea, where is *the Lawrence Asylum*, founded in honour of Sir Henry Lawrence, for the children of European soldiers.

Atak or *Attock*, (pop. 2000), west from Rawal-Pindi, on the Indus, near its confluence with the Kabúl. The Indus is here called *Atak*, i.e., *stop*, being the Brahmanical boundary of India. Here Alexander is supposed to have crossed the river, 326 B.C.

Peshawar (pop. 53,000), west of Atak, on a tributary of the Kabúl near the entrance of the *Khybar Pass*. It is noted for the manufacture of cloths of camel's and of Kabúl goat's hair, and carpets. The *Bara* rice produced near Peshawar is considered the finest in the world.

SIRHIND lies between the Satléj and Jamna, and belongs partly to the British and partly to protected native chiefs. It is a vast plain watered by the **Saraswati**, **Ghagar**, and other streams which disappear in the sands that cover the southern parts of it.

Ludhiána (pop. 47,000), four miles south of the Satléj in Sirhind, manufactures coarse cottons and Kashmír shawls. West from it is *Aliwal* where Sir H. Smith defeated the Sikhs in 1846.

Ambála or *Umballa* (pop. 22,000), 70 miles south-east of Ludhiána.

Thanésar (pop. 12,000), south from Ambála, a very ancient Hindu city; taken and plundered by Mahmúd of Ghazni in 1011.

Firuzpur (pop. 6000), 45 miles south-east of Lahur, on the east of the Satlej, is near *Múdkí* and *Firuzshahr*, where Sir H. Gough defeated the Sikhs in 1845, and *Sobraon*, where he again defeated them in 1846, when their loss was 13,000 men and 67 guns.

Sirhind, between Ludhiána and Ambála; south from it, **Patiála**; west, **Narba**, near the Jamna **Buría**; in the south, **Jhind**; and in the west, **Farídkot**, in states of the same name.

DELHI.—This province formed one of the North-West Provinces until the Panjáb was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, when it was joined with it.

DELHI or **Dilhi** (pop. 150,000), built by Shah Jahan in 1631 on part of the site of old Delhi, or Indraprastha, the ruins of which extend a considerable distance towards the south-east. In 1397 Tímúr Lang took the old city, plundered and burnt it, and murdered 100,000 prisoners. It is a fortified city, long the capital of the Mughul Emperors. In 1857 it was in the hands of the mutineers for some months, who murdered all the Europeans in it; but it was retaken by storm in September. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, silk, shawls, jewellery, &c. The principal buildings are the *Jama'a Masjíd* and the *Palace*, which is a mile in circumference, but was much damaged in 1857. Outside the city is the tomb of Humayún and the *Kútíb Minár*, a very beautiful circular tower or column 265 feet high—probably the highest in the world.

Panípat (póp. 22,600), 78 miles north from Delhi; where Bábar defeated and killed Ibrahím II., the Patán King of Delhi, and established the Tímúrian or Mughul dynasty, 1525; and in 1761, Ahmad Shah Dúraní defeated the Maráthas, killing their leader, Sadasheo Rao Bhau and many of his confederate princes.

HILL STATES.

About twenty states occupy the territory north-west of Kamaon and north of Sirhind. It contains some places belonging to the British: **Simla**, a famous sanitarium, 7100 feet above the sea, is much frequented on account of its cool climate and noted for the beauty of its position. **Sabhathu**, south from Simla, 7000 feet above the sea, and **Kasáuli**, south of Sabhathu, 4500 feet, are also British sanitaría.

INDEPENDENT STATES—BHOTAN

BHOTAN or **Bhútan** is an independent state north of Bengal. The Bhotiyas are Búddhists. They have a civil ruler called the *Deb Raja*, elected every third year. He resides at **Tasisudan**, the capital, on the Godada, 350 miles north from Calcutta. They have also a religious chief or Lama, called the *Dharma Raja*, who resides at **Punakha**, on the Bagní, east of Tasisudan. The country is very rugged.

NEPAL.

NEPAL is another independent state, north of Behar and Oudh. It is 500 miles long from east to west and about 160 broad. It is mostly mountainous; but behind the outer or lower range of the Himalayas there are long narrow fertile valleys about 4000 feet above the level of the sea, well watered, and very carefully cultivated.

PRODUCE, &c.—Rice is the principal cereal grown, but wheat is also largely produced. A considerable trade is carried on with Tibet, exchanging wood, rice, sugar, tea, and manufactured goods, native and European—for Tibetan ponies, shawl-wool, borax, and arsenic.

PEOPLE, &c.—The aboriginal inhabitants are the **Newárs**, a race of Mongolian descent, forming about a fourth of the population, and who live chiefly in the Valley of Nepál Proper, about Khatmandú. The Newárs were conquered about 1760 by the **Gorkhas**, a Hindu race from Kamaon and the west of Nepál, where they chiefly live. There are also other tribes in the country. The whole population is about 2,000,000, of whom about 270,000, nearly all Newárs, live in the Valley of Nepál Proper, which has an area of not more than 400 square miles, and contains 250 towns and villages. The Newárs are Búddhists.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**KHATMANDU** (pop. 50,000), on the Bishnmati, with many Búddhist temples. **Pátán**, 2 miles south-east of Khatmandú, and **Bhatgong**, 6 miles south-west of the same—all in the Valley. Near Khatmandú is the famous Búddhist temple of *Sambhunáth*.

Gorkha, 53 miles west of Khatmandú, the chief town in the Gorkha country. South from Khatmandú, in the *Tarai* on the border, are the ruins of *Simroun*, 12 miles in circuit, once the capital of a Hindu kingdom, but destroyed by Tughlak Shah in 1323. Eastwards is *Jánakpur*, formerly the capital of the ancient Hindu kingdom of *Mithíla*, and where Swadaja, the father of Síta, is said to have reigned.

KASHMIR.

POSITION, &c.—Kashmír lies north of the Panjáb, extending to the Karakoram range on the north, and bounded by Tibet on the east, and by the Panjáb and the Hazareh country on the west; and besides, the Valley of Kashmír includes the provinces of Jamú and Chamba in the south, and Balti or Iskardo, and Ladakh in the north.

CONQUESTS, &c.—In 1752 it was subjugated by the Afghans. The Sikhs conquered it in 1819. It was then a flourishing province with 800,000 inhabitants, but earthquake and cholera in 1828, and famine and pestilence in 1833, reduced the population to about 200,000 in 1845, when it was ceded to the British as indemnification for the expenses of the Sikh war. By them it was transferred to Ghulab Singh for a karór of rupees.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The Valley of Kashmír extends about 90 miles from north-west to south-east, and in the widest parts is 40 broad. Its mean height above the sea is 5500 feet. It is famed for its beautiful scenery and mild climate. It is surrounded by great masses of lofty mountains, upwards of 15,000 feet on the south-west, and 20,000 feet high on the north-east. From **Nanda Parbat** or **Dayamur** (26,630 feet high) glaciers descend to 13,500 feet. The most frequented pass leading into the valley is the **Pír Panjal**, 11,400 feet high. The valley is watered by the numerous feeders of the **Jhelam**, which rises in **Lake Shesha** in the east, 11,250 feet above the sea, flows south, then north-west through **Lake Wular**, 5190 feet above the sea, and leaves the valley by the **Baramúla Pass**, which is the only one open at all seasons.

PRODUCTIONS, &c.—Forests of birch and pine grow upon the mountains to an elevation of 11,500 feet, and of cedar nearly as high; above that, rhododendrons and juniper. On the lower slopes grow the oak, horse-chestnut, sycamore, and yew; and the valley produces walnut, acacia, apples, pears, Indian corn, rice, saffron, and many kinds of fruit. The principal wild animals are the bear, stag, and ibex.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**SRINAGAR** or **Kashmír** (pop. 40,000), the capital,

on the Behat or Jhelam, once a very populous city, is noted for its manufactures of shawls made from the inner hair of the Tibet goat.

Leh (pop. 4000), east of Srínagar, near the Indus, and 10,000 feet above the sea-level. It is the principal mart for the sale of shawl-wool brought from Chinese Tartary.

RAJPUTANA, MALWA, ETC.

POSITION.—Between the Ghara and the Narmadá there is a large tract of country occupied by native states. The greater portion of it, lying between the Chambal and Ghara is called **Rájpútána** or **Rájwára**. The south-eastern portion is **Malwa** or **Central India**; and a portion of the valley of the Narmadá is **Nimár** or **Nimawar**.

PEOPLE.—The **Rájpúts** are a race of warriors; many of them are addicted to eating opium, and formerly they practised **satí** and female infanticide to a very large extent. These latter horrid customs have been put down by British influence.

