The Mid-Gangetic Region in the Eighteenth Century
The Mid-Gangetic Region in the Eighteenth Century

(Some Observations of Joseph Tieffenthaler)

SURENDRA NATH SINHA
M.A., D. Phil., F.R.A.S.
Department of History
Jamia Millia Islamia,
New Delhi

With a Foreword by

Prof. Moonis Raza
Chairman, Centre for Regional Development and Rector
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi

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Dedicated with love and gratitude
to my Guru
Professor Muhammed Azhar Ansari
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ain—Ain-i-Akbari
A.N.—Akbarnama
Badauni—Muntakhbut Tawarikh
C.G.—Chahar Gulshan (portions in India of Aurangzeb)
E.T.—Early Travels in India
Ers—Erskine’s edition of Babarnama
F.N.—Footnote
Hamilton—Description of Hindostan by Walter Hamilton
K.T.—Khulastut Tawarikh (portion in India of Aurangzeb)
Naqvi—Urban Centres and Industries in Upper India
Oldham—Memoirs of Ghazipur
(P)—Persian Text
Rennel—Memoirs of a Map of Hindostan of the Mughal Empire
Tr.—English Translation

Tuzuk (R & B)—Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri translated by Rogger and Beveridge
Foreword

The present volume entitled *The Mid-Gangetic Region in the Eighteenth Century* based on *Description Historique et Geographique de Inde* by Joseph Tieffenbhaler is a significant contribution to the historical geography of the late medieval period. One could not have thought of a better scholar to shoulder this academic responsibility than Dr. S. N. Sinha, who has already familiarised himself with the basic features of the historical geography of the Subah of Allahabad in the course of his doctoral thesis.

*Historical* geography, being on the frontiers of both the disciplines has, unfortunately, not been given adequate attention either by historians or geographers. This is particularly true of the medieval period. The lack of concern is not understandable particularly because the sources of this period are so rich in material which can be properly analysed only with the tools of geography. Studies like the present would, therefore, enrich both the disciplines and would help us to unravel many complexities of the processes of development of the period. The present volume is, therefore, particularly welcome and may be considered to be a notable addition to the small corpus of works of this genre.

The travelogues of European travellers constitute an extremely rich source for geographical analysis. This is particularly true of Joseph Tieffenbhaler whose descriptions are known for their accuracy and are based on an acute sensitivity to and perception of the Indian reality. Unlike many others, he was a keen observer of geographical phenomena, had the background to
understand them and had the ability to express them lucidly.

It is really unfortunate that such a rich source has yet not become available to the great majority of Indian scholars who are not conversant with the French language. The present work fills this significant gap at least for one region of the country—The Mughal Subah of Allahabad. Since Dr. Sinha’s work on the same area based primarily on the Ain-i-Akbari and the Akbarnama has already been published, it may be stated that the basic material on the historical geography of this important region of India is now available for the medieval period as a whole. This would make the task of both historians and geographers working on that area comparatively easier.

What makes the present volume particularly valuable for scholars in this field is the fact that Dr. Sinha has taken great pains in indentifying the place-names and has generally given the modern coordinates so that they can be easily placed on a map. He has used a large number of contemporary works in the course of this exercise and has provided cross-references which would be of great help to researchers.

It is strongly hoped that this commendable effort of Dr. Sinha would inspire others to present the complete work of Joseph Tieffenthaler with similar concern for geographical accuracy.

November 19, 1975.

MOONIS RAZA
Professor of Geography
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi.
Preface

Travellers have bequeathed to posterity a rich account of the places and the people they came across in their wanderings. History and geography are both indebted to them in their respective fields. Historical geography is a promising enquiry, integrating the two disciplines to place the historical perspective in a proper order of relations between habitat, economy and society. It has, therefore, its fulfilment in the documented records the students of history bring out of oblivion. The present work is an humble contribution towards this end.

While I was working on the history of the 'Subah of Allahabad Under the Great Mughals' for my D. Phil degree, I came across many references of a travelogue entitled Description Historique et Geographique de Inde (Berlin 1786-88), by Joseph Tieffenthaler. Sir J. N. Sarkar has also referred to this work in his India of Aurangzeb. Repeated references to this work in the material I was gleaning for my research study, induced me to consult it. But only a French edition of the book was available, and French I did not know so well. To read it with the help of someone thoroughly conversant in French was the alternative to understand the contents of the book. I resorted to this. During the sessions to read the book in this way, it was translated into English. Later, the translation was vetted by others with a good grounding in French. The very translation of the travelogue is presented here.

Joseph Tieffenthaler had described various provinces of the Mughal period, and Allahabad was one of them. His description of places is rich in details about
their geographical features. However, his observations on the people are brief. An attempt has been made here to substantiate and corroborate his account, wherever possible, from other sources, especially from the District Gazetteers. The text has thus been annotated.

Tieffenbthaler had extensively travelled in the Gangetic plain. However, he had described in detail the places lying between the Ganges and the Ghagra rivers. This area may be called the 'mid-Gangetic region', and this part of his account has been taken out of the travelogue and is presented here. Hence the title of the book. Here the phrase 'mid-Gangetic region' has been used in a rather wider sense. Certain areas which may be regarded geographically separate from this region have been included in this study because they formed part of one political and administrative unit.

The present is essentially a work in historical geography of this region. The relevance and significance of such a work increase all the more in the light of the growing interest in local and regional histories. Region is a geographical concept, emphasizing the interplay of man's life and his natural environment within a physically demarcated area.

The social, economic and political aspects of a region are initially conditioned by its physical feature. The study of this aspect has not been given a proper treatment so far in the history of the period under review. While dealing with social, economic or political aspects, the geographical conditions are generally examined from the particular angle of the problem in hand. This approach has not only given faulty results but has sometimes created misunderstandings. To have a clear idea of medieval Indian social life, it is but necessary to rigorously investigate the geographical features of the places in that
This kind of investigation would also help to appreciate in proper perspective the different social, economic and political problems. To illustrate the point, the land revenue of a very big area might have been less due to certain physical features while a smaller but fertile area would have been yielding more revenue. Similarly, a particular area might be having smaller administrative units due to unfavourable geographical conditions, while the plains might be having bigger administrative units. Or a cotton-producing region might be having more industries and a wheat producing area might be totally lacking them. Likewise, boat industry was more noticeable in the towns situated on the rivers than those located far away from them. Certain mountains served as a fortress for a region and its inhabitants therefore became defiant, though there were no strong forts there. These examples abound in historical records.

Joseph Tieffenthaler indeed provides basic information about a region, which can usefully serve as background to analyze and interpret different problems. Man's physical surroundings do find an expression in some way or another in all his works. All social, economic and political ideas at all levels of culture bear testimony to this fact. Thus, causes of certain actions can be ascertained from the information contained in such accounts as those of the Jesuit traveller, even if they are not there in contemporary histories.

What is more significant in the account of Tieffenthaler is that he did not confine himself to describing the geographical details of the region alone. He had described, though briefly, the administrative units, the sparsanas; in various Sarkars, and also some social and religious superstitions holding ground till the middle of the eighteenth century. For about ten years (1760-1770), he extensively toured this region. Writing about
half a century after the death of Aurangzeb, he had tried to explain some of the socio-religious reform measures undertaken by the Emperor in this region.

He had described the location of the forts, populous towns, inns, marketing centres, bridges, houses, industries, gardens, orchards, mines, ponds and tanks, besides agriculture, quality of soil, crops, rivers, and forest etc. To a great extent his account helps us to know about the different aspects of the social life of this region during the eighteenth century. A few sketches of some places in the region drawn by the Jesuit traveller and a portion of the map prepared by James Rennel for his *A Bengal Atlas*, dealing with the Ganges and Chagra regions are reproduced in this book. The maps were originally prepared by Joseph Tieffenhaler after the survey of these regions, and the information contained therein had served as basic material for James Rennel for his *Memoirs of a Map of Hindoostan of the Mughal Empire*.

In the present work an attempt has been made to identify the places described by Tieffenhaler in terms of their latitudes and longitudes. As far as possible their description has been corroborated from relevant District Gazetteers. This has made the account of the traveller more reliable and authentic. Some of the useful information has been reproduced in the footnotes. Relatively longer footnotes have also been added, where needed, to make the necessary information available to the reader to ascertain the facts given in the text. This has further helped to know about the nature of the changes in the territorial limits of the *mahals* and *parganas* from the eighteenth to the early twentieth century. For some too known facts only the relevant sources have been referred to.

To acknowledge, the guidance given and favours done to me in the preparation of the present work, is
my most pleasant duty. Mr. Shaukat Ali, a senior member of the Allahabad High Court Bar, had very kindly spared his time to read and translate with me the French text of the book. His thorough grounding in that language made this translation possible. I pay my sincere gratitude to him. To the late Professor Mohammed Habib of the Aligarh Muslim University I owe the methodological frame of the present work. Once he visited Allahabad and I availed the opportunity to show him the translated text. He appreciated the work and advised me to substantiate and corroborate the information therein with some earlier and later sources especially the District Gazetteers and publish it with annotations. His learned guidance has indeed made this work presentable. I respectfully remember him here. I owe so much to Prof. M. A. Ansari in my academic career that words simply fail to express my feelings. It is but for his inspiring encouragement and insistence that the present work has been completed. The present work is most respectfully dedicated to him.

I wish to express my sincere and respectful gratitude to Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Prof. Satish Chandra, Shri Ziya-ul Hasan Faruqi, Prof. C. B. Tripathi and Prof. Irfan Habib for their affectionate encouragement and generous help in my academic pursuits.

Prof. Moonis Raza, Director of the Centre of Studies in Regional Development, and Rector, Jawaharlal Nehru University, has very kindly spared some of his precious time to write the Foreword of the book. His learned Foreword has indeed put the utility of this kind of work in bold relief. I have the privilege of having his inspiring guidance, sympathetic encouragement, and ungrudging help in my academic pursuits since 1960. I respectfully thank him.

I am grateful to Shri Junaid Ansari, one of my
senior colleagues, who read the entire manuscript and gave valuable suggestions, and to my esteemed friend, Shri Mujeeb Rizvi, for his deep affection and goodwill for me.

I am thankful to the Director, National Archives of India, for the permission to use the map from James Rennels' *A Bengal Atlas*.

I am highly grateful to Mrs. Seema Mukerjee for her extreme cooperation and interest in the publication of the book.

In the end I wish to express my thanks to Shri S. Ansari, Librarian, Dr. Zakir Husain Library, Jamia Millia Islamia, for many acts of kindness. My thanks are also due to Dr. Sudhir Chandra, Shri Kailash Behari, Shri V. K. Nanda, Shri Murtaza Ali and Shri U. S. Menon for their help and to Kumari Rajni Gupta for preparing the Index.

20th November, 1975. SURENDRA NATH SINHA

Department of History, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi-110025.
The Mid-Gangetic Region
(Reproduced from James Rennel's A Bengal Atlas)
Introduction
INTRODUCTION

A number of Jesuit missionaries came to India during the Mughal period. They availed all opportunities to come in close contact with Indian people to observe their social, economic and cultural life. The accounts left by the missionaries and other travellers have now become an important source of information for the period. Joseph Tieffenthaler was one of the outstanding Jesuits who came and stayed in India.

Father Joseph Tieffenthaler was born at Bozano (also known as Botzen or Bozen) in the old Austrian Tyrol on 24 July, 1710. We know nothing about his early life. He joined the Society of Jesus on 9 October, 1729 A.D. From 1740 to 1743 he served the Society in Spain, and in 1743 sailed for India from Portugal. He lived the rest of his life in India. He had a good study of mathematics, astronomy, geography, and natural sciences, besides that of the German, Italian, Spanish, French, Latin and Persian languages.

It is difficult now to ascertain whether he was sent to India as one of the several missionaries for promoting the aims, objects and interests of the Society, or he came to work at Sawai Jai Singh's Observatory at Jaipur on his own accord. Incidentally the Raja died the very year (1743) he sailed from Portugal. So, perhaps, he could not join his work at Jaipur. As soon as he arrived at Goa, he was asked by the Jesuit authorities to proceed to Agra to work in the Jesuit College. After that followed a period when the Jesuit traveller wandered widely, visiting a number
of places and writing his observations. For about 18 years he worked as a priest in the Bourbon Colony at Narwar, and then settled down in Oudh. Throughout his stay in India, he was constantly on the move, gathering geographical data and making astronomical observations. He was deeply interested in travelling, and visited Mathura, Delhi, Narwar, Goa, Surat, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Sambhal, Jaipur, Gwalior and a number of other places.

The Jesuit missionary, reflecting upon his life's mission, had written: "Next to the Salvation of souls and their conquest for God, nothing has afforded me greater pleasure than the study of the geographical position of places, the variation of winds, the nature of the soil, the character and manners of the regions through which I am travelling . . . It has been my endeavour to investigate and commit to writing whatsoever fell under my notice. I have spared no trouble, and undergone great hardships to disclose the mysteries of nature, thereby to acquire a great knowledge of the creator and fix my mind on things heavenly". In the light of his reflections on the objective, the significance of his writings becomes all the more clear. He had really shown a keen sense of observation while describing the various details of the places he had visited. He had to do his measurements with instruments which were far less accurate than those used today; but his enthusiasm for ascertaining astronomical facts was unbounded. Wherever he journeyed he worked out the latitude and longitude of important places, which are on the whole correct, if not absolutely accurate. What was most significant in his observations was his systematic approach in describing them. As a keen observer he had given even minute details; but still more important was the fact
that he did not inject in his accounts his personal reminiscences or local gossip.

The increasing hostility to the Jesuits in the Portuguese territory and the dwindling number of their Narwar congregation, ultimately placed him, in 1765, under such financial strain that he decided to appeal, for monetary help, to the English, "so well known for their humanity, liberality, and charity to the poor." He later travelled to Calcutta, and also visited Datia, Jhansi, Mahoba, Kalinjar, Allahabad, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Benaras, Patna, Monghyr, Rajmahal, Murshidabad and Hugli. He made Lucknow his headquarters on his return from Calcutta. During 1766 and 1771 he extensively toured the Oudh region. An unfortunate situation developed for him when in 1781 he had to hand over the Agra Mission with great reluctance to the outsiders. It was for about 200 years that the Mission had been in the possession of the Jesuits. Not only that, the persons (Carmelities) who came to take over the mission found him selling some of the Church property with the alleged object of raising funds to enable him to travel to Oudh. This made his position so embarrassing that it became impossible for him to stay at Agra with such a disgrace in his old age. Consequently he moved to Oudh, which was comparatively more economical for his living, and settled down at Lucknow. He lived there till his death in 1785.

His old age and failing health could not desist him in his work. When he was around seventy he had been often described as robust and vivacious, and was able to preach and to administer the sacraments. Colonel Wildord compliments him as a "man of austere manners and incapable of deceit".

Father Joseph Tieffenthaler lies buried in the Padri Tolla cemetery at Agra, but tablets erected
in his memory are found at Lucknow and Mathura. One, however, fails to find a suitable reason for the tablet at Mathura.

Tieffenthaler was immensely interested in the study of even the smaller details of different places he visited. His enthusiasm for geographical investigations is evident from a letter he wrote in 1759 from Narwar to the famous Oriental scholar, Anquetil Duperron, who was then at Surat, and which was reproduced by Bernoulli in the *Description de Inde*, (1786, pt. II, 418-421). After an interval of about seventeen years, Anquetil Duperron had suddenly received at Paris in 1776 a packet of maps and some loose papers from him, posted from Fyzabad (in Uttar Pradesh). Among these maps Duperron found one map sketching the course of the Ganges, which alone was fifteen feet in length, and another showing the course of the Ghagra. Incidentally no letter was enclosed in the consignment.

He had been sending his material of historical and geographical interest to his friends in Copenhagen. His works were voluminous and showed his wonderful capacity to do hard work for a very long time, and also his versatility in observation and skill in handling details. His major works were (a) a long geographical account of India in Latin, entitled "Descripto Indiae", (b) a treatise on the Brahminical religion, and (c) a Natural History of India. Besides these three, there were a number of minor works of great interest written by him. It seems nothing was done at Copenhagen with these works for about a decade. In the course of time the second and third works disappeared and now nothing is known about them. Only the first, "Descripto Indiae," came in the hands of Joseph Bernoulli (1744-1807) in 1781, when he was a Professor at Ber-
lin. He fully realised the significance of the work and decided to translate and publish it himself. He wrote to Anquetil Duperron for the maps of rivers Ganges and Ghagara, which he had received from Tieffenthaler earlier.

Bernoulli took up this herculean task in right earnest. It was decided to publish Tieffenthaler's work together with two other important contributions related to it in a series, with three sections: (i) Tieffenthaler's Descripto Indiae, (ii) an expanded edition of Duperron's treatise on the maps, and (iii) a copy of the Memoirs on the Map of Hindustan composed by the English geographer James Rennel. Anquetil Duperron and Joseph Bernoulli had jointly undertaken the entire work of preparing copious notes, introduction, dissertation, and appendices. The work was first published in German from Berlin in three volumes in 1785-1787, entitled "Des Pater Joseph Tiefenthaler's historisch-geographische Beschreibung Von Hindustan". The same work was also published in French in three volumes in 1786, 1789 and 1791, under the title "Description Historique et geographique, de Inde". While the French editions of the book differ little from one another, the German edition differs from the French one in certain respects, more especially in the contents of the second volume. In all the three editions the first volume deals with Tieffenthaler's 'Descriptio Indiae', but the second part of the second volume of the German edition contains three interesting papers by Tieffenthaler, (i) a translation of an account in Latin, of Nadirshah's invasion of India which was itself a translation from the original in Persian, written by a Christian of a Portuguese descent named Diego Mendes, who was born at Delhi and was an eyewitness of the invasion; (ii) a translation from Tieffenthaler's account of 1762 in Latin dealing
with Ahmedshah Abdali’s invasion; and finally (iii) a treatise of less significance on the origin of the Persian Language.

It is interesting to note that in addition to these works, Tieffenthaler had written about forty other works of lesser importance. About these works he had written to Anquetil Duperron in 1776. Some of them were, (i) The Praises of the Virgin and other Saints, (ii) a translation of the Songs of three Children into Persian, (iii) An examination of the question whether Christianity existed in India at the time of the arrival of the Portuguese in that country, and (iv) a number of geographical papers on the course of the Ganges. However, nothing is now known about these works.

His ‘Description Historique et Geographique de Inde’ (or Historical and Geographical Description of Hindustan) is a remarkable study. It is divided in three volumes, enriched by 68 maps and a number of interesting sketches. The first volume deals with the geography of Hindustan, written in Latin while he was in India. The second volume deals with historical and chronological information along with the courses of the important rivers like Ganges and Ghagra. The last volume deals with general maps of India and some material about the interior navigation of Bengal. James Rennel had published an English version of the last volume.

The geographical account of the Tieffenthaler’s work can be studied under the following main heads:

(a) Dissertation and Preliminary Notes :-
This portion deals with general historical and geographical informations.

(b) Geographical Description of the Provinces of Hindustan.
In this part he had given a description of the vari
ous provinces during the Mughal period, as per pages given in brackets below:-

The present study is based on the English translation from the French version of the work, published from Berlin in 1791. It deals with the region which Tieffenthaler had described under the heading "The Province of Allahabad". The territory under review coincides, broadly speaking, with the area given by Abul Fazal in the Ain-i-Akbari under the title 'Subah of Ilahabas'.

Tieffenthaler had perhaps described all that had struck his observation at any place during the course of his travels in this part of the country. In his account one finds specific mention about the forests, the rivers with towns or villages situated on or near them, the agriculture, and the quality of soil, the fertile pieces of lands, ponds, tanks, ferries, methods of irrigation and fishing, populous towns, grain markets (mandis), marketing centres, local industries and industrial towns, merchants and bankers, inns, quarries and mines, houses, bridges, gardens and orchards, and, finally, the forts. He, however, did not give all the details of the 70 places or so he visited in the region.

It is important to note that Tieffenthaler did not confine himself to the places mentioned in the Ain-i-Akbari, and wrote even about small towns and qasbas. This additional information is normally not available elsewhere. However, there is no reference to Ahmedabad Ghora in his accounts.

The places in the region he visited and mentioned in his account, hardly lead one to determine the course of his journey. Like other travellers he did not give a datewise account of his movements in the region. He was indeed very fond of travelling, but most probably he did not visit these places in one set of journey. It would be a fair conjecture that he had been to these places whenever he got an opportunity, and took notes about their locations and whatever else that struck his observation. Later when he wrote his accounts he took
the help of these notes. Thus most of his observations were direct and first-hand and were in no way based on previous records, except where he had narrated the political history.

In the end of the description of the region he had given a brief historical background in about three pages regarding the rulers of Jaunpur. This part of his account is very brief and somewhat superficial. Hence it has been excluded from the present work. He had given the boundaries of the Sharqi Kingdom, and a brief historical note on the developments at Jaunpur till Emperor Akbar appointed Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zaman to suppress the defiant Afghans and to establish the Mughal authority there.

The latitude and longitude of the places measured by Tieffenthaler have been compared here with those in the district Gazetteers. Walter Hamilton had also given them for some places, but the Gazetteers' version appears more reliable. Wherever possible the accounts of Hamilton has also been referred to. The famous Atlas of maps prepared by James Rennel for his memoirs of Hindustan was essentially based on the information of Tieffenthaler. Some portions of the maps given by Rennel, relating to the Gangetic region, are reproduced here because they illustrate the information collected by the Jesuit traveller. It may be mentioned here that he had not given the account of the region under various captions. However, captions have been inserted here in the text just to facilitate ready reference.

Rivers and Ferries—

The main rivers he mentioned were (a) Ganges (b) Jamuna (c) Gomti (d) Ken (e) Karamnasa (f) Jirgo (g) Rind (h) Sai (i) Narbada (j) Dhasan (k) Bechan (l)
Tons. Some towns situated on or near them were (a) Ganges- (i) Allahabad (ii) Benares (iii) Ghazipur (iv) Ramnagar (v) Chunar (vi) Alamchand (vii) Shahzadpur (viii) Kara (ix) Achalgarh (x) Naubasta (xi) Kanhpur (xii) Nagapur (xiii) Alamganj (xiv) Phaphamau (xv) Manikpur (xvi) Gutni (xvii) Arail and (xviii) Mirzapur (b) Gomti—Jaunpur (c) Ken—it covered a large area of Bundelkhand, the places of Rajgarh and Panna had been specifically mentioned in its connection (d) Rind—Kurrah (e) Sai—Rai Bareli and Partabgarh (f) Tons—Chhatargarh. While describing the course of various rivers he did not miss to mention the important bridges that he had seen in the region. Some of the bridges he had described were at Jaunpur, Chunar, Kurrah, and the Pontoon bridge of Alamganj. He had also referred to some of the ferries like Alamganj, Jahangirabad and Garha.

