Waman Rao Pitamber Chitnis, Rao Bahadur, is the present sheristadar at Sawant Wari. He received the title of "Rao Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

Chapter IV.—Kachh.

This principality is situated between the Gulf of Kachh and the tract called the Ran. It has an area of 6,500 square miles, and a population of 500,000 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 18,00,000, and the tribute is Rupees 186,919. The army consists of 373 cavalry, 402 regular and 3,139 irregular infantry, 412 police, 24 artillerymen, and 111 guns.

About the year 1540, Kachh was governed by Jam Hamirji, one of the grandsons of Jam Lakhaji, the leader of the Jharia Rajputs. Hamirji, was murdered by his younger brother Jam Rawalji who usurped his possessions and assumed independent charge of the Government, but he did not rule for Khengarji I. any length of time. Khengarji I., son of Jam Hamirji, with the aid of the king of Ahmedabad expelled Jam Rawalji from Kachh, and became its sole sovereign with the title of Rao.

Khengarji I. was followed by seven princes, viz., Rao Bharmalji I., Rao Bhojraji, Rao Khengarji II., Rao Tumachi, Rao Raichhanji I., Rao Pragmalji I., and Rao Godji I., who respectively held for a long time an independent power over the State. When Rao Desalji I. became the sovereign of Kachh, he strongly fortified it, and held garrisons in Sindh, Parkar, and Kathiwar. Rao Desalji I., died in 1751 and was followed by Rao Lakhpatji, and Rao Godji II., during whose reigns such anarchy and disorder prevailed that several of their ancestral possessions were lost. Rao Godji II. was suc-

* The Jharia Rajputs claim their descent from the Samma tribe. About the fifteenth century, they emigrated from Sindh under the leadership of Jam Lakhaji, son of Jhara, and settled themselves in Kachh.
Rao Radhanji II., became insane.ceed by Rao Raidhanji II., in 1778. This prince was a man of passionate and uncontrollable temper, indulged in to such an extent as to render him insane, and to cause him to be placed by his chiefs in confinement (1786). At this opportunity Jamadar Fatteh Muhammad, a soldier of fortune, who had begun his career as a private horseman obtained for himself the monarchy of Khach in 1792, but after ten years he was expelled by Bhanji Bawa, brother to the insane Rao. Fatteh Muhammad, however, soon recovered the country and left a portion to Hansraj, the prime minister to the insane Rao. Both these parties introduced the system of piracy and public plunder, which forced the British Government to enter into an alliance with them in 1809. By this treaty Fatteh Muhammad and Hansraj were bound themselves not to interfere in the countries to the east of the Gulf of Kachh and the Ran; to suppress piracy; and to exclude Americans and Europeans from their possessions. Hansraj was also guaranteed the separate possession of Mandavi until such time as the Rao should re-assume the Government.

Soon after the conclusion of this treaty Hansraj died, and Fatteh Muhammad did not survive long. He died one month before the death of the insane Rao Raidhan which event took place in November 1813.

Rao Bhalmalji II., the illegitimate son of Rao Raidhanji II., succeeded to the throne with the assistance of the two sons of Fatteh Muhammad, excluding the rights of his cousin, the legitimate son of his uncle. Rao Bhalmalji II. was given up to constant intoxication, and his reign was chiefly marked by acts of tyranny and oppression. The British Government sent an expedition in January 1816 to suppress the outrages perpetrated by the Rao, and a treaty was accordingly concluded by which he agreed to all the terms proposed by them. Shortly after this, the Rao murdered his cousin the rightful heir attacked the possession of one of the guaranteed Wagar chiefs, and proved at last so tyrannical and aggressive that
the British Government was obliged to depose him, and Rao Desalji to install his minor son Rao Desalji II, on the Gaddi, as ruler of the State.

During the minority of this prince, a council of regency was formed to administer the affairs of the State under the direct supervision of the British Resident. The treaty of 1816 was also revised by the subsequent treaties which proved to be advantageous to the interests of the Rao of Kachch. In June 1831, Rao Desalji II., while only 19 years of age assumed the administration of the country. He was an able and enlightened prince. He prohibited the slave trade in his country in 1835, and assisted the English with camels and supplies during the Kabul war of 1838. In 1840, “he signed an agreement exempting from duty vessels forced into Mundavi by stress of weather,” and abolished Sati, in 1859.

Rao Desalji II., died in 1860, and was succeeded by Mirza Maharrao Pragmalji, his eldest son Maharaja Mirza Maharrao Pragmalji II. This prince inherited all the good qualities of his father, and made several reforms in the country. In 1873, Maharrao Pragmalji II., “abolished transit duties in Waghar and thus completed the freedom of Kachch from a tax which had been discontinued in the other districts since 1856.”

His Highness the Maharao was present at Bombay to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 8th November 1875. His Highness was also invited to the grand reception of native princes held on the following day, and the prince paid him a return visit. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness Maharaja Mirza Maharrao Sir Pragmalji II died in January 1876, leaving two infant sons, of whom the eldest, Mirza Maharrao Khengarji III, succeeded him. His Highness Maharaja Mirza Maharrao Sri Khengarji III, aged 13 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jashibha, the prime minister to His Highness the Maharaja, is the first member of the Council of Regency
formed to administer the affairs of the State during His Highness' minority.

Chapter V.—Mediatized and Minor States.
   (Alphabetically arranged).

I.—J I N J I R A.

The area of Jijira is 324 square miles. Population 82,196 souls. Revenue Rs 3,27,000. The army consists of 50 guns and 700 men for garrison and police duties.

This State was founded by the Abyssinian admiral's who served the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmednagar, and waged incessant war with the Mahrattas holding successfully their own territorial possessions. In 1733, Sidi Kasim Yakut Khan entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government but until 1862 Jinnira "maintained a proud independence paying no tribute, and permitting no British Agent to reside in the island." In 1870, His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Khan "visited Bombay to pay his respects to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and injudiciously prolonging his stay, his nobles rose and formally deposed him, giving the State to his son. The Government of India reinstated him, however, on condition of his engaging to be guided by the advice of its Agents, and of his reforming his administration. The Political Agent is the Collector of Kolaba. An assistant resides permanently at Marad, three miles from the fort."*

His Highness the Nawab has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a Salute of 9 guns which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction. The Nawab is at present 59 years of age.

II.—JOWR.

Jowar is situated about 70 miles north of Bombay in the Thana Division. It has an area of 534 square miles, and a population of 37,406 souls. The Revenue is estimated at Rupees 55,000.

This State was founded by Joyaba Mukna, one of the descendants of the Koli chiefs or Pahigars, who at a remote period occupied a

* The Native Chiefs and their States.
greater portion of the Northern Konkan. His son Nem Shaha, was first recognised as Raja of Jowar by the Emperor of Delhi in 1341. This prince raised a large revenue amounting to Rupees 9,00,000, by robberies and exactions, till he was checked by the Peshwas about the year 1760, who, annexed a greater part of Jowar with their own territories. The present chief His Highness Raja Malhar Rao Mukna, Patang Shaha, pays no tribute to the British Government, but his State is under the Political supervision of the Collector of Thana. The Raja is now 25 years of age, and has judicial inferior powers.

III.—KAMBA V.

The area of Kambay is 350 square miles. Population 175,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 3,50,000. The army consists of 33 artillerymen, 250 cavalry, 330 infantry and police, and eight guns.

Mirza Jaffir
Nizam-i-Sani, the founder
Mirza Jaffir Nizam-i-Sani, known as Memin Khan, the last but one of the Muhammadan governors of Gujarat, was the founder of this State. During the reign of his son Mustakhar Khan or Nur-ud-din; Gujurat was partitioned in 1752 between the Peshwas and the head of the Gaikwar family in which Kambay fell to the share of the former. After the treaty of Basawen, the British Government succeeded to the Peshwas' claims on Kambay which was taken under British protection in 1771

Hu-sain Yawar Khan.
The present ruler His Highness Nawab Husain Yawar Khan, succeeded his uncle in 1811. The Nawab has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

IV.—KATHIWAR, (PRINCIPAL CHIEFS).

I. BHANOagar.—This State contains 512 villages. It has a population of 403,754 souls and a revenue of Rupees 25,00,000. Tribute Rs. 1,30,000. The army consists of 550 cavalry, 2,200 infantry and police, nine artillerymen, and 17 guns.

Sejuk Singhji
The chief of this State is a descendant of Thakur Sejuk Singhji, a Goel Rajput who settled in Kathiwar about the year 1200 A.D.

Bhaor Singhji
Thakur Bhaor Singhji, one of the sons of Sejuk Singhji, made his capital at Bhaonagar. He was followed by his grandson Wakht Singhji, who largely increased the revenues of the State.

Wakht Singhji
The present ruler His Highness Thakur Sahib Takht Singhji, "is a young chief of the highest promise. He was educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot." His Highness the Thakur Sahib met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay on the occasion of the grand reception of native princes held there on the 9th November.
1875, and the Prince shook hands with him. The Thakur Sahib was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received an increase of salute from 11 to 15 guns, as a mark of personal distinction. His Highness has judicial powers of life and death, and is at present 21 years of age.

Atam Chandi Sankri, joint administrator of Bhaonagar, was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

II. DHROL.—This State contains 61 villages. It has a population of 18,321 souls, and the revenue is estimated at Rupees 1,50,000.

Jai Singhji. The present chief His Highness Thakur Sahib Jai Singhji, by caste a Jharia Rajput, has judicial inferior powers. He is aged 55 years, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

III. DRANGDRA.—Population 37,949 souls. Revenue Rupees 4,00,000. Tribute Rupees 40,000.

Maa Singhji. The chief of this State is the head of the Jhala tribe of Rajputs. The present ruler His Highness Raj Sahib Maa Singhji paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay, and was invited to the grand reception of native princes held there on the 9th November 1875. His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, with an increase of salute from 11 to 15 guns.

His Highness Sir Raja Sahib Maa Singhji, K.C.I., has judicial powers of life and death, and is now about 42 years of age.

IV. GONDAL.—This State is an offshoot of Rajkot. It contains 180 villages, and has a population of 137,217 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 8,80,000. A tribute of Rupees 53,000, is paid to the British Government, and Rupees 1,15,000, to the Gaikwar. The army consists of 650 infantry and police, 198 cavalry, and 16 guns.

Bhagwat Singhji. The present chief His Highness Thakur Bhagwat Singhji, a Jharia Rajput, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of nine guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction. His Highness is at present 14 years old.

V. JAFFARABAD.—This State contains 12 villages yielding a revenue of Rupees 30,000. The army consists of 125 infantry and police, 30 cavalry, and four guns. The present chief is subject to the Sidi of Jinjira, and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to the Gaikwar.
VI. JUNAGARH — The ancient shrine of Somnath and the sacred mountain of Girnar crowned with Jain temples are situated in this State. It has a population of 380,921 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 15,00,000. A tribute of Rupees 28,321 is paid to the British Government and Rupees 36,413 to the Maharaja of Gaikwar. The military force consists of 1,270 cavalry, 3,750 infantry and police, 14 artillerymen, and eight guns.

Mohabhat Khan

Met the Prince of Wales at Bombay

The present ruler His Highness Nawab Mohabhat Khan, is a descendant of Shri Khan Bahadur, the founder of the State.

His Highness the Nawab paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the grand reception of native princes held at Bombay on the 9th November 1875. His Highness was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received an increase of salute from 11 to 15 guns, as a mark of personal distinction. His Highness has been created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and has judicial powers of life and death. The Nawab is at present 42 years of age, and has a son Bahadur Khan, who, in 1866, was recognised by the British Government as heir to the State.

VII. LIJRI — This State contains 72 villages, has a population of 46,000 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 2,00,000. An annual tribute of Rupees 51,931, is paid to the British Government.

Jeevant Singhji

Met the Prince of Wales at Bombay

Salute

The present ruler His Highness Thakur Sahib Jeevant Singhji, by caste a Jhala Rajput, is 20 years of age. His Highness has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of nine guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

VIII. MORVI — This State is situated in the district of Machhu Kanta, and has two ports, one at Jungh, and the other at Wavanya. It has a population of 90,616 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 6,55,000.

Thakur Sahib Waghji

Met the Prince of Wales at Bombay

Salute

The present chief His Highness Thakur Sahib Waghji, by caste a Jhareya Rajput, is a descendant of one of the Raos of Kachch. His Highness the Thakur Sahib paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay, and was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, on which occasion he received a salute of 11 guns as a mark of personal distinction.

His Highness has judicial inferior powers of life and death, and is at present 21 years of age. The affairs of the State are at present administered under Government supervision by Rao Bahadur Sambhu Pershad Laxmulal and Azim Zunnabhai Sakhidas, the Joint Managers of the State.

IX. NOWANAGAR — It has a population of 290,847 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 15,00,000. An annual tribute of Rupees 50,312, is payable to the British
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Government. Rupees 64,183, to the Gaikwar; and Rupees 4,847, to the Nawab of Junagarh. The army consists of 1,050 cavalry, 4,080 infantry and police, 10 field and 75 other guns.

The Jains of Nowanagar are the heads of the Jhanja Rajputs. They emigrated from Kachch to Kathiwar and founded the principality of Nowanagar about the year 1542, by dispossessing the ancient family of Jetwas who are now occupying the petty State of Parmbandar. "The Jhanja tribe was once notorious for the systematic murder of its female children, to obviate the difficulty and expense of arranging suitable marriages for them, or the alternative dishonour of having grown-up unmarried daughters. But the engagement entered into in 1812 has effectually suppressed the barbarous practice."

The present ruler His Highness Jam Sri Wibhaaji, son of Ranmalji, paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay in the month of November 1875. His Highness was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and has been created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India with an increase of salute from 11 to 15 guns.

His Highness Sir Jam Sri Wibhaaji, K.C.S.I., has judicial powers of life and death, and is at present 63 years of age.

X FALITANA — It has a population of 51,256 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 3,00,000. The hill of Shatrunjaya which is situated in this State, is covered with Jain temples, and is resorted to by a large number of pilgrims.

The present chief His Highness Thakur Sahib Sur Singhji, is a Gohel Rajput, and a relative of the Raja of Bhonagar being descended from the same stock.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib, aged 35 years, has powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of nine guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

XI. PORBANDAR.—Population 72,077 souls. Revenue Rupees 4,00,000. An annual tribute of Rupees 21,202, is payable to the British Government; Rupees 7,194, to the Gaikwar; and Rupees 5,107, to Junagarh. The army consists of 275 cavalry, 650 infantry and police, 10 artillerymen, and six guns.