RIVERS.—To the east of the Aravalli Hills the country is much higher, and is watered by the **Chambal** and its tributaries—the **Banás** on the left, and the **Kalí Sindh** and **Parbati** on the right; the **Sindh** and the **Betwa** which flow north-east into the **Jamna**; the **Narmadá** in the south; the **Máhi** in the south-west; and the **Lúní**, west of the Aravali Hills.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, &c.—Along the bank of the Ghara in **Bháwalpúr** the country is fertile and cultivated, but about ten miles from the river the **Thar** or **Sandy Desert** begins and extends to near the **Lúní**, and from **Kachh** into **Sirhind**. It is intersected by low ridges of sand-hills, and much of it is covered with coarse grass and shrubs. Patches of it afford pasture to camels and sheep, and others, especially around **Jaysalmír**, even abundant crops. The rains are very slight, and the streams they produce are soon lost in the sands, or form *sars* or salt-lakes, which dry up in a few months leaving in their basins thick deposits of salt, which becomes an important article of trade.

The table-land of **Malwa** is a pretty level tract, sloping gradually from the **Vindhya**s to the north, where it is fringed by the disconnected ridges of the **Haráuti Hills**, about 20 miles south-west of **Kota**. It is extremely fertile. **Opium** is largely cultivated, and about sixteen thousand chests of it are annually exported from **Bombay**. North of the **Haráuti Hills** the country is very rugged and not very productive.

STATES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

Along the banks of the Ghara, Panjnad, and Indus:—

1. **BHAWALPUR**.....**Bháwalpur**, **Uchh**, **Ahmadpur**, **Khánpur**.

The dominant race are *Dáudputris*.

Bhawalpur (pop. 20,000), near the Ghara, is the capital, and the residence of the khan.

Uchh, south-west, near the Panjnad, in the neighbourhood of extensive ruins, is venerated by the Mubammadans from its containing the shrines of five *Saiyid pirs* or saints—reputed descendants of Muhammad.

Ahmadpur (pop. 30,000), south from Uchh, has manufactures of matchlocks, powder, silk, and cotton.

Khanpur (pop. 10,000), south-west from Ahmadpur, on a canal from the Panjnad.

IN RAJPUTANA:—

2. **JAYSALMIR**.....Jaysalmír, Kanod, Birmsir.
3. **BIKANIR**.....Bíkanír.
4. **MARWAD** or **JODHPUR**.....Jodhpúr, Nagar, Balmaír, Pali.
5. **SIROHI**.....Siróhi, Abú.
6. **MEYWAD** or **UDAIPUR**.....Udaipúr, Chittur, Salambar.
7. **AJMIR** and **MAIRWADA**...Ajmír, Nasírábád, Nayanagar.
8. **KISHENGARH**.....Kishengarh.
9. **JAYPUR**.....Jaypur, Ambir, Bairát.
10. **ALWAR**.....Alwar, Macheri.
11. **KERAULI**.....Keráuli.
12. **BUNDI**.....Búndi.
13. **KOTA**.....Kota, Sangodh, Mokandara.
14. **JHALAWAR**.....Jhalra-Patan, Shahábád.
15. **PRATAPGARH**.....Pratapgarh.
16. **BANSWADA**Banswada.
17. **DUNGARPUR**.....Dungarpur.

Jaysalmír (pop. 35,000), about 120 miles from the Indus, the capital of the state of the same name. In the citadel are three Jain temples, and a library of great antiquity. The wells here are often 300 feet deep. North of it is **Kanod**, on a *sar* 15 miles long and 8 broad during the rains, which yields much salt.

Bíkanír (pop. 50,000), about 140 miles south-east of Bhawalpúr, also the capital of a native state.

Jodhpúr (pop. 80,000), 100 miles west of Ajmír, the capital of Marwad, famous for its ornamental manufactures in ivory, leather, and glass. Near it is *Mahamandir*, a great temple and the *Moti Mahall*, a beautiful palace of white marble.

Nagar, 75 miles north-west of Ajmír, celebrated for its fine breed of kine, has manufactures in iron and brass.

Sirohi, 135 miles south-west of Ajmír, is the capital of a small state, and celebrated for its sword blades. **Mount Abú**, near Sirohi, 5000 feet high, is a celebrated place of pilgrimage of the Jains, whose temples are the finest in India. They are built of marble, and are said to have cost 18 karórs of rupees. There is an English sanitarium here.

Udaipur, the capital of Meywad, near a small lake on the Bérás, a tributary of the Banás, 2000 feet above the sea-level; has a fine granite palace. The Ráná of Udaipur is regarded as the head of the Rájput States.

Chittur or Chitod, 60 miles north-east on the Bérás, the former capital of Meywad, with several fine buildings, among which the *Khírat Kumbh*, erected by Rana Kumbh to commemorate his victory over Mahmúd of Malwa, 1439.

Ajmír (pop. 25,000), an ancient Hindu city, well built, and the capital of a district belonging to the British. Near it is the tank of *Ana-Ságar*, from which the Lúní flows. Nasírábád, 15 miles south-east of Ajmír, has large cantonments.

Jaypur, 85 miles north-east of Ajmír and 140 west of Agra, is the capital of the state of Jaypur, and said to be the fifth largest city in India and the most regularly built, with a splendid palace and a large observatory erected by Sevai Jaya Sinha, the founder of the city.

Alwar, 60 miles north-east of Jaypur, the capital of a Rájput state; about 20 miles east of it is *Laswari*, where General Lake signally defeated the Maráthas in 1803.

Kota, on the Chambal, the capital of a state. South from it, Mokedara, in a pass of the Haráuti Hills.

IN MALWA:—

Malwa is divided among a number of states, mostly consisting of detached portions of territory.

1. DHOLPUR Dholpur.
2. GWALIOR or Sindhia's } GWALIOR, Girwadi, Chandéri, Bhilsa,
Dominions. } Nímach, Mandeshwar, Ujjáin.
3. INDUR or Holkar's } Indúr, Máhu, Rampúra, Mehadpur, Bhan-
Dominions } pura, Sindhwa, Dhí.
4. BHUPAL Bhupal, Sinhur.
5. DEWAS Dewas, Sandursi.
6. DHAR Dhár.
7. JAWRA Jawra.
8. RATLAM Ratlam.
9. JABUA Jabua.
10. AMJHERA Amjhera.
11. BARWANI Barwani.
12. TONK or Amír Khan's } Sirunj, Chapra, Tonk, Rampúra, Nimbera.
Territories * }
13. OMATWARA Rájgarh, Narsinbgarh.
14. ALIRAJPUR Rájpur.

* Tonk is partly in Rájputána and partly in Malwa.

GWALIOR, on the Súwanríka, 65 miles south from Agra, with a celebrated hill-fort. It is the capital of Sindhia's dominions, a Maratha power. At *Maharajpur*, 15 miles north of it, Lord Gough defeated the Gwalior army, 29th December 1843; and 12 miles south-west of it is *Paniár*, where Major-General Grey defeated another Maratha army on the same day.

Bhilsa, (pop. 30,000), on the Betwa, 190 miles south of Gwalior. Near it are the famous Búddhist topes of *Sanchí*.

Ujjáin, 134 miles west of Bhilsa, on the Sípra; a very ancient place, and one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, 1700 feet above the sea-level.

Mandeshwar or **Mandesur**, 80 miles north-west of Ujjáin, on a tributary of the Chambal, where a treaty was formed with Holkar in 1818.

Nímach or *Neemuch*, (pop. 4000), between Mandeshwar and Chittur, 1500 feet above the sea, with British cantonments.

INDUR (pop. 15,000), the capital of Holkar's dominions, 2000 feet above the sea, on a tributary of the Sípra, 32 miles south of Ujjáin. *Mandú*, 38 miles south-west of Indúr, is an ancient ruined city of great extent, once the capital of Dhár.

Máhu or *Mhow*, 13 miles south-west of Indúr, a large British cantonment.

Mehadpur, on the Sípra, north of Ujjáin, where Sir T. Hislop totally defeated Malhar Rao Holkar, 1817.

Bhanpura (pop. 20,000), 45 miles east of Nímach, with a fort and palace.

BHUPAL, near the Betwa, 100 miles east of Ujjáin, is the capital of the state of the same name.

Sinhur or *Sehore*, 22 miles north-west of Bhupal, the residence of the British political agent.

Birsia or *Birsah*, 26 miles north of Bhupal, the principal place in a district belonging to the English.

BUNDELKHAND AND REWA.

Bundelkhand or the **Bundela Country**, is bounded on the west and north-west by Gwalior, on the north-east by the North-West Provinces, on the east by Rewa, and on the south by the Central Provinces.

Rewa or **Bhagelkhand** lies to the east of Bundelkhand, and is bounded on the north and east by the North-West Provinces, and on the south by the Central Provinces.

Bundelkhand and Rewa are intersected by ranges of hills of moderate height, and watered by the Sindh, Betwa, Kén, and their tributaries.

Bundelkhand is partly native, and parts of it belong to the British.

STATES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

Jalún, Jhansi, Jeitpur, and Chargaon, belong to the British. The rest is divided among a number of native states, the chief being :—

DATIYA	Datíya.
SAMPTAR	Samptar.
URCHA or TEHRI	Urcha, Tehri.
CHHATTPUR	Chhattpur.
BIJAWAR	Bijawar.
CHARKARI	Charkari.
PANNA	Panna.
AJAIGARH	Ajáigarh.
REWA	Rewa, Simeriya.

Datíya (pop. 40,000), with a fine palace, and near it a cluster of Jain temples.

Urcha on the Betwa, with a palace built for Jehangir.