However brief and casual he might be at certain points in his description, his account, on the whole, gives a fairly comprehensive idea about the region. For instance, he had only referred to forests at Doleri (near Rai Bareli), Bejaygarh, Bundelkhand, Kalinjar, Jinra, and Chitrakot. Even this kind of information is very useful for one who wants to study various physical developments in the region during the eighteenth century.

Soil—

He had identified different kinds of soil in the region with varied fertility. He had compared various areas to assess the nature of the soil there. Giving his observations he says, "Between Sedabad and Handia the ground is marshy, covered with water and mud". "The ground between Salon and Abdullahganj is scarcely cultivated; it is full with grass". "The soil is fertile in
the neighbourhood of Jagdishpur and Gopiganj and the quality of the terrain is excellent”, and, in Chhatarpur, “The soil in the neighbourhood is stony and little productive”.

Crops—

He had noted the variety in the agricultural produce of the region, yet referred to only a few of the crops like wheat, chick-peas, ordinary peas and vegetables in the region of Kara. In the Bundelkhand area where the land was not stony, cotton and black cassia and other fruits, except rice and sugarcane, were cultivated.

Gardens and Orchards—

The region had a number of gardens and orchards. He did not miss to mention any place in the area where he had seen fruit-bearing or shady trees. In this connection he had mentioned places like Allahabad, Jaunpur, Abunagar, Khajua, Shahjahanpur, Mansurganj, Chhatarganj, Bundelkhand, Kalinjar and Jinra. He had found extensive cultivation of Aam (Mango) and Mahua (Bassia latifolia) in the whole region, except the Bundelkhand area where Mango trees were rare, but the Sagon (Teek) were found there in great number. Regarding the cultivation of Aam and Mahua, Moreland’s observations in his book The Agriculture of the United Provinces (226-229) substantiate Tieffenthaler’s findings. Moreland writes “.... the mango, is grown in almost every village north of the Jamuna and is more important as a source of food than all the other trees put together”. He further says “Next to the Mango the Mahua is the most important of the larger fruit trees. It grows wild over large areas in the red-soil tracts of Bundelkhand, while it
is regularly planted in Oudh and the eastern districts. It is rare west of Cawnpore, probably because the young trees cannot stand frost”.

Irrigation—

The agricultural produce depends, both in quality and quantity, on the fertility of soil and the facilities for irrigation. Tiefenthaler had given his observation on both of them. He had mentioned various tanks and ponds which he had seen in the course of his journey, and had also referred to the places where they were used for the purpose of irrigation. There appeared to be two main methods of irrigation: first, people made some sort of a canal and channelled water into it from some pond or lake; second, wherever possible they dug up wells. In some areas the subterranean water level was not too low and hence they could get it without much inconvenience. Thus in Jaitpur he observes, “The water of this lake irrigated the fields of the plain by means of a canal made by human hands.” Similarly, in Bundelkhand and the neighbouring area he found, “The soil at places where it is not stony, is fertile and well irrigated, for it is sufficient to dig the ground for 3 or 4 spans in depth for the water to rise up for it.” He did not miss to mention the tasty fishes he had found in the pond near Chitrakoot.

Quarries and Diamond-Mines—

From his accounts it appears that in the neighbourhood of Chunar “stones very suitable for building house” were taken out. He had also referred to the diamond mines of Panna, and had described how they were taken out. According to him the diamonds of Panna could not be “compared either in brightness or in hardness to those of Orissa and Rammalkota”.

14
Allahabad—

In his description of the region, he had written about Allahabad and Benares in more detail. He had mentioned many religious and social practices prevalent there. While writing about Allahabad he had devoted more space to a fort there, and the different buildings in it, as well as the *patalpuri temple*. He had specifically referred to the *Chalis Sutoon* as a striking building, and about the worship of the famous *Akshayvat* (imperishable banian tree). The annual fair at Allahabad at the confluence of the Ganges and Jamuna, however, escaped his attention.

It is interesting to note that at that time people believed that "Sarsoti (Sarswati) gushes from the foundation of the high tower situated on the angle of Jamuna from the excavated ditch two spans long and of the same breadth..." He further writes, "...The Hindus pretend that by a subterranean canal it leads away its waters up to the confluence. The Brahmins draw water from this ditch and the superstitious people bathe in it." It appears that this ditch was considered as sacred as the confluence itself.

Superstitions

Tieffenthaler had described at length various temples, their architecture, and various idols kept in them. He had mentioned the practice of the Hindus who preferred to die at *Prayag* (Allahabad) or *Kashi* (Benares) by committing suicide. He had heard about a long and very sharp axe hung by a cord near the Ganges at Allahabad. It served to cut the head of those who wished to make a sacrifice to the idols. According to another version those who wished to sacrifice themselves got their throat or body cut into two by that axe. This was also done by a saw kept there for the
same purpose. Referring to a similar practice at Kashi-
pur near Benares, Tieffenthaler observed that a very
sharp and heavy axe was kept hanging by a cord,
people voluntarily kept their neck under it, and were
killed, believing that by doing so they would pass into
a 'better body' or would have great fortune in the next
birth. Aurangzeb, according to him, did not approve of
such a cruel practice and hence issued orders to stop
it. He writes, "For today these mistaken persons are
used to throw themselves in the Ganges with a big
stone hanging from their neck. Others assure that the
instrument was a very sharp saw fixed on the bank
of the Ganges, with which people sawed the bodies
into two, throwing afterwards the two parts in the
river". He had thus unravelled such an ugly practice
in the Hindu Society. His account confirmed that Em-
peror Aurangzeb had prohibited such evil practices
and had even ordered for the removal of the iron axe
and the saw used for the purpose of committing sui-
cide. Not only that, he had also ordered to cover up a
well in the fort of Rai Bareli which had many super-
stitious beliefs about it. All these measures do give an
idea of the Emperor's well-intended interest in the
socio-religious life of his subjects, though he was often
misunderstood.

Towns—

Regarding the growth of townships and settlements
at Allahabad one comes to know from his account that
the new town which developed during the seventeenth
century was nearer the Jamuna than to the Ganges,
and that there were beautiful houses and well-kept
gardens. In the middle of the city were houses of the
merchants, and shops full of merchandise. If on the
one hand he had described the dirty and narrow lanes
of Benares, on the other hand, he considered it a great
seat of learning and observed, "...young boys learn at every crossroad the element of letters or of science...".

He appears to have followed the pattern of the Ain-i-Akbari in giving the names of the Sarkars and parganas. After giving the extent of the Subah, he mentioned the main rivers of the region such as Ganges, Jamuna, Ken, Gomti, Sei, Tons, Rind and Pando. He then proceeded to enumerate the towns. He divided them into two categories: the main towns of the region such as Allahabad, Benares and Jaunpur; and the smaller towns like Rai Bareli, Manikpur, Kurrah, Kara, Shahzadpur, Fatehpur, Chunar, Kalinjar, and Ghazipur. Though he had mentioned about seventy places of this region, he had given only 12 names, stated above, in the earlier part of his account. Similarly, he mentioned only nine Sarkars (i) Allahabad (ii) Ghazipur (iii) Benares (iv) Jaunpur (v) Manikpur, (vi) Chunar (vii) Kalinjar (viii) Kurrah (ix) Kara. He did not refer to the tenth Sarkar Bhatghora, mentioned in the Ain. He only briefly mentioned Bandhu (Bandhogarh), the original capital of the Baghelas of Rewa. His account thus confirms that by that time the Kingdom of the Baghelas was excluded from the territories of the Subah of Allahabad and was an independent state.

His description bears valuable information about the location of many towns and villages. He divided the places into two categories, chief towns and smaller towns. However, in his account one finds a third category as well which deals with very small towns and villages. This part of his account is full of interesting details about them, and their number appears quite substantial. He mentioned populous towns existing during this period, or which were once quite significant and populous, like Kara, Bilanda, Fatehpur, Ma-
nikpur, Gutni, Bhaon, Abdullahganj, Kalinjar and Panna. He had found many such towns in ruins.

Tieffenthaler's sincere desire to present a true and objective picture of the region deserves admiration. He had travelled in this region for about ten years (1760-1770) and recorded his observations, which are now a treasure of information for the region. In the absence of any alternative source of information of this nature, their value becomes all the more obvious. The way Tieffenthaler had described the places he visited did prove his intention to be objective and accurate in facts and figures about them. However, in measuring distances he had often underestimated them.

If one looks to the names of the places he visited, it appears that he has first described the places from Kanpur to Benares and Chunar, and then those falling north of the Ganges upto the Ghagra. Finally, he came to the places south of the Jamuna, in Central India. After every set of a journey he had given a resume of the distances of the places he had visited. In his description the places occupied his mind more than the routes to them.

Distances—

He had certainly mentioned more places of this region than mentioned in the Ain. In his account the main emphasis was on the geographical conditions. He occasionally described even the minor details of some places. As regards the distances he had mentioned Italian miles, Indian miles, and at places only miles. It, therefore, becomes difficult to ascertain what measure actually he had in mind while calculating distance from a particular place. When the distances, he had given for and from different places, are compared with
those given in the district Gazetteers, generally his figures appear diminutive. A probable reason for this discrepancy may be that the route he followed to reach these places might have been shorter. But by and large the directions and the distances given by him are corroborated by the information given in this regard in relevant Gazetteers. The district Gazetteers prepared in the beginning of the 20th century have been extensively used in the present work in the footnotes for three reasons: (i) the information in the Gazetteers is based on actual and systematic survey of the places; (ii) there is no other source, including the accounts of the foreign travellers, which could give so much of the detailed information up to the village level required to check facts and figures in a work like that of Tieffenthaler; and (iii) the Gazetteers provide information about many local monuments which have now completely disappeared. In other words, no other source of information could have been better than the district Gazetteers for corroborating the information given by the Jesuit traveller. It is with these considerations that at places the information of the relevant district Gazetteers has been reproduced word by word in the footnotes. This will help to know those facts with some more details which Tieffenthaler had just hinted at or mentioned very briefly.

While mentioning important towns, Tieffenthaler had given their distances also. However, these distances appear to have been calculated in the course of a journey often broken at many places. The milage calculated by him is thus open to question. Some of the distances given by him are:

(i) Jaunpur to Allahabad—

From Jaunpur to Machligaon 9 miles, from there to Phulpur 12, to Allahabad 8.
(ii) Jaunpur to Azamgarh—
From Jaunpur to Gambhirpur 12 miles, from there to Azamgarh 7.

(iii) Jaunpur to Ghazipur—
From Jaunpur to Kirakat 7 miles, from there to Saidpur 12, to Ghazipur 10.

(iv) Ghazipur to Gorakhpur—
From Ghazipur to Qasimabad 7 miles, from there to Gola 9, to Dhorighat 9, to Gajpur 7, and to Gorakhpur 10.

(v) Shahjahanpur to Kalpi—
From Shahjahanpur to Ghatampur 6 miles, from there to Musanagar 6, to Kalpi 8.

While giving the resume of his journey from Allahabad to Benares he mentioned that from the new town of Allahabad to Handia is 12 miles, from there to Gopiganj 9, to Mirza Murad 11, to Benares 8 miles.

Commercial Centres—
He had also referred to such towns in the region which were famous warehouses of grain (Mandis), such as Alamganj, Maharajganj and Mohanganj. He had also mentioned certain known marketing centres, for instance, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Mirzapur. He writes, "Chhatarpur is a commercial town where merchandise of diverse sorts are sold, which people transport into other countries." Then he had noted that the Sanyasis and Bairgis had carried out commerce and exchange at Chhatarpur. This is an important piece of information laying bare the profane character of the sacred complex of the region.

He did not mention any major industry of the region. Perhaps he did not wish to mention well-known
industries; but he did mention a minor industry producing salt at Nasirabad and Partabgarh mainly for local consumption. Since it was not a big industry it escaped the attention of most of the travellers. He had also referred to a prominent Hindu business class of Benares and described them as "very rich merchants and bankers".

Inns—

Till recently the Sarais (inns) played an important role in the economic life of the region. Their very existence conveys not only some idea of the common trade routes but also of the location of important marketing centres. Tieffenthaler had at times given very graphic account of some Sarai buildings which resembled a qilacha. He had seen well-built inns at important places. He had specifically described the Sarai at Khajua in these words, "...a quite large inn constructed of bricks and lime having vaulted chambers. It also has two high and magnificent gates towards the east and the west, near to its north-east is a specious garden encircled by walls furnished with towers...Aurangzeb built the fine inn of which I have just spoken." About the Sarai at Shahzadpur he had written, "The inn at the end of the town to north-west is fine, and in a state for defence, having been constructed in the form of a castle with towers at the four corners."

Except Tavernier (II 118) perhaps no other traveller had mentioned the Sarai at Benares. Tieffenthaler had also left it out in his account, but he had mentioned some other inns of the region such as at (i) Allahabad (ii) Alamchand, (iii) Shahzadpur, (iv) Naubasta, (v) Fatehpur, (vi) Khajua, (vii) Nawabganj, (viii) Chhatarganj, (ix) Mustafabad, (x) Doleri, (xi) Shamsabad, and (xii) Mirza Murad.
Houses—

His account explains the layout of the settlements in the rural areas, and the type of houses used there. In the course of his journey he had found most of the houses made of mud and thatched roof; but at places he had also seen the houses of well-to-do people, made of bricks and stones.

Tieffenthaler had extensively described several types of houses in the region, built by the common man as well as the rich. He had found houses made of stone and brick, of bricks only and of mud with thatched roofs. His account thus enables us to assess the material condition of the people inhabiting the region. An interesting information he had given was about the houses at Rajgarh, made of interplaced bamboos. While moving in the region, he did not leave out of his account any type of dwelling used by the common man.

Forts

One very useful information one gets from his account is regarding the situation and type of forts located in different towns and villages. Some of them were under imperial control, but the majority of them were controlled by the local Zamindars. Tieffenthaler had specifically mentioned that fortresses of Ramnagar and Rampur were under the control of the Hindu Rajas (Zamindars). Such other fortresses were those of (i) Ramnagar, (ii) Achalgarh, (iii) Haswa, (iv) Fatehpur, (v) Kurrah, (vi) Pourvehi, (vii) Romehipur, (viii) Kanhpur, (ix) Manikpur, (x) Doleri, (xi) Rai Bareli, (xii) Garametti, (xiii) Rampur, (xiv) Partabgarh, (xv) Arail, (xvi) Bejaygarh, (xvii) Latifgarh, (xviii) Chhatargarh, (xix) Bando, (xx) Jeitpur, (xxi) Mau Mahoba, (xxvi) Dhamoni, (xxiii) Rajgarh, (xxiv) Ajaigarh
and (xxv) Marfa. All these forts were made either of stone, brick or mud.

Some of the important and well-known forts of the region were those of (i) Allahabad, (ii) Jaunpur (iii) Ghazipur (iv) Chunar, (v) Kara, and (vi) Kalinjar. They remained under imperial control.

For purposes of protection of the town at some places there used to be a rampart of earth work. Tieffenthaler had mentioned that at Rampur, a place ruled by a Hindu Raja, the town had a rampart of earth work of one mile in circumference supplied with moat and the towers.

The physical features of an area greatly helped the ambitious Zamindars to develop a sense of defiance amongst them against their overlords. For instance, referring to Bijaygarh near Benares, Tieffenthaler had observed, "...All the surrounding area consists of hills, precipices and forests in such a manner that cavalry cannot approach it... It is here that the Rajah of Benares seeks refuge in case of necessity..." This was not a solitary instance. He had highlighted many places of a similar topography, which now give us a deeper insight into conflicts between local Zamindars and the imperial power.

Tieffenthaler had specifically referred to the different fortresses (Qilacha) made of stone, bricks and mud, under the occupation of local Zamindars. He had often described the design of these fortresses. These Qilachas and garhis did pose serious administrative problems at the local level. In the Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i Mualla there are several references to such Qilachas. The faujdar of Kurra had informed Aurangzeb that the sediticus Zamindars had built up three or four Qilachas in every Village. Similar reports were sent to the Emperor regarding the Kalinjar and Ahmadabad Ghora regions. Tieffenthaler's account
of the locations of these Qilachas makes quite evident their significance as trouble shooters, especially when reviewed against the information about them in the Akhbarat.

His account of the hillforts, surrounded by the forest, helps us to know why some areas were not easily accessible to the imperial authority and how physical features helped the local Zamindars in establishing their control there. Tieffenthaler had mentioned some forts in the region. These are listed below:


The first twenty-six of these forts had been reported in the Ain also. However, for the remaining forts in the list there is no other source of information, except Tieffenthaler, and this makes his account all the more significant.

One may hardly find in his account any useful information regarding the political history of the region. However, his observations, determining the location of towns and villages, are quite useful and help us to know the socio-economic life of the region. The wilderness of hills and valleys, forests, ravines, hill-encircled alluvial basin, the rivers, the richness of the cereal crops, fruit-bearing trees, marshy land, shrubs, uncultivated waste land, varying fertility of soil, low
land and stony river beds, in a word, none of these could escape his eye while exploring the geography of the region. A student of regional and local history is sure to find his account a valuable guide to him. In whatever Tieffenthaler had described, he had tried to be honest, sincere and industrious.
Text
TEXT

The length of this province, from Sandjol in the
canton Jaunpur upto the mountains which extend to-
wards south, is 160 miles.

The width, from Chusa upto Ghatampoor (Gha-
tampur), is 120 miles.

To the east is the province of Behar: (Bihar) to the
North, that of Oudh; to the South the canton of
Bandho beyond the Ganga (Ganges) and the Jamuna
to the North-West, the province of Agra.

The entire extent of the country has 3967017
arpent.

It is watered by several rivers, viz. the Ganges, the
Jamuna, the Kean (Ken), the Goumati (Gumti) and
others less important, such as the Sei (Sai), the
Thons (Tons), the Rend (Rinand), the Issen and the
Pandol.

The chief towns of this province are: Allahabad, Benares, Jaunpur, the smaller towns are Ray
Barelli, Manecpour (Manikpur), Corra (Kurra), Cara (Kara), Schehdjapour (Shahzadpur), Fatehpour
(Fatehpur), Tschinar (Chunar), Calindjar (Kalinjar), Gasipour (Ghazipur).

The administrative units which belong to this pro-
vince are following:

In the jurisdiction of the district of Allahabad are:
Bhadahi, Jalalabad, Sobehi, Anela, Bando Bar-
war, Soraoun (Soraon), Sangror (Singraur) on the
Ganges, with a brick fortress, Sicandarpour (Sikan-
darpur), Kantat (Kantit) (with a stone fortress on the
Ganges), Kheraghar (Khairagharh), (with a stone
fortress, on a hill) and Hadiabas.
To the Sarkar of Gazipur (Ghazipur), belong Balia\textsuperscript{36}, Badjotar\textsuperscript{37} (Patchotar), Baliabas\textsuperscript{38} (Baliabans), Bheribad\textsuperscript{39} (Bahariabad), Bhalaez\textsuperscript{40} (Bhalaech), Chausa\textsuperscript{41}, Dehaba\textsuperscript{42}, Sedpour Namadi\textsuperscript{43} (Saiyyadpur Nandi), Sohourabad\textsuperscript{44} (Zahurabad), Bali\textsuperscript{45} (Pali), Djehtcopa\textsuperscript{46}, (with a brick fortress), Landha\textsuperscript{47} (Gandha), Caranda\textsuperscript{48} (Karenda), Lakhner\textsuperscript{49}, Madan Benares\textsuperscript{50}, and Mouhammadabad and Parhari\textsuperscript{51}.

To the Sarkar of Benares belong Ansaraoun\textsuperscript{52}, Behnsi\textsuperscript{53} (Bealsi), Pandarha\textsuperscript{54} (Pandrah), Casvar\textsuperscript{55} (Kaswar), Katarah\textsuperscript{56} (Katehar) with a brief fortress, and Havassa\textsuperscript{57} (Harhua).

To the Sarkar of Jaunpore belong Aldemao\textsuperscript{58} (Aldimau), Anlaki\textsuperscript{59} (Ungli), Bheteri\textsuperscript{60} (Bihtari), Bhadaoun\textsuperscript{61} (Bhadaon), Belheti\textsuperscript{62}, Chandipur Badhar\textsuperscript{63}, Chanda\textsuperscript{64}, Chiraiyya Kot\textsuperscript{65}, Jakessar\textsuperscript{66}, Charid\textsuperscript{67} (Kharid), Chaspour\textsuperscript{68} (Khaspur Tanda), Chanpoure\textsuperscript{69} (Khanpur), Deugon\textsuperscript{70} (Deogon), Rai\textsuperscript{71}, Sanjoli\textsuperscript{72}, Sicandarpur\textsuperscript{73} (Sikandarpur), with a brick fortress, Sakdi\textsuperscript{74} (Sagdi), Sohorpouri\textsuperscript{75} (Surharpur), Shadiabad\textsuperscript{76}, Zafariabad\textsuperscript{77}, Matou\textsuperscript{78} (Qariyat Mittu), Sotia\textsuperscript{79} (Qariyat Seotha), Gola\textsuperscript{80} (Kolah), Kaboua\textsuperscript{81} (Kauria), Ghossi\textsuperscript{82}, Kiracat\textsuperscript{83} (Kirkat), Mandiahou\textsuperscript{84}, with a brick fort, Mouhammadab\textsuperscript{85}, Mounagara\textsuperscript{86} (Mungra), Madjhora\textsuperscript{87} (Majhaura), Mao\textsuperscript{88}, Nisamabad\textsuperscript{89}, Nikon\textsuperscript{90} (Negun), and Natoupour\textsuperscript{91} (Nathupur).