This Rajput family belonging to the Jatwa tribe were expelled from Nowanagar by the Jams or the heads of the Jhanja Rajputs in 1542.

Sri Vikmatji. The present chief His Highness Rana Sri Vikmatji, aged 53 years, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

XII. RAJKOT.—This State is an offshoot from Nowanagar. It has a population of 36,770 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 1,60,000. A tribute of Rupees
The present ruler, His Highness Thakur Sahib Baji, a Jhala Rajput, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of nine guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction. His Highness the Thakur Sahib is at present 23 years old.

XIII. WADWAN.—This State contains 30 villages. It has a population of 45,431 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 3,50,000. An annual tribute of Rupees 25,778 is payable to the British Government, and Rupees 2,682, to the Nawab of Junagarh. The army consists of 110 infantry and police, 60 cavalry, eight artillerymen, and three field guns.

The present ruler His Highness Thakur Sahib Maharana Sri Dairaj, a descendant of Thakur Sahib Rajsinghi, is a Jhala Rajput, and is considered one of the principal chiefs in the Jalalwar Division of Kathiwar.

His Highness has judicial powers of life and death, and the local, criminal, and civil laws are framed on the principles followed by the British administration. Several reforms have lately been made in the State. A bridge has been constructed across the river Bhogawa near the city of Wadwan at a cost of Rupees 75,000, and a sum of Rupees 30,000, has been laid out for the school, and the Dispensary buildings. His Highness Thakur Sahib Maharana Sri Dairaj, aged 18 years, is entitled to a personal salute of nine guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib being still a minor, the State is at present administered by a guaranteed Karbhari, under the supervision of the Political Agent Kathiwar. The name of the head Karbhari of the State is Ajun Haridas Vihar Das Desai, and of the Deputy, Ajun Bapuji Nathubhan.

XIV. WANKANIR.—This State claims greater antiquity than Drangdara. It has a population of 28,750 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 1,25,000. Tribute Rupees 12,000.

The present ruler, His Highness Raj Sahib Bani Singhji, a Jhala Rajput, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a personal salute of nine guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. His Highness is now 37 years old.

V. — KATHIWAR (OTHER CHIEFS).*

I. BANTWA.—This State contains 23 villages. It has a population of 26,011 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 1,40,700.

* These chiefs belong to the third and fourth classes. There are also 78 chiefs or petty
His Highness Baha Kamulodin Khan, by race a Permain of the Junagardh family, is the present chief, aged 67 years.

II. Bajana—Contains 26 villages. Population 17,156 souls. Revenue Rupees 50,000.

His Highness Malik Nasib Khan, by caste an Afghan, is the present chief, aged 52 years.

III. Chhara—There are thirteen villages in this State. Population 13,793 souls. Revenue Rupees 125,000.

His Highness Thakur Bochart Singh, a Jhala Rajput, is the present chief, aged 39 years.

IV. Jahn—Contains 61 villages. Population 33,796 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,15,000.

His Highness Kachar Ala Chela, belonging to the Kathi race, is the present chief aged 17 years.

V. Lakhtar—This State contains 41 villages. Population 20,138 souls. Revenue Rupees 75,000.

His Highness Thakur Kabad Singh, by caste a Jhala Rajput, is the present chief, aged 34 years.


His Highness Thakur Takht Singh, a Gohel Rajput, is the present chief, aged 36 years.

VII. Mallia—There are 10 villages in this State. Population 10,019 souls. Revenue Rupees 30,000.

His Highness Thakur Modji, by caste a Jhariya Rajput, is the present chief, aged 33 years.

VIII. Melli.—This State contains 19 villages. Population 17,681 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,00,000.

His Highness Thakur Purmai Sartan Singh, a Purmai Rajput, is the present chief, aged 44 years.

IX. Sarti—Consists of 33 villages with a population of 16,528 souls. Revenue Rupees 60,000.

His Highness Thakur Kesi Singh, a Jhala Rajput, is the present chief, aged 34 years.

X. Sirpur—This State has twelve villages. Population 6,320 souls. Revenue Rupees 20,000.

His Highness Thakur Sundar, a Jhariya Rajput, is the present chief, aged 34 years.

Tabledars belonging to the fifth, sixth, and seventh classes. The great State of Jetpur though yielding a revenue of Rupees 10,00,000, has been ranked among the fifth class jurisdiction on account of its being divided among eighteen shareholders.
XI. WALA.—There are 40 villages in this State. Population 14,026 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,25,000.

His Highness Thakur Wakhat Singh, a Gohel Rajput, is the present chief, aged 15 years. He is prosecuting his studies at the Rajkumar College.

VI.—KOLHAPUR CHIEFS.*


His Highness Madha Rao More-jiwai Bhadanekar, Punt Amatya, a Deshashth Brahman, is the present chief, aged 20 years.

II. DATAWAD.—Population 2,615 souls. Revenue Rupees 16,360 His Highness Narain Rao Gopuray, Annul Umit, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 39 years.

III. DATAWAD.—Population 12,189 souls. Revenue Rupees 64,071 Tribute Rupees 2,056.

His Highness Ramoji Rao, Himmat Bahadur, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 45 years.


His Highness Govindrao Rao Kesheo Gopuray, a Konkanasht Brahman, is the present chief, aged 26 years.


His Highness Jai Singh Rao Ghatgav, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 22 years.

VI. KAGAL.—Population 5,736 square miles. Revenue Rupees 54,786.

His Highness Narain Rao, Ghatgav Sunja Rao, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 43 years.

VII. KAGAL.—Population 6,784 souls. Revenue Rupees 33,050. Tribute Rupees 1,162.

His Highness Gopal Rao, Nimbalkar Sar Lashkar, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 24 years.


His Highness Nagaji Rao, Patankar, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 38 years.


* These chiefs pay tribute to the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
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His Highness Santaji Rao, Gopuray Hindu Rao Mumalakat Madar, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 31 years.


His Highness Subhaji Rao Shinde, Sena Khaskel, a Mahratta, is the present chief, aged 32 years.

XI. VISHALGARH.—Area 283 square miles. Population 32,414 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,02,638. Tribute Rupees 5,000.

His Highness Abaji Rao Krishna Pratibul, a Deshasth Brahman, is the present chief, aged 11 years.

VII.—MAHIKANTA (PRINCIPAL CHIEF).

EDAR.

This State has a population of 217,382 souls, and a revenue of Rupees 2,50,000. The army consists of 400 cavalry, 500 infantry and police, 12 artillerymen, and 17 guns.

The State of Edar was founded in 1729 by Anand Singhji, and Rai Singhji, the two able brothers of Abhi Singhji, Maharaja of Jodhpur. These two princes were followed by Siva Singhji, Bhown Singhji, and Gambhir Singhji. The latter was succeeded by Jowan Singhji. His Highness Maharaja Jowan Singhji was an intelligent and a liberal prince. He was a member of the Legislative Council, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He died in 1868, and was succeeded by his son Kesri Singhji, the present chief.

Kesri Singhji. His Highness Maharaja Kesri Singhji being still a minor, the State is under the management of the Political Agent. There are eight Sirdars known as Thakuis or subordinate chiefs, who “hold their estates on condition of military service, the quota being three horsemen, for every 1,000 Rupees of Revenue.”

Mets the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

His Highness the Maharaja paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the grand reception of native princes, held at Bombay on the 9th November 1875, and the Prince shook hands with him.

His Highness is being educated properly through the constant care of the tutor Manik Lal. G. Gundara, who was appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. The Maharaja, aged 18 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Rao Bahadur Uchavram Mitharam is the Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Edar State.
VIII.—MAHIKANTA (OTHER CHIEFS).*

I. AMULYARA.—Area 35,816 square miles. Population 10,661 souls. Revenue Rs. 20,000. Thakur Amai Singh Khant Koli, a Chowan Rajput, is the present chief, aged 41 years. This State is tributary to Baroda.


Thakur Jowan Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 58 years.

III. DADHALYA.—Area 16,500 square miles. Population 8,448 souls. Revenue Rs. 9,000. Thakur Hathi Singh, a Sesodiya Rajput, is the present chief, aged 40 years.

IV. DANTA.—Area 80,000 square miles. Population 11,762 souls. Revenue Rs. 45,001.

In this State the Umba Bowani shrine is situated, and is resorted to by numerous pilgrims. His Highness Burud Itana Hari Singh, a Purmar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 62 years.

V. DUBHA.—Area 16,800 square miles. Population 1,612 souls. Revenue Rs. 4,025.

The present chief Miah Gulab Miah Mukwana Koli is a Jhala Rajput, but has been converted to Muhammadanism. He is now 41 years of age.

VI. GHRASUR.—Area 45,000 square miles. Population 8,273 souls. Revenue Rs. 22,000.

Thakur Suraj Mal. Dabi Koli, a Rajput, is the present chief, aged 30 years.


Thakur Wajey Singh, Mukwana Koli, a Rajput, is the present chief, aged six years.

VIII. BAD.—Area 15,000 square miles. Population 5,511 souls. Revenue Rs. 15,636.

Thakur Wakht Singh, Mukwana Koli, a Mukwana Rajput, is the present chief, aged 18 years.

IX. KATOSAN.—Area 15,595 square miles. Population 4,550 souls. Revenue Rs. 20,000.

Thakur Karran Singh, Mukwana Koli, a Jhala Rajput, is the present chief, aged 31 years.

X. KHURAL.—Area 6,500 square miles. Revenue Rs. 14,000.

The present chief, Miah Sirdar Singh, Mukwana Koli, is a Jhala Rajput, but he has been converted to Muhammadanism. He is now 41 years of age.

* Besides these, there are also sixty petty States in Mahikanta, under the jurisdiction of Thanesars appointed by Government through the Political Agent.
XI.

LIKHII—Area 3,800 square miles. Population 1,092 souls. Revenue Rs. 1,305.

Thakur Amar Singh, Mukwana Koli, a Mukwana Rajput, is the present chief, aged 42 years.

XII.

MAGALI—Area 21,725 square miles. Population 2,711 souls. Revenue Rs. 5,000.

Thakur Hummat Singh, a Rahtor Rajput, is the present chief, aged 48 years.

XIII.

MALPUR.—Area 81,695 square miles. Population 10,393 souls. Revenue Rs. 12,000.

Rawal Sce Singh, a Rahtor Rajput, is the present chief, aged 38 years.

XIV.

MANSI—Area 24,000 square miles. Population 11,843 souls. Revenue Rs. 23,000.

Thakur Raj Singh, a chama Rajput, is the present chief, aged 29 years.

XV.


Thakur Umad Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 25 years.

XVI.

PETHAPUR.—Area 15,500 square miles. Population 6,698 souls. Revenue Rs. 16,000.

Thakur Hummat Singh, a Wagela Rajput, is the present chief, aged 32 years.

XVII.

PUL.—Area 58,000 square miles. Population 4,919 souls. Revenue Rupees 16,700.

Rao Hum Singh, a Rahtor Rajput, is the present chief, aged 32 years.

XVIII.


Mish Abhi Singh, Mukwana Koli, a Jhala Rajput, is the present chief, aged 16 years. This family was formerly a Jhala Rajput, but was about 400 years ago converted to Muhammadanism.

XIX.

RANASAN.—Area 33,225 square miles. Population 5,320 souls. Revenue Rupees 8,000.

Thakur Wajey Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 62 years.

XX.

RAJAS.—Area 6,125 square miles. Population 1,651 souls. Revenue Rs. 1,500.

Mish Kullu Mish, Mukwana Koli, is the present chief, aged 11 years.

XXI.


Thakur Man Singh, a Rehwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 33 years.

XXII.

SAMHAMBA.—Area 10,000 square miles. Population 4,805 souls. Revenue Rs. 6,000.

Thakur Uja Singh, Baira Koli, a Rajput, is the present chief, aged 41 years.

XXIII.

SUDASNA.—Area 10,000 square miles. Population 5,355 souls. Revenue Rs. 8,049.
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The Kür Parbat Singh, a Barud Parmar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 59 years.


Thakur Raj Singh a Rohwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 59 years.


Thakur Kishor Singh, a Chaura Rajput, is the present chief, aged 37 years.


Thakur Vihar Deo, a Rakator Rajput, is the present chief, aged 34 years.

XXVII. Wusna.—Area 10,735 square miles. Population 4,450 souls. Revenue Rs. 7,000.

Thakur Daullut Singh, a Rakator Rajput, is the present chief, aged 74 years.

IX. PAHLANPUR AGENCY (PRINCIPAL CHIEFS).

I. Pahlapur.—Area 23,844 square miles. Population 216,000 souls. Revenue Rs. 4,00,000. A tribute of Rs. 45,500, is paid to the Maharaja of Gaukwar through the British Government. The army consists of 16 guns and five artillerymen, 291 irregular horse, and 627 infantry and police, besides the subsidised force of 150 horse and 100 foot, but in cases of emergency 700 horse and 8,000 foot can be raised.

The head of this family belonging to the Lohar tribe of Afghans, obtained the title of Dewan from the Emperor Akbar. He also received a grant of the provinces of Jhadur, Souchor, Pahlapur, and Dina from the Emperor Aurangzeb; but in 1698 the Maharaj of Jodhpur dispossessed him of all his territories except Pahlapur and Dina.

In 1803, the State of Pahlapur came under the suzerainty of the British Government.

Dewan Zorawar Khanji Fatteh Khanji Bahadur, the present chief His Excellency Dewan Zorawar Khanji Fatteh Khanji Bahadur, rendered good service during the mutiny of 1857, and received as a reward a dress of honour from the British Government.

His Excellency, aged 50 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

II. Radhanpur.—Area 823 square miles. Population 91,579 souls. Revenue Rs. 5,00,000. The army consists of 31 guns and two field guns, and 218 horse, but 50 horse and about 30,000 foot can be raised in cases of emergency.

Bahadur Khan, by race a Persian, was the founder of the family known as “Babi,” and one of his descendants Jaffir Khan received a grant of Radhanpur and other districts from the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1723.
Jaffir Khan was succeeded by his son Khanji Khan. This prince received the title of Jawan Murad Khan, and was succeeded by his son Kamal-ud-din Khan or Jawan Murad Khan II, who was appointed Governor of Gujrat with the title of Nawab by the Emperor Muhammad Shah of Delhi.