Jhansi (pop. 60,000), between Datíya and Urcha. The Raní here massacred all the Europeans in 1857.

Chhattpur, with the ruined palace and the mausoleum of Chhattar Sal.

Panna, 1300 feet above the sea, in the neighbourhood of which diamonds are found.

Rewa, on the Beher, a tributary of the Tons, 1200 feet above the sea-level.

HAIDARABAD, OR THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

POSITION, AREA, &c.—The Nizam's Dominions form the largest and most important of the Protected States. This territory is bounded on the west by the Bombay Presidency, on the north and east by Khandesh and the Central Provinces, and on the south by the Madras Presidency, from which it is separated by the Tungabhadra. It has an area of 95,300 square miles, and an estimated population of 10,600,000.

It is a great table-land, about 800 feet above the sea, with several ranges of hills; and is watered by the Godávári and Krishna, with their tributaries.*

In order to clear off a large amount of debt, the districts between the Krishna and Tungabhadra, between the Bhíma and Manjira, and to the north of the Indhyádri Hills, have been sequestrated to the British.

* See pages 23, 24.

PROVINCES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

1. HAIDARABAD,.....HAIDARABAD, Golkonda, Warangal.
2. BIDAR,.....Bídar, Kulbarga.
3. AURANGABAD,.....Aurangábád, Daulatábád, Jálna.
4. ELICHPUR or BERAR,.....Maikar, Basim, Mahur, Ajanta.

HAIDARABAD (pop. 200,000), on the Músí, the capital of the Nizam, with a splendid residency for the British minister. North-west Golkonda, with a strong fort, and the tombs of many of the Golkonda kings.

Sikandarábád (pop. 40,000), north of Háidarábád, a military station with very large barracks. **Boláram**, five miles north, a military station for the Nizam's troops, 1900 feet above the sea.

Kammamet, east, on the Múnyér, the chief place of a large tributary Zamindari.

Warangal, north-east, once the capital of the Hindu kingdom of Telingana. Near it **Anamkonda**; and north-west **Sadashivapet**.

Bídar near the Manjara, 2360 feet above the sea, once the capital of the Dakhan, and noted for its manufactures of Bidarí ware for bowls of hukkahs, and betel boxes.

Aurangábád (pop. 50,000), in the north-west, on the Dúdhna, where Aurangzíb held his court for seven years; famous for its manufactures of silks, brocades, and tissues, and for its gardens and vegetable productions. It has still some fine buildings, such as the *Tomb of Rabia Duráni*, the favourite daughter of Aurangzíb, built in imitation of the Taj Mahall at Delhi, the *Jama'a Masjid*, and the tomb of *Sháh Muzaffar Safi*.

Daulatábád, 9 miles west of Aurangábád, has a celebrated fortress. Near it is *Rauza*, with the tomb of Aurangzíb; and *Elura*, famous for its many rock-cut temples, Jain and Brahmanical. **Ajanta**, north-west from Aurangábád, is famous for the many Búddhist rock-cut temples in its vicinity.

Jálna (pop. 17,000), east of Aurangábád, on a tributary of the Dúdhna, is a military station, with some cotton manufactures. North from it, *Assye* on the Khélna, where Wellesley, with 4500 men, defeated the confederate Marátha army of 50,000, under Sindhia and the Nágpúr Raja, 1803.

IV.—CENTRAL PROVINCES AND ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

The Central Provinces are bounded on the north by Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Rewa, and the Bengal Presidency; on the east by Orissa and Jaypur; on the south-west by the Nizam's dominions; on the west by the Khandesh,

The table-land of Amarakanthak is above 3000 feet high, and towards the west some parts of the country are 2500 feet above the sea, but the general level is 1050 feet.

ACQUISITION, &c.—Between 1734 and 1753, Raghuji Bhonslé succeeded in subjugating the greater part of this territory, and became Raja of Berar or Nágpur. In 1818 the Ságar and Narmadá territories were ceded to the British; in 1853 Raghuji, the last Raja, died without issue, and his territories lapsed to the British; and in 1861 the whole of this territory was placed under a Chief Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General.

TRIBES.—The Gonds are the aborigines of the Ságar and Narmadá territories. Among them human sacrifices were common until the British Government interfered. Their country is covered with dense jungles, and abounds with beasts of prey.

MINERALS.—The mineral productions are coal and iron. Coal is found in the Hushangábád district, below Jabalpúr, and at Suhagpur. Iron is found north-east of Suhagpur, and is largely raised and smelted from 20 to 30 miles north-east of Jabalpúr, and at Tendukhedi, 50 miles south of Ságar. Limestone also abounds in many places.

DIVISIONS AND CHIEF TOWNS.

NAGPUR	NAGPUR , Kampti, Bhandara, Chanda, Hinganghát, Wairagarh.
NARMADA	Burhanpur , Hushangábád, Baitul, Chindwara, Narsinghpur.
JABALPUR	Jabalpur , Seoni, Dumoh, Ságar.
CHATTISGARH	Raipur , Ratanpur, Belaspur, Sambhalpur.
UPPER GODAVARI AND BUSTAR.	} Jagdapur .

ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

1. **BERAR**.....Akola, Umráwati.
2. **NALDURG**.....Naldurg, Kalliani.
3. **RAICHUR DOAB**.....Raichur, Mudgal.

NAGPUR (pop. 120,000), on the Nag river, a tributary of the Kanhan; an unhealthy city. About 2 miles west are the two hills of Sítábaldí, where Appa Sahib, with 18,000 men, attacked the English Residency, defended by 1350, but was defeated, 1817. **Kampti**, on the Kanhan—a tributary of the Wain Ganga, a large military station.

Hinganghát, south from Nágpur, on the Woni, a tributary of the Warda, is the centre of a large cotton trade.

Búrhanpur on the Taptí, formerly famous for its manufactures of muslins and flowered silks. **Asírgarh**, near Búrhanpur, a noted hill-fort taken by the British in 1819.

Hushangábád, north-east, on the Narmadá, has a fort.

Chindwara, north from Nágpúr, is 2100 feet above the sea, and noted for its salubrious climate.

Jabalpur, north-east, on the Narmadá, where Hardyman, with 1100 troops, defeated 5000 Maratha troops of the Raja of Nágpúr, 1817; 1460 feet above the sea. It has a school of industry for Thug children.

Sagar (pop. 50,000), in the north-west, on the borders of a small lake, and 1940 feet above the sea, with cantonments.

Kakherh or *Konkherh* on the Mahanadi, with a fortress on a high rocky hill. **Ratanpur**, north from Kakherh, where 120 French soldiers were treacherously murdered by the Marathas in 1761.

Sambhalpur, eastward, on the Mahanadi, in a district noted for its luxuriant crops of rice, wheat, and sugar-cane, and celebrated for the finest diamonds.

Jagdálpur, in the south, on the Indrawati, the capital of a dependency.

AKOLA, on a tributary of the Púrna, is the chief town of Berar.

Elichpur, on the Púrna, a military station, and the residence of a Nawab, tributary to the Nizam; was formerly the Muhammadan capital of Berar.

Gawelgarh, north-west, with a double fort, stormed by the British in 1803; **Narnala** west from it.

Amráwati, or *Oomrawuttee*, south-east from Elichpur, a flourishing commercial town, with very extensive cotton trade.

V.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

POSITION AND BOUNDARIES.—The Bombay Presidency, with the native states included in it, extends from the south of Panjáb to the borders of Máisúr. It is bounded on the west by Bilúchistán and the Arabian Sea; on the south by Máisúr; on the east by the Madras Presidency, Háidarábád, the Central Provinces, Nimár, Malwa, and Rájpútána; and on the north by Rájpútána and Bilúchistán.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Its area is 180,715 square miles, with a population of 12,000,000 under the British, and 4,400,000 in the native states.

TRIBES.—The principal tribes of Sindh are the *Balúchís*, a mountain tribe chiefly inhabiting the Hala range; and the *Játs*, or *Sindhís*, originally Hindus, but converted to Islam by the Khalífs. Many different tribes inhabit Gújarat, the principal being the *Bhíls* in the north-east and east and along the Vindhya range; the *Jádejás*, formerly notorious for murdering

all their female infants; and the *Káthís*, once noted freebooters and worshippers of the sun. Jains, Rájputás, Marathas, Parsis, and Bora Muslims are also numerous. The inhabitants of Khandesh are Marathas and Bhíls. Maharashtra is the country of the Marathas.

PROVINCES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

1. BRITISH.

1. SINDH.....HAIDARABAD, Karáčí, Thattha, 'Umrkot, Shikarpur.
2. GUJARAT.....AHMADABAD, Bharúch, Surat.
3. KHANDESH.....Malegaon, Dhúlen.
4. KONKAN.....BOMBAY, Thanah, Ratnagíri, Vijayadurg, Vengúrla.
5. MAHARASHTRA.....PUNA, Ahmadnagar, Násik, Satára, Sholapur, BÍjapúr, Belgaon.
6. N. KANARA.....Honáwar, Karwar, Kompta.