To the Sarkar of Manecpouri (Manikpur) belong Arol\textsuperscript{92} (Arwal) with a brick fort, Bhalol\textsuperscript{93}, Talhandi\textsuperscript{94}, Jalalpur, surnamed Halacca\textsuperscript{95} (Jalalapur, Balkhar), Jais\textsuperscript{96}, Dalmaoe\textsuperscript{97}, Ray Bareli\textsuperscript{98} with an important brick fortress, Salon\textsuperscript{99}, Gasara\textsuperscript{100} (Qariyat Kararah), Pai-gha\textsuperscript{101} (Qariyat Paegah), Khatol\textsuperscript{102} (Kathot), Manecpouri\textsuperscript{103} (Manikpur) with a fortress built of bricks on an elevated place on the bank of the Ganges, and Nasirabad\textsuperscript{104}.

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To the district of Chunar belong Aharvara\textsuperscript{105} (Ahirwarah), Bholi\textsuperscript{106} (Bhuili), Barsol\textsuperscript{107} (Barhaul), Tanda\textsuperscript{108}, Chunargarh\textsuperscript{109}, with a big stone fortress on a hill on the western bank of the Ganges. Dhos\textsuperscript{110} (Dhus), Raghopour\textsuperscript{111} (Raghpur), Madjvara\textsuperscript{112} (Majhwarah), Mahanez\textsuperscript{113} (Mahaich), Mahavari\textsuperscript{114} and Mahoi\textsuperscript{115} (Mawai).

To that of Calindjar (Kalinar) belong Agvassi\textsuperscript{113} (Ugasi or Uguasi) with a brick fortress, Anighar\textsuperscript{117} (Ajaigarh), having one of stone, Seonda\textsuperscript{118} (Sihonda), it has a fortress similar to that at Anighar (Ajaigarh), Damoni\textsuperscript{119} (Dhamoni) with a brick fortress, Rassein\textsuperscript{120}, Shadipour\textsuperscript{121}, with a stone fortress, Calindjar\textsuperscript{122} (Kalinar) has an important fortress perched on a hill, Carela\textsuperscript{123} (Kharel) has a brick redoubt, Mahoba\textsuperscript{124}, has a fortress on a hill and Modaha\textsuperscript{125} (Maudha) which has one of stone.

In the jurisdiction of Sarkar of Corra (Kurrah) are: Jazmao\textsuperscript{126} (Jajmau) with a fortress on the Ganges and Corra\textsuperscript{127} (Kurrah) which has a brick fortress on the western bank of Rend on this place depend the towns of Ghatampour\textsuperscript{128}, Majhavan\textsuperscript{129}, Koutia\textsuperscript{130} (Kutia), Ghoner\textsuperscript{131} (Guner), Karanpour\textsuperscript{132} (Kiratpur) and Mohassanpour\textsuperscript{133} (Muhasanpur).

To the district of Cara (Kara) belong the following towns. Aidjhi\textsuperscript{134} (Enchhi), Atharban\textsuperscript{135}, Ayassa\textsuperscript{136}, Rari\textsuperscript{137}, Cara\textsuperscript{138} (Kara) with a fortress built partly of stone and partly of bricks on the Ganges, Carari\textsuperscript{139} (Karari), with a brick fortress on the Jamuna, Kotla\textsuperscript{140}, Kotra\textsuperscript{141} otherwise Karson, Fatehpour\textsuperscript{142}, Hatgaon\textsuperscript{143} and Hansoua\textsuperscript{144}.

The annual revenue according to Manouuzzi is 7738000 Roupies\textsuperscript{145}.

According to the Imperial Register\textsuperscript{146}, 456543248 Dams.
The biggest amount 10578971 Roupies.
The least amount 6853898 —

Allahabad

Allahabad, which the Hindus call Peag, Priag or else also Prag, is a large city composed of two, the old and the new. This last has more than a mile of length from west-north-west to east-south-east, i.e. from the magnificent mausoleum where rests Khusro, the eldest son of Emperor Jehangir, or from the gate which leads to Corra (Kurrah) upto that which faces that of the fort. The greatest width is half a mile. Many beautiful houses, pleasant and well-kept gardens are seen here. In the middle of the city are the houses of the merchants and shops full of merchandise. Not far from this market-place, towards Corra (Kurrah), three wide and lofty gates rise up, and three others towards the fort; These gates enclose so to say, the market place from two sides. They are very high, and resemble arcades built in the shape of arches of triumph.

New and Old Towns:

This new town is nearer to the Jamuna than to the Ganges. Between the old and the new city is a wide open area, void of houses, full of tombs of Mohammedans, and where are seen alleys of trees planted in a line. The distance between the gate and the fort is one mile but there is a road from the middle of this plain upto the citadel which touches the old city on the other side. This latter is built on the high banks of the Ganges; old city extends for half a mile or more from the fortress towards north-north-east. The breadth is less and not uniform everywhere.
Fort:

The fortress\textsuperscript{155}, situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamuna, is magnificent, constructed of red stone at a great cost by the order of Akbar, the greatest of the Mughal Emperors. Its circumference is one and a half Italian miles. It has a moat on the northern and western sides to wit, from the tower called Beni upto a thick and lofty tower situated on an elbow formed by the Jamuna. On the east it is washed by the Ganges in the rainy season. On south-south-west and south, it is always washed by the Jamuna\textsuperscript{156}. The Ganges, on the contrary runs at a certain distance in autumn, winter and summer, a spacious plain, where people sow corn, remaining between the two\textsuperscript{157}.

The gate towards west-north-west of the Citadel is very remarkable for its height and the style of its architecture. One may enter this fort also by five other similar gates\textsuperscript{158}.

The walls of this fort are high, thick and strong, furnished with battlements and round, high, thick towers. The interior of the place is full of lodges, porticos and pavilions. The roofs of these lodges are flat, coated with lime and forming promenades. One of these platforms towards the east deserves to be seen, being surrounded on two sides by balustrades of stones worked artistically\textsuperscript{159}.

Cost of the fort:

In the imperial registers has been found an account of what this fine fort has cost; it amounts to Rs. 17585412\textsuperscript{160}.

In the middle of this fort rises an obelisk of stone, of a single piece, about 12 Indian ells\textsuperscript{161} high. One
finds engraved on it the cost of the construction of this important fortress viz. Rs. 20000255. The pedestal is surrounded by an enceinte of bricks; it is two ells high, so that the total height of the obelisk is about 14 ells. Its diameter is one ell; the summit is decorated with a stone sphere surmounted by a cone\textsuperscript{162}.

**Patalpuri Temple:**

In the interior itself of the fort is seen, to southeast, a cave or subterranean grotto covered with stones, at the entry of which there is a pavilion, supported on all sides by columns. You descend into this underground passage, which stretches out like a road, by 6 or 7 steps, followed by seven others cut in the shape of triangles. Afterwards you go forward by a narrow and dark passage where you need the light of a torch; it has partition walls on two sides and the top forms a stone ceiling. In the two walls are cut alcoves where many idols are seen, viz. those of Ram, Ganesh, Parvati, and others. The obscene figure of Mahadeo is exposed to view at three or four places. One also sees in this grotto a flat stone, where the two soles of the feet of Mahadeo are engraved\textsuperscript{163}.

**Akhshayavat:**

However great be the respect which the gentiles have for these idols, they revere more particularly a tree, which in the Indian language, they call \textit{Akebar}.\textsuperscript{164} This tree rises up from the grotto itself; its trunk is similar in thickness to that of the olive tree and divides itself into two equal branches. It is bare, lacking leaves, but nevertheless green and full of sap. If it is cut by a sword, a milk comes out of it. In order that this tree, so strangely sacred for the Hindus,
does not dry up, they continually supply its roots with water; people hang sweet-smelling flowers on its trunk. Yet it cannot grow further, nor can rise beyond the roof covered with stones. On the four sides around this tree are seen many quadrangular pillars arranged. Not far from there to the left is a tunnel or underground passage which stretches upto the river. You return by the same narrow way to the pavilion situated at the entrance of the cave.

Suicide:

People say that behind this underground cave, according to others, behind the thick tower situated to the east, on the way which leads to the Ganges, a long and very sharp axe hung by a cord, serving to cut the head of those who wished to make a sacrifice to the idols. Others state the matter in another way. They say that those who consecrated themselves sat by the killing axe and cut their throats, or cut their bodies into two. Others assure that it was a long and very sharp saw with which these voluntary victims cut their bodies into two parts.

Chalis Sutoon:

One of the most remarkable buildings of this fort is a round pavilion borne up by 40 columns which are higher than the walls of the fortress. It is surrounded at the bottom by a less high wall on three other sides. Smaller tower rise up from two angles between which there is one another.

This fort is six-sided, and its sides are not uniform for that which faces east and south-east is the longest of all, and that which is turned towards the Jamuna is longer than the remaining four.
On the two sides of the main gate are two others; but they are walled up. Thence on both sides, a wall goes out which turning away makes an angle. This wall is furnished with embrasures and towers and forms, so to say, the exterior face of the fortress. One can also enter the fortress by two very high and magnificent gates facing the Jamuna, one higher, the other lower. Another one of the same height leads to the Ganges; the one which faces the west is walled up\textsuperscript{170}.

One of the principal towers is that which is situated on the elbow of Jamuna. It is very high and thick and always washed by the river. After that comes one which has an outlet. At the base of the first is an excavated ditch with a stream which people call Sarsoți (Saraswati), and which they distinguish from the river. At a little distance from this tower, on the bank of Jamuna, is another of the same height but less thick, which has beautiful and commodious apartments. Another of the same thickness, called Beni Burj is situated at the head of the ancient town. From there one descends by a paved way to the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamuna. A tower, on which a cannon, is placed situated between the main gate and the gate facing the Jamuna, makes a prominent angle in the plain\textsuperscript{171}.

The northern part of the wall, the smallest of the six sides, which begins at the walled gate towards the west, does not extend in its length in a line it makes an angle in the middle and joins itself to the wall facing east. From the tower named Beni Burj can be counted seven towers situated along with the Ganges, upto the tower washed by the Jamuna facing south. But some make an angle towards the plain. The wall too is not of uniform height because of the unevenness of the ground\textsuperscript{172}.

36
The junction of the Ganges and the Jamuna takes place towards the south opposite to Arail\textsuperscript{173} not far from the angular tower greater than that of the Ganges, doubles itself towards east-south-east in its course from the new town towards the fortress. The Ganges comes from east-north-east in the neighbourhood of Jcussi (Jhusi) making afterwards a corner towards south-south-east, it receives the Jamuna in the middle. This last soon after having mingled its waters with those of Ganges loses its name, and the Ganges, augmented by so much of water runs towards Benares, rolling a large amount of water, and extending in breadth for more than a mile in the season of rains\textsuperscript{174}.

**Triveni:**

In the native language the confluence is called Tribeni, which means "the junction of the three rivers:" for the inhabitants put in this number Sarsoti; \textit{(Saraswati)}, although it should not be counted among the rivers, not even as a small stream. The \textit{Saraswati} gushes from the foundation of the high tower situated on the angle of Jamuna from the excavated ditch two spans long and of the same breadth; the Hindus pretend that by a subterranean canal it leads away its waters upto the confluence. The Brahmins draw water from this ditch, and the superstitious people bathe in it\textsuperscript{175}.

A small streamlet of water flows from the walls of the fortress at a small distance from the ditch it hardly wets the ground. If you go paces further on, you will meet two more which supply a little humidity\textsuperscript{176}.

Since the Sarsoti (\textit{Saraswati}) is neither a small river nor a stream, and since it does not mix with the
Ganges or the Jamuna, one cannot give to the confluence the name of a junction of three rivers\textsuperscript{177}.

You will find the rest in my treatise about the course of the Ganges, — the description of the places situated on the two banks of this river and belonging to this province\textsuperscript{178}.

**Benares:**

Benares is one of the largest cities of India\textsuperscript{179} inhabited in a large part by gentiles, having roads, for the most part, very dirty and narrow\textsuperscript{180}; but the houses, specially those which are situated on the bank of the Ganges are very high and built of stone at great cost\textsuperscript{181}. Its old name is Baranassi; people also call it Kashi; it bore this name when Mahmood, the King of Ghazni, was the first Mohammadan to make himself its master\textsuperscript{182}.

Its length stretches out along the bank of the river for a mile and a half. The breadth is one mile. One descends to the edge of the water by a larger number of steps. There the Hindus wash their body, the Brahmins painting their foreheads with vermilion or some other colour\textsuperscript{183}.

This city is situated on the outer or eastern bank of the Ganges; it washes it forming a semi-circle, and follows from there its course towards Ghazipur. It has no city-walls, but has a stone dike breaking the force of the river. The inhabitants are gentiles, and very rich merchants and bankers\textsuperscript{184}.

**Temples:**

Temples of very fine architectural style rise up on the bank of the river. They abound in such measure in revolting images, called Mahadeo or the great God,
and of his spouse Parbati, to whom the Hindus offer
their sacrifices, that this city may well have the name
the seat of Idolatry; about which it is discussed more
fully elsewhere\textsuperscript{185}.

Further, one does not find here (as is commonly
believed) a public college or University; but the young
boys learn at every crossroad the elements of letters
or of sciences, and if anyone wants better insight in
the mysteries of the superstitions of the gentiles, he
takes special lessons in the house of the person who
teaches them\textsuperscript{186}.

\textbf{Kashipur:}

People tell of a village close to the town called
Caschipour\textsuperscript{187} (Kashipur) where formerly a very sharp
and heavy axe was kept, hung by a cord, under which
was kept voluntarily the neck of those who regarded
this kind of death as the greatest felicity, thinking
that afterwards they will pass into a better body and
will enjoy a more abundant fortune. Consequently
they asked that someone should cause the killing iron
to fall on the neck placed underneath; the cord was
loosened and a blow whose sound was frightful, sepa-
rated the head from the trunk, cutting off at the same
time all hopes of greater opulence. Nevertheless there
have been many men who have chosen this cruel
death. It is true that Aurangzebe removed this iron,
but he could not abolish the ancient superstition; for
today these mistaken persons are used to throw them-
selves in the Ganges with a very big stone hanging
from their neck. Others assure that the instrument
was a very sharp saw fixed on the bank of the Ganges,
with which people sawed the bodies in two, throwing
afterwards the two parts in the river\textsuperscript{188}. The Northern
latitude of this city is 25°.14'. It is 1°.16' further east
of Allahabad. The distance between these two towns is 40 Indian miles\textsuperscript{189}.

\textbf{Jaunpur:}

Jonpour (Jaunpur) is a large city, formerly it was the seat of the Muslim kings of the East\textsuperscript{190}. In length it extends from the north to the south; its houses are made of mud, but also a large number are made of brick and stone. It is situated on the outer bank of the Goumati (Gomti), which turning back in an arc near the town, follows its course towards the south-east\textsuperscript{191}.

This town has received its name from a woman called Jona whose husband grazed oxen; she founded the city seven hundred years ago and made her name famous\textsuperscript{192}.

Jaunpur is made up of two towns: one which is the bigger lies on the high outer bank; the other on the hithermost lower bank. The circuit of the bigger town is more than three Italian miles; the length exceeds the breadth. The one which is on this side of the river is more a borough or a suburb than a town. On the banks well-kept gardens and fine houses are seen\textsuperscript{193}.

\textbf{Fort:}

A fortress perched on a mound of earth gives much charm to the city. It has the shape of the parallelogram, and it is longer towards north-west than towards south-east, where there is the strong and beautiful dwelling of the Governor, lying on a very high tower whence the view goes over the whole town. This citadel is built of stone from the foundation to the top, and is fortified by nature and art, for it is situated near the river, although the part facing the
town is less well defended. Its circumference is half Italian mile. It is said that it was built by Mirsa Schecha\textsuperscript{194} (Mirza Shekha), three hundred years ago. The main gate faces the town, another, which is smaller, leads to the river.\textsuperscript{195}

Atala Mosque:

On the eastern side of the town is a magnificent and very remarkable mosque, constructed of red stone, with three high cupolas. It has a very large porch surrounded by porticos, supported by columns. Its outer facade is 50 ells high and very ornate: it is a work simply superb and sumptuous which people believe is to have been raised up by the Eastern Kings.\textsuperscript{196}

Bridge:

A bridge built on the Goumati (Gomti) is not less remarkable. It was built by Fahim.\textsuperscript{197} who had been freed by Khan-i-Khana,\textsuperscript{198} the son of Beramkhan (Bai-ramkhan), the minister in whom reposed complete power at the Mogle (Mughal) court. It has ten arches constructed of stone, and distinguishes itself by an execution which is equally fine and costly.\textsuperscript{199}

On the two sides of the bridge are seen the pavilions and shops of the merchants. This bridge is lengthened by another is less long one and has six arches, and which adjoins big and high gate by which you pass to the other side of the river. It is under this bridge that an arm of the Goumati (Gomti) runs: for the entire mass of water is thrown on the outer bank and passes under the large bridge.\textsuperscript{200}

Jaunpur was developed by Feros Schaa (Feroz Shah) the king of Delhi, in the name of his cousin, who was
called Fachar-uddin\textsuperscript{201} (Fakhruddin). The Northern latitude of this city is 25°.38'.\textsuperscript{202} The road from Jaunpur to Allahabad passes by Matschligaon\textsuperscript{203} (Machhligaun) nine miles, and Pulpour\textsuperscript{204} (Phulpur), 12, from where 8 remain upto Allahabad.

There are 19 miles from Jaunpur to Asamghar\textsuperscript{205} (Azamgarh) i.e. twelve upto the village of Gamirpour\textsuperscript{206} (Gambhirpur), from there 7 miles again to Asamghar.

To go from Jaunpur to Gazipur (Ghazipur) one goes to Keracat\textsuperscript{207} (Kirakat), a village 7 miles from there to Sedpour\textsuperscript{208} (Saidpur), 12; lastly to Gazipur 10 miles.

The Sai river joins the Gomti at a spot\textsuperscript{209} which is at a distance of 5 miles from Jaunpur.

**Ghazipur:**

Ghazipur\textsuperscript{210} is a large town situated on the outer bank of the Ganges at 22 miles from Benares. Its old fortress, constructed of earth on a high spot, has fallen in ruins completely; the new one, or rather the palace of the Governor, is situated on an elbow of the bank. It is a remarkable edifice constructed in the shape of the fortress or castle, provided with four towers and a strong rampart along the bank. On the two sides which form its ends, dominates a large portico supported by many pillars, with a beautiful terrace serving as a promenade, whose sides are furnished with windows of stone pierced artistically. To the north is a high tower.\textsuperscript{211}

Here is the route from this city to Gorecpour\textsuperscript{212} (Gorakhpur); From Ghazipur you go to Cassemabad\textsuperscript{213} (Qasimabad) 7 miles; to Copa\textsuperscript{214} (Gola), 9; to Dhorigarh\textsuperscript{215} (Dohrighat) 9; to Gajpour\textsuperscript{216} (Gajpur), 7; to Gorecpour\textsuperscript{217} (Gorakhpur), 10.

The height of this place towards the North Pole is 25°.28'.
A view of The City of Ghazipur from the Ganges
Ramnagar:

Ramnagar, a fortress surrounded by ramparts and furnished with towers, is the residence of a Hindu Rajah, adorned inside by a fine palace and houses. The upper part is perched on an elevated site and faces south-south-east, the lower part is situated towards the Ganges, to the east-north-east. This fortress lies on the nearer bank at a distance of about over a mile from Benares.

Chunar

Chunar Ghar is an important fort situated not on a very high hill, close to the nearer bank of the Ganges; built by a Pagan Rajah and repaired and extended by Scherscha (Sher Shah), the Afghan prince. The picture of this fort made by brush is found elsewhere, I dispense with its description. The circumference of the hill on which it lies exceeds an Italian mile.

The Jergo (Jirgo) is a small river which comes down from the hill situated to the south; runs for a short distance from the fortress, makes several curves and falls in the Ganges opposite Sultangan (Sultan-ganj). You cross it by a bridge having three arches, not far from the fortress, facing the eastern gate. To the south are seen scattered houses and cottages. But the larger part of the town is at some distance from the fortress.

Stones very suitable for building houses are taken out from the neighbouring hills.

Alanchand:

Alamtschand (Alamchand) is a large hostelry (Sarai) surrounded by a brick wall, 9 miles from
Allahabad to north-west 1/4 west at the most 1/2 mile from the nearer bank of the Ganges on a high hillock whence the view reaches far beyond.

It is about 3 miles from there to Cancarabad\(^{225}\) (Kankarababad), a large village to the north-west 1/4 west or a little further towards north-west. It is half a mile from the hithermost bank of the Ganges.

**Shahzadpur:**

Schahsadpur\(^{227}\) (Shahzadpur) is a small town having a long road where the houses extend on two sides upto a public inn. It is situated opposite to Mau,\(^{228}\) half a mile from this side of the Ganges, 6 miles to north-west Alamtschand (Alamchand). The inn at the end of the town to north-west is fine, and in a state for defence, having been constructed in the form of a castle with towers at the four corners.

**Kara:**

Cara (Kara), a town formerly populous which had many brick houses, now destroyed and in ruins, is 3 miles to north-west of Shahzadpur. The ruined houses and the tombs which are seen outside the town give an idea of its former great population. It has an old fortress\(^{229}\).

**Achalgarh:**

Half a mile from Kara to south-south-east, and at the same distance from the bank of the Ganges, is a fort\(^{230}\) of bricks, strong and supplied with towers, called Attalgahr\(^{231}\) (Achalgarh).

The ground is flat, planted with trees of *Mahua* (*Bassia Latifolia*) and *Aam* (Mango), and producing
wheat, chick-peas and ordinary peas and other vegetables.

Chaube:

Chaube\(^233\) (Chaube) is a large village 6 good common miles from Cara (Kara) to north-west towards west 1/4 north-west. It is removed little more than a mile from the nearer bank of the Ganges.

Hatgaon:

Hatgaon\(^234\) (Hatgaon), a town at some distance from Chaube, 3 miles to west-north-west.

Naubasta:

Naubasta\(^235\) (Naubasta), a village with a public inn, is 7 miles to west-north-west, towards west 1/4 north-west of Chaobe, and 3 miles on this side of the Ganges, 7 miles beyond the Jamuna.

Bilanda:

Bilanda\(^236\) (Bilanda), 3 miles west-north-west of Nobasta, was formerly a well populated town to judge by the ruins of the houses built of bricks and lime.