After the death of Jawan Murad Khan II., "a great part of the family possessions was wrested from his sons, Ghazi-ud-din Khan and Nizam-ud-din Khan, by Damaji Rao Gaikwar; but their title to Radhanpur and the other districts, constituting the principality, was confirmed by sannad. In 1813, a treaty of four articles was mediated between Maharaja Gaikwar and the Nawab of Radhanpur; whereby the British Government empowered the former to control the relations of Radhanpur with other States."

His Excellency the Nawab Sahib Bismillah Khanji Bahadur Babu,† the present chief succeeded to the throne of his father the present chief. Nawab Sahib Jorawar Khanji Bahadur Babu, on the 9th October 1874, while he was 31 years of age. The late Nawab made several reforms in the country, and died after a prosperous reign of 50 years.

The reigning Nawab Sahib Bismilla Khanji Bahadur Babu has made great sanitary improvements in the State; that it may now be compared with Gujrat. His Excellency the Nawab Sahib has also constructed new roads, and established courts of law, municipalities, additional Vernacular Schools; Post offices and a Dispensary in honour of his father the late Nawab Sahib, where all classes of people receive medicine gratis, and the poor are provided with food when they are found ill.

Besides these, His Excellency the Nawab Sahib has established an English School with a library attached to it in Radhanpur, called after His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to commemorate His Royal Highness' visit to India.

Meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

His Excellency paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay, and received from him several presents, such as, a Silver Chand with the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense;" one English sword with Pudtala; one English Choora; one solid gold ring, also pictures of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and consort, &c.

His Excellency, aged 40 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

There are four Karbaries in the State, viz., Hari Lal Amritaram, Tiikam Lal Khanji, Purbu Lal Khusal Chand, and Ghel Chand Jasraj. The former Hari Lal Amritaram is the chief Karbari, and an old and respected amilah of the State. He has for the good of the people excavated at his own expense a large tank in Radhanpur with its banks built of

* The Native Chiefs and their States.
† The Nawab Sahib has three younger brothers who received proper jaghirs during the life time of their father Nawab Sahib Jorawar Khanji Bahadur Babu for their maintenance.
bricks and channam, and named it Jorawar Sur or Jorawar Sagar, i.e., after the name of his late august Master Nawab Jorawar Khanji Sahib Bahadur. He has also constructed a paxia road leading from the Muran Gate of Pailhanpur to the town, with rows of trees planted on both sides, and has built a Dharramsala on the west side surrounded by a garden as a lodging for strangers who are also fed in moderation.

X.—PAILLANPUR AGENCY (OTHER CHIEFS).

I. Bhabar.—Area 80 square miles. Population 5,639 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,000.

Koli Thakurdu Sragamji, aged 59 years, and others, belonging to the Koli race, are the present chiefs.

II. Charchal.—Area 440 square miles. Population 18,193 souls. Revenue Rupees 35,000. Rammanji, aged 58 years, and others, by race Jhara Rajputs, are the present chiefs.

III. Deobur.—Area 410 square miles. Population 19,701 souls. Revenue Rupees 27,000.

Waghela Malluji Chhatar Singh, aged 63 years, and others, by caste Waghelas, are the present chiefs.

IV. Kanheri.—Area 520 square miles. Population 37,771 souls. Revenue Rupees 10,000. There are many church edicts in this State.

V. Santalpur.—Area 110 square miles. Population 18,193 souls. Revenue Rupees 35,000. The present chief Lakhaji is a Jhara Rajput, aged 28 years.

VI. Surey.—Area 220 square miles. Population 10,101 souls. Revenue Rupees 12,000.

Chowan Bhupat Sain Kulp, aged 58 years, and others, are the present chiefs belonging to the race of Chow in Rajput.

VII. Terwara.—Area 153 square miles. Population 7,338 souls. Revenue Rupees 12,000.

Beluch Nath Kh Khan, aged 50 years, and others, are the present chiefs belonging to the Beluch race.

VIII. Thurad and Morwala.—Area 940 square miles. Population 51,105 souls. Revenue Rupees 78,600.

The present chief Waghela Khengar Singh, aged 44 years, is by race a Waghela.

IX. Wao.—Area 380 square miles. Population 23,081 souls. Revenue Rupees 30,000. Rana Ummed Singh, aged 32 years, is the present chief.

X. Warai.—Area 330 square miles. Population 20,096 souls. Revenue Rupees 40,000.

Mullick Umar Khan, aged 32 years, and Mullick Raujaji, aged 46 years, are the present chiefs.
XI.—REWAKANTA (PRINCIPAL CHIEFS).


Sher Khan, by race a Persian, was the founder of this family, and Salabat Khan fifth in descent from him "obtained the districts of Balasinor and Virpur with criminal jurisdiction" from the Muhammadan Government. After the downfall of the Peshwa in 1818, the State of Balasinor came under the political jurisdiction of the British Government.

The present chief His Highness Nawab Sahib Jorawar Khan Babi, succeeded Edal Khanji in 1831. His Highness has established criminal and civil courts, and three schools, and has appointed an Assistant Vaccinator for the purpose of vaccinating the children of both the Hindus and Mosalmans.

His Highness the Nawab has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The Nawab, aged 52 years, has one son of the name of Manowar Khanji, now 30 years old.

II. BARRIA.—Area 813 square miles. Population 52,421 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,75,000.

A sum of Rupees 12,000 is annually paid to the British Government for protection. The military force consists of 227 infantry, 35 cavalry, and two field guns.

This is an off-shoot from Chota Udaipur. After the defeat of Maharaja Dalot Rao Sindhia in the year 1802-3, the State of Barria was brought under British protection.

The present chief His Highness Maharaja Man Singh, a Chowan Rajput, was educated at the Rajkot College, and has judicial powers of life and death. His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, and is now 21 years old.

III. CHOTAUDAIPUR.—Area 873 square miles. Population 62,913 souls. Revenue Rupees 3,00,000. A tribute of Rupees 8,769, is paid to the Maharaja Gaikwad. The army consists of 58 cavalry, 287 infantry and police, and two field guns.

This family is descended from Pathai Rawal, the last Chowan chief of Champanar. Trimbak Singh, one of the descendants of Yerub Singh, son of Pathai Rawal, divided his possessions amongst his sons, and assigned to the elder, Harthi Raj, Chota Udaipur; and to the younger, Dongarji, Barria. In 1822 the State of Chota Udaipur came under the British protection.

The present ruler, His Highness Raja Jit Singhji, a Chowan Rajput, succeeded his uncle Goman Singhji.
His Highness the Raja married fourteen wives, all of whom are alive, and has seven sons of whom Moti Singhji by his first wife is the eldest aged 18 years.

The Raja maintains five schools, and pays much attention to the well-being of his subjects. His Highness now 47 years old has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Pandit Ganpat Rao is the present Karbar to His Highness the Raja.

IV. LUNAWARA.—Area 338 square miles. Population 71,813 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,25,000. A tribute of Six Saha Rupees 6,001, is paid to Gaikwar, and Baba Saha Rupees 12,001 to Sindhiya. The military force consists of 13 cavalry, 201 infantry and police, and 15 guns.

In 1434, this State was founded by Rana Bhim Singh, a descendant of Vir Badraji, a Solanki Rajput. It came under the British protection in 1803.

Wakht Singh. The present chief His Highness Raja Wakht Singh, succeeded Dulel Singh in 1867. His Highness the Raja, aged 19 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The State is now under the management of the British Government.

V. RAJPIPLA.—Area 1,514 square miles. Population 120,036 souls. Revenue Rupees 8,00,000. A tribute of Rupees 65,000 is paid to the Gaikwar. The army consists of 356 infantry and police, 100 cavalry, and nine guns.

The chiefs of this State are Gohel Rajputs who maintained their independence till the reign of Akbar. In 1768, the State of Rajpilla fell under the domination of Damaji Gaikwar when its chief Rai Singh was only an infant of seven years of age. Rai Singh died in 1786, and was succeeded by his nephew Ram Singh, who was deposed by the Gaikwar on account of his intemperate habits. He was succeeded by his son Pertab Singh. Pertab Singh during whose reign in 1819 the British Government interfered, and the Gaikwar “relinquished his control over the territory to the British Government, engaging to receive his tribute through the hands and by the sole intervention of that power.” Meanwhile, the deposed Ram Singh’s brother Nur Singh advanced his claims to the throne, by declaring that Pertab Singh was the suppositorious son of Ram Singh, and the British Government therefore appointed a Commissioner to investigate the matter in the year 1821. The case being decided in favour of Nur Singh, Pertab was deposed and Nur Singh was installed on the Gaddi. This prince being blind gave up his claims to his son Verusali, who, before his death which happened in 1868, abdicated the throne in favour of his son Gambhir Singhji, the present chief, who commenced to rule in the year 1860.

Nur Singh
Verusali.
Gambhir
Singhji.
Meets the Prince of Wales at Bombay.

His Highness Maharana Gambhir Singhji paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the grand reception of native princes, held at Bombay, on the 9th November 1875, and the
Prince shook hands with him. His Highness was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877.

Salute. The Maharana, now 31 years of age, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

V & Sonth — Area 394 square miles. Population 46,675 souls. Revenue Rupees 80,000. A tribute of Rupees 7,000 is paid to the British Government. The military force consists of 215 infantry and police, 21 cavalry, and four guns.

Rana Sonth Singh, a Peer Raitput.

Portab Singh. The present chief His Highness Raja Portab Singh, aged 19 years, is at present prosecuting his studies at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The Raja has judicial powers of life and death.

XII.—REWAKANTA (OTHER CHIEFS).

I. AGAR.—Revenue Rupees 11,500. Sirdar Khan, aged 32 years, is the present chief.

II. ALWA.—Revenue Rupees 5,500. Alam Khan, aged 45 years, is the present chief.

III. AMRAPUR.—Revenue Rupees 325. Barrias Jatthai, aged 49 years; Amar Singh, aged 32 years; Mukham Singh, aged 31 years, and Gulab Singh, aged 29 years, are the present chiefs.

IV. ANGAD.—Revenue Rupees 3,100. Raghunath, aged 14 years; Bharat Singh, aged 34 years; Nathubawa, aged 36 years; Ram Singh, aged 16 years; Parbat Singh, aged 28 years; and Kesri Singh, aged 16 years, are the present chiefs.

V. BHADARWA.—Revenue Rupees 38,900. Rana Sirdar Singh, aged 67 years, is the present chief.

VI. BHILODIA.—Chanda Rai Singh, aged 25 years, is the present chief.

VII. BHOROA.—Revenue Rupees 800. Sirdarbhawa, aged 26 years, is the present chief.

VIII. CHHALIAR.—Revenue Rupees 10,000. Rawal Drigpal Singh, aged 23 years, is the present chief.

IX. CHORANGA.—Revenue Rupees 2,100. Rawal Ram Singh, aged 34 years, is the present chief.

X. CHUDBAR.—Revenue Rupees 80 Bhulbawa, aged 30 years; Sulabawa, aged 4 years; Rahim Khan, aged 49 years; Araf Dhum, aged 40 years; Chamulkha, aged 34 years; and Kalubawa, aged 35 years, are the present chiefs.

XI. DHAMASIA.—Revenue Rupees 4,000. Kalubawa, aged 46 years, is the present chief.

XII. THAMI.—Revenue Rupees 250. Rawal Nathubawa, aged 34 years;
Sheo Singh, aged 41 years; Sahib Singh, aged 20 years; Jethwabai, aged 52 years; Mokambhai, aged 41 years; and Joribha, aged 62 years, are the present chiefs.

XIII. Dodka.—Revenue Rupees 2,200. Patels Ajie, aged 49 years; Diwa, aged 31 years; and Wahela, aged 52 years, are the present chiefs.

XIV. Dumbi.—Revenue Rupees 300. Umedbawa, aged 56 years, is the present chief.

XV. Gad.—Revenue Rupees 12,700. Rana Bharat Singh, aged 50 years, is the present chief.

XVI. Gotardi.—Revenue Rupees 600. Pagies Satu, aged 71 years; Raftan Singh, aged 41 years; Bechar, aged 49 years; and Moka, aged 39 years, are the present chiefs.

XVII. Itwad.—Revenue Rupees 1,000. Nahar Singh, aged 20 years; Amar Singh, aged 14 years; Jumabhai, aged 54 years; and Kabad, aged 20 years, are the present chiefs.

XVIII. Jesar.—Revenue Rupees 275. Pagies Jelbhai, aged 31 years; Tullar, aged 19 years; Khata, aged 42 years; and Amar Singh, aged 69 years, are the present chiefs.

XIX. Jirel.—Rasul Khan, aged 19 years, is the present chief.

XX. Kamsoli Khani.—The name of the present chief is Rasul Khan, aged 19 years.

XXI. Kamsoli Motti.—Revenue Rupees 7,605. Falha, aged 54 years; Motabawa, aged 18 years; and Rasulkhan, aged 49 years, are the present chiefs.

XXII. Kandoa.—Revenue Rupees 2,200. Kesari Singh, aged 41 years; Dip Singh, aged 22 years; Jamabhai, aged 31 years; Gobhib Singh, aged 54 years; Bhovambhai, aged 36 years; Bhopat Singh, aged 29 years; Dalibhai, aged 61 years; and Wabhabai, aged 54 years, are the present chiefs.

XXIII. Kasla Paginu Muwadd.—Revenue Rupees 125. Pagies Haribhai, aged 59 years; Zera, aged 44 years; Bhathu, aged 44 years; and Adke Singh, aged 51 years, are the present chiefs.

XXIV. Kuddana.—Revenue Rupees 10,000. Thakur Parvat Singh, aged 57 years, is the present chief.

XXV. Litar Gotra.—Revenue Rupees 330. Kotwals Bhala, aged 29 years; Ada, aged 39 years; Girdbar, aged 26 years; and Ratna, aged 61 years, are the present chiefs.

XXVI. Mandwa.—Rana Khoman Singh, aged 91 years, is the present chief.

XXVII. Medall.—Revenue Rupees 2,200. Rajabha, aged 74 years; and Madha, aged 52 years, are the present chiefs.

XXVIII. Moka Paginu Muwadd.—Revenue Rupees 250. Pagies Gambhrai, aged 54 years; and Gaibal, aged 64 years, are the present chiefs.