2. NATIVE.

1. KHAIRPUR, in Sindh.....Khairpur.
2. KACHH.....Bhúj, Mandávi.
3. GAIKWAD'S DOMINIONS and Native States in Gújarat.....BARODA, Nausári, Idar, Rajkot, Nowanagar, Júnagarh.
4. KOLHAPUR, in Maharashtra....Kolhapur.
5. SAWANT WADI.....Sawant Wadi.
6. MARATHA JAGIRS.....Miraj, Mudhal.

SINDH is an alluvial plain lying between the Hala Mountains and the Desert of Rájputána; and, owing to its resemblance to Egypt, it has been styled "Little Egypt." Very little rain falls in it, and in some years none at all. It is irrigated from the Indus, which rises in March and falls in September, but does not inundate much of the adjacent country. The *Pat*, or Desert of Shikarpur, occupies the north-west, and the *Thar* or Rájputána Desert the south-east and east. Sindh is about as large as England. It was subdued by Sir Charles Napier in 1844.

Háidarábád (25,000), the capital, four miles from the Indus, with a fortress; famous for its embroideries in silk and gold, and its silver tissues. Here is the shrine of *Shah Makkái*, a celebrated *Ziyaratgáh*, or Muslim object of pilgrimage. Opposite Háidarábád is *Kotri* or *Kotru*, a military station.

Six and a half miles north from Háidarábád was fought the battle of *Miyáni* (Meeanee), in which Sir C. Napier defeated the Amírs of Sindh, which gave the country to the British in 1843.

'Umrkot or Amirkot (*Omercote* or *Amercote*), 90 miles east of Háidar-

ábád, on a branch of the Indus, which is filled with water during the inundation. Here the Emperor Akbar was born, 1542.

Hálá, 34 miles north of Háidarábád, is a large town, with manufactures of earthenware, Sindhian caps, and lacquered work.

Thaṭṭha (*Tatta*), pop. 10,000, on the Indus, 52 miles south of Háidarábád, an ancient city now much decayed; has a very extensive cemetery, and manufactures silk *lungis*. The *Jama'a Masjid* was begun by Shah Jahan 1647, and finished by Aurangzáb 1661. It has a hundred domes.

Karáchí (*Kurrachee*), on the coast, 58 miles west of Thaṭṭha, a growing seaport town, with the only harbour on the coast of Sindh. Twenty-eight miles west of Karáchí is Ras Múári, the most westerly point of India. *Sonmíyání* (pop. 2000), 50 miles north-west of it, is a seaport in Bilú-chistán; and west of it is *Hingláj*, with a Hindu temple, the furthest westward limit of Hindu worship and pilgrimage.

Shikarpur (pop. 30,000), in the north, on a canal 20 miles west of the Indus, carries on extensive transit trade with Khorasan and the south of Afghanistan through the Bolan Pass.

KACHH (Cutch) is a native state, south of Sindh, from which it is separated by the river Lúní and the Great Rán. Kachh is separated from Gújarat by the Lesser Rán on the east, and the Gulf of Kachh on the south. In 1819, a violent earthquake destroyed many buildings, killed hundreds of the inhabitants, and raised the *Allah Band*, an enormous mound of sand many miles in extent, submerging an adjacent tract of land in the north-west. Two ranges of hills run from east to west through the country.

BHUJ (pop. 20,000) is the capital of the Rás or rulers of Kachh, and famous for its manufactures in gold and silver. In the earthquake of 16th June 1819 about 2000 people perished in Bhúj, and the city was nearly ruined. It has a temple to the cobra da capello. Mandávi on the coast is a seaport.

GUJARAT consists of the peninsula of Káthiawád and the country north-east and east of it to the borders of Rájpútána, Malwa, and Khandesh. It consists generally of a rich plain, in many parts very fertile in grain and cotton; but Káthiawád is subject to famines from the occasional want of rains. In the south-west of Káthiawád, and on the north-west on the borders of Rájpútána, there are hills.

The country round the Gulf of Khambáyat belongs to the British; to the north and west of the British territories are those of the Gáikwád. The Káthiawád peninsula is divided into 216 small states, some tributary to the British and some to the Gáikwád. There are several protected states also in the north and south-east.

Ahmadábád (pop. 130,000), on the Sabarmati, 290 miles north of Bombay, was once the most splendid city in Western India. It has a

magnificent *Jama'a Masjid*, built by Ahmad Shah I. of Gújarat, 1424, and other fine buildings more or less decayed.

Kéhda or *Kaira* (pop. 12,000), on a tributary of the Sabarmati, 20 miles south of Ahmadábád.

Khambáyat or *Cambay* (pop. 37,000), at the mouth of the Máhi, a very ancient and formerly a large city. It is the chief place of a tributary state, and is noted for its lapidary work.

Bharúch or *Broach* (pop. 13,000), near the mouth of the Narmadá, in a famous cotton district. It has a pinjrapol or hospital for diseased animals. On the small island of *Sukal Tirth*, 12 miles east of Bharúch, is the great banyan tree *Kabir Bar*. It is a place of Hindu pilgrimage. **Ratanpur**, 17 miles east of Bharúch, is celebrated for its carnelian mines.

Gogha (pop. 8000), on the west side of the gulf, is a thriving seaport famous for its sailors. Near it is *Piram Island*, noted for its fossil remains. **Dholara**, 36 miles north of Gogha, is famous for its cotton.

Surat, on the Taptí, where the Dutch and Portuguese long had factories. It is the headquarters of the Bohrahs—Muslims who reverence Hasan Sabah or Aghá Khán.

Nausárf (pop. 15,000), 18 miles south of Surat, in the Gáikwád's territory. Many of the inhabitants are Parsí weavers, and it contains one of their principal *Agaris* or fire-temples.

Damán, south of Nausárf, taken by the Portuguese in 1558, and still belonging to them, with a small surrounding territory. **Diu**, a fortified town on an island near Diu Head in Káthiawád, also belongs to the Portuguese since 1515.

BARODA (pop. 140,000), 40 miles east of Khambáyat, the capital of the Gáikwád, is a place of considerable trade.

Idar or *Edur* (pop. 10,000), north of Ahmadábád, the capital of a Rájput state, with several Jain temples.

Disa (*Deesa*), in the north-west, on the Banás, with British cantonments. Both lions and tigers are found in the neighbourhood. **Kadí** (pop. 25,000), 25 miles north-west of Ahmadábád, with a palace of Malhar Rao Gáikwád.

Rajkot, in Káthiawád. Westward near the coast, **Nowanagar**, a large city with considerable trade and manufactures of piece goods.

Júnagarh, southwards, near *Ghirnar*, a granite mountain with Jain temples on its summit. Southwards, on the coast, **Somnáth Patan** (pop. 5000), where are the ruins of the shrine of Someshwar, taken and plundered by Mahmúd of Ghazni, A.D. 1024.

Porbandar, north-west, with a harbour for small vessels, carries on a brisk trade with Sindh, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa. **Dwarka**, in the west of the peninsula, has a famous temple of Krishna. The inhabitants here are Wághars, professing both Hinduism and Muhamma-

danism, and are notorious pirates and robbers. At *Palitána*, west from *Gogha*, is *Shetrúnjí Hill*, famous for its many Jain temples.

KHANDESH is a great valley watered by the *Taptí*, and bounded by the *Sátpúra Hills*, *Gújarat*, the *Sahyádri* and *Indhyádri Hills*, and the Central Provinces. It was ravaged by *Holkar's* army in 1802; a famine followed in 1803; and these, with the rapacity and misgovernment of the *Peshwa's* officers, ruined the province. In 1818 it fell into the hands of the British. The soil is fertile but the population sparse, and much of it is overrun by jungles, in which tigers are common.

Malegaon or **Maleganw**, near the *Girna*, with cantonments; has a fort, taken by the British after desperate resistance by the Arab garrison, 1818.

Dhúlen or *Dhoolia*, north from *Malegaon*, on the *Panjra*, is the civil station of *Khandesh*.

The **KONKAN** stretches from *Damán* to the *Goa* territory, lying between the *Sahyádri Hills* and the sea. It is rugged towards the hills, but abounds in fertile valleys along the streams. The climate is hot and very moist. Snakes, tigers, and other wild beasts abound.

BOMBAY (pop. 800,000), on a small island off the coast. From its excellent harbour the Portuguese, who took possession of it 1532, called it *Buon Bahia* ("good harbour"), which was contracted into *Bombay*. The native name is *Múmbái*. It was ceded to England in 1661, as part of the *Infanta Catharina's* dowry on her marriage to *Charles II*. It has large docks, and is a place of great trade, especially in cotton and opium. Its principal native merchants are *Parsís*, descended from the *Persians* who fled to *India* before their *Muhammadan* conquerors of the seventh century, and *Bannias*. In the harbour is *Elephanta*, a small island, with rock-cut Hindu cave-temples.

Thanah (pop. 12,000), north-east of *Bombay*, on the island of *Salsette* or *Sashthi*. Near it, at *Kanhari*, are many *Búddhist* rock-cut monasteries and temples.

Wasáí or **Bassein**, north-west from *Thanah*, was a flourishing Portuguese city from 1534 to 1765, when it was taken by the *Marathas*. In 1780 it was taken by the English. It is much decayed; has sugar works, and many ruins of Portuguese churches, &c.