Haswa:

Half a mile near that place to east-north-east, is the town of Hansoua\(^237\) (Haswa) to which adjoins, on the side of the high road, a fortress built of earth. The one which was at the front of the town itself, is in ruins.
Fatehpur:

Fatepour²³⁸ (Fatehpur) is a small town formerly populous, fallen from its former state, 2 miles west-north-west of Balanda. It has a long road and an inn built of bricks. To north-east is a quadrangular fortress of earth with a tower at each angle.

Abunagar:

Near this town, to west-north-west, is another having good shades, called Abounagar²³⁹ (Abunagar) having a long road of half a mile in length, planted with leafy trees forming an alley.

Kunwarpur:

Couarpour²⁴⁰ (Kunwarpur), 4 miles west 1/4 north-west of Fatepur, is a town whose houses whether they be of mud or bricks, are miserably ruined.

Bindki:

Three miles from there, towards west 1/4 north-west, is another town called Bentki²⁴¹ (Bindki).

Khajua:

Cadjoua²⁴² (Khajua), 9 miles west 1/4 north-west of Fatehpour (Fatehpur), 4 miles from the Ganges and 5 miles from the Jamuna, is a large village with a quite large inn constructed of brick and lime, having vaulted chambers. It also has two high and magnificent gates towards the east and the west near to its north-east, is a spacious garden encircled by walls furnished with towers.
Plan of the Fort of Kurrah (Corra)

Facing page 47
Here is seen the battle field where Aurenezebe (Aurangzeb) won the victory over his brother Schoza or Scudja (Shuja) who had led an army out of Bengal to fight (Aurangzeb). But he was shamefully defeated and put to flight the elephant on which he was sitting having fallen in a ditch.243 It is in memory of this victory that Aurangzeb built the fine inn of which I have just spoken.

Kurrah:

Corra244 (Kurrah) is 5 miles from there (Khajua) to west-north-west, and 7 miles from the nearer bank of the Ganges; from there are 7 miles upto Scheuraj-pour245 (Sheorajpur) situated on the Ganges246 and 5 upto the Jamuna.

Corra (Kurrah), is an old town, rich in houses and inhabitants,247 but it is no longer in its former flourishing state. It has a very extensive area the annual revenue of which amounts to Rs. 2200000.248

It has a fortress, but not of great importance, contiguous to the eastern part of the town, surrounded by a wall, or embankment, with bastions of earth, except to the south, south 1/4 to south-east, south-south-east and the west, where it is furnished with a brick wall and towers. The interior of the fortress has spacious buildings and porticos. The meridian height of the sun observed on 26th February 1766 has given 25°.53′ as the northern latitude of this place.

Rihand:

A small river called Rend (Rihand) runs at a short distance249 from the fortress. It is crossed by an important bridge,250 supplied on the two sides with a high balustrade. It has its source in a marsh at some dis-
tance from Corra (Kurrah) about 74 miles to north-west 1/4 west. It throws itself in the Jamuna near the village called Reh\textsuperscript{251} (Ren) six miles from Fatehpur.

**Shahjahanpur:**

Contiguous to Kurrah is a larger and more beautiful town Schahjehanpour\textsuperscript{252} (Shahjahanpur) built in the memory of Shahjahan. It is ornamented with orchard and large houses, and surrounded by tanks towards the east and the north. There is distance of six miles from Shahjahanpur to Ghatampur; from there, six upto Mussangar\textsuperscript{253} (Mussanagar) or Mussapoli\textsuperscript{254} (Musapoli) and from there eight to Calpi\textsuperscript{255} (Kalpi).

**Chachendi:**

Tschatschand\textsuperscript{256} (Chachendi) is a populous town twelve miles from Corra (Kurrah) and five from the Ganges. It belongs to a Pagan Prince of the Tschandeles (Chandela) tribe.\textsuperscript{257} Pourvehi is a village with a fortress, three miles from Kurrah.\textsuperscript{258}

**Ramaipur:**

Romhipour\textsuperscript{259} (Ramaipur) is a village with a fortress of earth, seven miles from Corra (Kurrah).

**Kanhpur:**

Canpour\textsuperscript{260} (Kanhpur) is a city having a fortress of earth-work, situated near the nearer bank of the Ganges four miles from Bithour\textsuperscript{261} (Bithur) to north-west 1/4 west, 7 from Nanamao\textsuperscript{262} (Nanamau) east-south-east.
Nagapur:

Nagapour\textsuperscript{263} (Nagapur) is situated on the hither bank of the Ganges, six miles from Corra, 4 from Jazmao\textsuperscript{264} (Jajmau) east-south-east.

Alamganj:

Alamgans (Alamganj), a new warehouse of grains (mandi) is two and half miles from Allahabad.\textsuperscript{265} The Ganges is crossed here by a pontoon bridge, because the bed of the river is narrow at this place, but deep; it is less wide than the bed of the river Inn near Insbrouck (Austria) the capital of Tyrol whereas a little further up towards the north-west it is equal in width to the bed of the Danube near Ingolstadt, although the volume of the water is less.\textsuperscript{266}

Phaphamau:

Papamao\textsuperscript{267} (Phaphamau) lies on a hillock of earth, quarter of a mile or more distant from the outer bank of the Ganges, and three miles west-north-west of Allahabad.

Nawabganj:

Navabgans\textsuperscript{268} (Nawabganj) is a village with an inn for travellers, 4 miles west-north-west of Allahabad.

Mansurganj:

Mansourgans\textsuperscript{269} (Mansurganj) is a large and shady village; near it is a river provided with a bank (ghat) of bricks; it is two miles west-north-west of Navabgans (Nawabganj).
Chhatarganj:

Chetargans\(^{270}\) (Chhatarganj) is a large hamlet of the above having shady trees and an inn 4½ miles west-north-west from Mansourgans.

The ground is flat and does not rise up in hillocks; the villages are shady for the trees of Mahua and Aam grow there in large numbers.\(^{271}\)

Barehi:

Barehi\(^{272}\) is 2½ miles from Chatargans (Chhatarganj) and 9 from Navabgans (Nawabganj) on the same side.

From Barehi to Manecpour (Manikpur) it is a journey of 3 miles in the same direction.

Manikpur:

Manecpour\(^{273}\) (Manikpur) is a fairly large town on the outer bank of the Ganges, having few inhabitants today and many houses in ruins. Outside the town, to north-north-west is a fortress, oblong in shape and of moderate circumference, perched on a hillock, having a low rampart of bricks. It is neither remarkable for its architecture nor for its strength. It is washed by the Ganges which comes down from north-north-west. In front is Cara (Kara) of which we have already spoken.

Gutni:

Three miles from Manecpour (Manikpur) is a large and populous village named Gotni\(^{274}\) (Gutni) at a distance of half a mile beyond the Ganges. To arrive here you make a journey of more than 2 miles towards south 1/4 south-east, afterwards one mile towards south, 1/4 south-west.
Jahangirabad:

The Ganges is crossed at Jehanguirabad\(^{275}\) (Jahangirabad), situated on the opposite bank of the river. The road from there to Schahsadpour (Shahzadpur) and Alamchand goes to south-east 1/4 to the east and afterwards also to the east-south-east.

From Manecpour (Manikpur) to Bassitpou (Basilpur) one covers 3 miles towards north-north-west.\(^{276}\)

Mustafabad:

From there to Moustafabad\(^{277}\) (Mustafabad), a town with an inn, there is a distance of 3 miles again in the same direction. People say that this town is 3 miles from the outer bank.

Jagatpur:

One travels 6 miles from Moustafabad (Mustafabad) to Jagatpoure\(^{278}\) (Jagatpur), a large village with a marsh close to it to the north and north-west. The road goes towards north 1/4 to north-west then also to north-north-west. This village is 3 miles beyond the Ganges.

Bhaon:

From there it is a distance of 3 miles to north-west 1/4 to north upto Bohn\(^{279}\) (Bhaon), a populous village in front of it. From there one travels 3 miles more to north-west 1/4 to north upto Bareli, situated at 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles from the high bank of Sei and 7 from the farther bank of the Ganges. The place crossing of the river has the name Dalmao\(^{280}\) (Dalmau), lying on the outer bank.
Rai Bareli:

This little town is called Ray Bareli\textsuperscript{281} (Rai Bareli), to distinguish it from another town named Bahns Bareli (Bans Bareli). It has a noteworthy fortress perched on a height furnished with high towers and battlements. The towers and walls are made of small bricks from the top up to the middle; and of very large stones of tufa by Chisel, from the middle up to the base.\textsuperscript{282} The circumference of this fortress, rather square, is 1500 Indian ells. It has two gates, one to the west, which has before it another one outside, and is accompanied on the two sides by a tower attached to the wall and connected to the inner gate. The other gate is to the south-east; it leads to the inside of the fortress and is walled up.

Inside this fortress there is a very large and deep well about which strange things are told; for it is said and believed that it draws its origin from the ocean. Aurangzebe (Aurangzeb), the great promoter of the sect of Mohammad, ordered that this well be covered up by iron sheets, and be filled up with rubbish and dust.\textsuperscript{283}

The fortress has been founded by a king of Jonpour (Jaunpur), named Sarour (Sarwar) or Choaze Djehe\textsuperscript{na}\textsuperscript{284} (Khwaja Jahan), who resided in Jaunpur.

Doleri:

Doleri is a village full of cottages with an inn, eight miles from Bareli to north-north-west. Its citadel furnished with towers, and which extends irregularly in its length, is deserted today.\textsuperscript{285} If you go a mile further from Doleri you will come upon a forest\textsuperscript{286} which extends in length and breadth towards east and west for a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost up to Sedoli.
Sedoli:

Sedoli\textsuperscript{287} is four miles from Doleri (Duleri). If from there one travels for a mile along the road one reaches the stream Nouni\textsuperscript{288} (Naiya), which passes by Ametti\textsuperscript{289} (Amethi) and pours itself into the Gou-mati\textsuperscript{290} (Gomti).

Jais:

Jaes\textsuperscript{291} (Jais) is a large and ancient town on a hill whose slope is gentle. It has many houses of bricks and many more of earth; its distance from Mohan-gans\textsuperscript{292} (Mohanganj) is four miles to south-east \( \frac{1}{4} \) to south, towards south-south-east and 9 from Gra-metti.\textsuperscript{293}

Nasirabad:

Nasirabad\textsuperscript{294} is a village having many huts and inhabitants two and a half miles from Jaes (Jais) towards south \( \frac{1}{4} \) south-west. One counts eight miles from there to Partabghar (Partabgarh) which the Sei\textsuperscript{295} (Sai) washes on the north.

It has some saltpits in a plain about two miles away from Nasirabad to south \( \frac{1}{4} \) to south-east. Here the salt is made with much care and art. People dig the earth mixed with salt, and put this dug up earth in big and high heaps and pour water on it; after which, when it has been well softened, the water impregnated with the salt, flows off into a ditch which is further down and is coated with lime. Afterwards they again lead off this brine into beds lined uniformly with lime, where it crystallizes and turns into salt by the heat of the sun.\textsuperscript{296}
Prasadpur:

Parsadepour\(^{297}\) (Parsadpur) is a large village about six miles south 1/4 to south-east of Nasirabad. There is a distance of about 1/2 mile from Parsadepour to the elevated bank of Sei.\(^{298}\) On the hithermost bank is the village of Pirgaon, and you count two sufficiently large miles from the bank upto Salon.

Salon:

Salon\(^{299}\) is a town on a hill with a gentle slope two miles or more from the elevated bank of the Sei, and at the same distance from Pirgaon to south-west 1/4 south, for the road goes for a mile partly to south-south-west partly of west-south-west; afterwards another mile to south 1/4 south-west. It is in the middle of a plain watered by marshes.

Askabad:

Ascabad\(^{300}\) (Askabad) is a large village 2 miles from Salon to south 1/4 south-west. The first mile goes towards the south-south-west; the second towards the south 1/4 south-east.

Abdullahganj:

Abdullagans\(^{301}\) (Abdullahganj) is a populous village three miles from Ascabad towards south 1/4 south-west. The ground between Salon and Abdullagans (Abdullahganj) is scarcely cultivated; it is full of grass. This town is 3 1/2 miles from Manecpour (Manikpur) towards south 1/4 south-east.

Garametti:

Garametti\(^{302}\) was a town with a fortress of two miles circumference, supplied with a rampart of earth and
a moat. Today one does not see anything of it except ruins. It was the residence of a Hindu Raja. From this place, Jais is nine miles as many to Rampour, seven to Hassanpour (Hassanpur); four to Sodjakar (Sojakar); ten to Partabgarh.

**Rampur:**

Rampur (Rampur) is a town surrounded by a rampart of earth-work one mile in circuit, supplied with a moat and towers, and having many brick houses. It is the residence of a Hindu Raja. Now the fort is destroyed. It is 5 miles from Salon, 9 from Garimetti, six from Manecpour (Manikpur), and 5 from Sodjakar.

**Partabgarh:**

Partabghar is a town and has a fortress which is eighteen miles from Allahabad towards north on the northern raised bank of the Sei. In this canton people get plenty of salt from salt-bearing sand.

**Arail:**

Arail (Arail) is a town which formerly had a castle for defending the crossing of the Ganges. It is situated to the east on hither side of the Ganges, already augmented by the Jamuna, not far from the confluence.

**Jhusi:**

Joussi (Jhusi) is a town situated in front of the Fort of Allahabad on the outer raised bank which the Ganges washed in 1765. After 4 years it took its course towards the old town, quitting this bank and leaving between the two a space of 1/4 of a mile.
Handia:

Handia\textsuperscript{310} is 8 miles east of Joussi (Jhusi) and one mile beyond the Ganges. Sedabad\textsuperscript{311} (Saidabad), is a large village situated in a fertile plain 6 miles from Jhusi and 3 from Handia towards west. Between Sedabad (Saidabad) and Handia the ground is marshy, covered with water and mud. The road leads towards east 1/4 north-east, going towards the east and sometimes towards east 1/4 south-east.

Jagdishpur:

It is a distance of 7 miles from Handia to Jagadispur (Jagdishpur). The terrain is marshy and uncultivated.

Jagadispour\textsuperscript{312} (Jagdishpur) is a town which today scarcely presents anything more than ruins; it is two miles from the outer bank of the Ganges.

Gopiganj:

Gopigans\textsuperscript{313} (Gopiganj) is a town 8 miles from Handia and 2 from Jagadispour (Jagdishpur) to the east.

The soil is fertile in the neighbourhood of Jagadispour (Jagdishpur) and Gopigans (Gopiganj), and the quality of the terrain is excellent. The first three miles from Handia to Gopigans (Gopiganj) are towards east-south-east, then you go towards east 1/4 south-east upto Tamatschabad (Samshabad) at a distance of seven miles from Gopigans.

Maharajganj:

Maharadgans\textsuperscript{314} (Maharajganj) is a warehouse of grain (mandi) 5 miles from Gopigans and 2 from
Tamatschabad (Samshabad), 1½ from the outer bank of the Ganges.

Samshabad:

Tamatschabad\(^{315}\) (Samshabad) is a large village with an inn, now almost destroyed; 3 miles from Mirsa-Morad (Mirza Murad) towards west 1/4 south-west. From Tamatschabad (Samshabad) to Mirsamorad the road keeps towards east 1/4 north-east.

Mizamurad:

Mirsamorad\(^{316}\) (Mirzamurad) is a large village with an inn, 5 miles from Mohangans (Mohanganj) towards west 1/4 north-west; for the road which leads to Mohangans directs itself towards east 1/4 south-east.

Mohanganj:

Mohangans\(^{317}\) is a warehouse of grains (mandi) 5 large miles from Benares towards west 1/4 south-west, for the road goes to east 1/4 north-east; although making many turns it leads sometimes to the east, sometimes to east-south-east.

Here is the resume of the whole course: you have 12 miles from the new town of Allahabad upto Handia; 9 from Handia to Gopiganj, 10 which actually amount to 11, from Gopigans to Mirsamorad; and 8 from there to Benares in all about 40 miles.

Syed Raja:

Sedraje\(^{318}\) (Syed Raja) is a town 10 miles away from Benares, from there you have 2 miles to the bank of Caramnassaa\(^{319}\) (Karamnassa) river which forms the
boundary between the provinces of Allahabad and Behar.\textsuperscript{320}

**Bind Basni:**

Bind Basseni\textsuperscript{321} (Bindbasni) is a town at a distance of one and a half miles from Mirsapour (Mirzapur) full of cottages and inhabitants and is famous for a pagoda of Debi, the great goddess.\textsuperscript{322} One sees as there the figure of a standing woman, whose one hand is open and extended and the other is placed on the chest. In January a great concourse of gentiles assembles here and shaves or depilates the entire body on the bank of the Ganges. You go down from the temple to the Ganges, by a staircase furnished with walls on the two sides. The bank is strewn with white corals.\textsuperscript{323}

**Mirzapur:**

Mirsapour\textsuperscript{324} (Mirzapur) is a market place situated on the high bank of the Ganges and is called the great Mirsapour to distinguish it from another one. It extends in a direction which turns between the east and the north-east, to the opposite side; it has two staircases of stones to go down to the Ganges; its distance from Benares is 16 miles.

**Bejaygarh:**

Bedjeghar\textsuperscript{325} (Bejaygarh) is a fortress surrounded by a stony elevation perched on a high hill, to reach it one travels three miles: On the top are two very big towers; there is an extensive pond in the plain which covers the hill. All the surrounding area consists of hills, precipices and forests, in such a manner that cavalry cannot approach it. It is here (as if in an
asylum) that the Rajah of Benares seeks refuge in cases of necessity. This place is 40 miles from Benares to south-south-west, and 30 from Latifgarh.

**Bhird:**

Bhird\(^{326}\) is a village situated among the hills, 8 miles from Bedjeghar (Bejaygarh) and 10 from Macrico, towards Benares. It is from this village that the road leads to the fortress of Bedjeghar.

**Macrico:**

Macrico,\(^{327}\) which signifies the cave of the spider, is not a very spacious place, but is sheltered from all incursions of the enemy due to its hills, precipices, rocks, hollows and caverns which surround it. It has no fortress for the rocks, serving as escarpments, take its place. It is 22 miles from Benares.

**Latifgarh:**

Latifghar\(^{328}\) (Latifgarh) is a fortress constructed of stone in the middle of which are huts. It is situated among the hills 14 miles from Ramnagar,\(^{329}\) at the same distance from Chuner and 12 from Macrico.

**Chhatargarh:**

Chhatargarh\(^{330}\) is a fortress constructed of earth, lying on the northern bank of Thons (Tons). Another one built of stone rises from the same site. It is fifteen miles from Allahabad towards south-west.

**Bando:**

Bando\(^{331}\) (Bandhu) is a canton situated among hills. This name is also that of a town and a fortress perched
on a hill and commanded by a Rajah of the race of
the Bhagueles (Baghelas). It is 18 miles from Allah-
abad, south-south-west, near the Thons\textsuperscript{332} (Tons).

It will not be out of place to append here a clear
description of the canton of Danagaya\textsuperscript{333} (Dangaia),
also called Boundelchand or Boundelcound (Bundel-
khand).

**Bundelkhand:**

This district extends from the town of Bodjkimao\textsuperscript{334}
(Bhojkimau), the limit of the principality of
Quntsch\textsuperscript{335} (Amarkantak) in the west, up to the bank
of Jamuna to the east; and from Beleri\textsuperscript{336} (Bilahri),
the limit of Gharamandel,\textsuperscript{337} (Garhamandla) a
canton situated on the Narbada\textsuperscript{338} at four days jour-
ney from Chhatarpur\textsuperscript{339} towards south, upto Cotla\textsuperscript{340}
on the nearer bank of the Jamuna towards north.

This district is hilly, stony and covered with forests,
except the district being between Chitrakot\textsuperscript{341} and the
bank of the Jamuna. The land at places where it is
not stony, produces all sorts of fruit, except rice and
sugar-cane. The Aam (Mango) tree is also rare here.
But plenty of cotton plants, Mahua, and a kind of plant
from which black cassia is gathered, are found here.
Among the other trees that garnish the forest are
distinguished from those which the inhabitants call
Sagon.\textsuperscript{342} Their leaves are more than three spans long
and more than two broad. From the shapeless trunk
which is not very thick grow other trunks and
branches. The wood, although good and it does not
rot, is not suitable for large buildings, for the trunk
of the tree is neither tall nor thick.

**The Ken:**

The Ken,\textsuperscript{343} which people also call Kean flows
through this province. It is a large river, which, after
having rolled its waters between stones forms still waters in many places, i.e. where they are collected by immense hallows enclosed among the rocks. It is said that it comes out of a lake near Gorhamandal. It follows its course from the south to the north, and joins itself to the Jamuna. It is almost impossible to cross it in a carriage drawn by two or four horses, because of the enormous stones which tie its bed and arrest the course.

Less important rivers are those which follows:—

The Dessan (Dhassan), which washes the village of Cotla to the east.

The Beschan (Baghin), also named Atter Ganga, which washes Chitrakot, and follows its course towards the west not far from the Thoroa. Its waters are clear; it has its source 5 miles from Chitrakot towards south, near the place called Madjagni. It follows its course towards the north and throws itself in the Jamuna near Raypour (Raipur). It forms a pond near Chitrakot and nourishes big fishes which are very tasty.

The Cohn (Ohan), which is crossed at the village of Garva (Gurha), 6 miles north-east from Thoroa.

The Ghenta (Ganta), which is crossed near a village 4 miles away from Garva (Gurha) to the north-east.

All these rivers have their sources in the hills situated to the south, and flow into the Jamuna.

Among the chief places are counted: Jetpour (Jaitpur), Calindjar (Kalinjar), Momohobba (Mau Mahoba) and Chhatarpur.

**Jaitpur:**

Jetpour (Jaitpur) has an important fortress, constructed of stone, a mile long and 500 paces broad.
It lies on two hills which are not very high. The hill which faces north is bigger, though less high than the one towards south. Between the two is a valley, the passage of which has been blocked by a wall descending from the two hills up to the base. This wall is furnished with embrasures which consists of stones placed one above the other. In some places the rocks, in the form of escarpments, take the place of the walls. It (the fortress) stretches out from the north to the south, and has no wall towards the east, where it is surrounded by a wide and deep lake. The water of this lake irrigates the fields of the plain by means of a canal made by human hands. The chief gate is towards the north; towards the same side and to the west are three small villages.