XXIX. Nahana.—Revenue Rupees 400. Barlas Kalan, aged 34 years; and Jai Singh, aged 21 years, are the present chiefs.
XXX. NALIA.—Revenue Rupees 600. Alam Khan, aged 34 years; and Khudabawa, aged 26 years, are the present chiefs.

XXXI. NANGAM.—Revenue Rupees 2,000. Nathu Khan, aged 44 years; Kalubawa, aged 12 years; Sirdar Khan, aged 29 years; and Sadabawa, aged 59 years, are the present chiefs.

XXXII. NASWADI.—Thakur Bhim Singh, aged 47 years, is the present chief.

XXXIII. PALASNI.—Thakur Jit Singh, aged 17 years, is the present chief.

XXXIV. PANDU.—Revenue Rupees 3,100. Khanzadas Nathu Khan, aged 29 years; Ahmed Khan, aged 24 years; Dosu Khan, aged 43 years; Mansler Khan, aged 74 years; Akbar Khan, aged 45 years; and Zorawar Khan, aged 15 years, are the present chiefs.

XXXV. PANTALAOI.—Revenue Rupees 8,000. Nathu Khan, aged 44 years; and Nazir Khan, aged 48 years, are the present chiefs.

XXXVI. POICHA.—Revenue Rupees 2,000. Ranas Jusabhai, aged 59 years; and Chandar Singh, aged 34 years, are the present chiefs.

XXXVII. POICHA.—Revenue Rupees 2,000. Ranas Nagji, aged 39 years; Himmak Singh, aged 34 years; Waja, aged 29 years; Lalbhai, aged 40 years; and Pathibhai, aged 44 years, are the present chiefs.

XXXVIII. RAIPA.—Revenue Rupees 2,700. Jesingbawa, aged 22 years; and Gaumat Rao, aged 39 years, are the present chiefs.

XXXIX. RAJPUR.—Revenue Rupees 250. Sur Singh, aged 22 years, is the present chief.

XL. RAMPURA.—Revenue Rupees 4,100. Abhi Singh, aged 64 years; Anup Bawa, aged 59 years; Antul Bawa, aged 46 years; and Sujuu Bawa, aged 45 years, are the present chiefs.

XLI. RENGAN.—Revenue Rupees 500. Bhadarbawa, aged 56 years; Alibha, aged 49 years; Jorabawa, aged 49 years; Hetambawa, aged 26 years; Nathu Khan, aged 30 years; Babuji, aged 48 years; Bhadardin, aged 29 years; and Jitbha, aged 16 years, are the present chiefs.

XLII. SANJELL.—Revenue Rupees 5,100. Thakur Pertab Singh, aged 33 years, is the present chief.

XLIII. SHANOR.—Rana Khushal Singh, aged 45 years, is the present chief.

XLIV. SIHORA.—Revenue Rupees 16,000. Suda Parmar Nar Singh, aged 46 years, is the present chief.

XLV. SINDHAPURA.—Revenue Rupees 2,600. Jitabawa, aged 29 years, is the present chief.

XLVI. UCHAD.—Daima Jitama, aged 34 years, is the present chief.

XLVII. UMETA.—Barna Hathi Singh, aged 56 years, is the present chief.
XVIII. Virampura.—Revenue Rupees 700. Nathu Khan, aged 26 years, is the present chief.

XLIX. Wajiria.—Thakur Kalubawa, aged 44 years, is the present chief.

L. Waktapur.—Revenue Rupees 500. Rawala Dajibhai, aged 49 years; Ranchord, aged 54 years; and Becharbhai, aged 44 years; are the present chiefs.

LI. Warnomal.—Revenue Rupees 1,200. Barrias Jai Singh, aged 26 years; and Abhey Singh, aged 31 years; are the present chiefs.

LII. Warnoli Moti.—Revenue Rupees 300. Parthibhai, aged 51 years, is the present chief.

LIII. Wasan Sewada.—Revenue Rupees 5,000. Kalubawa, aged 54 years, is the present chief.

LIV. Wasan Virpur.—Revenue Rupees 8,000. Diama Jitubawa, aged 58 years, is the present chief.

LV. Wohora.—Revenue Rupees 6,000. Kalubawa, aged 49 years, is the present chief.

LVI. Zumkha.—Revenue Rupees 1,200. Barria Bechar Singh, aged 44 years, is the present chief.

XIII.—Satara Jaghirdars.*

I. Akulkot.—Area 498 square miles. Population 87,068 souls. Revenue Rupees 247,872. There are 113 villages in this State, the land of which is fertile, and the climate good. The city of Akulkot is situated on low ground, surrounded with fine gardens, and has a strong little fort on its western side, in which the royal family resides.

The present ruler Meherban Shahaji Maloji Raiji Bhonsle, by caste a Malatatta, is the son of Maloji and a descendant of Patteh Singh, alias Baba Sahib, the founder of the family.

The chief maintains a charitable dispensary, and a Anglo-Vernacular School at the capital, and 15 or 16 Marathi and Hindustani Schools at the principal towns of the districts. His Highness has also made several reforms in the country, such as the construction of roads, excavation of wells, &c. He is a fine, intelligent, promising young boy of about 12 years. The affairs of the State are at present managed by the Political Superintendent Colonel T. M. Baumgartner, a zealous and disinterested person.

II. Anudh or the Pant Prithi Nidhi Jaghir.—Area 213 square miles. Population 68,385 souls. Revenue about Rupees 1,25,000.

* Satara Jaghirdars are under the direct control of the Briti-h Government. They have not the judicial power of life and death “All serious criminal cases, involving capital punishment or transportation for life, are tried in a Court presided over by a British Officer, in association with the Jaghirdar within whose territory the offence was committed, and the confirmation of the Imperial Government is required before the sentence can be carried into effect.”—The Native Chiefs and their States.
His Highness Pant Prithi Nolhi Shrimwas Rao, a Brahman, is the present chief. He is now 46 years old.


Pant Sacheo Shunkar Rao

The present chief His Highness Pant Sacheo Shunkar Rao, Rao Shunkar Rao, is the son of Chumwajji Pandit, a descendant of one of the eight hereditary ministers of the old Mahattra Empire, and is now 25 years old. The chief has established a charitable and educational dispensary under a Native Doctor at Bhor, and a number of new vernacular schools which are thriving well under the care of Dapu Timbalk Agase, Superintendent Educational Department. The territory has been divided into five Talukas, consisting of three Civil Courts, one at Bhor; one at Fath and one at Phugut.

The officers of the State are Aulpas Vishnu Agase, Political Secretary, Raghunath Dhome, Naib Dasterdar, Khushma Rao Sudasheo, Engineer; Dapu Timbalk Agase, Superintendent Educational Department; Dhundoo Luxman, Vakil, Ramprasad Timbalk Mundh, &c.

IV. JATH OR THE JAGHIR OF THE DUPLAY—Area 885 square miles. Population 70,663 souls, and revenue Rupees 83,610, of which the sum of Rupees 4,739, is paid to the British Government.

His Highness Anant Rao Chawan Daphale, a Mahattra, aged 41 years, is the present chief.


The present chief His Highness Madhaji Rao Naik Nimbalkar, by caste a Puar Rajput, is descended by adoption from a family which lost all the jaghirs under the Muhammadan kings of Bijapur, and distinguished itself by its bold opposition to Shivaji.” His Highness is now 42 years of age.

XIV.—S A V A N U R.

Abdul Rauf Khan, the founder.

In 1630, Abdul Rauf Khan, the founder of this Pathan family, obtained a grant of Bankapur, Torgul, and Azimnagar from the Emperor Aurangzeb. The family was subsequently deprived of all the land, and an annual pension of Rupees 48,000 only was allowed to them, but by the interference of General Wellesley this territory yielding an equal revenue was granted to the descendants of Abdul Rauf Khan.

Abdul Daul Khan, the present chief being a minor, the State is now managed by the Dharwar Collectorate.

XV.—S I N D H.

KAHIRPUR—Area 6,100 square miles. Population 1,27,050 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,53,500.
The Amir of Khairpur rules over that part of the territory left to Mir Fattah Ali Khan Talpur, by the last kings of the Kalhora dynasty in 1783.

After the annexation of Sindh, Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, a Beluchi, was recognised by the British Government as chief of Khairpur with the dignity of Rais. But, in 1850 he was deprived of the title, and all his territories except those which he held under his father's will, on account of his having claimed a larger share of the territory for himself by altering the treaty granted to him by the British Government.

His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur paid his respects to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the grand reception of native princes held at Bombay, on the 9th November 1875, and the Prince shook hands with him. His Highness was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877. The Amir, aged 63 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Salute.

XVI.—SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRDARS.*


Ram Chandar Rao Gopal

The present chief His Highness Ram Chandar Rao Gopal, by caste a Brahman, belongs to the Konkani family. He is now 46 years of age.

II. KURUNDWAND, (SENIOR BRANCH).—Area 182 square miles. Population 39,120 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,00,000.

Raghumath Rao Kesho.

The present chief His Highness Raghumath Rao Kesho, a Brahman, belongs to the Konkani family, and is now 67 years of age.

III. KURUNDWAND, (JUNIOR BRANCH).—Area 114 square miles. Population 30,251 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,02,829.

The two chiefs, His Highness Ganpat Rao Harihar, aged 41 years, and His Highness Vinayak Rao, aged 56 years, are Brahmins belonging to the Konkani family.

IV. MADHOL.—Area 362 square miles. Population 58,921 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,46,475.

The present Raja His Highness Venkat Rao Raje, aged 18 years, belongs to the Bhonsle Ghorpade family.

Rao Bahadur Sudasheo Raghumath Joshi is the present Karbari of this State. He received the title of “Rao Bahadur” at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877.

* Among the Southern Mahratta Jaghirdars the “Patwardhan chief of Sangh alone enjoys first-class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects. The others have second-class jurisdiction having power to try for capital offences their own subjects only.” —The Native Chiefs and their States.

The present chief His Highness Gangadhar Rao Ganpat, a Brahman, belongs to the Konkani family. He is now 14 years old.


His Highness Lakshman Rao Madho, the present chief, by caste a Brahman, belongs to the Konkani family. He is about 71 years of age.

VII. RAMOURG.—Area 140 square miles. Population 38,031 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,04,044.

The present chief His Highness Yogi Rao, by caste a Brahman, belongs to the Bhawa family. He is now 27 years of age.


His Highness Dhuudi Rao Chintamon, by caste a Brahman, belongs to the Konkani family known as Patwardhan. His Highness is at present 40 years of age.

XVII.—SURAT AGENCY.


The present ruler His Highness Maharawal Sri Pertab Singhji, by caste a Salunki Rajput, is the son of His Highness Maharawal Sri Gulab Singhji.

His Highness Maharawal Sri Pertab Singhji has opened a School, constructed a road, and commenced Revenue Surveys, &c., for public good. The Maharawal aged 14 years, has judicial inferior powers and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

The State is now managed by the British Government on account of the minority of His Highness the Maharawal. The cultivators of this bully State are very poor.

II. DHARMPUR, OR THE PROVINCE OF RAMNAGAR.—Area 794½ square miles. Population 74,500 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,50,000. Tribute Rupees 7,000.

The army consists of 144 Arabs, 50 Rajputs, 100 cavalry, six artillerymen, and two field guns. Most of the villages of this State are given in contract to Izaradas who pay their contract money in advance every year.

The present ruler His Highness Maharana Sri Naraindeoji, by caste a Sesodiya Rajput, is the son of Maharana Ramdeoji Viyadeoji.
His Highness maintains one charitable dispensary and two schools, one English and the other Vernacular, where boys of all classes receive a good education. There is also a Court of Law where civil as well as criminal cases are disposed of by a Nyiyádchásh appointed by the Darbat; and His Highness the Maharana hears personally all the appeals that are made against the Court.

The Maharana has four sons who are being properly educated under the care and superintendence of an able tutor Sorabji Mancherji. The name of the eldest son of the Maharana is Kuver Sri Dharamdaji Dada Sahib, aged 19 years.

His Highness the Maharana is very fond of the arts and sciences, and takes special delight in Photography which he has mastered to perfection. His Highness is very solicitous about the good of his people, and is always ready to give a helping hand where their welfare is concerned. The Maharana, aged 39 years, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

The principal amilals of the State are Rao Sahib Bhagvatrao Babaji and Ran- bhow Babaji.

III. SACHIN.—Area 35½ square miles. Population 17,985 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,52,939. The army consists of 46 infantry, 17 cavalry, six artillerymen and eight guns.

His Highness Sidi Abdul Kadar Muhammad Yakub Khan, the present Nawab, is descended from one of the Abyssinian chiefs of Jinjira.

His Highness the Nawab, now 14 years old, has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a personal salute of 9 guns, which he received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi, on the 1st January 1877.

XVIII.—VINCHUR.

This State is situated in the Niphada Taluka of the Nassik District, yielding a revenue of Rupees 72,703.

Vittal Rao Shivdeo, a Dhasha Brahman, was the founder of this State. He distinguished himself as a brave soldier in the service of the Raja of Sattara, and received the district of Vinchur with the title of Umdatul Mulk Bahadur from the Emperor of Delhi.

Raghunath Rao Wittal proves himself loyal during the mutiny of 1857, and has been created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Raja Raghunath Rao, c.s.i., is now 65 years of age.
Section VI.—Southern India.

Chapter I.—Haidarabad.

Haidarabad or the dominion of the Nizam embraces a large territory in the central portion of the peninsula, and is known generally under the name of the Dekhan. It has an area of 98,000 square miles, and a population of 10,500,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,00,00,000. The army consists of about 37,000 infantry, 8,202 cavalry, 551 artillerymen, 71 field and 654 other guns.

The reigning family of Haidarabad was founded by Chin Kilich Khan, or Kilich Khan, who belonged to a respectable Turkish family.

In 1713, Emperor Aurangzeib appointed Chin Kilich Khan who was a distinguished military officer as Soubadar or Viceroy of Dekhan, and was afterwards known by the title of Asaph Jah, or Nizam-ul-Mulk. Asaph Jah remained for sometime at Delhi as prime minister, and finally returned to his own Government in the Dekhan. He was a man of such ability and valour, that even the Emperor feared him, and incited Mobariz Khan, the local Governor of Haidarabad to conspire against his life. Mobariz Khan, instead of being successful in his attempts, was slain by Asaph Jah in October 1724 “who wrote to congratulate the Emperor on the victory he had obtained over his master’s nominee, and forwarded with the letter the nominee’s head! From that date Asaph Jah conducted himself as an independent prince.” Asaph Jah died in 1748, after having extended his territory “from the Narbadda to Trichinapali, and from Masulpam to Bijapur.”