Kalyán, north-east from *Thanah*, on the *Ulas*, a very ancient city. *Matheran Hill* (2300 feet), south-east from *Kalyán*, is a favourite resort of Europeans in the dry season. South-east at *Kampuli* is the remarkable railway incline of the *Bhor Ghat*, rising 1830 feet in 16 miles.

Ratnagíri (*Rutnagherry*), on the coast, south of *Bombay*, a large town and civil station. Between *Bombay* and *Ratnagíri* is *Jinjira*, with a good harbour, in a petty *Habshí* principality.

Vijayadurg (*Viziadroog* or *Gheria*), south of *Ratnagíri*, with a good

harbour and an ancient fort, taken by Clive and Admiral Watson in 1756 from the pirate Tulaji Angria, and then given to the Peshwa.

Vengúrla (pop. 5000), 215 miles south from Bombay: infested by pirates till ceded to the English in 1812.

SAWANT WADI or *Sawánt Warree* (pop. 10,000), 13 miles east of Vengúrla, is the capital of a small state of the same name under British protection. At *Achera*, near it, is a noted temple of Rameshwar; and north-east is *Manohar*, one of the strongest hill-forts in India, 2500 feet above the sea.

MAHARASHTRA lies between the Western Gháts and the Háidarábád territories, having Khandesh on the north, and Máisúr on the south. It occupies most of the old Muhammadan province of BÍjapúr and part of Aurangábád. It is generally fertile and undulating, with a general slope to the east. The climate is dry and generally healthy. In the south are Kolhapur and about fifteen tributary Jágírs.

PUNA (pop. 80,000), near the Múta Múla, a tributary of the Bhíma, with a military encampment, and a Sanscrit college. It was the Maráthá capital from 1750 till the resignation of Raji Rao, the last Peshwa, in 1818. Near it is *Parbati Hill*, with temples of Shiva, &c. **Khirkí**, four miles north-west, with cantonments, where Colonel Burr with 2800 men, of whom 800 only were Europeans, defeated the Peshwa's army of 18,000 horse and 8000 foot, besides reserves, 1817. *Sinlgarh*, 11 miles south-west from Púna, is a famous hill-fortress, 4160 feet above the sea; near it *Purandar*, another hill-fort, where a treaty was signed between Nana Farnavis and the English; it is resorted to as a sanitarium.

Forty miles south-west from Púna is *Mahabaleshwar*, another favourite sanitarium, 4700 feet high, at the source of the Krishna.

Jíjúrí, south-east from Púna, has an infamous temple to Khandoba.

Ahmadnagar, on the Sína, 70 miles north-east from Púna, was long the capital of a Muhammadan kingdom. In 1803 it was taken by General Wellesley. It has a fort; and is a station of the American Mission—the number of native Christians increased from 331 in 1852, to 955 in 1862.

Násik (pop. 25,000), near the source of the Godávári, and held sacred by the Hindus, who visit it in pilgrimage. The temple of Ahilya Bai here was richly endowed by Holkar and the Peshwa, and the English Government continued the Peshwa's grant. There are Buddhist cave-temples near it.

Chandur (pop. 10,000), north-east from Násik, with a hill-fort taken by the English in 1804, and again in 1818.

Khandála, north-west from Púna, at the head of the Bhor Ghát incline, a favourite resort in the hot season. Near it is *Karla*, with a famous Buddhist rock-cut temple.

Satára, south from Púna, near the Krishna, with a fort, was made the Maratha capital in 1698.

Pandharpur (pop. 20,000), east of Satára, on the Bhíma, with a shrine of Withobá, much venerated by the Hindus. Here Gangádhara Shástré, the envoy of the Gáikwád, was infamously assassinated by the Peshwa's minister in 1815.

Sholapur, further east, with a fort, taken by the British in 1818.

Bijapur or **Vijayapur**, further south, formerly the capital of a Muhammadan state founded by Yúsuf, son of Amurath II, the Turkish Sultan, in 1489. It was taken by Aurangzib in 1686, and contains the ruins of many splendid buildings. The *Malik-i-Maidan* is a celebrated gun here, said to be the largest piece of brass ordnance in the world. At *Talikot*, 45 miles south-east, Ali Shah of Bijapur and the other Muslim Kings of the Dakhan, totally defeated and slew Rám Rájá of Vijayanagar, 1565, when 100,000 Hindus are said to have fallen.

Belgaon or *Belgaum* 2500 feet above the sea, with a fort, taken by the English in 1818. It has cantonments and an English school for wealthy natives. *Gokak*, north-east from Belgaon, is near a fine waterfall on the Gatparbá river, 176 feet high and 80 yards wide.

Dharwad or *Dharwar*, south-east from Belgaon, noted for its cotton. Eastwards *Gadaj* or *Gudduk*, with two large and very ancient temples remarkably carved.

Húbli (pop. 20,000), one of the principal cotton marts in the south Maratha country. At *Adargunchi*, near it, is a gigantic Jaina statue.

KOLHAPUR is a native state north-east from Sawant Wádí, and above the Gháts. Including its dependencies, it has an area of 3445 square miles, and a population of half a million. Its capital is **Kolhapur**.

GOA (pop. 10,000), in an island on the coast noted for its beautiful scenery. It was taken by Albuquerque in 1510, and has continued since to be the capital of the Portuguese dominions in India. Here is the splendid shrine of St. Francis Xavier, who died in 1552, and several convents and fine churches. It is also noted for fine mangoes. The territory contains 1066 square miles and 313,000 people.

NORTH KANARA, south-east of the Goa territory, is attached to the Bombay Presidency. It is partly below and partly above the Gháts, which here cover a considerable breadth of country.

Honáwar or *Honore* (pop. 12,000), on an inlet or salt lake, was once a fine city. Pepper grows in the neighbourhood. At the head of the inlet, on the Shíravatt or Kurial river, are the four celebrated falls of Gerseppa, one of them 890 feet high.

Sadashivgarh or **Karwar**, further north, with a good harbour, is a port for the cotton from Dharwad.

Kumta or **Kompta**, a small port, whence cotton is also shipped.

VI.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

POSITION.—The Madras Presidency occupies the south-east parts of the peninsula, extending from Cape Kumári or Comorin, along the eastern coast to Pryagi in Orissa, and to Kundapur in Kanára on the west coast. Though the coast line is longer than those of Bombay and Bengal, it has no really good harbour for large ships.

BOUNDARIES.—It is bounded on the north and north-west by the Bombay Presidency, Háidarábád, and the Central Provinces; within this is included the native states of Travancore, Cochin, Máisúr, Pudukota, and Jaypur, and the small French territories at Pondicheri and Karikal.

AREA, &c.—The area of the British territory is about 126,000 square miles, and the population 23,130,000.

CLIMATE.—The climate generally is very hot, intensely so in Karnáta and Balaghát, where the monsoon rains are slight and of short duration. On the western coasts the south-west moonsoon is heavy and cools the air.

RIVERS.—The Rishikúlia, in the north-east, falls into the Bay of Bengal, near Ganjam; the Vangsedhara falls into it at Kalingapatnam, and near it the Nagula, also from Orissa. Further south the deltas of the Godávári and Krishna water large districts. In the Karnáta the Gundlakamma rises in the Eastern Gháts; the Pennár, Pálár, and Ponnár or South Pennár, all rise in the east of Máisúr, and flow east into the bay. The Káveri * rises in the West Gháts, and flows south-east. The Vyga and Tamraparni rise on the borders of Trivanderam, and fall, the one into Palk's Straits, and the other into the Gulf of Manár.

TRIBES.—About Tinneveli and the south of Travancore live the *Shánárs* and *Ilávas*, a branch of the aboriginal population of India. Many of them subsist entirely on the products of the palm tree. The Ilávas number about 180,000, and the Shánárs nearly three times as many. Their religion is devil-worship, and they regard Rávan as their divine king. They have been long degraded by the Brahmanical Hindus, but under the British rule many of them have become Christians. In 1862 the Christians numbered 73,046, and were increasing at the rate of about 2000 per annum, and contributed about 60,000 rupees a year for their own instruction.

The Nílgíri Hills, in the west, are inhabited by several peculiar tribes, differing from all around them: they are the *Erulars*, *Kurumbars*, *Kohatars* or *Gohatars*, *Badakars*, and *Tudas* or *Toruvars*. The Bada-

* See p. 24.

kars are Hindus, and speak Kanarese; the Tudas practised female infanticide formerly, if they do not so even yet.

The Brahmans of Malabar and Travancore are called *Namburis*, and are regarded as of superior caste to all foreign Brahmans. The *Nairs* are Súdras, and pretend to be born soldiers: they are very jealous of their caste, do not marry, and are very profligate. The heirs of a man's property are his sister's children. The *Naidis* are outcasts, and lead a wandering life, refusing to labour. The *Mápillas* are Sunní Muhammadans, descended from Arab settlers and Nair women: they are bigoted and very irascible; fanatical outbreaks are not uncommon among them, often accompanied by murder. In the south of Malabar are many *Syrian Christians*, who have been there since the third century A.D. Many of them were forced by the Portuguese, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, to become Roman Catholics. In Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore, the Roman Catholic and Syrian Christians amount to 270,000. Exclusive of the Syrian Christians and Roman Catholics, there were 110,237 native Protestant Christians in this Presidency in 1862.