**Kulpahar**

Colpahar\(^{360}\) (Kulpahar), the residence of a Rajah, is 5 miles from there, near a lake. 12 miles from Bodijkimao (Bhojkimau), 10 from Momohobba (Mau Mahoba), 45 from Calindjar (Kalinjar) and 6 from Chhatarpur.

**Mau Mahoba:**

Momohobba\(^{361}\) (Mau Mahoba) is a double town situated on some hills and rocks, which people have surrounded on all sides by ramparts to hinder the ascending to the top, and to block the entry either to the fortress or the town which is below. Contiguous to this latter is another town which, although smaller, is called Mohohba. The lake Mao (Mau) separates the two towns. The two together are nearly 2 Indian miles in circumference. The houses are only of mud covered with thatch, except those of well to do per-
sons, which are beautiful and comfortable. In each is a magnificent palace, the seat of the Rajahs.

A chain of hills surrounded by walls on all sides stretches out from the north to south-south-west. At their southern end is a fortress of middling size on a hillock, from the summit of which a low rampart goes down to the bottom; on account of this the fortress is not accessible from any side.362

The northern latitude of this place, observed in the month of February 1765, is found to be 24°.41'. It is 10 miles from Jaitpur and 18 from Parna (Panna).

The soil, at places where it is not stony, is fertile and well irrigated, for it is sufficient to dig the ground for 3 or 4 spans in depth for the water to rise up from it.363

Kalinjar:

Calindjar364 (Kalinjar), is an important fortress perched on a hill. It extends from south to north, where it narrows, i.e. where it forms two horns which join together bordering on two rocks with towers and bastions. There it makes an angle, turning again towards the eastern side, where one goes upto the fortress. The walls go down from the top to the base, between which the path which leads to the fortress is enclosed as between partition walls.365

This place has 7 gates.366 There is a lake towards the west, at the base of the hill. At a little more distance there flows a small stream called the Pague (Patalganga), whose water, received in ditches, forms a pond.367 Due to this reason the fortress is best protected towards the west. It is surrounded by hills except towards the north and the west. The circumference of the lower part of this place will be 1/2 Italian mile.
It was captured by Scherscha (Shershah) the Afghan prince, who perished by the fire thrown in cannon-powder. In the time of Mouhammad, the King of Delhi, it (Kalinjar) fell in the hands of the Rajah of Dangaya.

Below the fortress towards the north is a populous town which has houses in large numbers. Towards the east one sees beyond the town some gardens and pretty buildings. The citadel contains pagodas; one notes among the idols an image or statue, called Calbhercun (Kal Bhairon), 32 spans high, with the two hands placed on the head.

The height of the north pole from this place is 24°.42′.

Dhamoni:

Dhamoni is a fortress situated in the plain, 24 miles towards south from Maomohobba.

Chhatarpur:

Chhatarpur is a commercial town where merchandise of divers sorts are sold, which people transport into other countries. The houses are low and of mud except those of the rich people which are not without beauty. The streets are narrow. There are two very high gates, one to the north-west, the other towards south-west. Near the town is a very deep lake. Outside the town live the Saniassess (Sanyasis) and Beraguis, (Bairagis) who carry on commerce and exchange. Many pagodas are seen here. The height of the north pole from this town is 24°.38′. It is three quite large miles from Maomohobba towards south-east. The soil in the neighbourhood is stony and little productive.
Area around The fort of Kalinjar

Facing page 64
Kishoreganj:

Kischorgans (Kishorganj) is a village seven miles from Chatarpur, towards east-south-east on the road which goes to Parna (Panna).

Rajgarh:

Radghar (Rajgarh) is a town composed of huts made of interlaced bamboos. It has a fortified castle of fine architectural style, perched on a hillock contiguous to a hill, and forming a very beautiful view. From the base of the hill adjoining the town up to the base of another hill, there extends a wall, or rather, an elevation, formed of large stones, which serves to hinder the sudden incursions of the enemy.

This town is two and a half miles, or rather 3 miles from Kishorgans (Kishorganj) to east-south-east. A mile from there, you cross the river Ken, which at this place resembles more a pond than a river. Arriving on the other bank one finds himself in a village.

Jirna:

Jirna is a town situated at the base of a hill five miles — which are equal to six ordinary miles — from Radjghar (Rajgarh) towards north-east. One will reach there only by rough and stony roads, almost impracticable for carriages. The ground is uniformly levelled and stony. One meets dense forests full of Mahua and other trees. Towards the south rise mountains forming a chain from Radjghar (Rajgarh) upto Calindjar (Kalinjar). To the north are forests of various kinds of trees.

Panna:

Parna (Panna) is a large and populous town, the
residence of the Rajah of Dangaya, seven miles from the crossing of the Ken and the village situated on the eastern bank. One has to pass between the gorges of hills which are not very high. The road leads to the east or to the east-north-east. This is not yet determined.

This place is famous for diamond mines. For in a space of about two miles, they dig up red sand upto the depth of four or five Indian spans strain it of which they make heaps. Afterwards they strain it through a sieve and if they see in it small shining stones, which disclose themselves by their lusture, they put them aside to polish them. But this kind of diamond cannot be compared either in brightness or in hardness to those of Oressa and of Raoulcound.

Ajaigarh:

Adjeghar (Ajaigarh) is a fortress seven miles south-west from Calindjar (Kalinjar) and six miles north-east from Jirna. It is perched on a hill, the side of which has been surrounded by a wall of heap-ed up stones, although the rocks themselves on which the fortress is placed serve as walls. It extends from the south to the north and more in length than in breadth. You can climb slowly up the hills to the fortress from southern side. At the base of the hill is a village. The district belongs to the chief of the Bounteles (Bundelas) race. The country spreads out in a fertile plain planted with fruit bearing trees.

Marfa:

Marfa, 7 miles from Calindjar (Kalinjar) to south-east, is a town and a fortress called by others Mandefa, situated on a small river which runs from
the south-south-east to north-north-east. The fortress, perched on a hill, has a quite large circuit, for it is bigger than that of Calindjar (Kalinjar), of which we have spoken above, but the place is certainly stronger, It has four gates, two to the east and two to the west. Its district belongs to a caste of Rajputs, of those whom people call Bhagueles (Baghelas) and Raghansens (Raghubansis)\textsuperscript{384}. It is placed under the Rajah of Dangaya whom they are accustomed to accompany to the war.

Rasin:

Rassein\textsuperscript{385} (Rasin) is a large village seven miles north-east from Kalinjar and 5 miles to south-west of Chittrakot. Having observed here the meridian height of the sun on the 1st of March, 1765 as 57\degree.57' I have concluded the height of the North Pole to be 24\degree.49'.

Chittrakot:

Chittrakot is 5 miles towards north-east of Rassein (Rasin), and one mile from Thoroa. It is one of the famous places according to the superstition of the Hindus, where they come in large numbers from the whole of Hindustan because they believe that Ram, whom they take as God and whom they revere as such, came here from the town of Adjudea (Ayodhya) with his wife Sitha (Sita) and lived there with her. You see there a number of pagodas where they offer worship to two stone statues, one of Ram, the other of Lakshman. On these pagodas preside the Beragiens or Beraguis (Vairagins or Varigis) who lead the life of hermits, although many of them may be married.\textsuperscript{386}

This place receives much charm from a river which
has two names: i.e. Beschni\textsuperscript{387} (Paisumi) and Atter-
ganga coming down the hills in the south, the stream
rolls clear waters till it stops at this place that
is to say forms a pond, and becomes fordable
Along the high bank of this river there dominates a
road, paved with stones and covered with lime. One
goes down to the river, by uniform steps of stones
held together by lime. The Hindus bathe in these
waters, superstitiously believing to be able to purify
themselves from the pollution of all sins.\textsuperscript{388}

A mile from Chitrakot in the middle of a forest,
is a temple of sacred Calka, the chief of all goddess;
in the same place are others too. Here live gentile
hermits, who mortify their flesh in an astonishing
way by rigorous fastings and austere life. Some keep
themselves seated in a slightly raised place; they burn
some dry dung of cows at the four corners and burn
their body in a slow flame.\textsuperscript{389}

The remaining part of this canton forms an exten-
sive and delightful plain.

**Thoroa:**

Thoroa\textsuperscript{390} is a large town situated on the eastern
bank of Beschan, 6 miles north-east of Rassein on the
3rd March, 1765. I have observed there the meridian
height of the sun, and I have found it to have been
50°.28'. The declination of the sun corrected and
reduced to the meridian at the place was 6°.36',
therefore the height of the pole from this place is
24°.56' North.

**Garha:**

Garva\textsuperscript{391} (Garha) is a village 6 miles north-east of
Thoroa. One crosses here the small river called Cohn
(Ohan), which persues its course towards the Jamuna.
Kerondi:

Kerondi\textsuperscript{392} (Kerondi) is a village seven miles north-east of Thoroa. Going 3 miles further from there, one meets the Ghenta, a small river which falls in the Jamuna 3 miles away from the place of crossing. On the western bank is a village the name of which is not known. Jamuna runs here between two raised banks in a spacious bed which although equal in breadth to that of the Danube near Ingolstadt in Baviers or even greater, is however inferior to it in the quantity of water.\textsuperscript{393} This village, 6 quite large miles distant from Kerondi towards north-east, is 14 miles away from Allahabad towards west-south-west. From there the Jamuna turns towards east-south-east.

Sarai Aaqil:

Akal Saray\textsuperscript{394} (Sarai Aaqil) is a small town four miles from the outer bank of the Jamuna, and ten quite large miles from Allahabad towards west-south-west. This canton is richly planted with the trees of Aam (Mango), Mahua, which presents an agreeable sight and pleasant shade to the travellers.
References and Footnotes
REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES

1. Sanjhauli or Sinjhauli is situated in 26° 26' N and 82° 32' E at a distance of 36 miles from Fyzabad and 12 miles from Tanda. Prior to Akbar's reign the area now called as Akbarpur was known as Sinjhauli.

   Regarding the discrepancies in the extent of the region under review, see Ain II 169, 174, Fyzabad Gazetteer, 179, 185, Subah of Allahabad under the Great Mughals 86, f.n. 9 and also see f.n. 320 of this book.

2. According to the Ain-i-Akbari (II 417) "The Kos was fixed at 100 tanab (The measuring tanab was to consist of 40 gaz or paces, each measuring one and a half of the cubit that has been mentioned and so equal to nine hand-breathths, and 100 of these tanabs were to go to one Kos) each consisting of 50 Ilahi gaz or of 400 poles (bans) each pole of 12½ gaz. Both of these measurements give 5000 gaz to the Kos. Ain (II 169) gives the breadth of the Subah of Allahabad as 122 Kos.

3. Bandhogarh is situated in 23° 40' N and 81° 3' E. It was originally the capital of the Baghela Kingdom. Later on Rewa became their seat of government in place of Bandhogarh. Rewa Gazetteer 16.

4. Arpent: An old French measure for land also used in Quebec and Louisiana. It is equal to 100 sq. perches, varying with the perch from 1½ acre to 5/6 or an acre. Perch is a measure equal to 5½ yards: a square
measure equal to 30½ square yards.


10. Ibid 82.

11. Ibid.


15. Jaunpur is situated between 25° 45' N. and 82° 41' E. It was a sarkar in Subah of Allahabad with a sarkar headquarters of the same name. *Ain II* 174, *Jaunpur Gazetteer* 231.

16. Rae Bareli is situated on 26° 14' N and 81° 14' E.

*Ain II* 176, *Rae Bareli Gazetteer* 214, also see f.n. 98, of this book.


18. Kurrah or Kora is situated between 26° 7' N and 80° 22' E at a distance of 29 miles west from Fatehpur.


19. Kara is situated between 25° 42' N and 81° 22' E. at a distance of five miles north east from Sirathu and 41 miles from Allahabad.

20. Shahzadpur is an old and decayed town, standing in 25° 39' N. and 81° 25' E. on the high bank of the Ganges at a distance of six miles east from Sirathu and 33 miles from Allahabad. The town was once famous for its cotton prints and had a large trade in Saltpetre. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 295.

21. Fatehpur is situated between 26° 56' N. and 80° 50' E. at a distance of 47 miles east from Kanpur and 73 miles west from Allahabad. *Ain II* 179, *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 198.


23. This town and the fortress of Kalinjar are situated in 25° 6' N. and 80° 25' E. in the Bundelkhand region about 835 miles W.S.W. from Allahabad city and 35 miles from Banda. The fort is situated on a lofty hill, 1230 feet above the sea level. *Ain II* 170, 177, *Banda Gazetteer* 234, *Hamilton I* 327.


26. Jalalabad stands in 25° 25’ N. and 81° 53’ E.,
immediately opposite the Allahabad fort on the right bank of the Jamuna.

In the footnote of the Supplementry Glossary by Elliot (262) it is mentioned that the name of Arail was changed to Jalalabad by Akbar. But in the district Gazetteer it is written that Akbar changed the name of the place to Hadiabas. In the same Gazetteer (246) it is mentioned that Akbar changed the name of Jhusi to Hadiabas but both the changes did not long survive except in official documents. It is difficult to believe how two places separate from each other were given the same name. It is obviously a mistake as in the Ain there are clearly two mahals i.e. Jalalabad and Hadiabas mentioned separately.

Ain II 172, Allahabad Gazetteer 221, 246.

27. Ain II 172 f.n. 2.
28. Ibid.
29. Ain II 177, Rewah Gazetteer 16, Also see f.n. 331 of this book.
30. Soraon stands in 25° 36' N and 81° 51' E, at a distance of 13 miles north from Allahabad on the main road to Fyzabad.


31. The ancient town of Singraur lies in 25° 35' N. and 81° 39' E, on the left bank of the Ganges at a distance of 22 miles north-west from Allahabad and a mile west of Mansurabad on the road from Phaphamau to Lalganj and Kundra. It was a pargana headquarter during the reign of Akbar but Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir shifted the capital of the pargana to Nawabganj because the Ganges has cut away much of the cliff and destroyed the greater part of the town.

Ain II of 172. Allahabad Gazetteer 299.
32. Sikandra or Sikandarpur stands of the left bank of the Manseta (which has its source in the Jhil Country in the extreme north-west of pargana Sikandra and flows southwards, being joined at Buapur by the Bandi or Sisahi, which rises near Mau Aimma (p. 9) in 25° 35′ N. and 81° 59′ E. at a distance of eight miles from Phulpur and some twelve miles north-east from Allahabad. *Ain II, 172, Allahabad Gazetteer* 298.

33. Kantit stands in 25° N and 82° 35′ E. It is situated at the confluence of the Ujla and the Ganges, close to Mirzapur. *Ain II 172, Mirzapur Gazetteer* 333.

34. Khairagarh is located in 25° 8′ N. and 82° 7′ E. at a distance of 28 miles south east from Allahabad. *Ain II 172, Allahabad Gazetteer* 273.

35. The ancient town of Jhusi also known as Hadiabas stands on the left bank of the Ganges in 25° 26′ N. and 81° 54′ E. on the high ground above the junction of the river with the Manseta, immediately opposite the Allahabad fort, at a distance of about 14 miles south-west from Phulpur. *Ain II 172, Hamilton I 301, Allahabad Gazetteer* 245.

36. Ballia is situated in 25° 44′ N. and 84° 10′ E., on the bank of the Ganges at a distance of about 42 miles east from Ghazipur. *Ain II 173, Ballia Gazetteer* 165-171, Oldham 81.

37. Pachotar is the north-eastern pargana of the Ghazipur tahsil and lies between Shadiabdad on the west and Zahurabad and Muhammedabad on the east, to the south is pargana Ghazipur. *Ain 173, Ghazipur Gazetteer* 235.
38. Belhabans stands in 25° 48' N. and 83° 12' E. in the south-west corner of the pargana, close to Ghazipur boundry. The pargana of Belhabans lies in the east of the Deogaon tahsil, and is bounded on the north by parganas of Chiriyakot and Qariat Mittu of tahsil Muhammadabad, on the west by pargana Bela-Daulatabad of tahsil Deogaon, and on the south and east by the Ghazipur district.

_Ain II 173, Azamgarh Gazetteer_ 204.

39. Pargana Bahariabad (which include the villages of Farid Chak, Khwajeapur and Nadepur) stands in 25° 42' N. and 83° 15' E. on the road from Saidpur to Azamgarh. The pargana forms the north-western portion of the tahsil Saidpur. _Ain II 173, Ghazipur Gazetteer_ 178, 179. Also see _Oldham_ 81.

40. There was a small _mahal_ called Balaich or Baraich which probably took its name from village of Baraich on the Gangi.

_Ain II 173, Ghazipur Gazetteer_ 6, 165. Also _Oldham_ 32.

41. Chausa lies in 25° 31' N. and 83° 54' E. close to the eastern bank of Karamnasa river, four miles west of Buxar town, which is 58 miles east-north-east from Benares.

_Ain II 169, Bihar District Gazetteer—Shahabad (1924)_ 165, 166. Also see _Hamilton I_ 280.

42. Debba or Dehma stands in 25° 44' N and 83° 56' E. This is the smallest pargana in the district and lies in the north-east corner of the Tahsil, being bounded on the south by pargana Muhammadabad, on the west by Zahurabad and on the north and east by the Ballia district.

_Ain II 173 Ghazipur Gazetteer_ 186.
43. Sayyidpur (Namdi) stands on the left or north bank of the Ganges in 25° 32' N. and 82° 14' E. at a distance of 24 miles west from Ghazipur. Ain II 173. Ghazipur Gazetteer 122, 244. Also see Oldham 81.

44. Zahurabad stands in 23° 45' N. and 83° 44' E. at a distance of 16 miles north east from Ghazipur. Ain II 173, Ghazipur Gazetteer 259.

45. The present Muhammadabad pargana also includes the scattered mahal of Qariat Pali. It is situated in 25° 37' N. and 83° 45' E. Qaria in Arabic means village and Qariat is the plural. Ain II 173, Ghazipur Gazetteer 165, 224.

46. Probably it refers to Kapochit. Ain II 173.

47. Tieffenthaler writes the name of the pargana as Landha, in the Ain (II 173) it is mentioned as Gandha, Elliot has suggested it as Garha.

48. The village Kasanda stands in 25° 29' N. and 83° 23' E. at a distance of ten miles south-west from Ghazipur. The pargana which earlier belonged to the Ghazipur Tahsil, is a wedge-shaped promontory formed by the great southerly bend of the Ganges between Saidpur and the district headquarters. The river bounds it on the west, south and east, separating it from the Zamaniah tahsil, which on the north-west the pargana marches for a very short distance with Saidpur and on the north with Ghazipur. Ain II 173, Ghazipur Gazetteer 210, 211. Heber I 273, 274.

49. The pargana Lakhnesar (tahsil Rasra) stands in 25° 48' N. and 83° 49' E. on the left bank of the Sarju at a distance of some five miles south west from Rasra. Ain II 173, Ballia Gazetteer 225.
50. Madan Benanes more commonly known as Zamaniah is situated on the high bank of the Ganges in 25° 25′ N. and 83° 24′ E. at a distance of ten miles south from Ghazipur. *Ain II 173, Ghazipur Gazetteer* 263. Also see *Oldham* 81.

51. Muhammedabad, earlier, known as Muhammedabad Parharbari is situated in 25° 37′ N. and 83° 45′ E. *Ain II 173, Ghazipur Gazetteer* 164, 224.

52. Practically the whole of the Benares Sarkar is in the present district, the exceptions being the pargana of Bealsi, now in Jaunpur, and a portion of the land between the Ganges and the southern border of Kaswar, included in Mirzapur.

To which area Tieffenthaler referred as "Ansaraoun", could not be ascertained. In case it refers to pargana Afrad, it is now included in Kaswar Sarkar in Benares district.

Afrad (i.e. pieces) consist chiefly, as the name would imply, of several detached *Mauzas* in different parganas and had therefore, perhaps no definite boundary.

Beame assigns the area of Afrad between Katehar, Kaswar, Benares and Kola but the greater part was from Kaswar. *Ain II 173, Benares Gazetteer* 195, *Elliott's Gazetteer* II 116.

53. Bealsi was a pargana in the Sarkar Benares during Akbar's reign. Now it is a pargana in the Kirakat tahsil of Jaunpur district.

Bealsi lies on the either side of the Sai river from the boundaries of Jaunpur Haveli, Mariahu and Gopalapur on the west to its junction with the Gumti on the east. To the north lies
pargana Zafarabad, to the south the Benares district, to the east pargana Guzara, and to the north-east, beyond the Gumti, is the pargana of Daryapur.

*Ain II 173, Jaunpur Gazetteer 172, 197, 209, Elliot's Glossary II 54.*

54. Pandrah occupies the north-western corner of the district of Benares and is a tract of irregular shape and no great size, bounded on the north and west by the Kirakat and Mariahu tahsil of Jaunpur and for a short distance on the south-west by pargana Bhadohi of the Mirzapur district. To the south is Kaswar separated by the river Barna and to the east Athganwan and Kol Aslah.

*Ain II 173, Benares Gazetteer 328.*

55. The Pargana of Kaswar is a sub-division of the old Benares province, and in the days of Akbar there was a *mahal* of this name in the Sarkar of Benares. The pargana, divided into portions known as Kaswar Raj and Kera-Mangraur, the only portion of it which falls into Mirzapur is the small area named Majhwa, on the north bank of the Ganges.

*Ain II 173, Mirzapur Gazetteer 334. Also see Benares Gazetteer 294.*

56. Pargana Katehir (tahsil Benares) is the largest in the district and comprises the north-eastern portion of the Benares tehsil. It is bounded on the south by Athganwan, Sheopur, and Jalhupur, on the east by the Ganges and pargana Barah of tahsil Chandauli, on the west by Kol Aslah and on the north by the small village of Sultanipur.

*Ain II 173, Benares Gazetteer 297, 299, Elliot's*
Glossary II 56.

57. The present pargana of Athganwan was then known as Harhua. Athganwan lies in the centre of tahsil Benares, between Sheopur to the east and Pandrah to the west. To the north are Kol Aslah and Katehir and to the south, Kaswas Raj.

Harhua is the old name of the Athganwan. It is said that formerly there were eight villages in Harhua and hence the name of Athaganwan. *Benares Gazetteer* 195, *Ellots’ Glossary* II 116.

58. Village Aldimau is situated in 26° 9’ N. and 82° 22’ E. about two miles south-west of Kadipur, and at a short distance from the left bank of the river Gumti.

*Ain* II 173, *Sultanpur Gazetteer* 151.