He left behind him six sons and six daughters, of whom the second son Nazir Jang succeeded him, as the eldest son Ghazi-ud-din was then holding a high office at the Imperial Court of Delhi. The claims of Nazir Jang were, however, disputed by Muzaffar Jang, a son of the younger daughter of Asaph Jah, who loved him so much, that he had nominated him as his successor. M. Dupleix, the Governor of the French settlements espoused the cause of Muzaffar Jang, who at first surrendered himself to Nazir Jang by whom he was immediately imprisoned. But after the murder of Nazir Jang by Pathan rebels, he was released with the aid of the
French and was proclaimed Soubadar or Viceroy of Dekhun (1750). In February of the following year, while Muzaffar Jang was on his way to take possession of Haidarabad, he was treacherously murdered by the Nawabs of Kadapah, Karnul and Savanur. His only son Salabat Jang, being a minor, the third son of Asaph Jah was placed in power by the French. This prince concluded a treaty with the English in 1759, by which he was bound to exclude the French from his dominions, and ceded to the English Masulipatam with eight districts, Nizapatan and the districts of Kondavir and Wakalmanuer as an exam or free gift. Salabat Jang only reigned for ten years, as in 1761 he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali, who had him murdered two years afterwards while he was in prison. In 1765, Nizam Ali invaded Karnatik, then under British protection, but was driven back. The Nizam was making preparations for further war, but "the Madras Government, then labouring under pecuniary difficulties, and alaunied at the prospect of a war, deputed General Calliaud to Haidarabad to negotiate peace." A treaty of mutual alliance was concluded in 1766, by virtue of which the Honorable East India Company despatched a corps of two battalions for the reduction of the fort of Bangalor, then in the possession of Haidar Ali. Several other treaties were subsequently made and cancelled, on account of the Nizam's having joined Haidar Ali in invading the Karnatik and deserting the British alliance. Lord Cornwallis, however, made a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Nizam on 4th July 1790, at the time of the war that ensued between Tippu Sultan and the English. The Nizam most successfully co-operated with the English, "in the military operations that led to the fall of Seringapatam and the overthrow of Tippu Sultan." After the death of Tippu Sultan, the Nizam received districts yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 24,00,000, with two thirds of the territories rejected by the Peishwa, but in 1800 all the territories thus acquired were ceded to the English in perpetuity to defray the expenses of the then increased subsidiary force. Nizam Ali died in 1803, leaving eight sons by different wives, of whom the second Sikandar Jah succeeded him. At the close of the Mahratta war,
this prince received in perpetuity all the territories which belonged to Maharaja Daolat Rao Sindhia, situated to the southward of the hills called the Adjunti Hills, including the fort and district of Jalanpur, the town and district of Gandapur, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godaveri, by the partition treaty of Haidarabad, dated 28th April 1804. In 1808, Mir Alim, the Nizam's able minister died, and was succeeded by Monir-ul-Mulk who being refrained from taking any active part in the affairs of the State, left the management to Chandu Lal a dependent of the British. The Nizam rendered good services during the Pindari and Mahratta wars of 1817; and after the overthrow of the Peishwa, he received a large increase of territory by the treaty of 12th December 1822. Sikandar Jah was on the whole a prince fond of ease and luxury, and as he led a life of seclusion and took no interest in the affairs of the State, the people "suffered much from the almost irresponsible administration of Chandu Lal." During the latter part of his reign such gross oppressions prevailed, that the State was taken under British management. The British officers employed in the different districts made a rapid improvement in the State, and released it from debts, &c.

Sikandar Jah died on May 24th, 1829, leaving the throne to his oldest son Nazir-ud-Daula, who on his accession to the throne, "requested that the direct interference of the British Officers in the administration might be discontinued. The Nizam's request was complied with." Nazir-ud-Daula, however, could not manage the State properly. The withdrawal of the interference of the British Officers "was immediately followed by the return of disorder and misrule. Every Department of the Government became disorganised, and the credit of the State was so bad that bankers refused to grant loans." At this time Chandu Lal resigned the office of minister, and the Nizam with the approval of the British Government appointed Suruj-ul-Mulk, son of Monir-ul-Mulk as his minister in 1843. Suruj-ul-Mulk died in 1853, and the Nizam with the permission of the British Government appointed his nephew Salar Jang as his minister.
In 1853, the debt of the State had increased to upwards of Rupees 45,00,000, and a new treaty was therefore concluded with the Nizam, "by which the British Government agreed to maintain an auxiliary force of not less than 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery; and, to provide for its payment and for certain pensions and the interest on the debt, the Nizam ceded in trust districts yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of Rupees, it being agreed that accounts should be annually rendered to the Nizam, and that any surplus revenue which might accrue should be paid to him. By this treaty the Nizam, while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and contingent, was released from the obligation of furnishing a large force in time of war, and the contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army, and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use."

Nazir-ud-Daula died in 1857, leaving the throne to his eldest son Afzul-ud-Daula. This prince being guided by the counsels of his prime minister Sir Salar Jang, one of the ablest and best of living Indian Statesmen, rendered good service during the mutiny. With a view to remove the difficulties that had arisen under the commercial treaty of 1802, and to reward the Nizam for his services during the mutiny, the British Government concluded a new treaty in December 1860 with the Nizam, "by which the debt of fifty lakhs due by him to the British was cancelled; and through cessions and exchanges of districts, the territories to be held by the British in trust were reduced to an area yielding Rupees 32,00,000, instead of one yielding Rupees 50,00,000, as had been specified in the treaty of 1853."

The Nizam had been created a Knight of the Star of India in 1861, and in this year he resolved to remove his prime minister from office on account of some misunderstanding with him, but by the influence of the British Government Sir Salar Jang was maintained in office, which he still holds with great credit.

Afzul-ud-Daula died February 26th 1869, and was succeeded by his infant son Mir Mabub Ali Khan, the present Nizam.

* Aitchison's Treaties.
His Highness the young Nizam was too ill when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay on the 8th November 1875, and his representative Sir Salar Jang was therefore present at Bombay, as well as in Calcutta, to meet His Royal Highness. Sir Jalar Jang attended the grand reception of native princes held in both these places, and was present at the Grand Chapter of the Star of India, held at Calcutta on the 1st January 1876. The Prince paid him return visits both at Bombay and Calcutta, and conversed with him in a friendly manner.

His Highness the Nizam was, however, present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. His Highness' grandmother Dilawar-u-Nisa Begam, has been invested with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in 1878. The Nizam is an intelligent prince and is receiving a good education under the superintendence of Captain Clerk an English Officer, but "much of his time is still spent with his mother, Wadid-u-Nisa Begam, and with his grandmother, Dilawar-u-Nisa Begam. While he is thus cared for, his State is under the wise management of the great minister, Sir Salar Jang."* Sir Salar Jang visited England in 1877, and was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland. He received the honorary degree of D. L. L. from the University of Oxford, and an address from the citizens of London as a mark of great honour and distinction.

His Highness Sipah-Salar, Muzaffar-ul-Mumalik, Rustam-i-Dauran, Arjgu-e-Zaman, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fatheh Jang, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-mulk, Asaf Jah, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. His Highness the Nizam is at present 13 years of age.

Nawab Sir Salar Jang Bahadur Muktir-ul-mulk Suja-ud-Daula, o.c.s.i., and Nawab Amir-i-Kabir Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur; the two able ministers of the State are entitled to a salute of 17 guns, which they received at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, as a mark of personal distinction.

* Native Chiefs and their States.
Chapter II.—Maisur.

This principality is bounded on the north by Dharwar and Bellari; on the south by Salem and Kumbattur; on the east by Kaddapa and North Arcot; and on the west by Koug and the Western Ghats. It has an area of 27,077 square miles, and a population of 5,055,412 souls. The estimated revenue is Rupees 1,02,09,723. A sum of Rupees 21,50,000, is paid annually to the British Government for the support of a contingent. The military force consists of 1,000 infantry, 35 cavalry, and six guns.

At the commencement of the fifteenth century, the two brothers Vijai Raj, and Krishna Raj, belonging to the Yadu tribe came as strangers to Hadana, and established sovereign powers over two forts, and a few villages then comprising a small territory to the west of the Karnatak.

They were followed by Heri Bettd Chamraj I., Timma Raj, and Heri Chamraj, called the six fingered.

Heri Chamraj, the six fingered, ruled in the early part of the sixteenth century, and was succeeded by Heri Bettd Chamraj II., who, in 1521, divided his small possessions amongst his three sons. The youngest of whom, Cham Raj, the Bald, received as his share the fort of Puragarh which he repaired in the same year, and changed its name to Maheshasur, i.e., the Buffalo-headed Monster now known under the appellation of Maisur. Cham Raj, the Bald, was followed by two or three princes; of whom the last Raj Wadiar was a man of considerable ability, who greatly extended the limits of Maisur, conquered the fort of Kambala and the city of Seringapatam “originally called Siri Ranga Pattan, or the city of the holy Ranga, and which had long been the seat of the expelled sovereign of Vizianagar.” (1609).*

Raja Wadiar died in 1617, and was succeeded by his grand son Chamraj Wadiar who successfully reigned for a period

* Colonel G. B. Malleson’s Native States

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of twenty years. He died in 1637, and was succeeded by his uncle Imadi Raj, son of Raj Wadiar. Imadi was poisoned by his minister, and was succeeded by Ranadhira Kantirai Narsa Raj who was as warlike as his predecessors, being possessed of a chivalrous spirit, and extraordinary strength. He slew in single combat a celebrated champion at the Court of Trichinapali, repulsed the king of Bijapur who besieged Seringapatam, gained a great victory over the Raja of Magri, extended his dominions towards Vizianagaram and Madura, and established a mint at Seringapatam. He died in 1659, and was succeeded by his adopted son Doddai* Devaraj. This prince also enlarged his dominions by the absorption of some petty States, drove away the Raja of Bednur, who invaded his territory, and defeated the Naik of Madura.

He died in 1672, and was succeeded by Chickai† Devaraj who added 13 districts to his territories, and obtained the title of Raja from the Emperor Aurangzeb. An ivory throne was also presented to him by the Emperor, about which Colonel Wilks informs us, that "it is the same, which in the year 1799, was found in a lumber room of Tippu Sultan's palace, was employed in the installation of the present Raja, and is always used by him on occasions of public ceremony." Chickai Devaraj was also recognised by Aurangzeb "as a sovereign prince independent of all but the Moghal." He died in 1704, and was succeeded by Kantirava Maharaj, who was born deaf and dumb, and did not at all possess the power of administering the country like his predecessors.

Kantirava died in 1713, and was succeeded by Doddai Krishnaraj. This prince was an imbecile who left the whole power of the State in the hands of his ministers of whom Deva Raj, and his cousin Nanja Raj, I., were the most influential who allowed him "to enjoy the empty pageantry of power, contenting themselves with its practical exercise." He after an in-

* Doddai, means "great," i. e., "Senior."
† Chickai, means "little," i. e., "Junior."
glorious reign of 18 years died in 1731, and was succeeded by Hadinentu Tingal Chamraj who dismissed the old ministers, and appointed his own creatures in their places. Deva Raj, therefore, taking advantage of the absence of the Raja from the city seized the palace with a small force, and gained over the troops. The Raja was also seized and sentenced to life-imprisonment on the hill of Kabul Drug, where he soon expired owing to the very bad climate, and unwholesome food supplied to him during his captivity.

Since the deposition of Hadinentu Tingal Chamraj, the dynasty of Maisur began to be extinct, notwithstanding "a member of the old family held the nominal office of Raja, all the authority in the State was in the hands of Hindu or Muhammadan usurpers." The two ministers Deva Raj, and Nanja Raj I., raised Immadi or Chicka Krishnaraj to the throne as a nominal sovereign. Shortly after Nanja Raj I. died, and a few months later Maisur was invaded by Dost Ali, the Nawab of Karnatak; but his army was completely defeated by Deva Raj. Deva Raj afterwards appointed his younger brother, also named Nanja Raj as commander of the army. Haidar Ali. Nanja Raj II. employed Haidar Sahib, or Haidar Ali then thirty years of age as one of his soldiers.

Haidar Ali was the son of Fateh Muhammad, and the grandson of Muhammad Bhelol who originally came from the Panjab and founded a small mosque near Haidarabad.

In 1755, Salabat Jang, Soubadar of Dekhan, with the aid of a French army under the command of Bussy, attacked Seringapaa and Deva Raj was compelled to make peace on payment of a large sum of Rupees 50,00,000. Nanja Raj II. was, on the other hand, forced to give up a portion of the territory of Maisur, when the Mahrattas attacked Seringapatam in 1757. At this time a disagreement took place between Deva Raj and Nanja Raj II., the former left Seringapatam with his own share, consisting of an immense wealth, and the latter Nanja Raj II. held the supreme power. But by the intrigues of Haidar Ali, he was afterwards obliged to resign his post, and to take up his residence at Kunur, a place situated at a distance of 25 miles from Maisur.
When the nominal sovereign Chicka Krishnaraj died in 1766, "Haidar Ali had invested his eldest son with all the dignities of a sovereign prince; but learning soon after that the young prince Nanja Raj Wadiar, had evinced some of the yearnings for liberty natural to man, he refused to pay the amount that had been allotted for the maintenance of the sovereign, plundered the palace of all its cash and valuables, with the exception of the ornaments on the persons of the women, reduced the household, and replaced those who were expelled, by his own spies. Five years later, during a crisis in Haidar's fortunes, this Raja attempted to open negotiations with the Mahrattas." He being detected in the intrigue was strangled by order of Haidar Ali, who invested his brother Dettad Chamraj as a titular sovereign. This prince died in 1775, but as Haidar liked to have a pageant Raja invested his adopted son Chama Raj, whom he treated with the utmost harshness and severity.