The people of Kúrg are Nairs, among whom the abominable custom prevails of the wife of each brother of a family being also the wife of the others.

The *Pathans* of Karnúl and Kadapa are representatives of the Muhammadan conquerors of Hindustan. They are said to be brave, courteous, cruel, and despise the ordinary pursuits of common life.

The *Ratsas* and *Velamas* in North Sarkárs, are warrior tribes. The *Khonds* inhabit Gumsúr in the extreme north.

LANGUAGES.—The language of the Sarkárs, north part of the Karnátak, and Balaghát, is Telugu. In Máisúr, Kúrg, Kanára, and adjoining parts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, it is Kanarese; in the districts south of Madras it is Tamil; and in Malabar and Travancore it is Malayala.

PROVINCES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

1. SARKARS.....Guntúr, Machhlipatnam, Rájámahendri, Kakinada, Víshakpatnam, Vijayanagaram, Shríkákolam or Chicacole, Ichhapur, Burhanpur, Ganjam.
2. KARNATAK.....MADRAS, Nellúr, Kánchiveram, Chengalpatt, Gudalur, Pondicherry, Myaveram, Tanjúr, Kumbhakonam, Trichinápalli.
3. CEDED DISTRICTS, }
or BALAGHAT. } Kadapa, Karnúl, Ballári.
4. KOIMBATUR and }
SALEM..... } Salem, Hossúr, Koimbatúr, Utakamand, Avináshi, Yirod, Karúr.

5. MALABAR and SOUTH KANARA..... } Calicut, Cochin, Palghátcherí, Tellicheri, Kan-anúr, Mangalur.
 6. KURG.....Merkára.

THE SARKARS is a narrow slip of country, extending along the Bay of Bengal, and having the Eastern Gháts as its boundary on the north-west. The southern part is a flat alluvial plain, rising gradually towards the Gháts. North of Víshakpatnam it is more hilly. The coast has a hot but healthy climate, but the hills are very unhealthy.

There are some very large Zamindaris in this province.

Guntúr (pop. 20,000), eighteen miles south of the Krishna, was pillaged by the Pindaris in 1816.

Machhlipatnam, or *Masulipatam* (pop. 28,000), on the coast, at the mouth of the north branch of the Krishna, has long been noted for its chintzes and richly-worked muslins. The French have a lodge here.

Baizwada, or *Baizwarra*, on the Krishna, a large town, where is a great *Anakatt*, or dam, 1250 yards long, finished in 1855, which, with its irrigating canals, brings water to a million acres. A great festival is held in February at Baizwada, in honour of Shiva, when the devotees believe that sin can be removed by bathing at certain spots in the sacred river.

Elúr, north-east, on the Kolar lake. At *Mallavelli*, near it, diamonds are found, as well as at other places westward on the banks of the Krishna.

Rájamahendri or *Rajahmundry* (pop. 15,000), on the Godávári, with manufactures of napkins, table-cloths, and silks; and near it, *Dauleshwaram* (pop. 4000), where is the largest *Anakatt* in India. It has 1000 miles of navigable canals.

Karínja or *Coringa*, eastward, at the mouth of the Gautami branch of the Godávári, a place of considerable trade, but liable to be overflowed by the sea in violent storms. On the Gautami, **Yanam** (pop. 7000), a French possession.

Víshakpatnam or *Vizagapatam*, north-east on the coast. **Bhimani-patanam** or *Bimlipatam*, a sea-port, north-east of Víshakpatnam.

Víjayanagaram (pop. 15,000), north, with a fort, is the capital of one of the largest Zamindaris in India, paying 6 lakhs of rupees a year to Government. **Konada**, east, a sea-port.

Shríkákolam, or *Chicacole* (pop. 13,000), on the Nagula, manufactures very fine muslin. **Kelingapatnam**, east, on the mouth of the Vangsédhara, with a harbour. North-east, **Ichhapur**, a large town.

Burhanpur (pop. 20,000) is a military station and famous for its silk manufactures.

Ganjam, at the mouth of the Ríshíkúlia, once a maritime town of importance, but fallen into decay on account of its unhealthiness. Further up the river, **Aska**, with a very large European sugar factory.

North, **Gumsur**, and **Russell-konda**, with a military cantonment.

The **KARNATAK** is low and sandy near the coast, more fertile inland, and gradually rises towards the Eastern Gháts.

MADRAS, on the coast, the largest city in Southern India; including the suburbs its population is estimated at 720,000. It was first settled by the English in 1639, when they removed from Armagon to a small grant of land here. It is called by the natives *Chennapatnam*. There is no harbour, and the landing is difficult on account of the surf—still the trade is extensive. *Ennur* or *Ennore*, 6 miles north, has very large *salt-pans*, whence Madras is supplied with salt.

Durgarazapatnam or *Armagon*, 36 miles north from Madras, was the first place on this coast occupied by the British, who erected a factory here in 1625.

Nellúr (pop. 24,000), north, on the North Ponnár river. *Angula* or *Ongole*, still further north, near the *Gundlakamma*, a military station.

Chittúr, west from Madras, on the *Poiné*, a tributary of the *Pálár*, 1100 feet above the sea, with a *durg* or fort. *Tripetti* or *Tirupati*, 36 miles north-east, is a celebrated Hindu temple of Vishnu, visited by crowds of pilgrims, especially from *Gújarat*. At the festival here, in September 1772, the earliest recorded outbreak of cholera took place, and swept away half the vast assemblage of pilgrims.

Vélúr or *Vellore* (pop. 51,000), south, on the *Pálár*, with a fort, where the native troops mutinied and massacred 113 Europeans in 1806.

Arkat or *Arcot* (pop. 54,000), eastward, formerly the capital of the *Nawábs* of the *Karnátak*. In 1751 Clive with 500 men took the fort, garrisoned by 1100, and then defended it against *Raja Sahib* with a besieging army of 10,000 men, whom he afterwards completely defeated at *Arní*, south from *Arcot*.

Kánchiveram (*Conjeveram*) properly *Kánchipuram* (pop. 20,000), west from Madras, on the *Pálár*, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, with celebrated pagodas to *Shiva* and *Vishnu*.

Máhabálipur or *Seven Pagodas*, on the coast, has several remarkable rock-cut temples, and near it the large and sacred pagoda of *Tripalúr*.

Gudalur or *Cuddalore*, at the mouth of a branch of the South Ponnár. Near it are the ruins of *Fort St. David*, purchased by the East India Company in 1691, and of which Clive was appointed governor 1756.

Porto Novo, southwards, at the mouth of the *Vélúr*, with some trade. It was burned by *Háidar Ali* in 1780. Seven miles south of *Porto Novo* is *Chelambram*, with some of the oldest pagodas in India; the principal one covers fifty acres, and 3000 Brahmans are supported at it.

Puducheri or *Pondicherry* (pop. 30,000), north of *Gudalur*, the capital of the French possessions in India, with a territory of 107 square miles, and a population of 80,000, of whom about 800 are Europeans. It was taken by the British in 1761, in 1778, in 1793, and in 1803, and finally restored to the French in 1817. *Karikal*, southwards, in the delta of the

Káveri, with a territory of 63 square miles, and a population of 49,000, also belongs to the French.

Tranquebar, properly Tallangambadi (pop. 25,000), formerly a Danish settlement, ceded to the English in 1845 for a sum of money.

South of Karikal, Nagur (*Nagar*), and Nagapatnam or *Negapatam* (pop. 10,000), have some trade in cotton and rice.

Tanjúr (pop. 90,000), eastward, near the Wanar, a branch of the Káveri, formerly the residence of a Raja, and the scene of the labours of the missionary Schwartz. It was formerly a seat of Hindu learning. The *Great Pagoda*, 200 feet high, is said to be one of the finest specimens of Hindu architecture.

Kumbhakonam or *Combaconum* (pop. 35,000), 20 miles north-east from Tanjúr, an ancient city, much visited by devotees. Twelve miles from it is a celebrated Anakatt across the Vellár river.

Trichinápalli or *Trichinopoly* (pop. 30,000), on the Káveri, west from Tanjúr, an ancient fortified city and military station. It has manufactures of hardware and jewellery, cheroots and saddlery. North of Trichinápalli, between the Káveri and Kolerún, is the island of *Shrírangam*, on which are two celebrated pagodas—of Vishnu and of Shiva. At the west end of Shrírangam is the *Upper Anakatt*, which irrigates 600,000 acres of land.

Madúra, south-west, on the Vyga, a very ancient city, containing some fine buildings, such as *Trimal Naik's Choultry*, the Pagoda of *Minákshi*, and the ruins of the old palace. Here are the head-quarters of an American Mission. In 1852 there were 3070 native Christians; and in 1862, 6372.

Dindigal (pop. 9000), north-west, the chief town of a large valley, having the *Palnai Hills* on the north-west, and the *Siru Malai Hills*, 3500 feet high, on the south-east. It is noted for its excellent climate.