59. The greater part of Ungli now belong to district Sultanpur. A part of its earlier area now form pargana Mahul in Azamgarh (*Azamgarh Gazetteer* 246). The tahsil of Mahul or Ahraula forms the western and north-western portion of Azamgarh district. It lies between 25° 48′ and 26° 27′ N and 82° 40′ and 83° 7′ E.

*Ain* II 173, *Jaunpur Gazetteer* 171, 324.


61. Ibid.

62. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* there is no mention of this pargana. (*Ain* II 174, 175) A.N. III f.n.2

63. Chandipur Birhar was later known as Birhar. It is situated on the banks of the Ghagra and lies in 26° 39′ N and 82° 58′ E in Tahsil Tanda.


64. The main portion of pargana Chanda lies in Sultanpur.


67. The village which gives its name to the pargana of Kharid is situated between 26° 3’ N. and 84° 8’ E, at a distance of 4 miles from Sikandarpur and 24 miles from Ballia, between the banks of the Ghagra and the road from Banskwh to Sikandarpur and Turtipar. *Ain II* 174, *Ballia Gazetteer* 211, *Oldham* 81.

68. Pargana Tanda was known as Khaspur Tanda. It is situated in 86° 30’ N. and 82° 40’ E. on the road from Fyzabad to Azamgarh at a distance of 37 miles east of Fyzabad. *Ain II* 174, *Fyzabad Gazetteer* 156, 270, 271 *Hamilton I* 352, *Rennel* 56.

69. Pargana Khanpur stands in 25° 33’ N. and 83° 7’ E. at a distance of 32 miles from Ghazipur. This small pargana lies in the extreme west of the district Ghazipur, being bounded on the east by Saidpur and on the west by pargana Chandwak of Jaunpur. (*Jaunpur Gazetteer* 204). *Ain II* 174, *Ghazipur Gazetteer* 215. Also see *Oldham* 81.

70. Deogaon is the most southerly pargana of district Azamgarh. The pargana lies in 25° 44’ N. and 82° 57’ E at a distance of 28 miles from Azamgarh. *Ain II* 174, *Azamgarh Gazetteer* 213, 214.

71. In 1850 the original pargana of Rari was divided into two portions, with an object of securing greater administrative convenience and a more
uniform size i.e. Rari-Badlapur tahsil Khutahan and Rari-Jaunpur, tahsil Jaunpur. 
_Ain II 174, Jaunpur Gazetteer 305-311._

72. According to the Fyzabad Gazetteer Akbarpur (26° 26' N. and 82° 32' E), was founded in the days of Akbar by Muhammed Mohsin, who was incharge of the old pargana Sinjhaul. Prior to the days of Akbar the tract was known as Sinjhaul. Later on there were many changes in the territory of the said pargana. 
_Ain II 174 Fyzabad Gazetteer 179, 185. Hamilton I 352._

73. The old town of Sikandarpur lies in 20° 3' N. and 84° 4' E, at a distance of three miles south from the right bank of the Ghagra, 14 miles from Bansdih and 21 miles from Ballia. 
_Ain II 174, Ballia Gazetteer, 251-254._

74. Pargana Sagdi or Sagri is bound on the north by Ghagra and on the east lies pargana Ghosi, and on the south pargana Muhammedabad, while Nizamabad adjoins it on the south-west and Gopalpur on the north-west. The tahsil Sagri lies between 26° 1' and 26° 19' N and 83° 4' and 83° 52' E. 
_Ain II 174. Azamgarh Gazetteer 283, 286._

75. According to Fyzabad Gazetteer (156, 265) Surharpur is roughly the same as in Akbar's days, save in the middle of eighteenth century when a small portion was taken by the Saiyids and included in the new pargana of Mahul (in district Azamgarh) which lies in 26° 8' N and 82° 5' E Surharpur is situated in 26° 15' N and 80° 40' E on the southern boundry of district Fyzabad in tahsil Akbarpur. 
_Ain II 174. Azamgarh Gazetteer 165, 246._

76. Pargana Shadiabad stands in 25° 40' N. and
83° 23' E, on the right bank of the river Besu (p.7) at a distance of 14 miles north-west from Ghazipur.
*Ain II* 175, *Ghazipur Gazetteer* 252. Also see *Oldham* 81.

77. Pargana Zafarabad is situated in 25° 41' N, and 82° 44' E on the right bank of the Gomti at a distance of 4 miles south-east of Jaunpur and 31 miles from Benares.
*Ain II* 175. *Jaunpur Gazetteer* 329. Also see *Hamilton* I 315.

78. The pargana of Qariat Mittu lies in the west of the Muhammedabad tahsil, pargana Muhammadabad lying on the north, Chiriaokot on the east, Balhabans on the south and Bela-Daultabad and Nizamabad on the west. In the accounts of Tieffenthaler there is no reference of the parganas of Qariat Dostpur and Qariat Mendha (*Jaunpur Gazetteer* 299, 302).
*Ain II* 175, *Azamgarh Gazetteer* 280.

79. Qariat Seotha, a pargana mentioned in the *Ain* (II 175), is now included in Ungli (*Jaunpur Gazetteer* 172). Probably here Tieffenthaler refers to Seotha.

80. Pargana Kol Aslah (tahsil Benares) is bounded on the east by Katehir, on the south by Athganwan, on the west by Pandrah and on the north by the Kirakat tahsil of Jaunpur.
Kol Aslah was at that time called Kolah and belonged to the Sarkar Jaunpur.
*Benares Gazetteer* 196, 303, 304. Also see *Elliot’s Glossary* II 113.

81. Probably it refers to Kauria. It is bounded on the west by pargana Atraulia, on the north by pargana Chandipur Bihar of the Fyzabad district, on the east by pargana Gopalpur and on
the south by pargana Nizamabad.
Ain II 175, Azamgarh Gazetteer 238.

82. Pargana Ghosi is situated in 26° 6' N and 26° 15' E, in the north-east corner of the district Azamgarh. It is bound on the north by Ghagra which separates it from the district of Gorakhpur.
Ain II 175, Azamgarh Gazetteer 223, 224.

83. Kirakat situated in 25° 38' N. and 82° 55' E. stands on the north or left bank of Gomti at a distance of 18 miles south-east from Jaunpur.
Ain II 175, Jaunpur Gazetteer 267.

84. Mariahu stands in 25° 36' N and 82° 37' E, on the main road from Jaunpur to Mirzapur at a distance of twelve miles south-west from Jaunpur.
Ain II 175 Jaunpur Gazetteer, 279.

85. Muhammadabad is situated in 26° 2' N and 82° 24' E, on the bank of the Tons at a distance of 12 miles from Azamgarh.
Ain II 175, Azamgarh Gazetteer 262.

86. Pargana Mungra occupies the south-western corner of Jaunpur district.
Ain II 175. Jaunpur Gazetteer 290.

87. Majhaura is situated in 26° 28' N and 82° 24' E, about half a mile distant from the right bank of the Marha river.
Ain II 175 Fyzabad Gazetteer 156, 240.

88. Mau or Maunath Bhanjan lies in 25° 57' N and 83° 34' E on the right bank on the Tons river. According to the Gazetteer during the reign of Shahjahan the pargana was assigned in Jagir to Jahan Ara Begum and the town received the name of Jahanabad.
Ain II 175, Hamilton I 316, Azamgarh Gazetteer 254.
89. Nizamabad lies in 26° 3' N and 83° 1' E on the banks of the river Tons. It is 8 miles west from Azamgarh.

*Ain II* 175, *Azamgarh Gazetteer* 273.

90. Pargana Negun is included in Pargana Mahul and Atraulia.

*Ain II* 175, *Azamgarh Gazetteer* 165.

91. Pargana Nathupur lies on the right bank of the Ghagra river in the north-east corner of the district. The western border of the pargana marches with that of pargana Ghosi, on the north lies the Ghagra river, and on the south and east is pargana Sikandarpur of the Ballia district.

Here it may be noted that in the *Ain-i-Akbari* the number of *mahals* in the Sarkar of Jaunpur is forty, where as in the account of Tieffenthaler the number is only 34. The parganas conspicuous by their absence are Tilhani (Azamgarh Gazetteer 165), Qariyat Dostpur, Qariyat Mendhah, Ghiswa, Gadwarah (Jaunpur Gazetteer 299, 302, 218, 212) and Gopalpur (Azamgarh Gazetteer 232).

It seems that by the middle of the eighteenth century certain parganas had been merged with others for administrative reasons.

*Ain II* 175, *Azamgarh Gazetteer*, 269, 270.

92. The present pargana of Partabgarh was earlier known as Aror or Arol. It is probably this pargana which Tieffenthaler has referred to as Arwal. It lies in 25° 54' N. and 81° 57' E.

*Partabgarh Gazetteer* 155, 200.

93. Pargana Bhilwal is situated in 26° 42' N and 81° 18' E. "This corresponded with the present pargana of Haidargarh and the change of name occurred later in 1787, when Haider Beg Khan
the nazarim, transferred the headquarters to the fort of Fatehgarh, near which he founded a bazar which so flourished that the place became known generally as Haidargarh.”

A portion of pargana Bhilwal was included in pargana Kumbrawan in district Rae Bareli (Rae Bareli Gazetteer 76, 88, 90, 225).

Ain II 175, Bara Banki Gazetteer, 161, 192, 215.

94. Thulendi is situated between 26° 27’ N. and 81° 10’ E, at a distance of about 18 miles from Rai Bareli and ten miles north-west from Maharajganj.

Ain II 175, Rai Bareli Gazetteer 229.

95. A part of the present pargana of Patti was then known as Jalalpur Bilkhar. It lies in 23° 35’ N. and 82° 13’ E, on the road from Partabgarh to Akbarpur in the district of Fyzabad.

Ain II 175, Partabgarh Gazetteer 153, 208.

96. Pargana, Jais is situated in 26° 16’ N. and 81° 33’ E, at a distance of 16 miles from Salon.

Ain II 176, Rae Bareli Gazetteer 181.

97. Pargana Dalmau lies in 26° 3’ N. and 81° 2’ E, on the bank of Ganges at a distance of 19 miles from the Rai Bareli.

Ain II 176, Hamilton I 337, Rae Bareli Gazetteer 160.

98. The town of Rai Bareli lies in 26° 14’ N. and 81° 14’ E, at a distance of 48 miles south-east of Lucknow, 30 miles north of Fatehpur, 52 miles north-west of Partabgarh and 56 miles west of Sultanpur.

Ain II 176, Rai Bareli Gazetteer 204.

99. The town of Salon is located between 26° 2’ N. and 81° 28’ E. The town is situated some four miles to the south of the river Sai. It is surrounded with groves and clumps of palm trees,
while to the east is a large Jhil.
Ain II 176, Rai Bareli Gazetteer 214.

100. There are a few references of Kasrūa taluqa, near pargana Gausa (tahsil Dalmau) situated in 26° 3’ N. and 81° 11’ E.
Rai Bareli Gazetteer 73, 74, 75.

101. Partabgarh Gazetteer 153. It records "... The rest of the Kunda tahsil was formed into two peculiar mahals known as Qariat Guzara and Qariat Paigah. These consisted of a number of villages rather than a defined tract...... The Paigah villages numbered 256 and lay in Kunda, Salan and Partabgarh...... The descendants of the old Qanungos are still known as Paigahwalas."

102. Ain II 176.

103. Ain II 176 Partabgarh Gazetteer 172, 193, 196, 315. Also see f.note 273 of this book.

104. Ain II 176 Rae Bareli Gazetteer 200. Also see f.n. 294.

105. The town Ahrausa (tahsil Chunar) lies in 25° 1’ N. and 85° 3’ E, at a distance of 12 miles south-east of Chunar.
Ain II 176, Mirzapur Gazetteer 258-260, Rambles in the Mirzapur District by Major Steward 19.

106. Bhuili is situated between 25° 6’ N. and 83° 3’ E, at a distance of 11 miles from Chunar and 30 miles from Mirzapur.
Ain II 176, Mirzapur Gazetteer 280, Elliot’s Glossary II 56, Archeological Survey Report, Cunningham XI 130.

107. The village Barhwal (tahsil Chandrauli) lies in 25° 19’ N. and 83° 17’ E. The pargana of the same name occupies the central position of the tahsil, located between Mahwari and Dhus to
the west, and Narwan to the east.
Ain II 176, Benares Gazetteer 228, 229.

108. Tanda Kalan (pargana Barah, tahsil Chaudauli) stands on the high bank of the Ganges, in 25° 29' N. and 83° 11' E, at a distance of 17 miles from Benares.
The entire Chaudauli tahsil belonged to the Sarkar of Chunar during Akbar's reign. The component parganas were the same as those now existing, save Barah which was then called Tanda but their boundaries have since undergone extensive changes.
Ain II 176, Benares Gazetteer 195, 571.

109. The town of Chunar is situated in 25° 9' N. and 82° 54' E, on the south side of the Ganges, about 17 miles in a straight direction south-west from Benares.
Ain II 176, Hamilton I 312, Mirzapur Gazetteer 313. Also see f.n. 22.

110. Dhus (in pargana Dhus, tahsil, Chaudauli) is situated between 25° 17' N. and 83° 10' E. Some seven miles west-north-west from Chaudauli and eleven miles from Benares.
Ain II 176, Benares Gazetteer 278.

111. The place which gives its name to the Ralhpur pargana (tahsil Chaudauli) is located in 26° 15' N. and 83° 2' E, on the right bank of the Ganges.
Ain II 176, Benares Gazetteer 335.

112. Majhwar (tahsil Chaudauli) is situated in 25° 14' N. and 80° 17' E. This, the southern most pargana of the tehsil, lies to the south of Barhwal, extending to the confines of Mirzapur district.
Ain II 176, Benares Gazetteer 513.

113. Mahaich forms the western and smaller por-
tion of the Zamaniah tahsil; being separated from the Zamaniah pargana by the Lambuia or Mahji *nala*. North and east of Mahaich flows the river Ganges.

*Ain II 176, Ghazipur Gazetteer* 219.

114. The village Mahwari (tahsil Chandauli) lies in 25° 24' N and 83° 12' E, on the right bank of the Ganges, at a distance of about fifteen miles north-east from Benares.

*Ain II 176, Benares Gazetteer* 308, 309.

115. The village Mawai (tahsil Chandauli) to which name the pargana is also known, lies in 25° 19' N. and 83° 7' E.

*Ain II 176 Benares Gazetteer* 317.

116. Aguasi or Uguasi or Ugasi lies in 25° 41' N. and 80° 46' E on the banks of Jamuna, 35 miles from Banda. Uguasi was a pargana in the Sarkar of Kalinjar.

*Ain II 177, Banda Gazetteer*, 166, 198.

117. Ajaigarh (24° 54' N. and 80° 18' E.) was a pargana in the Sarkar Kalinjar.

*Ain II 177, Panna Gazetteer* 41. Also see f.n. 381.

118. Sihonda was a pargana in the Sarkar Kalinjar. It is situated in 25° 27' N. and 83° 24' E, about 12 miles from Banda.

*Ain II 177, Banda Gazetteer* 289.

119. Dhamoni is situated in 23° 57' N. and 78° 46' E, about 92 miles north-east from Bhopal. *Hamilton I* 758. In the *Ain-i-Akbari* (II 177) there is no mention of this *mahal* in the Sarkar Kalinjar.

120. The original pargana of Badausa (25° 14' E. and 80° 43' N.) had its headquarters at Rasin (It was a pargana in the Sarkar of Kalinjar).

121. In the Mughal times the whole of the present tahsil Pailani (25° 54' N. and 25° 33' N. and 80° 43' E.) with the exception of the eastern part, was probably included in the Mahal of Shadipur or Sadipur, in the Sarkar of Kalinjar. *Ain II 177, Banda Gazetteer* 164-165, 278, 281.

122. The fort and town of Kalinjar is situated in the south-east corner of Girman tahsil (25° 28' N and 24° 53' N. and 80° 19' E and 80° 36' E), about 35 miles from Banda. *Ain II 177, Banda Gazetteer* 165, 227, 234.

123. Kharela (pargana Muskira, tahsil Maudaha) lies in 25° 33' N and 70° 50' E, at a distance of about 40 miles from Hamirpur. *Ain II 177, Hamirpur Gazetteer* 187.


125. Maudaha lies in 25° 40' N, 80° 7' E, at an elevation of 400 feet above the sea level and at a distance of 20 miles from Hamirpur. Hamilton (I 330), says "A large village in Bundelchund, 32 miles south of Banda, in which is a fort with high brick walls surrounded by a ditch, but not stony...". *Ain II 177, Hamirpur Gazetteer* 208.

126. Jajmou (tahsil Cownpore) is situated on the bank of the Ganges to the east of Cownpore (26° 28' N. and 80° 21' E.) about four miles from the city. *Ain II 178, Hamilton I* 336, *Cownpore Gazetteer* 299.

127. The town of Kora lies in 20° 7' N. and 80° 22' E,
at a distance of 29 miles west from Fatehpur. 
Ain II 179, Fatehpur Gazetteer 251. Also see Hamilton I 302.

128. Ghatampur is situated between 20° 9' N. and 80° 10' E, in the tahsil of the same name. 
Ain II 178, Cawnpore Gazetteer 291.

129. Majhawan (tahsil Cawnpore) lies in 26° 18' N. and 80° 19' E, at a distance of thirteen miles south from Cawnpore. 
Ain II 178, Cawnpore Gazetteer 308.

130. The pargana Kutia is situated in 26° 2' N. and 80° 45' E, on the high bank of the Ganges at a distance of eleven miles from Fatehpur. Kutia was a mahal in the Sarkar Kurrah during the Mughal period. 
Ain II 178, Fatehpur Gazetteer 260.

131. The village Gunir, which with Kutia gives its name to a pargana was a headquarter of a separate sub-division during the Mughal period. It (Gunir) stands on the high banks of the Ganges, about two miles from the stream, in 26° 5' N. and 80° 39' E, at a distance of two miles north of Kalyanpur. 
Ain II 178, Fatehpur Gazetteer 221.

132. The present pargana of Bindki (28° 3' N. and 80° 36' E.) situated at 18 miles from Fatehpur was known as Kiratpur Kananda, otherwise known as Kiranpur Kinar. It was a mahal in Sarkar Kurrah during the Mughal period. 
Ain II 178, Fatehpur Gazetteer 155, 180.

133. Maswanpur, properly Mohsinpur, is a village standing in 28° 29' N. and 80° 17' E, to the west of Rawatpur, between the Ganges canal and Kalyanpur on the Grand Trunk road, at a distance of about six miles from Cawnpore. 
Ain II 178 Cawnpore Gazetteer 312.
134. The *mahal* Eichhi (in Sarkar Kara) given in the *Ain* and Aidjhi referred by Tieffenthaler appears to be Aijhi. It was later on known as Ghazipur (25° 48' N. and 80° 45' E.) at a distance of eight miles south from Fatehpur. *Ain* II 179, *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 102, 153, 213.

135. Pargana Atharban comprises the western portion of the present tahsil Manjhanpur and lies to the west of Karari and to the south of Kara. During the Mughal period Atherban was a *mahal* in the Sarkar Kara. *Ain* II 179 *Allahabad Gazetteer* 220, 266, 267.

136. Aya Sah (25° 48' N. and 80° 59' E.) was a *mahal* in the Sarkar Kara during the Mughal rule. This small pargana lies in the south of the tahsil, being bounded on the north and north-east by pargana Fatehpur, on the south-east and south by Ghazipur, (in district Fatehpur) on the south-west by Muttaur, and on the west for a short distance by Tappa Jar. *Ain* II 179, *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 153, 171, 172, 284.

137. The present parganas of Ekdala (25° 37' N. and 81° 2' E.) and Dhata (25° 32' N. and 81° 14' E.) formed a single *mahal* named Rari, a village which still exists two miles to the east of Ekdala. *Ain* II 170, *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 153, 188, 193.

138. Pargana Kara lies in 25° 42' N. and 81° 22' E, at a distance of five miles north-east from Sirathu and 41 miles from Allahabad. Kara was a *mahal* and headquarters of the Sarkar of Kara, during the Mughal period. *Ain* II 179 *Allahabad Gazetteer* 247.

139. Pargana Karari (tahsil Manjhanpur) stands in 25° 27' N. and 81° 26' E, at a distance of 27
miles west from Allahabad and six miles south-east from Manjhanpur. Karari was a mahal in Sarkar of Kara.

Ain II 179, Allahabad Gazetteer 168, 251.

140. Pargana Kutila (Tahsil Khaga) lies in 25° 58' N. and 81° 6' E, on the bank of the Ganges. To the west of the pargana lies Fatehpur, and on the north the Ganges separates it from the Dalmau and Salon tahsil of Rae Bareli. Kutila or Kotla was a mahal in the Sarkar of Kara.

Ain II 179, Fatehpur Gazetteer 154, 265.

141. The present pargana of Muttaur (25° 47' N. and 80° 38' E.) was known by the name of Kunra or Koson, which is represented by the modern Kuria, Koria, Kura or Kunra Kanak (25° 46' and 80° 35' E). It stands on the bank of Jamuna. Kunra (or Koson or Karson) was a mahal in the Sarkar of Kara.

Ain II 179, Fatehpur Gazetteer 198, 208.

142. Fatehpur is situated in 26° 56' N. and 80° 50' E at a distance of 47 miles east from Kanpur and 73 miles west from Allahabad. In the reign of Akbar it was known as Fatehpur Haswa, probably to distinguish it from other places of similar names. It was a mahal in the Sarkar of Kara. Also see Hamilton I 302.

Ain II 179, Fatehpur Gazetteer, 198, 208.

143. The capital of the pargana Hathgaon is a small town situated in 25° 52' N and 81° 8' E, six miles north of Khaga. The pargana is bounded on the south by Ekdala, on the west by Haswa, on the north by Kutila, on the north-east by the Ganges, which separates it from Rae Bareli and Partabgarh districts and on the east by the Sirathu tahsil of Allahabad. Hatgaon was a mahal in the Sarkar of Kora (Kurrah).
Ain II 179, Fatehpur Gazetteer 228.

144. Haswa, the capital of the pargana, is situated in 25° 52’ N and 80° 55’ E at a distance of seven miles south-east from Fatehpur. It was a mahal in the Sarkar of Kara.

Ain II 179 Fatehpur Gazetteer 222, 224, 228. Also see Hamilton I 302.