The British Government first concluded a commercial treaty with Haidar Ali in 1763. Reserving, however, the various steps of Haidar Ali's career it must be admitted, that he was the most formidable and the most inveterate foe that the English had. It was by his influence that the Nizam of Haidarabad deserted the British alliance, and joined him in invading the Karnatik; but "their united forces were defeated, and the Nizam was detached from the alliance with Haidar by the treaty of 1768." In the following year Haidar Ali having made a rapid movement of his cavalry appeared within five miles of the city of Madras, and the English concluded a treaty securring the plunder of the town. By the virtue of this treaty, dated 3rd April 1769, "Haidar Ali claimed assistance against the Mahrattas with whom he was at war, but his request was refused on the ground that he had been the aggressor by withholding the chout which was due. He was reduced to great difficulties by the Mahrattas, and was glad to make peace on very disadvantageous terms. During the distractions at the Puna Court, Haidar recovered most of the territories which had been wrested from him by the Mahrattas, but he never forgave the English for refusing him
assistance in his difficulties." In 1780, i.e., two years before the declaration of war between England and France; Haidar having collected a large force burst into the Karnataka, and "the British army was so crippled by a defective commissariat that it could effect nothing decisive."

The health of Haidar Ali had been declining during the past few years, and his end was hastened by the fatigues of the field. Death. He died at an advanced age of eighty on the 7th December 1782, leaving behind him the reputation of being one of the ablest, most enterprising and successful adventurers in India.

Tippu Sultan. His eldest son and successor Tippu Sultan assumed both the nominal and real supremacy after the demise of the pageant Raja Channa Raj in 1795. Tippu ransacked the palace, while Mumaddi or Krishna Raj Wadiar, the infant son of the late Raja was only two years old; despoiled the personal ornaments of the young prince, his mother and his relations; and removed them to a wretched hovel in a neighbouring place. He like his father possessed great warlike capacities, and was by far the strongest of almost all the native sovereigns then ruling in India. While seventeen years of age Tippu plundered the country seats around Madras, and subsequently made wars with the English, the Nizam, and the Peishwa. On the outbreak of the second war with Tippu, the armies of the British Government, and the Nizam marched against him, and the war was terminated by the capture of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippu Sultan who fell bravely defending the fort, on the 4th May 1799.

At the conclusion of this war, the conquered territories were divided between the British Government, and the Nizam. The territories offered to the Peishwa were rejected, and subsequently shared between the British Government and the Nizam. A considerable portion of the territory then yielding 13,74,076 Pagodas were assigned to Krishna Raj Kristna Raj Wadiar, the last recognized descendant of the Wadiar. Hindu house of Maisur, by setting aside the family of Tippu, whose descendants were first removed to Vellore, and then to Calcutta.

The young prince Kristna Raj Wadiar, son of Channa Raj, was only six years old, when Lord Wellesley found him in a wretched hovel
with his mother and relations. The British Government appointed Purnia an able Brahman minister to administer the affairs of the State during the Maharaja's minority. Purnia, resigned his office in 1812, leaving in the Treasury a surplus sum of seventy-five lakhs of Pagodas or two krors of Rupees, and in this year the Maharaja assumed the full administration of Government. He being too fond of pleasure and luxury, soon "dissipated all the treasure acquired by the Dewan and involved himself deeply in debt." The Maharaja by the continued course of misgovernment forced his subjects to break into open revolt, and the British Government therefore deemed it necessary to interfere in 1831, with a view to save the State from anarchy. From that time, Mysur was governed by British Officers on behalf of the Maharaja, until his death.

Maharaja Krishna Raj Wadiar who was invested with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India died in 1868, and was succeeded by his adopted son Chamrajendra Wadiar, the present chief.

His Highness the young Maharaja met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay on the 8th November 1875. The Prince shook hands with him, and received him with cordiality at the grand reception of native princes held on the following day. The Maharaja's noble and amiable appearance attracted the eyes of those who were present on the occasion, and the Prince seemed pleased to see him. On the 10th November 1875, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid him a return visit. The Maharaja was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and was warmly received by His Excellency Lord Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor General.

Owing to the minority of the Maharaja, the State is still administered by the British Government, but in 1880 His Highness will attain his majority. Colonel Malleson, who was for a few years Tutor and Guardian to the Maharaja remarks, that "His Highness is being taught all, with the exception of Latin and Greek, which would be taught in an English School. He has learned to ride, even to hunt with the hounds, to play cricket, and to drive. He has manifested a
cheerful, steady, and painstaking disposition. He is punctual and methodical in his habits, and evinces an amiability of character which promises well for the future. It requires only, the care and interest hitherto bestowed upon him to be continued, to make him eminently qualified to fulfil the duties which will devolve upon him.”

Dowager Devaji Asumani Sitavilas (Dowager Rani of Mysur), has been invested with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India in 1878.

His Highness Maharaja Chamrajendro Wadior Bahadur, now 17 years old, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

Lachman Rao and Bakshi Narsappa, the two able Aide-de-camps of His Highness the Maharaja, received the title of “Rai Bahadur” at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

Chattepaliam Rango Charlu, Controller of the household of His Highness the Maharaja, has been appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1878.

Chapter III.—Travancor.

This principality lies to the south of Kochin and the British district of Koimbatur, and extends thence to Cape Konorin. It has an area of 5,663 square miles, and a population of 2,311,379 souls. The revenue is Rupees 53,50,000, and the tribute is Rupees 8,00,000. The army consists of 1,680 infantry, 30 artillerymen, and four guns.

The early history of Travancor is involved in obscurity. According to tradition, the country was first reclaimed from the sea by the powerful saint Sri Paras Rama, and inhabited by Nambaris or a class of aboriginal Brahmans, who invited the Kshatriya chiefs to come and govern the country. Hence, it “has always been under Hindu rule and governed by Hindu laws.”

Prior to the succession of Raja Mastanda Varma to the throne of Travancor in 1740, the territory was divided into a large number of petty principalities, whose chiefs were constantly
engaged in disputes with their neighbours for superiority and independence. During the course of eighteen years Raja Mastanda was highly successful in subduing many of the petty chiefs by the aid of a body of troops well disciplined and directed by DeLanoy a Flemish Officer.

Mastanda Varma died in 1758, and was succeeded by Vanji Bala Perumal, who by the continued assistance of DeLanoy completed the task of subduing the remaining chiefs and reducing them under his power. Raja Vanji Bala Perumal was found to be a good firm ally of the British during the wars with Tippu Sultan and his father Haidar Ali; and in 1784, the Honorable East India Company included him in the treaty made between them and Tippu Sultan. "In 1788, when threatened by Tippu Sultan, the Raja entered into an agreement to allow two battalions of sepoys to be stationed on his frontier. In 1789, Tippu Sultan attacked the Raja, forced the lines which had been erected for the defence of the country on its northern frontier towards Kochin, overrunning and cruelly devastating the Travancor territory. In consequence of this attack on one of its allies, the British Government declared war with Tippu; and on the conclusion of peace in 1792, Tippu was compelled to restore all that he had wrested from the Raja of Travancor." A commercial treaty was concluded with the Raja on the 28th January 1793, to supply pepper to the British Government in lieu of arms and miscellaneous European articles and by the treaty of 1795, the Raja bound himself "to pay an annual subsidy adequate to maintain three battalions of sepoys together with a company of European artillery and two companies of lascars, to be always stationed (if the Raja desired it), in his country or on the frontiers near it, or in any other part within the Company's possessions where he should prefer."

Raja Vanji Bala Perumal died in 1799, and was succeeded by Raja Rama Varma Perumal. During the reign of this prince the treaty of 1795, was revised on the 2nd May 1805, which "in fact, reduced Travancor to the position of a dependent and protected State."

Latchmi Rani. Raja Rama Varma Perumal died in 1811, and was succeeded by Latchmi Rani, until a male heir should be born
to her in accordance to the very peculiar custom and laws which govern the succession to the State of Travancor. "The descent, according to the usages of the Nairs of the Western Coast, is in the female line. Thus on the death of a Raja the sovereignty passes, not to his sons, who can in no case inherit, but to his uterine brothers, if he has any. Failing these, or on their demise, it passes to his sisters’ sons, or to his sisters’ daughters’ sons, and so on. Hence it follows that the only adoptions which are performed by the Rajas of Travancor are, not of males to supply the place of sons of their own body, but of females through whom the line must be continued. Any failure in the direct female descent requires the selection and adoption of two or more females from the immediate relatives of the family who reside at certain places in Travancor. The females so adopted are designated the Tumbrattis or Ramus of Attinga,* and by the laws and usages of Travancor are assigned a distinguished rank as alone entitled to give heirs to the State, and enjoy many important privileges."

Her son.

Latehmi Rani delivered a son on the 18th April 1813, and in the following year she died leaving the throne to her infant son under the regency of her sister and the counsel of the British Resident. The young Raja having attained his majority in 1829, was formally installed on the Gaddi. He died in 1846, leaving the throne to his brother Martanda Varma.

On the death of this prince, the State devolved upon his second nephew Rama Varma, the present Maharaja.

His Highness the Maharaja, "who is a highly educated, accomplished and travelled Prince, is one of the ablest and best rulers in India. He speaks English fluently and correctly, and carries on an extensive correspondence in that language. In addition to his own tongue,—Malayalim,—he can speak Hindi, Mahratti, Tamil, and Telugu. His Highness has, moreover, a refined and cultivated taste in literature and

* "So called because Attinga is the residence of the ladies of the family of Travancor from whom the Tumbrattis, or the maidans selected to perpetuate the line, are taken. The maidans adopted for this purpose become Tumbrattis on certain ceremonies being performed publicly at Attinga and in the chief temple of Trevandrum."—Aitchison's Treaties.
music.” His Highness the Maharaja met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Railway Station at Madras, on Monday, 13th December 1875, and paid his respects at the levee held at the Government House there. The Maharaja was also present at Calcutta to meet the Prince on the 23rd December 1875, and was invited to attend the grand reception of native princes, and the Chapter of the Star of India, held on the 1st January 1876. On all occasions, the Prince conversed with him in a friendly manner, gave him attar and pan, and paid him return visits both at Madras and Calcutta.

The Maharaja who had been already invested with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, received the most increase of salute from 19 to 21 guns at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. He has also been declared to be an ex-officio, and for life a Companion and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1878.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Bala Rama Varma Kula hekara Kiritapati Munne, Sultan Maharaj; Raja Rama, Raja Bahadur Sir Shamshier Jang, C. E. S. I.; Counsellor of the Empress, &c, is at present 47 years of age, and has judicial powers of life and death. The right of adoption has also been guaranteed to him.

Shashia Shastri, the prime minister of His Highness the Maharaja, was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1878.

Chapter IV.—Kochin.

The principality of Kochin lies immediately to the south of Malabar. It has an area of 1,361 square miles, and a population of 598,353 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 18,08,514. The tribute is Rupees 2,00,000. The army consists of 300 infantry and three guns.
The ruling family of Kochin belong to the puro chettiar race. They are said to have been descended from Cheruman Perumal, the last of the potentates who in the early part of the ninth century, established an independent sovereignty over the whole compass of territory extending from Gokuru in North Kanara to Cape Kumari. Colonel Malleson informs us, that "it is difficult to trace their history back to a period so remote. There are, however, authentic records to show that the Rajas succumbed at an early period to the Portuguese, who built a fort at Kochin. In 1662 the fort and town yielded to an attack made upon them by the Dutch, under whose management the town of Kochin attained a high degree of prosperity. The Dutch made no attempt to conquer the remainder of the country, but left the Raja there to reign supreme. Here, in 1750, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Malabar; but he in his turn was expelled by the Raja of Travancor, to whom, as a reward for his assistance, the Raja of Kochin transferred a portion of his territories.

Kochin preserved her independence till the year 1776, when the country was conquered by Haidar Ali. Haidar Ali contented himself with exacting a tribute from the Raja, who continued in a state of dependence to him and his son Tippu till the breaking out of the war of 1790."

In 1792, Tippu Sultan ceded all claims upon Kochin to the English, and the Honorable East India Company conceded the full sovereignty to Raja Verulam Tumbaram with whom a treaty was concluded in the preceding year, by which he had agreed to pay an annual subsidy of Rupees 1,00,000.

In 1809, the minister of Kochin with the aid of the minister of Travancor suddenly accumulated troops, and attacked the English. This insurrection, however, was immediately suppressed, and a new treaty was concluded with the Raja by which he bound himself to pay an annual sum of Arcot Rupees 1,76,037, i.e., Company's Rupees 2,76,037, in six equal instalments, to cover the expense of maintaining a subsidiary force of a battalion of native infantry. It was subsequently reduced to Rupees 2,00,000, at which sum the tribute of Kochin now stands.
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Ravi Virma. Raja Ravi Virma, who succeeded to power on the death of his brother in 1853, made several improvements in the country. He died in 1861, and was succeeded by Rama Virma, the present Raja, who has been invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness Raja Sir Rama Virma, K.C.S.I., is a good Sanskrit scholar, and an able ruler who administers the affairs of the State on principles based on the English model. His Highness with the assistance of his prime minister Istakant Shantoni Menon, C.S.I., has made considerable improvements in the various departments into which the State is divided, such as, Military, Judicial, Financial, Land Revenue, Public Works, Medical, Education, &c.

The Raja met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Railway Station at Madras, on the 13th December 1875, and was present at the levee held there to pay his respects to the Prince who gave him attar and shook hands.

His Highness the Raja, aged 44 years, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The right of adoption has also been guaranteed to him.

As in Travancor, the succession to the throne descends, through the female branch of the family.

Chapter V.—Mediatized and Minor States.

(Alphabetically arranged).

I.—BANGANAPALLI.

The area is 206 square miles. Population 45,065 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,30,000.

Muhammad Beg Khan, eldest son of the Grand Vizir of the Emperor Aurangzeb, was the founder of this State. By the treaty of 1800, the State comprising the grants from the Maharaja of Mysur and the Nizam of Hyderabad was conferred on Mouzaffer Mulk and his heirs by the Honorable East India Company. In the year 1825, such disorders took place, that the British Government was forced to take charge of the administration of the State and to
allow the Collector of Kadapa to examine the accounts; settle the claims of the creditors &c., but after a long period of twenty-three years the jagir was restored to Husain Ali Khan, the eldest surviving heir (1848).

Golam Ali Khan, Husain Ali Khan was succeeded by his nephew Golam Ali Khan, who was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of Indin. Said Golam Ali Khan, C. S. I., died in October 1868 and was succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law Fatteh Ali Khan, the present chief. This prince has received the hereditary title of Nawab from the British Government, and was invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Imperial Assem-bliage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

His Highness Nawab Said Fatteh Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, C. S. I., has judicial inferior powers.