Ramnád (pop. 13,000), south-east from Madúra, in a low sandy district, near the mouth of the Vyga, with manufactures of coarse cloths. It has a fort, and palace of the Marawars, or Zamindars, of Ramnád. East from it is the island and town of *Rámeshwaram* (pop. 4300), with a temple, visited by about 30,000 pilgrims annually, and having a revenue of upwards 40,000 rupees from lands and offerings.

Tinnevelli or *Tirunelvéli* (pop. 25,000), near the Támraparní, has two fine pagodas of Shiva and of Shrí. Near it is *Páliamkotta*, a military station. Westward, on the hills, is *Kutallam*, on the Sylár or Chittar river, with fine cataracts; and *Ten-káshí* ("South Benares"), a sacred place of the Hindus, with a fine pagoda.

Tuttukudi or *Tuticorin*, east, on the coast, formerly a Dutch settlement. It has a small but important harbour, and is noted for its pearl-fishery and its *shankh* or conch shells—used as musical instruments at Hindu temples, and cut into bracelets. Tirusendúr or *Trichendoor*, 18 miles south, on the coast, with a large and noted temple of Subramana.

The **CEDED DISTRICTS** are west of the Karnátak, and bounded on the north by the Tungabhádra, which separates them from Háidarábád; on the west by Máisúr, and on the south by Máisúr and part of the Karnátak. This province forms part of the table-land between the Gháts, rising from 500 feet above the sea in the east to 1600 feet in the west. The principal rivers are the Huggidi or Hugri, flowing north into the Tungabhádra, and the Pennár and its tributaries.

Kadapa (*Cuddapah*), in the east, on the Boggawanka, a tributary of the Pennár; north, on the Gundlakamma **Kammam**.

Karnúl (pop. 20,000), north-west from Kadapa, on the Tungabhádra, formerly the capital of a Pathan state.

Ballári or *Bellary* (pop. 35,000), in the west, with a fort on a rock. It is in a rich cotton district, but was visited by severe famine and pestilence in 1853. Eastward, **Gútti**, on a cluster of fortified hills—a place of great strength, 2170 feet above the sea.

The **Collectorates of KOIMBATUR and SALEM** have the Karnátak on the east, Máisúr and Malabar on the north and west, and Cochin and Travancore on the south. This region is mountainous in the north and north-west, and generally level in the south-east. It is watered by the Ponany, which flows westwards into the Arabian Sea.

Salem (pop. 19,000), 170 miles south-west of Madras, 1070 feet above the sea, at the foot of the Shivarái Hills, has extensive cotton and silk weaving. Indian steel is manufactured in the district. South-west, **Sankeridurg**; south, **Namkaldurg**; and north-west, **Hossúr** (*Osoor*), where the Madras Government stud is kept.

Koimbatúr or *Coimbatore* (pop. 12,000), on the Noyel, a tributary of the Káveri, a military station, 1400 feet above the sea, in a district producing much cotton and tobacco. At *Perura*, two miles south-west, is a celebrated old pagoda of Mahadeva, called *Mel Chittambra*.

Utakamand or *Ootacamund* (pop. 57,000), in the Nílگیر Hills, 7300 feet above the sea, is a favourite resort of Europeans, on account of its cool climate; near it **Kúnnúr**. North-east of Koimbatúr, **Avináshi**; **Yirod** or *Erode*, north-east of it, on the Káveri, taken by stratagem by Háidar Ali in 1768.

KANARA lies below the Gháts; **MALABAR** partly above—the portion above is called **Wainád**, or *Wainátil*, and abounds in fine forest scenery. It produces sandal-wood, the finest cardamoms, and contains several coffee plantations.

KURG lies north of Malabar, south-east of Kanára, and west of Máisúr. It is a small hilly district.

Calicut, properly **Kalikod** (pop. 15,000), on the coast, with many Portuguese and Mápilla inhabitants. When Vasco de Gama arrived here in 1498 it was the residence of a native Raja called the *Tamurin*. The

district was devastated, and the inhabitants—inclusive of women and children—massacred by Típu Sáhib. The French have a lodge with a single watchman here.

Bépur (pop. 1000), near Calicut, a small sea-port, from whence there is a railway, 405 miles, to Madras. It has iron-ore smeltings. About five miles east is *Chataperamba* Hill, on which are many *kodé kals* or very ancient tombs.

Ponany or Paniáni (pop. 8000), south, at the mouth of the river of the same name, where the *Tangal* or chief-priest of the Mápillas resides.

Cochin or Kuchí (pop. 20,000), south, on the Travancore coast, was the first station occupied by the Portuguese in India in 1503. The Dutch took it from them in 1663, and it was taken from the Dutch in 1796. It is the principal residence of the *black* and *white Jews*.

Palghácherí, south-east from Calicut, on the Pala, a tributary of the Paniáni or Ponany, in the Gap or opening of the Gháts, with a fort.

Máhe (pop. 2600), north from Calicut, belongs to the French.

Tellicheri (pop. 20,000), near Máhe: a factory was established here in 1683. It exports the cardamoms of the Wainád, pepper, and sandal-wood. Manantawadi, east in Wainád, 4000 feet above the sea.

Kananúr or Cannanore, north of Tellicheri, a populous town and shipping port, with a fort and large military cantonment. It exports spices, grain, and cocoa-nuts. It has a mild and remarkably healthy climate. The Lakkadív Islands are subject to the Raja of Kananúr, who is a Mápilla.

Mangalur (pop. 20,000), still further north, on a back-water formed by the river Bolur, is the principal town of Kanára, and has considerable commerce. *Kadiri* Hill, two miles from it, has a Jain pagoda, a Muhammadan *dargáh* or shrine of Shaikh Fari, and the residence of a Mahant of the Kanphattis, a sect of Hindu ascetics. South of Mangalur is *Manjeshwaram*, the head-quarters of the Konkani Vaishnavas, with a noted temple. North, *Udapi*, with a vast pagoda, to the support of which Government allows 8000 rupees a year.

Khundapur, still further north, whence much sandal-wood is exported.

Merkara, 4000 feet above the sea, is the chief town of Kúrg.

NATIVE STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

STATES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

MAISUR	MAISUR, Seringapatam, Bengalur.
COCHIN	Trichúr, Kranganur.
TRAVANCORE.	Trivanderam, Anjutenga, Alipalli.

TONDIMAN RAJA'S Territory **Pudukóta.**

JAYPUR and Hill Zamindaris **Jaypur, Rayagada.**

MAISUR is part of the table-land of the Dakhan, and has a general elevation of 2000 feet, with isolated rocky hills rising to twice that height above the sea. It has an area of 30,886 square miles, and a population estimated at 4,000,000. It produces cinnamon, cardamoms, pepper, coffee, cotton, silk, sugar, teak, and sandal-wood.

On the death of Típú Sáhib, in 1799, the rightful heir was restored; but on coming of age he soon dissipated the twenty-eight karórs of rupees in his treasury, and so mismanaged affairs as to cause a rebellion; whereupon the British assumed the control of the country in 1832; the Raja is allowed a stipend of upwards of fourteen lakhs of rupees (£140,000).

Seringapatam, or properly **Shrirangapatnam** (pop. 13,000), a fortress on an island in the Káveri. Cornwallis took the city by storm in 1799, when Típú Sultán was slain. It still remains a British possession.

Máísúr or *Mysore* (pop. 65,000), nine miles south of Seringapatam, 2450 feet above the sea, with a fort containing the palace of the Raja. Eastward, on the boundary, *Shiva Samudram*, with the ruins of an old city on an island of the Káveri, where are the famous falls of the river.

Bengalur or *Bangalore*, north-east, 3000 feet above the sea, with a cool and salubrious climate; noted for its gardens producing European fruits and vegetables, and its manufactures of carpets and silk cloths. It is a military station, and the residence of the Máísúr Commissioner. North from it *Nandidurg*, a lofty rock, strongly fortified by Típú, but taken by the British in 1791. It is 4856 feet above the sea, at the source of the Pennár and Pálár.

Deonhalli, south-east of Nandidurg, is a fortified town, where Típú Sultán was born in 1753. Tobacco and sugar-cane are much cultivated at it.

Chitradurg or *Chittledroog*, 120 miles north-west of Bengalur, a town with a very strong fort, memorable for the defence made by its Palegar against Háidar Ali, 1777.

Bednur or **Nagar**, westward, among the Western Gháts, more than 4000 feet above the sea; pillaged by Háidar in 1763 of twelve karórs of rupees. North-east **Harihar**, near the Tungabhádra, a military station.

COCHIN is a small tributary state on the coast south of Malabar and north of Travancore. It contains nearly 2000 square miles and 400,000 inhabitants. It was conquered by Háidar Ali in 1776, and remained tributary to Máísúr until transferred to the British in 1792.

Trichúr is the capital of Cochin, on the back-water extending along near the coast; southward **Kadangalur** or *Cranganore*, where Jews and Syrian Christians have been established since the third or fourth century A.D.