145. The figures are based on a statistical table of 1638-56, when Baglane was a separate province (mulk) in the empire. For the annual revenue of different years of the Subah of Allahabad see The Agrarian System of the Mughal India 401, 402. Also see Subah of Allahabad under Great Mughals 130-132. Manucci II 414.

146. The figure mentioned here by Tieffenthaler is from Zawabit-i-Alamgiri Br. M. Or. 1641 f. 4b. it states 45,65,43,278 dams and 12 lakh betel leaves. This figure is further confirmed by Bodl Fraser 86 as Jamadami 45,65,43,248 dams and 12 lakh betel leaves and the maximum revenue actually realised as Rs. 105,97,341 (Hasil) and the revenue realised in the 18th. regnal year (1674-75) Rs. 68,82,997 (Hasil). By courtesy of Prof. Irfan Habib.

Here it may be mentioned that there is a slight variation in the two figures mentioned by Tieffenthaler and those of mentioned above. Also see Agrarian System of Mughal India 402.

147. A. N. III 616, Ain II, 169, T.A. II (P) 286, (Tr. 438) T.K. (Tr. 27). It mentions that the name of Ilahabas was changed to Ilahabad by Shahjahan. De Laet 63, Finch 177.

148. Peter Mundy II 100, 181, Mundy writes “I went once more to see Cosrooes (Khusrau’s) tomb. It was now new painted and fitted. Most of our
Mussellmen (Musalman) servents offered to him, some flowers, some sweetmeats. The former are thrown over his Tomb, but the latter the priests take to themselves”. He further refers to Khuldabad Sarai near the main gate of the garden and considered it a "good Sarae" (99), Heber I 333.

149. Here Tieffenthaler probably refers to the distance of the two gates on the Grand Trunk Road enclosing the Khuldabad Sarai and the main gate of Khusrau Bagh. Also see Allahabad Gazetteer 202, 203, Heber I 334.

150. Peter Mundy II 91, 92.
152. The area here referred to is for places south of Grand Trunk Road upto the river Jamuna.
153. The distance of the eastern gate of Khuldabad and the fort is more than a mile.
154. Regarding the course of this road the Allahabad District Gazetteer (77) adds "This great highway enters the Handia tahsil at the beginning of mile 468 and runs westwards through Handia and Hanumanganj to Jhusi, where it crosses the river by a bridge of boats, replaced during the rains by a ferry. Thence it traverses the heart of the city, passing under the Kota-parcha railway arch, through Khuldabad Sarai, again crossing railway at Sipahdarganj before finally emerging into the open country at the south-west corner of the new cantonment. From that point it follows a course about midway between the railway and the bank of the Ganges, passing through Pura Mufti, Muratganj, Kohkhiraj, and Saini into the Fatehpur district....".
155. According to Mundy there was much resemb-
lance in appearance between Agra and Allahabad forts, though the latter was not so great or so high.

A.N. III 616, 617, Badauni II 179, 344-348, Tabaqat II (P) 286, Tr. 438, Ain II 169, Peter Mundy II 107-8, Finch 177, De Laet 63, 156, Tavernier I 116, Manucci II 81, K.T. 27, Furgusson 446, Percy Brown 100, Hamilton I 209. Also see Subah of Allahabad under the Great Mughals 85 f.n. 7.

156. The fort of Allahabad stands at the junction of the Jamuna and the Ganges and on account of this position in the angle produced by the confluence of these two waterways its plain takes the form of a wedge or irregular segment of a circle. It is the largest of those of its class built by Akbar as at its widest dimension it measures nearly 3000 feet across. See Percy Brown 100, 101 De Laet (63) says the fort "stands in the angle when the Jemina river flows into the Ganges, and is surrounded by a triple wall: the outer wall, which is the highest of the three is built of square stone of a reddish colour". When Finch (177) saw the fort it was under construction. Also see Allahabad Gazetteer 209.

157. Ralph Fitch says (E.T. 20) "Here is a great store of Fish of Sundry sort, and of wild foule, as Swannes, geese, cranes, and many other things. The country is very fruitful." Allahabad Gazetteer 69, 71.

158. Mundy has illustrated the main gate of the fort (facing page 108). According to him "before the principal gate is a semi circle taking a great compass in which are five other gates, which you must pass through (I mean one of them)
before you come to the great gate”.
*Peter Mundy* II. 108.

159. On the British occupation attempts were made to convert this fort into a modern stronghold. It adversely affected the picturesque and architectural beauty. The towers were pruned down and the high stone ramparts on the land side were topped with turfed parapets. On the river side the Mughal battlements were removed and the Jamuna gate was closed. The upper storeys of the main gateway were pulled down. In the interior parts at some places the traces of its former beauty in the shape of carved stonework and sadly worn frescoes could be seen up to early twentieth century.
*Allahabad Gazetteer* 209.

160. Regarding the cost of the fort different versions are given. According to *Hadiqa-al-iqlim* (663) as quoted in the f.n. I page 616 in *Akbarnama*, the cost of the fort was two *karor* and some lakhs. *De Laet* (156) says “The cost of the fort, which was called Elabas by the king was one myraid, two thousand rupees”. He further says (63) that more than 20,000 men worked for many years to complete the fort. At another place (156) *De Laet* says that it took five years to complete the work. These views simply give an estimate of the cost. In *Prayag Pradeep* (237) the cost and the duration of construction of the fort is given abnormally high and as such one may not accept it. It states that the cost of the fort was six Karor 17 lakhs twenty thousand two hundred fourteen rupees. And it was completed in forty-five years five months and ten days. According to this version the fort was not complete till 1628, which is difficult to believe. More-
over Mr. Saligram Srivastava the author of Prayag Pradeep has given no authority in support of his view. Also see Finch 177.

161. Ell—a measure of length originally taken from the arm now rarely used. It is of 45 inches or 1.114 metres. The pillar referred to here was the Ashoka Pillar. See DeLaet 63.

162. The amount engraved on the stone is quite near to that of Hadiqa-al-iqlim referred to in the 160 footnote of this work.

163. Here Tieffenthaler refers to Patalpuri Temple inside the Allahabad fort. It is situated close to the northern wall of the arsenal not far from the Ganges gate and its peculiarity lies in the fact that it is underground, as a result of the building of the fort, which necessitated the raising of the interior level. Till quite late the temple was completely dark, and only a single skylight was provided in a narrow passage by which the shrine was approached from the west. The temple is of peculiar form, being an oblong hall, 49½ feet in width from north to south and 84 feet in length from east to west. There are seven rows, each of twelve pillars, but the central row consists of double pillars 2-1/3 feet long and 11 inches broad arranged in pairs six inches apart. The distance between the rows is 5½ feet from north to south and 4-2/3 feet from east to west, while passage round the walls is 4½ feet broad. The height of the roof is about 6½ feet above the stone floor. All round walls of the temple are ranged images of Mahadeo, Ganesh and other deities.

Allahabad Gazetteer 210-212. Also see Fannyparkes 215.

164. Badauni 179, Finch 178, K.T. 27, India of Au-
rangzeb XIV, Journal of Allahabad Historical Society (1964)1-6 Mr. Thornton in Gazetteer of the North-Western Provinces of India Vol. VIII Part II (Page 62) has referred to Tieffenthaler for having written that there was no real Aksh-aya Vat and there was a dead tree in the temple. But one would find it difficult to accept in the light of the observation made by Tieffenthaler who says "It is bare lacking leaves, but nevertheless green and full with sap. If it is cut by a sword, a milk comes out of it". Therefore the conclusion of Dr. Ojha in the above mentioned Journal based on the views of Thronton needs reconsideration. Also see Fanny Parks 213-215.


166. De Laet 63, Allahabad Gazetteer 211.

167. It is stated in the Ain (Tr. III p. 335) ""They say that the desires of a man that dies here are gratified in his next birth. They also hold that whosoever commits suicide is guilty of a great crime except in this spot where it meets with exceeding reward. Throughout the year it is considered holy, but especially so during the month of Magha". Badauni 179, Chahar Gulshan (136) mentions that this practice was forbidden in Shahjahan’s reign but it appears that later on it was resumed. K.T. 28.

168. Fergusson (446), writes "Among the most beautiful buildings of the fort was the pavilion of Chalees Sootoon or 40 pillars. So called from its having that number on the principal floor, dispose in two concentric octagonal ranges, one internal of 16 pillars and other outside of 24. Above this, supported by the inner colonnade,
was an upper range of the same number of pillars crowned by a dome”. Also see Prayag or Allahabad—A Handbook 49. Now there is no trace of this building. A Sketch of this building has been given in Daniell’s Oriental Scenery.

Percy Brown 101. According to Prayag Pradeep (237), the length of the fort is 37 Jarib (Akbari Jarib was of 60 gaz) 26 Jarib broad with an area of 983 bighas and 128 Jarib in circumference.

Peter Mundy II 108, Prayag Pradeep 237, 238.

Ibid.

Percy Brown 101, Prayag Pradeep 237, 238.

Allahabad Gazetteer 221. Hamilton I 299.

Allahabad Gazetteer 8, 10.

A.N. III 616, Tabaqat II (P) 286, Tr. 438, Badauni II 179 Ain II 169, K.T. 27, Ralph Fitch, (20) Says “In this river of Ganges are many islands. Its water is very sweet and pleasant and the country adjoining is very fruitful”. Terry 293 Tavernier I 116, Manucci II 82, De Laet 63. Fanny Parkes I 212, 213.

Finch (E.T. 178), says “when the king with his women often pass their times in beholding Gemini (Jamuna) paying his tribute to the Ganges (i.e. meeting of the two rivers). Between them and the water side at the foot of the wall is a pleasant garden...”.

Regarding the confluence Abul Fazal says “Near it (Allahabad) the Ganges, and the Jamna and the Saraswati meet, though the latter is not visible”. Ain II 169.

Tieffenthaler refers to the Province of Allahabad.

Peter Mundy (II 124) says “of all the cities and towns that I have seen in India, none resemb-
les so much those of Europe as this Banaroz (Benares)..." Finch noticed its circuit to be eight to ten Kos (William Finch ed. Foster) 177. Ain II 169, A.N. III 125, Tavernier I 118, Bernier 334, Hamilton I 302.

180. Regarding the lanes Kindersley (106) says "were unpaved making it dirty and unclean and full with mud in rains". Hodges 61, Tavernier II 118, Peter Mundy II 122, 124. Hamilton I 305.

181. Tavernier II 118, Ralph Fitch 105.

182. Ain II 170.

183. Tavernier I 118, ibid II 239, E.T. 20,22.

184. Alamgirnamah 239, Khafi Khan II 47, Manrique 146, 147. E.T. 20, Tavernier I 118.


186. Peter Mundy II 122. Bernier 334, regarding Benares he writes "It is the Athens of India...The town contains no colleges or regular classes, as in our universities, but resembles rather the schools of the ancients; the masters being dispersed over different parts of the town in private houses, and principally in the gardens of the suburbs, which the rich merchants permit them to occupy." He further writes (335) that there was a large library of Sanskrit books at Benares. Tavernier (1925) II 142, 143. Hodges 59, 60. Hamilton I 307.

187. This practice was common at Allahabad also.

188. Ain III 333, 334, it mentions "Some regard certain cities as dedicated to the divinities. Among them are Kasi commonly called Benares. The adjacent country for five Kos around the city is considered sacred. Although pilgrimages take place throughout the year, on the Shiv-ratri multitudes resort hither from distinct parts and
it is considered one of the most chosen places in which to die.
Also see Manrique 146, E.T. 22

189. By Indian miles Tieffenthaler perhaps means Kos which is equivalent to two miles. Also see Hodges 52.

190. This refers to the Sharqi Kings of Jaunpur. See Ain II 170.


192. The view of Tieffenthaler regarding the foundation and name of Jaunpur is not supported by any reliable evidence. Also see Ain II 170, K.T. 29,30. Tagluq Dynasty 456, 457.

193. For different building of Jaunpur see the Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur by Furher and E. Smith (1889), The Sharqi Monuments of Jaunpur by Muhammad Farhuddin, Allahabad (1922), Archaeological Survey Report XI by A. Cunningham Calcutta (1880). For location of Jaunpur see Jaunpur Gazetteer 233, Hamilton I 315

194. Mirza Sekha probably refers to Malik Sarwar, the founder of Sharqi dynasty who was later known as Khwaja Jahan or Sultan-us-Sharq (King of the east). Khwaja Jahan was deputed to Jaunpur in 1394 A.D., the fort must have been constructed some time later—see Tarikh-i-Mubrakhshahi 156, as quoted in Tughlaq Dynasty 456. Also see Hamilton I 315, Jaunpur Gazetteer 238, 239.

195 Jaunpur Gazetteer 238, 239, Hodges (148) has referred to the fort.

196. The mosque mentioned here refers to Atala Masjid. See Tarikh-i-Jaunpur 297 Jaunpur Gazetteer 240.

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seums (1964) II 270

197. Fahim was the most trusted and faithful servant of Mirza Abur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan. Ain I (1871) 360 Jaunpur Gazetteer 234.


199. It is believed that the construction of the bridge had already begun in 1564 during the governorship of Ali Quli Khan-i-Zaman. It was later completed by Munim Khan after he became the governor of Jaunpur. Also see The Political Biography of a Mughal Noble—Munim Khan Khan-i-Khanan 120, 121. The same work has also referred to Tarikh-i-Jaunpur ff 42a, 44b, and Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society XV part II 99, M.U. II 291n2 Jaunpur Gazetteer 234.

The length of the bridge was about 218 yards Imperial Gazetteer XII 385, XV 83.

Regarding the construction of this bridge there is an interesting story in Jaunpunama by Khairruddin. He writes “in the years 972H (1564-65) Victorious King, Emperor Jalaluddin Akbar arrived in the fort of Jaunpur, for the purpose of punishing Ali Quli Khan. At the close of the days he (Akbar) frequently used to go for pleasure and recreation on board of Royal boats, with several of his companions. One day, as the boat in which the Emperor was moving, passed down the river, he saw a woman weeping, whose face was covered with a cloth. His heart was touched at the voice of affliction and he asked his attendants the cause of her lamentation. On enquiry, they were informed that she was a widow and had left the child she was
suckling in order to go over the river to sell some skeins of thread in the bazar of royal camp; that she had sold her thread and arrived at the bank of the river, but no one paid attention to her situation, the boatmen had taken away the boat and she did not know what had become of her infant. Immediately the river of mercy became agitated, he (Akbar) ordered her to be taken into his own boat, and conveyed her to the opposite shore. He also ordered Munim Khan Khan Khana, the Hakim of Jaunpur to construct a stone bridge over the river” —History of Jaunpur 66, 67.

As it is recorded in an inscription of the bridge, its architect one Hazrat Ali of Kabul and the Superintendent of the work was Khwaja Shaikh Nizamuddin. Smith in his book (Akbar the Great Mughal 102n) mentions the name of the architect as Afzal Ali Kabuli. Jaunpur Gazetteer 234. Also see Tarikh-i-Jaunpur 361.

200. Jaunpur Gazetteer 324. It mentions “The bridge is extremely picturesque...The extreme length from bank to bank is 654 feet, but this comprises not only the two bridges but also the island between them, 125 feet in length...The southern bridge is 176 feet long, and consists of five pointed arches (Tiefenthaler says six) of 18½ feet Span...The northern portion has ten similar arches and is 353 feet in length”. Also see Hodges 149.

203. This refers to Machhlishahar (25° 41’ N. and 82° 25’ E.) on the main road from Allahabad to Jaunpur, at a distance of 18 miles west-south-
west from the latter. The town was formerly known as Ghiswa (Ain II 175). The district Gazetteer suggest that the name of the place might have been changed because the place is low lying and surrounded by a chain of tanks. For details see Jaunpur Gazetteer, 273, 274.

204. The town Phulpur stands in 25° 33′ N. and 82° 6′ E. at a distance of 18 miles north-east of Allahabad. Allahabad Gazetteer 284.

205. Azamgrh lies in 26° 51′ N. and 83° 12′ E., it is in Tahsil Nizamabad—Azamgarh Gazetteer 195. Hamilton I 315.

206. Gambhirpur (tahsil Nizamabad) lies in 25° 56′ N. and 82° 58′ E. at a distance of 16½ miles from Azamgarh. Azamgarh Gazetteer 223.

207. Kirakat (Pargana Pisara, Tahsil Kirakat) lies in 25° 38′ N. and 82° 55′ E. standing on a high bluff on the north or left bank of the Gomti at a distance of 18 miles south-east from Jaunpur. Ain II 175 Jaunpur Gazetteer 267.

208. Ghazipur Gazetteer 244. Also see f.n. 43 of this book.

209. River Sai passes through the north of pargana Bealsi (Ain II 173) and falls into the Gomti at the village Rajapur. Jaunpur Gazetteer 5, 250, 328.

210. For Ghazipur see f.n. 24 of this book, Heber I 263, 266, Hamilton I 310.

211. Ghazipur Gazetteer 199, Hodges 86.

212. Ghazipur Gazetteer 195.

213. Qasimabad or Sonbarsa (Pargana Zahurabad tahsil Muhammadabad) lies in 25° 47′ N. and 83° 40′ E. Ghazipur Gazetteer 239.

214. It appears that by Copa Tieffenthaler refers to the town of Gola, also known as Madaria and
Gola Gopalpur. It stands on the bank of Ghagra and lies in 26° 20' N. and 83° 22' E. at a distance of 33 miles from Gorakhpur. *Gorakhpur Gazetteer* 234.

215. The town Dohrighat (Pargana and tahsil Ghosi) is situated in 26° 16' N. and 83° 31' E., on the bank of the Ghagra river. *Azamgarh Gazetteer* 221, *Hamilton* (I 316) mentions it 37 miles south by east from Gorakhpur.

216. Gajipur, a town in *tappa* Kotha Rampur, is situated on the right bank of the Rapti and lies in 26° 29' N. and 83° 29' E., at a distance of 21 miles from Gorakhpur. *Gorakhpur Gazetteer* 231.

217. Gorakhpur is situated between 26° 45' N. and 83° 22' E., at a height of about 335 feet above the sea level. *Gorakhpur Gazetteer* 234.

218. Ramnagar (pargana Rahulpur, tahsil Chandauli) stands in 25° 16' N. and 83° 2' E., on the right bank of the Ganges. It is approached by ferry from Nagwa or else by a road connecting with grand trunk road at Jalilpur. *Benares Gazetteer* 340.

219. Raja Balwant Singh selected Ramnagar for his capital in 1750 and built a great fort on the bank of the river Ganges. *Benares Gazetteer* 340. Also see f.n. 218.

220. The fort covers the crest and sides of a large and high sand stone rock. It lies nearly north and south, 800 yards long, 133 to 300 broad and 80 to 175 feet above the level of the surrounding country, the circumference being about 2,400 yards.

Gazetteer, 304, 305. Also see f.n. 22.  
*Imperial Gazetteer* (II 346) regarding the Chunar fort mentions "Chanadah (Chunar) is a stone fort on the summit of a hill, scarce equalled for its loftiness and strength. The Ganges flows at its foot" *Ain* II 170. The fort is situated "On a sand stone rock jutting into Ganges... and 80 to 175 feet above the level of the surrounding country."


222. It appears that Tiefenthaler has referred to Durga Kund. In the Gazetteer it is mentioned that about "half a mile up a narrow ravine to the south-south-west of the railway station is a perennial spring, called Durga Kund... The Ravine or Jhirna nala is spanned by a bridge. *Mirzapur Gazetteer* 311.

223. *Mirzapur Gazetteer* 304, 305.


225. *Peter Mundy II* 97, 181, *Tavernier I* (1925) 94, *Hamilton I* 301, *C.G.* 177, 178. Alamchand is situated in 25° 34′ N. and 81° 51′ E, at a distance of 22 miles north-west from Allahabad fort. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 171, XXXIII. Also see *Subah of Allahabad under the Great Mughals* 162 f.n. 105. *Fanny Parkes* (122) has referred to a huge number of Mahua trees in the vicinity of Alamchand.

226. This place could not be identified.

227. Shahzadpur (pargana Kara, tahsil Sirathu) is now a decayed town lying in 25° 39′ N. and 81° 25′ E. on the high bank of the Ganges at a distance of six miles east from Sirathu and 33 miles from Allahabad. The name of Shahzadpur was later changed to Shujatpur in order to identify it from another place of the same name.
on the north-western Railway. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 295. Also see *Hamilton* I 352. Peter Mundy II 98 writes "Here at Shawzadpore is a great store of best paper made and from thence sent to other parts... It is finely seated on the river Ganges, a great place and populous. In some kinds it may be compared to Constantinople, standings on manie like hills... There is one street in it above the rest that deserves notice and commendations, for, besides that it is very large and straight, it hath a rowe of trees on each side. Between the towns and the river side is a good plains or Meadows, all sown with Rice, then a groweing..."

*Tavernier* I (1925) 94.

228. There is one Mau (or Mow) situated in 24° 37' N. and 81° 56' E., about 76 miles south-west from Benares. *Hamilton* I 317. Hamilton (I 317) refers to another Mau (Mow) situated in 25° 57' N. and 85° 35' E, at a distance of 53 miles north-east from Benares. He says that this town was ceded by the Nawab of Oudh in 1801, and that it was then a town of considerable commerce. But it appears that Tieffen-thaler is not referring to any of them because the location of Shahzadpur is 25° 39' N and 81° 25' E. and he says that Mau was opposite Shahzadpur.


231. Achalgarh is a ruined fortress in the village Sinpah, in tahsil Sirathu. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 150.

232. Peter Mundy (II 97) writes "Some 3 course in our waie wee past by Khera (Kara) a populous place, seated on the river Ganges. In my
opinion a man could not desire a pleasanter parcel of ground of that Kinde... Round about Khera also before we came near it, wee sawe and past through many groves of mango trees sett by measures. The trees are very greene and faire to see." He further writes (97) "A little without the Towne (I meane Khera) wee past by some howses, where they made Rack (ark) of Mowa (Mahwa) a kinde of fruit in this Countrie."

It is said that Emperor Aurangzeb used to get Mangoes regularly from Allahabad, besides Malwa, and Khandesh. Mughal Administration by Sarkar (1920) 64. Allahabad Gazetteer 17. Also see Naqui 36.