II.—PUDUKKOTTA.

The area is 1,380 square miles. Population 316,695 souls. Revenue Rupees 5,00,000. The army consists of 126 infantry, 21 troopers, and 3,250 militia, besides armed servants and watchmen.

The British connection with this State commenced at the siege of Trichinapalli in 1753. Its chief known as the Tondaman Raja was the oldest and the best ally of the English who rendered valuable services in the wars with Haidar Ali and in the operations against the rebellious usurpers of the large zamindary of Sivaganga in the Madura District after the cession of Karnatik. The British Government in recognition of these services conferred upon the Raja the fort and district of Kilianelli, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 30,000.

His Excellency Raja Rama Chandra Tondaman Bahadur, the present chief, succeeded his father Raghunatha Tondiman in 1839, when he was only nine years old. His Excellency the Raja has a fair knowledge of the English, French, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi and Marathi languages, besides his own vernacular. His Excellency is at present 50 years of age.

III.—SANDUR.

The area is 140 square miles. Population 11,994 souls. Revenue Rs. 46,824.

Moran Rao, the founder. The Rajas of Sandur are descended from the family of Moren Rao, the famous Marhatta chief of Gutti.

Siva Rao. During the reign of Siva Rao, the principality of Sandur was conquered by the English (in 1817), but after the lapse of a few months it was restored to him in June 1818. A sanuad was also given to Siva.
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Rao in 1826; conferring upon him and his heirs for ever the jaghir of Sandur on
the condition of maintaining faith and allegiance to the British Government.

Venkata Rao. Siva Rao was succeeded by his adopted son Venkata Rao in 1840,
who received the right of adoption in 1862.

Siva Shan. The present chief His Highness Raja Siva Shan Mukha Rao, Hindu
Mukha Rao. Rao Ghorpuri, Mamelkat Madar, Senapatti; has received the heredi-
tary title of Raja from Government. His Highness is 32 years of age, and has a
knowledge of Telugu and Kannarese besides his own vernacular.

Section VII.—Eastern India.

Chapter I.—Kassia Hill States.

The Kassia Hill States are twenty-five in number, of which the
five principal ones, viz., Chira Punji, Khairim, Nasting, Sangri, and
Naspong, are called the semi-independent States, whose chiefs "exercise
civil and criminal jurisdiction over their own people in all matters
pertaining exclusively to them. With exception of Chira Punji and
Khairim, the British Government has no formal agreement with the
chiefs of any of these five States, but the chiefs have always been
required to deliver up criminal refugees, and to obey all the mandates
of the British Government, and it has been the invariable practice to
treat them all in the same manner as the Chira Raja is treated."

The remaining twenty States are Nangklow, Molim, Marria, Ramri and Mowli, Cheyla, Dowarrah Naturmen, Mowseuram, Mowdan Punji, Mahram, Maltai Channut, Bhowal, Singi Punji, Lengkhan Punji, Mowyang, Nabo Sopho, Jirang, Syung, Moolong Punji, Mow-
long Punji, and Laiksom Punji. These petty States are commonly
known as the "Dependent States," of which Nangklow and Molim are
the principal ones.

Chapter II.—Kuch Behar.

This State has an area of 1,306 square miles, and a population of
532,565 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 10,00,000, and the
tribute is Rupees 67,700. The army consists of 80 men only.
The principality of Kuch Behar came under British protection when its minor chief Raja Durrinder Narain, by race a Rajbangshi, was imprisoned by the Bhutias (1772). Raja Durrinder Narain applied to the British Government for aid through his minister Nazar Deo promising to pay half his revenue to the Honorable East India Company. The British Government agreed to the proposals and expelled the Bhutias from the country. A Treaty was also concluded on the 5th April 1773, by which the Raja "agreed to acknowledge subjection to the British Government, allow Kuch Behar to be annexed to Bengal, defray the expense of the operations against the Bhutias, and make over half of his annual revenues." In 1780, Raja Durrinder Narain died and was succeeded by his father Dhujinder Narain, who had been taken prisoner by the Bhutias on account of his having killed his brother, but who had been liberated in accordance to the treaty made with the Deb Raja of Bhutan on the 25th April 1774.

Raja Dhujinder Narain was succeeded by his infant son, Harindar Narain in 1783. This prince died after a long reign of 56 years in 1839, leaving the throne to his son, Sibinder Narain, who, in 1847, was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Narindra Narain. Raja Narindra Narain died after a reign of 16 years in August 1863, and was succeeded by his son Nripendra Narain, the present chief.

His Highness Raja Nripendra Narain Dhup Bahadur was the only prince from Bengal who was present at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877. The Raja received a good education at the Patna College, and has made considerable progress under the care of an English Tutor. His Highness married* on the 6th March 1878, the eldest daughter of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, the leader of the progressive Brahmots of Calcutta.

* "The principal event of the year was the marriage of the Raja to the daughter of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, the leader of the Brahma Samaj. The marriage was celebrated on the 6th March 1878, at the Raj Bari in Kuch Behar, in the presence of a large assemblage composed of Natives and Europeans. Some difficulty was experienced in reconciling the Hindu and Brahmo ceremonial
His Highness has judicial inferior powers, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. The Raja being still a minor, aged 17 years only, the State is under the management of the Commissioner of Kugh Behar. His Highness will be styled Maharaja on his attaining majority.

Babu Indica Das Dutt Rai Bahadur, B.A.B.L., is the present prime minister of His Highness the Raja.

Chapter III.—Manipur.

This State has an area of 3,000 square miles, and a population of 126,000 souls. Its revenue is Rupees 50,000.

Garib Nawaz, a Kshattri, was the founder of this State, who "made several successful invasions of Burmah, but made no permanent conquest."

Guru Sham and Jai Singh, grandsons of Garib Nawaz, sought the aid of the English when the Burmese invaded Manipur, and a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was negotiated with them on the 14th September 1762. This treaty was again modified in October 1763.

Chanderkirti The present ruler His Highness Maharaja Chanderkirti Singh, son of Ganibhir Singh, one of the sons of Jai Singh, has judicial inferior powers. His Highness the Maharaja pays no tribute to the British Government, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

forms; for the Raja is not a Brahmo, it was necessary to the legality of the marriage that the rites should be in accordance with the Hindu religion. The ordinary Hindu ceremony was modified so as to meet the wishes of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen; but the fact that Brahmins consented to perform it shows that the marriage was recognized by the Hindus as Orthodox. Shortly after his marriage the Raja left India on a visit to Europe, and he is expected to return to the country in March 1879. Suitable arrangements have been made for the residence of the Rani with her father, and for her education during the Raja's absence."

—Report on the Administration of Bengal, 1877-78.
Chapter IV.—Tippera.

The area of Tippera is 3,867 square miles, Population 74,242 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,86,932. Tribute Rupees 67,700.

The Rajas of Tippera did not acknowledge the supremacy of the Muhammadan conquerors for a period of about 341 years, but since 1620 they became subordinate to the Muhammadan power. In 1765, the State of Tippera was taken under British protection, and Maharaja Krishna Manik was recognised as its ruler. The present chief, His Highness Maharaja Bir Chand Manik, has judicial powers of life and death, and is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. His Highness is "an amateur photographer and painter, and has exhibited considerable taste and aptitude for scientific pursuits." He is now about 42 years of age.

Chapter V.—Mediatized and Minor States.

(Alphabetically arranged).

I.—THE TRIBUTARY MAHALS OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

The following petty States of Chota Nagpur were ceded to the British Government by the Mahrattas in 1826, and their chiefs have judicial inferior powers, but under the authority of the British Commissioner.


Raja Tekait Dyanidhi Deo Bahadur, son of Chandar Deo, by race a Kshattri, is the present chief. This prince received the title of Bahadur from the British Government on the 5th May 1871, for his having rendered good services during the Koanjar rebellion of 1867-68, and succeeded to the title of Raja on the death of his father on the 12th September 1876.


Raja Bhaya Balabhadra Singh, a Kshattri, aged 51 years, is the present chief.

Raja Raghunath Sikar Deo, a Kshattri, aged 28 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja in 1871.


Raja Pertap Naram Singh Deo, a Kshattri, aged 50 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 3rd December 1859.

V. KIRANOWAN.—Area 149 square miles. Population 26,280 souls. Revenue Rupees 7,500. Thakur Raghunath Singh Deo, a Kshattri, aged 38 years, is the present chief.


Raja Pran Singh Deo, a Kshattri, aged 19 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 8th July 1875.


Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo Bahadur, a Kshattri, aged 71 years, is the present chief. He received the title of Raja Bahadur from Government on the 18th February 1856, on account of his loyalty and the valuable services rendered by his father Azambar Singh to the British Government during the Kol campaign of 1827.


Maharaja Indarjit Singh Deo, a Kshattri, aged 54 years; being insane, the State is managed by his brother the Raja of Udaipur. The British Government conferred on Indarjit Singh Deo the hereditary title of Maharaja on the 23rd December 1872.

IX. UDAIPUR.—Area 1,051 square miles. Population 27,708 souls. Revenue Rupees 4,000. Tribute Rupees 530.

Raja Dhurmut Singh Deo, a Kshattri, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877.

II.—THE TRIBUTARY MAHALS OF ORISSA.

The following Tributary States of Orissa were ceded to the British Government by the Maharrattas in 1803-4, and their chiefs "administer criminal and civil justice under the undefined authority of the British Government."


Raja Sri Kanan Bhangulthi Bivarta Patnaik, a Kayath, aged 35 years is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.
II. Autmullick.—Area 730 square miles. Population 14,536 souls. Revenue Rupees 7,100. Tribune Rupees 480.

The late chief Jogendra Saont, a Kadambo Bangsau who received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874, died on the 20th January 1877. The name of the present chief is not known.


Raja Dasrathi Birbar Mungraj Mohapater, a Kshattri, aged 28 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.


Raja Petambar Deo, a Kshattri, aged 58 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.


Raja Choitan Deo Bhunji, a Kshattri, aged 26 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

VI. Dhenkanal.—Area 1,463 square miles. Population 178,072 souls. Revenue Rupees 70,100. Tribune Rupees 5,090.

The late chief Maharaja Baghirathi Mohindro Bahadur received the title of Maharaja for his liberality towards the people of his own territory as well as to those of Orissa during the famine of 1866, as a mark of personal distinction. He also received the hereditary title of Raja in June 1871. The Maharaja established at Dhenkanal a second-class hospital and a free school in which English, Urdu, and Sanskrit, are chiefly taught, and a majority of the pupils receive scholarships and books to read. The Maharaja also opened twelve Pathshallas in the Mofussil, and at the same time placed a sufficient sum at the disposal of the District Committee of Public Instruction, Cuttack, to give four monthly scholarships, two of Rupees 10 each, and two of Rupees 5 each, to the students of the Cuttack High School. At the expense of the Maharaja several embankments were constructed for irrigating purposes throughout his Kilha. The Maharaja, in fact was considered as the patron of Indian education in Orissa, and it was he who induced the wild tribe of Patnabhs to wear clothes (who had been heretofore roving in the jungles naked and had the strongest prejudice against the use of clothes) by distributing for the first time several pieces of dhuties and saris to thousands and thousands of them out of his own purse.

Maharaja Bhagirathi Mohindro Bahadur died at the advanced age of 56 years on the 5th February 1877, and was succeeded by his adopted son Jubaraj Dinobandhu, the present chief. Jubaraj Dinobandhu Mohindro Bahadur is now a minor, aged 12 years only, and the State is therefore under the management of the British Government.
Baba Balaram Singh, Dewan of the late Maharaja, has been appointed guardian of the Jubaraja and manager of the Killah.


Fur Singh Murdraj Jug Deb, a Kshatri, aged 26 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 18th May 1875.


Maharaja Dhunuryai Narain Bhunj Deo, a Kshatri, is the present chief. He received the title of Maharaja at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, but the title of Raja is hereditary. The Maharaja is at present 31 years of age.


Raja Natobur Murdraj Brohmabor Roy, a Rajput, aged 43 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

X. MOHURABHUNJ.—Area 4,343 square miles. Population 258,680 souls. Revenue Rupees 2,05,180. Tribute Rupees 1,060. Maharaja Kishen Chandar Bhunj Deo, a Kshatri, is the present chief. He received the title of Maharaja at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, but the title of Raja is hereditary. The Maharaja is now 32 years of age.

XI. NAIGHAR.—Area 588 square miles. Population 83,219 souls. Revenue Rupees 54,180. Tribute Rupees 5,520. Raja Ladukishor Singh Mandhata, a Kshatri, aged 38 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

XII. NAKSINGPUR.—Area 199 square miles. Population 24,758 souls. Revenue Rupees 9,810. Tribute Rupees 1,120. Raja Brojo Sundar Mansingh Hari Chandan Mohapatra, a Kshatri, aged 35 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.


Raja Kissen Chandar Murdraj Hari Chandan, a Kshatri, aged 57 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

XIV. PAL LENHARA.—Area 452 square miles. Population 15,450 souls. Revenue Rupees 1,200. Tribute Rupees 260. Raja Munipal Bahadur, a Kshatri, aged 48 years, is the present chief. He received the title of Raja Bahadur on the 5th May 1871, for his good services during the Keonjhar rebellion of 1867-68, and the hereditary title of Raja was also conferred on him in June 1874.

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Raja Benudhar Bajrudhar Namindro Mohapatra, a Kshatri, aged 63 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.


Raja Ram Chandan Birbar Hari Chandan, a Kshatri, aged 23 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.


Raja Harinar Khettry Birbar, Champti Singh Mohapatra, a Kshatri, aged 53 years, is the present chief. He received the hereditary title of Raja on the 21st May 1874.

Section VIII.—North-Western India.

Chapter I.—Rampur.

This State has an area of 945 square miles, and a population of 507,018 souls. Revenue Rupees 14,60,400. The army consists of 28 guns, 315 artillery, 505 cavalry, and 977 infantry, besides 1,023 men for police.

The two Afghan brothers Shah Alam and Husain Khan emigrated to India, and originally settled in Rohilkhand where the family rose to some distinction in the time of Daud Khan, the Daud Khan, son of the former; who about the beginning of the eighteenth century “distinguished himself in the Mahratta wars and received a grant of land near Budaon.”