TRAVANCORE or **Tiruvancodú**, lies along the coast from Cochin to

Cape Kumári, and is bounded on the east by the continuation of the Western Gháts or Sukhein Mountains. There is a long series of shallow lakes or back-waters running parallel to the coast, which receive the rivers from the hills, the largest of which is the Periár or Alwai, which flows north-west, and falls into the sea near Kranganur. It is a fertile state. Elephants are numerous among the hills, very large tigers are common, also the wild buffalo, wild swine, leopards, bears, and monkeys; and alligators of great size swarm in the streams.

The area is 4722 square miles, and the population about 1,250,000. Besides 70,000 Syrian Christians and as many Roman Catholics, there are about 20,000 Protestant Christians. Under British influence slavery has been put a stop to in Travancore.

Trivanderam, the capital, in the south, near the shore, has an observatory supported by the Raja.

Anjutenga or *Anjengo*, north-west on the coast, where the East India Company had a factory from 1684 till 1813, and where Orme the historian was born; it is famous for pepper and cassia. East from it is *Attangadi*, the residence of the *Tamburettis*, who, previous to the middle of last century, were the queens of Travancore.

Kayan-Kulam or *Quilon* (pop. 20,000), further north, with secure anchorage for ships. It is said to have been founded in A.D. 825 from which the natives date their era.

Alipalli or *Aleppy*, further north, is the chief sea-port, with considerable trade in betel nut, coir, pepper, cardamoms, and timber.

PUDUKOTA, or the territory of Tondiman Rájá, lies south from Trichinápalli, and contains 1165 square miles and a population of 62,000. The country abounds in tanks. The capital is Pudukóta (pop. 13,000) on the Vellár.

JAYPUR is a territory lying between the Sarkárs and Nágpúr, and extending from the Godávári to the Vangsedhara, having an area of 13,000 square miles and a population of about 390,000: it is held by a number of hill zamindars. The chief towns are Jaypur and Rayagada in the north.

VII.—SOUTH-EAST OR BURMAN PROVINCES.

POSITION.—On the east side of the Bay of Bengal are the British provinces of Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, extending along more than 1000 miles of coast from Chittagaon.

ACQUISITION.—Arakan was ceded by the Búrmans at the treaty of *Yandabu* in 1826. The Búrmans had conquered it in 1783 from the native princes.

Since it came into the hands of the British the population has about

quadrupled, and agriculture, trade, and commerce have greatly extended. The chief inhabitants are Maghs.

Pegu was conquered by the Búrmans in 1757. In 1852 the Búrman governor of Rangún outraged the rights of British commanders and insulted the officers of the East India Company; which led to a war in which the province of Pegu was conquered by the British.

Tenasserim was conquered by the Búrmans in 1760, but ceded to the British with Arakan in 1826.

BOUNDARIES, AREA, &c.—Arakan is separated from Chittagaon by the Naaf River and Waili Hills, and is bounded on the east by the Yúmadaung Mountains. Its area is about 10,700 square miles, and its population is estimated at 400,000.

Pegu extends from the Yúmadaung Mountains and Bay of Bengal to the Saluen or Martaban River, occupying the lower part of the basin of the Irawádi. It has an area of 32,300 square miles, and an estimated population of 600,000.

Tenasserim is separated from Siam by the Pakchan River and a range of mountains from 3000 to 5000 feet high; its area is about 29,000 square miles, and its population 120,000.

RIVERS.—The Koladain flows south through Arakan into the Bay of Bengal at Akhyab. The Irawádi rises east from Asám, flows south through Búrma and Pegu, and divides forming a delta;—the western mouth is called the Bassein River, and the eastern the Rangún River. The Sitang rises in Búrma and flows south into the Gulf of Martaban. Its mouth is very wide and is remarkable for a *bore*, the tide-wave rushing up the river at the rate of twelve miles an hour, with a crest sometimes nine feet high.

The Saluen or Lu Kiang rises on the borders of China and flows south through Búrma, forms part of the boundary between Pegu and Siam, and falls into the Gulf of Martaban at Martaban.

The Tenasserim flows south, and then turns west into the Bay of Bengal.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTIONS.—The coasts are very low and intersected by sluggish streams, often navigable to a small extent; inland, the country rises and the mountains are covered by dense forests, and have been but little explored. The mouths of the Irawádi are low and swampy: higher up, the valley is very fertile, producing abundance of rice and cotton, oil-seeds and fruits; the hills are covered with very valuable teak forests. Silk is also produced in the valley of the Sitang.

PEOPLE.—The Thalain or Karens, in the south-east of Pegu, and the Red Karens, further north, are a race of people long depressed by the Búrmans; but during the last forty years many of them have embraced Christianity. There are now 60,000 native Christians, contributing nearly 90,000 rupees per annum for their own religious instruction.

PROVINCES AND CHIEF TOWNS.

1. **ARAKAN**Arakan, Akhyab, Khyuk Phyu.
2. **PEGU**..... Pegu, Rangún, Martaban, Prome, Bassein.
3. **TENASSERIM**.....Maulmein, Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, Tenasserim.

Arakan (pop. 8000), on a branch of the Koladain, is an unhealthy town. It was taken by the British in 1825.

Akhyab or **Tset-twe** (pop. 5000), on an island at the mouth of the Koladain, is a commercial port, exporting large quantities of rice to Europe.

Khyuk Phyu, on the island of **Ramrí**, is a military station, and has one of the finest harbours in the world.

Pegu, on the Pegu, a tributary of the Irawádi, was destroyed by the Búrmans under Alompra 1757, conquered by the British in 1825, but restored to Búrma 1826, and again occupied in 1852. Here are the remains of the great pyramidal temple of *Shoemadu*.

Rangún, on the east branch of the Irawádi, was built by Alompra 1753. It has a dock-yard and considerable trade.

Prome (pop. 30,000), on the Irawádi.

Maulmein (pop. 35 000), at the junction of the Saluen, Gain, and Ataran, a thriving sea-port; has ship-building and trade in teak, &c.

Tavoy (pop. 12,000), on the Tavoy, with iron mines in the neighbourhood.

Mergui (pop. 8000), with a spacious harbour, exports sandal and sapan wood.

STRAITS' SETTLEMENTS.

POSITION.—The Straits' or Eastern Settlements are in the Strait of Malacca, which separates the island of Sumatra from the peninsula of Malaya, and which is the ordinary route between India and China.

ACQUISITION.—Prince of Wales Island or Pulo Penang, at the north entrance, was purchased from the King of Quedah, in 1785, for an annual payment of 6000 dollars. In 1791, seeing its prosperity, the King demanded an increase of stipend; and on its refusal, prepared to attack the settlement, but was repulsed. In 1802, the Province of Wellesley, on the shore of the peninsula of Malaya, was also obtained from the King of Quedah by purchase. Malacca was ceded by the Dutch in exchange for Benkulén, in Sumatra, in 1824. Singapur, at the southern extremity of the strait, was granted by the tumongong or governor of Johor, in 1819, for a money equivalent, and the sovereignty of it ceded absolutely in 1824.

SETTLEMENTS AND CHIEF TOWNS.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, and PROVINCE | } Georgetown. |
| WELLESLEY | |
| 2. MALACCA | Malacca. |
| 3. SINGAPUR | Singapur. |

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND or Pulo Penang (Betel or Areca-nut Island), is about 14 miles long and 10 broad, and contains 109 square miles. It has a chain of mountains 2000 to 2500 feet high, which yields tin. It produces the finest cloves in the world. Coffee, tea, sugar, areca-nuts, and cotton, are among its ordinary products.

Wellesley Province extends 25 miles along the coast, and is 4 miles broad. It is low and flat, but well cultivated, producing rice and sugar.

Georgetown (pop. 40,000), on the north-east of Penang on the strait, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, with a spacious and safe harbour, having good anchorage.

MALACCA is about 43 miles long and 25 broad, and contains about 1000 square miles, with 54,000 inhabitants. It is a hilly district, with valuable tin mines. It produces pepper, timber, rice, sago, &c.

Malacca, 220 miles south from Penang, and 100 miles north-west from Singapur, was captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1509, taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch in 1642, and by the British from the Dutch in 1795. It was restored to the Dutch in 1801, retaken in 1807, and again restored in 1818. Here are the ruins of the ancient church of Our Lady del Monte, erected by Albuquerque, and the scene of the most active labours and supposed miracles of Francis Xavier; and here Dr. Morrison founded the Anglo-Chinese College in 1818.

SINGAPUR is an island at the extremity of the Malay peninsula, and within 80 miles of the equator. It is 21 miles long, and its greatest breadth is about 13 miles. Its area is 206 square miles, and its population about 70,000, chiefly Chinese settlers. When it came into the hands of the British it contained only about 150 fishermen. It is separated from the peninsula by a strait little more than a quarter of a mile wide—in former times the channel of communication between India and China. It is generally low and undulating, but rises in the north to rounded hills, the highest of which is Bukit Timah, 530 feet high. It produces large quantities of pepper, also sugar-cane, coffee, nutmegs, and gambir. It is much infested by tigers.

Singapur, in the south-east, is a great entrepôt for the exchange of the commodities of Europe and the archipelago around. Its harbour affords a safe anchorage at all seasons.