Daud Khan was succeeded by his adopted son Ali Muhammad Khan. This prince received a grant of the greater part of Rohilkhand together with the title of Nawab from the Emperor of Delhi, in recognition of his services against the Bara Syeds, but having unfortunately offended the Subadar of Oudh, he was afterwards compelled by Muhammad Shah, the king of Delhi “to relinquish his territory and to deliver two of his sons as hostages.” Shortly after, when the Subadar of Oudh was engaged with the whole of the Imperial forces in repelling the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durani; Ali
Muhammad Khan taking advantage of this occurrence passed into Rohilkund and recovered his territory.

Prior to his death, he made a disposition in favour of his six sons, and appointed his brother Hafiz Rahmat Khan and his uncle Daudi Khan (the cousin of his father Daud Khan) as guardians till the release of his two elder sons and the majority of his other infant sons. The two elder sons were soon after released, and the guardians placed Khan, Hafizullah Khan in the jaghir of Rampur Katra, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 6,00,000. Hafiz Rahmat Khan was slain at the battle of Katra, while engaged in "defending Rohilkund against the English, discreditably allied with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh in pressing an unjust claim for indemnity charged on account of the Rohilla chief's failure to help in paying off the Mahrattas, at a time when he was deserted by his Sirdars."

Hafizullah Khan left two sons Muhammad Ali Khan and Muhammad Gholam Muhammad Khan. The former was assassinated by his brother Gholam Muhammad Khan, who usurped the jaghir; but the Nawab Wazir of Oudh advocated the cause of Ahmed Ali, the infant son of Muhammad Ali Khan, by asking assistance from the English. Gholam Muhammad Khan was completely defeated by the English in the battle fought near Bareilly. The infant Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan obtained the territory of Rampur with lands yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 10,00,000; the rest being annexed to Rohilkund, as per a preliminary agreement executed between the Nawab of Oudh, the Honorable East India Company, and the Rohilla tribe on the 29th November 1794.

In 1801, the Nawab of Oudh ceded Rohilkund to the English together with all claims upon the jaghir of Rampur, but the position then held by Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan was continued to him by the British Government. Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan died in 1839, and was succeeded by Muhammad Said Khan, the eldest son of Gholam Muhammad Khan. Nawab Muhammad Said Khan was succeeded by his son Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan, who rendered valuable services to the English Government during the mutiny of 1857, and received a grant of land
yielding Rupees 1,04,400. Nawab Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khan was also invested with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The Nawab died in April 1865, leaving the throne to his eldest son Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan, the present chief. This prince has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and also received the most honourable title "Counsellor of the Empress" with an increase of salute from 13 to 15 guns, at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January, 1877.

His Highness Farzand-i-Dilpizir, Daulat-i Inqishia, Sir Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Counsellor of the Empress, &c., is at present 47 years of age, and has judicial powers of life and death.

Chapter II.—Benares.

The family possessions of the Raja of Benares consist of the Pargannas of Karwar Raja in the Benares District, and Gangapur and Bhadoli in the district of Mirzapur. Their area is 985 square miles. Population 392,415 souls. The gross rental is Rupees 8,00,000, out of which Rupees 2,98,600 is paid as revenue to the British Government.

Munsa Ram, the founder of this family was a zamindar, named Munsa Ram, who occupied the ancient city of Utaria, and acquired in 19 years districts yielding a gross revenue of Rupees 24,50,000, through the favour of the Governor of Benares. Munsa Ram, who was by caste a Balwant Singh, died in 1739, and was succeeded by his son Gautami Brahman, who strongly fortified Utaria and changed its name to Gangapur. Raja Balwant Singh on presenting a naizamara of Rupees 21,770, to the Emperor of Delhi obtained possession of the districts of Janapur, Benares, and Chunar with the title of Raja Bahadur; but subsequently "he extended his semi-independent power over an extensive tract, including nearly all the present district of Ghaziipur." He increased the revenue from Rupees 24,50,000, to Rupees 35,00,000.
In 1763, Raja Balwant Singh, joined the Emperor Shah Alam and Shujah-o-Dowla when they marched against the English to expel them from Bengal, but after the battle of Buxar the Raja with the Emperor joined the British Camp. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770, and was succeeded by Raja Cheit Singh. In 1775, a treaty was concluded with the Nawab of Oudh, by which "the sovereignty of the districts dependent upon Raja Cheit Singh were transferred to the British; but the British Government continued them to the Raja on condition that a fixed rent should be paid, and that the sovereign privilege of coining money should not be exercised. Subsequently, on Cheit Singh manifesting reluctance to meet the demands of the British Government in respect of a contribution for a contingent force, and being suspected of secret disaffection, he was placed under arrest in his own house by order of Warren Hastings; but being rescued by his troops, he fled, and his nephew, Malup Narain. Raja Malup Narain was installed in his place, on condition of paying a rent of Rupees 40,00,000, for his land, and leaving the criminal administration of the province and the criminal and civil administration of the city of Benares to the British authorities."*

In 1795, Raja Malup Narain died, and was succeeded by his son Raja Udit Narain Singh, and he, in his turn, in 1835 by his nephew and adopted son Ishri Prasada Narain Singh, the present Maharaja.

His Highness Maharaja Ishri Prasada Narain Singh Bahadur met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Calcutta on the 23rd December 1873, and was invited to the Grand Reception of Native Princes held on the following day, on which occasion the prince gave him attar, pan, and rosewater.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went to Benares on Wednesday, the 5th January 1876, and visited the castle belonging to the Maharaja, and was much pleased with his many expressions of good will. His Highness the Maharaja was created a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order

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of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and his investiture of the Order took place at Government House, Calcutta, on the 1st January of the following year. His Highness Sir Maharaja Ishri Prasada Narain Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is now 54 years of age, and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns.

The Maharaja has adopted his nephew Kumar Pruvu Narain Singh.

Chapter III.—Garhwal (Tehri).

The area of this State is 4,180 square miles. Population 150,000 souls. Revenue Rupees 80,000.

The chiefs of Garhwal governed the countries, situated on both sides of the river Alaknanda for many generations, but in 1804 Raja Pradyamun was expelled by the Gurkhas. His son Sudarson Sah who fled to Dehra, was found in extreme poverty by the British authorities on the termination of the Nepal War in 1815, and the portion of his territory which lay to the west of the river Alaknanda was restored to him by saanud, dated 14th March 1820.

Raja Sudarson Sah rendered distinguished services during the mutiny of 1857. He died in June 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest illegitimate son Bhawani Sah, who received the right of adoption.

Raja Bhawani Sah was succeeded by Pratap Sah, the present chief. Since the succession of His Highness Raja Pratap Sah, several reforms have been made in the State under the able management of the Honorable Major General Sir Henry Ramsay, K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon and Garhwal. His Highness has established an English School in Tehri at an annual cost of upwards of Rupees 1,000, in addition to the several Hindu Patshahs which were established long ago in Tehri as well as in its adjoining villages. The Raja has sanctioned an additional expenditure of Rupees 600 per annum towards medical aid to the people, and has erected a building for a dispensary in
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Tehri. A new house has also been built for the Police, and a well metalled road about 38 miles in length has been opened from Tehri to the Massuri Hill; and at a distance of every twelve miles Dak Bungalows have been provided for European travellers. The work connecting the River Chimali with the Ganga is progressing favourably, and is expected to be completed soon.

His Highness Raja Pratap Sah was present at the Imperial Assembly, held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and received a personal salute of 11 guns as a mark of distinction. The Raja, aged 29 years, has judicial inferior powers. He has an infant son, named Karat Sah, who is now five years old.

Dewan Sri Chand Rana is the present prime minister of His Highness the Raja.

Chapter IV.—Mediatized and Minor States.

(Alphabetically arranged).

1. AGORI BARDAR. (Mirzapur)—Rani Badesan Kunwar, a Chandal, is the present representative of the "family said to be descended from Raja Parmalrik of Mahoba in Bundelkhand."

2. ARGAL. (Fatehpur)—Revenue Rs. 1,552 Raja Lala Sheo Ram Singh, a Gantam Rajput, is the present chief, aged 43 years.

3. ASOTHAR. (Fatehpur)—Revenue Rupees 24,661. This State was founded in 1691. Raja Lachman Singh, a Rajput, aged 33 years, is the present chief.

4. AWA (AGRA).—Revenue Rupees 4,00,000. The chief of this family rendered good service during the mutiny of 1857.

Raja Chitar Pal Singh, a Jadon Rajput, aged 5 years, is the present chief.

5. AVANGARH.—Raja Muhammad Salamat Khan, the present chief is a descendant from a converted Gantam Rajput.

6. BADLAPUR (JUFPUR)—The present chief Raja Harihar Datt Dube, aged 25 years, is a Dube Brahman; who pays in Government Revenue Rupees 1,80,245

7. BANSI (BAITI).—The predecessor of the present chief Raja Ram Singh, a Bisen Rajput, was created a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India for his loyalty.
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VIII Basti.—The present chief Raja Mahesh Sitla Baksh Singh, a Kalhan Rajput, is a descendant of Udha Raj Singh, who seized Pargana of Mansur Nagar Basti about 1330.

IX Bisina (Jalou).—Raja Parachat, a Bundela Rajput, is the present chief. One of his successors received the title of Raja from the Mahrattas in 1748.

X. Bhadaur (Agra).—Revenue Rupees 50,000. Raja Mahendira Singh, a Bhadaurya Rajput, is the present “representative of a family once almost of sovereign rank.”

XI. Bharath (Etawa).—Revenue Rupees 55,954. Ram Baisa (widow), a Sengar Rajput, is the present representative of the family.

XII. Bihaiyath (Mirzapur).—Revenue Rupees 32,137. Ram Pirthi Rajkumar, widow of Raja Ram Sarn Sah, is the present representative of the family.

XIII. Eka (Mainpur).—The present chief Raja Narotam Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, pays a revenue of Rupees 10,500 to Government.

XIV. Farukhabad.—The family settled here since 17th century. Nawab Tajamul Husain Khan, a Rangash Pathan, aged 72 years, is the present chief.

XV. Fatehpur.—Revenue Rupees 13,113. The present chief Nawab Ahmed Husain Khan, a Persian, aged 54 years, is “descended from a follower of the Emperor Humayun.”

XVI. Golaipur (Gorakhpur).—This State was founded by Raja Bhdr in the 11th century. Raja Mahadeo Chand, a Kamaik Rajput, is the present chief.

XVII. Haldi (Ghazipur).—The present chief Raja Thakur Pratap Narain Deo, aged 23 years, is “descended from Hamobans of Ratapur.” He rendered good service during the mutiny of 1857.

XVIII. Harpui (Jalou).—The present chief Raja Pamp Singh, a Senjgar, is a descendant of Safan Deo who founded the family in 1095.

XIX. Jagamanpur (Jalou).—The present chief Raja Rup Singh, a Sengar, is a descendant of Raja Rupuki who received several estates in 1,100 from the “Raja of Kanauj as a dower with his daughter.”

XX. Kaikh (Jalou).—The “family traces back to Kokal Deo Raj of Jaipur, about the year 1,000.” Raja Gajendar Bali, a Kachwaha Rajput, is the present chief.

XXI. Kantit (Mirzapur).—Revenue Rupees 2,00,000. The family is “said to be a branch of the Raitors of Kanauj.” Raja Bhup Indar Bahadur Singh, a Gaharwar Rajput, is the present chief, aged 16 years.

XXII. Karanl.—Revenue Rupees 40,000. Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, a Persian, is the present chief, aged 43 years.

XXIII. Kashipur (Tarai).—Revenue Rupees 80,000. The present chief Raja Sheoraj Singh, a Chandansi Rajput, rendered services during the mutiny of 1857.
XXIV. Mahuli (Basti).—The present chief, Raja Bhowani Ghalum Pal is a Sarajonsi Kshatri.

XXV. Mainpur.—The present chief, Raja Pertaep Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, aged 60 years, pays a revenue of Rupees 57,866 to Government.

XXVI. Majhauli (Gorakhpur) — Raja Uda Narain Mal, is the present chief. His ancestors once enhanced their family estates by becoming possessed of the Part of Salhnpur, Sotion, and Jobina.

XXVII. Mandla (Allahabad).—Thus "family claims to be descended from Raj. D. Chaud of Kanauj, killed in 1193." Raja Lala Ram Pertab Singh, a Toharwain Kshatri, is the present chief, aged 19 years.

XXVIII. Munsan (Aligarh).—The present chief, Raja Tikam Singh, a Baisi Jat, aged 79 years, is a C.S.I.

XXIX. Pawaiyan (Shahjehanpur).—The present chief, Raja Jagnamunath Singh, aged 66 years, is a Gauri Rajput, who pays a revenue of Rupees 91,121 to Government.

XXX. Pertapner (Etawa).—The present chief, Raja Lakhindar Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, aged 50 years, is a descendant of the Great Puthrun of Delhi.

XXXI. Rajahazar (Jaunpur) — The present chief, Raja Mahesh Narain, aged 63 years, is a Raghubansi Kshatri, who pays a revenue of Rupees 25,153 to Government.

XXXII. Rajaur (Etah) — The present chief, Raja Kushhal Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, aged 28 years, "belongs to Raja of Mainpur's family."

XXXIII. Rampur (Etah) — The present chief, Raja Ram Chander Singh, aged 53 years, a Rahator Rajput, is a "lineal descendant of ancient kings of Kanauj."

XXXIV. Rampur (Jalaun).—Revenue Rupees 30,000. The present chief, Raja Man Singh, a Kachwaha Rajput, rendered services during the mutiny of 1857.

XXXV. Rura (Etawa).—Raja Raghunath Singh, aged 25 years, is a Sengar Rajput. He is known as the "Chief of the Sengar tribe."

XXXVI. Singrauli (Mirzapur).—The present chief, Raja Udit Narain Singh, a Benban Kshatri, pays a revenue of Rupees 701 to Government.

XXXVII. Tamkuhi (Gorakhpur).—The present chief, Raja Kishen Pertab Bahadur Sahay, a Bhoomhar Rajput, is "descended from former Rajas of Hosifarpur, Zillah Saran."

XXXVIII. Tirwa (Farukhabad).—The present chief, Raja Udit Narain Singh, a Bhagela Rajput, aged 55 years, pays a revenue of Rupees 1,43,708 to Government.

XXXIX. Unaula (Gorakhpur).—Raja Rudra Pertab Singh, a Bisen Rajput, is the present chief.