233. It appears that by Chaube Tieffenthaler means Chaubepur.

Chaubepur (tahsil Sheorajpur) stands in 26° 37’ N. and 80° 11’ E. on the Grand Trunk Road, about sixteen miles from Cawnpore. Cawnpore Gazetteer 281, Heber I 361, 352.

234. The pargana Hatgaon (tahsil Khaga) is situated in 25° 52’ N. and 81° 8’ E. on Fatehpur-Kara road, at a distance of 18 miles from Fatehpur and six miles from Khaga. Fatehpur Gazetteer 228-230.


236. The Village Bilanda (pargana Haswa, tahsil Fatehpur) is situated in 25° 54’ N. and 80° 55’ E. on the Grand Trunk Road five miles east from Fatehpur, Fatehpur Gazetteer 302. Also see Hamilton I 302.

237. Pargana Haswa (tahsil Fatehpur) is a decayed
town (Ain II 179). It is situated in 25° 52′ N. and 80° 55′ E. at a distance of seven miles south-east from Fatehpur. Fatehpur Gazetteer 222-224.

238. Pargana Fatehpur is situated in 26° 56′ N. and 80° 50′ E. at a distance of 47 miles east from Kanpur and 73 miles west from Allahabad. Fatehpur Gazetteer 198, 199, Ain II (179), Hamilton (I 302) says it is 65 miles south from Lucknow. Heber I 355, 357.

239. Fatehpur Gazetteer 75, 201.

240. For Kunwarpur see Fatehpur Gazetteer 104, 144, 247, 270.

241. Pargana Bindki is situated in 26° 3′ N. and 80° 36′ E. at a distance of 18 miles from Fatehpur. During Akbar’s reign Bindki was known as Kiratpur Kananda, otherwise written as Kiranpur Kinar. Ain II 178, Fatehpur Gazetteer 154, 180. Also see Hamilton I 302, where it is mentioned 15 miles south-east from Kora.

242. Khajuha (Pargana Kora, tahsil Khajuha) is situated in 26° 3′ N. and 80° 32′ E. on the Mughal road between Bindki and Kora, at a distance of four miles west from Bindki and 21 miles from Fatehpur.

It is believed that Aurangzeb laid out here a garden and named the place as Aurangabad after the Victory in the battle of Khajuha. But the name did not survive. The garden, however, is still known as Badshahi Bagh. Referring to it the District Gazetteer mentions "outside the eastern gate of the Sarai is a double line of shops, forming a street leading to the main entrance of the garden, known as the Badshahi Bagh, which also owes its origin to
Aurangzeb as well as the now dilapidated tank to the east. The garden is enclosed by a wall with towers at the corners, and has an area of 18 acres. Within it are three reservoirs of cut stone fitted to supply fountains. Along the whole length of one side runs a broad terrace, and on this stand two elegant baradaris or pavilions.” *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 243, 244, *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*. *Fatehpur* 124, *Hamilton* I 302, mentions Khajuha 11 miles south-east from Kora.


244. Pargana Kora lies in 26° 7' N. and 80° 22' E. on the old Mughal road close to Kanur border at a distance of 29 miles west from Fatehpur. *Ain* II 178. *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 251. *Hamilton* I 302. *Heber* I 344, *Fanny Parks* I 198. Peter Mundy (II 91, 92) writes “This place (corrura [Kora Khas] 7 course) is the biggest and best furnished of any wee sawe since our coming out of Agra,” He further says “From this place Ganges is six course off and Jamuna seven.”

245. Village Sheorajpur (pargana Bindki, tahsil Khajuha) is situated on the slopping shore of the Ganges in 26° 10' N. and 80° 37' E., about 10 miles north from Bindhi, *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 282.

246. *Tavernier* I (1925) 95.


248. It appears that Tieffenthaler has given here his rough estimate of the revenue of Sarkar Kurrah. The following are the revenue figures of this Sarkar in three different years:

(i) 1594 Rs. 4,34,959

(ii) 1739 178

(17,397,567 dams)
(ii) 1656 Rs. 10,19,809 Dastur-ul-Amal-i-
Alamgiri Br. M.
Add 6598 ff 113 b,
114 a, By courtesy
of Dr. Irfan Habib.

(iii) 1720 Rs. 14,39,183
(5,75,67,542 dams) Chahar Gulshan
136.

249. Fatehpur Gazetteer 2, 252. For the course of
river Rind see 5, 255, 285.

250. Regarding this bridge the Gazetteer gives the
following information:
"The greater part of Kora lies to the north of
the main road and west of the old bridge over
the Rind. This is a low and massive structure
with eight pointed arches, and was built by a
Bania, named Fateh Chand, about 1770. Half
of the total length of the bridge on the water
level is taken up by the piers, and the other
half by the water way, so that the channel at
this point is double its normal width. The
stream has under scoured the pavement below
the bridge, and the banks on either side have
been carried away by the swirl of the water
as it emerges from the wide channel below.
The remains of the old Mughal bridge are to be
seen upstream near the Kora fort. It is very
similar in design to the new structure but less
wide." Fatehpur Gazetteer 251, 252, 258. It
appears that Tieffenthaler has referred to the
old bridge. Peter Mundy (II 91) says "a prettie
river with stone bridge."

251. The village Ren (pargana Muttaur, tahsil Gha-
zipur) stands on the bank of the Jamuna in
25° 52' N. and 80° 34' E. at a distance of 14
miles from Ghazipur and 18 miles from Fateh-
pur. Fatehpur Gazetteer 278, 279.

252. Shahjahanbad is now a part of Jahanabad in pargana Kora. Jahanabad lies to the west along the Mughal road and contains a large number of masonry houses, most of which are either in ruins or in a dilapidated condition. Jahanabad, has an area of 115 acres, and forms part of the villages of Kora, Shahjahanpur Aima, Shahjahanpur Khalsa, and Malakapur. Fatehpur Gazetteer 253.

253. The town Musanagar stands in the extreme south-east of the tahsil Bhognipur and lies in 80° 10' N. and 79° 58' E., on the high ground above the Jamuna. Through it runs the old Mughal road from Kora to Agra. Cawnpore Gazetteer 312, 313.

254. Ibid.

255. Kalpi is situated between 28° 8' N. and 79° 45' E., on the south-west bank of the river Jamuna, on the road, about 40 miles south-west from Cawnpore. Kalpi is in the Jalaun district. Imperial Gazetteer XIV (1908) 318. Kalpi was a pargana in the Sarkar Kalpi, Subah Agra. See Ain II 195. Hamilton I 379.

256. Sachendi or Chachendi is a town standing in 26° 25' N. and 80° 10' E. on the south side of the road to Kalpi at a distance of about thirteen miles west from Cawnpore. Cawnpore Gazetteer 330.

257. Fatehpur Gazetteer 89.

258. See f.n. 127, 244.

259. Village Ramaiipur is in tahsil Cawnpur. Cawnpur Gazetteer 275, XIII.

260. Cawnpore stands on the right or west bank of the Ganges roughly between 26° 28' N. and 80° 21' E. In the Old Cawnpore near the village

261. The town of Bithur stands on the bank of Ganges in 26° 37' N. and 80° 16' E., in the extreme northern angle of the tahsil, at a distance of twelve miles above Cawnpore. *Cawnpore Gazetteer* 258.

262. The old village of Nanamau (tahsil Bilhaur) stands on the bank of the Ganges in 26° 52' N. and 80° 7' E., at a distance of four miles southeast from Bilhaur. *Cawnpore Gazetteer* 315.

263. Village Nagapur is in pargana Narwal (26° 14' N. and 80° 20' E.) which is about eighteen miles from Cawnpore and six miles from Sirsaul Station. *Cawnpore Gazetteer* 159, 315, 316.

264. See f.n. 126.

265. The road from Allahabad to Fyzabad runs through Phaphamau "where it formerly crossed the Ganges by a bridge of boats but now utilises the Curzon bridge, westward to Malak Barhar." The Gazetteer adds "Colonelganj is the old Sadr Bazar and in a manner forms an easterly continuation of Katra" which is towards Phaphamau from the city. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 77, 199, 313.

266. Here Tieffenthaler makes a comparison.


268. Pargana Nawabganj (tahsil Soraon) was formerly known as Singraur. It stands in 25° 34' N. and 81° 45' E, on the road from Phaphamau and Malak Harhar to Kunda in Partapgarh, at a distance of 12½ miles north-west from Allahabad. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 285. Also see
Ain II 172.

269. There is a village Mansurabad in tahsil Saraon situated in the north-west of Nawabganj. This place suits the description given by Tieffenthaler but there is partial difference in the name.

Allahabad Gazetteer 315, XIV.

270. There is a reference of a village named Chhatarpur in pargana Sheorajpur (26° 41’ N. and 80° 9’ E.)

Cawnpore Gazetteer 84, 334, 335.

271. There is frequent reference of Aam and Mahua trees by Tieffenthaler in the reign under review.

272. This place could not be identified.

273. The town of Manikpur (tahsil Kunda) stands on the banks of the Ganges and lies in 25° 46’ N. and 81° 24’ E., at a distance of 36 miles from Partabgarh, 16 miles from Salon and 36 miles from Rae Bareli and 36 miles from Allahabad. The old fort stands on a steep cliff some 120 feet in height overhanging the Ganges. At the northern extremity there is a small mosque said to have been built by Shahjahan to which Tieffenthaler has made no reference.

Pargana Manikpur occupies the extreme western portion of district Partabgarh and is bounded by pargana Salon (Rae Bareli) on the north and west, on the south-west by the Ganges, on the south and south-east by Bihar (a pargana in Kunda tahsil) on the east by Dhingwas and on the north-east by Rampur.


274. Pargana Gutni a decayed town on the bank of the Ganges lies in 25° 42’ N. and 81° 24’ E., at a distance of five miles south-east of Manikpur.
Partabgarh Gazetteer, 184.

275. Village Jahangirabad is situated in tahsil Ghatampur.

Cawnpore Gazetteer 295, xxxiii.

276. This place could not be identified.

277. Mustafabad is a village in pargana Ateha (tahsil Partabgarh). The capital of the pargana Ateha is situated between 20° 6' N. and 81° 38' E. It lies at a distance of six miles north of the Sai river and twenty six miles from Bela Partabgarh.

Partabgarh Gazetteer 5, 11, 98, 164, 166, 167.


279. The village Bhaon (in pargana and tahsil Rai Bareli) is situated in 26° 7' N. and 81° 16' E., on the road from Rai Bareli to Allahabad, five miles north of Jagatpur. It is said that Bhaon had a masonry fort built by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur.

Rai Bareli Gazetteer 159.

280. See f.n. 97.

281. See f.n. 98.

282. It is believed that the fort at Rai Bareli was built by Ibrahim Shah in 820 H. It had a spacious structure of great strength. Bricks used in the building are of great size, two feet long, a foot thick, and a foot and a half wide. The western gate is composed of the same material. Tieffenthaler has especially referred to the use of small bricks in the towers and the walls.

Rai Bareli Gazetteer 205.

283. Regarding this well there is a reference in the Rai Bareli Gazetteer (205). It mentions that
in the centre of the fort “there is a great baoli or well, 35 feet in diameter and lined with the same great bricks. There is now no water in it and no trace of the Chambers that stood on a level with water, as the well was considerably filled up, and the sides have fallen in.”

284. See f.n. 194.
285. See f.n. 281.
286. Also see Agrarian System of Mughal India 13 f.n. 37.
287. This place could not be identified.
288. There is a small stream named Naiya in the district Partabgarh closed to that of Sultanpur. Partabgarh Gazetteer 169.
289. Sultanpur Gazetteer 156.
290. Gomti is an important river of the Sultanpur district.
291. Regarding the situation of Jais the following information is mentioned in the Rai Bareli Gazetteer (181).
   "Jais stands high above the surrounding plain and is most picturesquely situated, the town is admirably drained."
292. Mohanganj (tahsil Maharajganj) is situated between 26° 23’ N. and 81° 29’ E., on the road from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad. Earlier it was a part of district Sultanpur. Rai Bareli Gazetteer 196.
293. This refers to some place in the Partabgarh district between Jais and Hasanpur.
294. See f.n. 104.
296. In this connection the Gazetteer mentions "In former days large quantities of salt and salt-petre were manufactured in the parganas of Khiron, Sareni and Dalmau. The manufacture
of the former ceased at annexation. In 1870 an attempt was made by the government to revive the industry in Baiswara, and some 24,000 maunds were made, but the experiment was a complete failure as the cost was excessive and the salt made sold for very much less than the expense incurred in production." *Rae Bareli Gazetteer* 46, 47. Also see f.n. 307. *Agrarian System of Mughal India* 77n, 92n, and the f.n. 306 of this book.


298. It is an important local river.


301. Ibid.

302. See f.n. 293.

303. Hasanpur (pargana Miranpur, tahsil Sultanpur) lies in 26° 10' N. and 82° 1' E. It is said that it occupies the site of a former village called Narwal. *Sultanpur Gazetteer* 180.

304. This place could not be identified.

305. Pargana Rampur (tahsil Kunda) lies in 25° 55' N. and 81°36' E. "The village and the bazar are located within the fort of the Rajas of Rampur-Dharupur. The eastern ramparts and moat of the fort, which covered a very large area, are still in a fair state of preservation". *Partabgarh Gazetteer* 214.

306. Partabgarh lies in 25° 54' N. and 81° 57' E. A
short distance to the east of the town are the remains of the old fort. *Partabgarh Gazetteer* 200, 202.

307. *Partabgarh Gazetteer* (14) mentions "Salt earth occurs in many places and formerly large quantities of salt were manufactured. The trade was stopped shortly after the reoccupation of Oudh—a measure which inflicted great loss on the Lunias, who were thus deprived of their ancestral occupation..." Also see f.n. 296.

308. Pargana Arail (tahsil Karchana) is situated between 25° 25' N. and 81° 53' E. just opposite to Allahabad fort on the right bank of river Jamuna at its confluence with the Ganges. It is believed that Akbar had restored the old fort here. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 221. *Hamilton* I 301.


310. Village Handia (pargana Kiwai, tahsil Handia) is situated in 25° 22' N. and 32° 11' E. at a distance of 24 miles east from Allahabad. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 238, 239.

311. The village Saidabad (Pargana Kiwai, tahsil Handia) lies in 25° 22' N. and 82° 7' E. at a distance of 20 miles east from Allahabad and 5 miles west from Handi. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 292, 293.

312. The village Jagdishpur is in pargana Katehir (tehsil Benares) on the border of pargana Sultanipur 25° 33' N. and 83° 2' E. on the east of pargana Katehir is Ganges. *Benares Gazetteer* 298, 368, 369.

313. Gopiganj (pargana Bhadohi, tahsil Korh) lies in 25° 17' N. and 82° 26' E. at a distance of 15 miles north-west from Mirzapur. *Mirzapur*
314. There is one Maharajganj (pargana Gopalpur, tahsil Sagri) situated in 26° 15' N. and 83° 5' E. at a distance of 14 miles from Azamgarh. But its distance from Mirzamurad and Gopiganj makes it difficult to believe that Tieffenthaler refers to this place. See f.n. 313, 316, 318.

315. This place could not be identified.


318. Said Raja (Pargana Narwan, tahsil Chandauli) is situated between 25° 15' N. and 83° 21' E. on the north side of the Grand Trunk Road, at a distance of five miles from Chandauli and 24 miles east-south-east from Benares. Benares Gazetteer 343.


320. As regards the eastern limit of the Subah of Allahabad the view given by Abul Fazal is open to question. (See f.n. 1). It is difficult to accept Chausa as the eastern most part of the Subah because it lies to the south-west of Ballia. What appears more reasonable is that the territory extended up to the river Karamnasa, which divided the Subahs Allahabad and Bihar. This is to what Tieffenthaler also refers here. Also see Hodges 86. Hamilton I 295.

321. Tieffenthaler refers to goddess Vindheyeshwari (also known) as Bindbasini. The temple of the goddess is in Bindhachal situated between 25° 10' N. and 82° 31' E., Fanny Parkes I 152, 153.
II 448, 454. Mirzapur Gazetteer 292.

322. Mirzapur Gazetteer 292, xxxix.

323. Mirzapur Gazetteer 11, 292.

324. Perhaps Tieffenthaler's account is the earliest one which refers to Mirzapur. It is situated between 25° 9' N. and 82° 35' E.

The original town appears to have spread east and west along the line roughly parallel with the river. Mirzapur Gazetteer 349-358, Hodges 51, Heber I 314, Elliot's Glossary I 352.

325. The hill and the fort of Bijaigarh (tahsil Robertsganj) lies in 24° 35' N. and 83° 11' E. at a distance of 60 miles south-east from Mirzapur, 12 miles south-east from Robertsganj and 50 miles south-south-east from Chunar.

The summit of the hill on which the fort is situated has a recorded height of 1,869 feet above the sea level, and it is about 800 feet higher than the tableland from which it rises. The hill has a steep escarpment all round and was accessible only by two difficult passes covered with thick Jungle.

It appears that till 1911 when the district Gazetteer was published there had occurred not much change in this area. Mirzapur Gazetteer 284, 285, Hodges (55), says that Bejayagarh is situated 50 miles from Benares and covered with dense forest. Hamilton I 313.

326. This place could not be identified.

327. It is in the neighbourhood of Mirzapur.

328. The strongly built stone fort of Latifpur, (Latifgarh) was erected by one Malik Farrukh the Zamindar of Ahaura, at the foot of the Sukrit pass. Sukrit (pargana Ahaura, tahsil Chunar) lies in 24° 54' N. and 83° 4' E., 40
miles south-east from Mirazpur and 20 miles south-east-south from Chunar.

Hodges (85) says that the fort was surrounded by thick bamboo jungle. Between Latifgarh and Bejayagarh there was dense forest with patches of cultivated land. Mirzapur Gazetteer 227, 388. Also see Hodges 55, Rambles in the Mirzapur District by Major Steward 17.

329. See f.n. 218.

330. Chhatargarh lies in 26° 20′ N. and 78° 40′ E., and was a town of the Agra Province, south of the Chumbul, 26 miles east by south from Gwalior. Hamilton I 386.

331. Bandhogarh (tahsil Ramnagar) often referred as Bandho or Bandhu lies in 23° 40′ N. and 81° 3′ E. The fort stands on a hill 2,632 feet above the sea level.

Rewa Gazetteer 80, Abul Fazal in the Akbar-nama (III 1089) has described at length the situation of the fort and about its impregnability. Also see Subah of Allahabad under the Great Mughals 30 f.n. 49.

332. Tieffenthaler appears to have mistaken in calculating the distance from Allahabad to Bandhogarh. It is much more than what he has mentioned for the former lies in 26° 26′ N. and 81° 50′ E. while the latter is situated in 23° 40′ N. and 81° 3′ E. See Allahabad Gazetteer 198 and Rewa Gazetteer 2, 3, 80.

333. After the reign of Aurangzeb, and with the rise of the Bundela power the actual imperial authority was confined to the northern parganas along the Jamuna. The Bundelas carved a principality in the region known as Dangaia. Banda Gazetteer 168.
334. This place could not be identified.
335. Amarkantak, a village in the former Rewah State, is situated on the eastern-most extremity of the Maikal range, and lies in 22° 40' N. and 81° 46' E., about 3,000 feet above the sea-level. Rewa Gazetteer 88.

336. Bilahri (tahsil Murwara) lies in 23° 44' N. and 80° 22' E., 8 miles to the south-west of Murwara and 53 miles north-east of Jubbulpore.

Before the construction of the Jubbulpore-Mirzapur road the main line of communication between the valley of the Ganges and the Nerbudda passed through Bilahri.

Abul Fazal has mentioned about the famous betel leaf of Bilhari in the following words: "The leaf called Bilahri is white and shining, and does not make the tongue harsh and hard. It tastes best of all kinds. After it has been taken away from the creeper it turns white, with some care, after a month, or even after twenty days when greater efforts are made". Jubbulpore District Gazetteer 339. Also see Ain I (1873) 77.

337. Garaha, a village four miles to the west Jubbulpore, was once the capital of the Gond dynasty of Garha Mandla. Another village Katanga being at a distance of about three miles from Garha, the region, has also been at times referred to as Garha-Katanga. Jubbulpore District Gazetteer 343.

338. The Nerbudda (or Narmada) river rises on the summit of the plateau of Amarkantak (22° 40' N. and 81° 46' E.) at the north-east apex of the Satpura range in Rewa. Jubbulpore District Gazetteer 371.

339. Chhatarpur lies in 24° 55' N. and 79° 36' E. at
the junction of the road from Banda to Saugor and Nowgong to Satna. Imperial Gazetteer X (1908) 201, 202. Hamilton I 327.

340. The Kotla referred by Tieffenthaler appears to be Kot (in pargana Ekdala, tahsil Khaga) situated in 25° 31' N. and 81° 6' E. on the banks of Jamuna, which divided Fatehpur from Banda district. Fatehpur Gazetteer 258.

341. See f.n. 386.
342. Teak tree.
344. See f.n. 337.
345. Regarding the course of the river Ken in the region under review, Hamilton says "This stream has its source among the Vindhyas mountains 25 miles N. from the Nerbuddah whence it proceeds in the northly direction inclining to the east with an extremely meandering course, watering the large district of Bundelkhand. After a course including the windings of about 240 miles, it falls into the Jumna, which it resembles in having very high banks, broken by numerous ravines. Its channel abounds with pebbles of agate and jasper, which are not so much variegated by different colours or dendritical figures, nor do they contain so much crystallized matter as those of the Sone; but jaspors are more perfect, and are red, honey colour, and black, some of the latter admitting of a fine polish". Hamilton I 295-296.

346. Hamirpur Gazetteer 11.
347. See f.n. 340.
348. This probably refers to the Beghin river in the Banda district. Banda Gazetteer 15.
349. It appears that by Attarganga here Tiffenthaler refers to the Paisuni river considered very
sacred in this region. Banda Gazetteer 224.

350. See f.n. 386.
351. This place could not be identified.
352. The Kuthar nala also known as Mandakini is only affluent of the Paisuni river on its left bank, Banda Gazetteer 17, 224.
353. The village Raipura (tahsil Karwi) lies in 25° 14’ N. and 81° 11’ E. on the boundaries of Mau tahsil at a distance of 56 miles from Banda and 14 miles from Karwi. Close to village Raipura are the villages of Gahora Khas and Gahora Pahi. Banda Gazetteer 283, 284.
354. In the upper reaches of the larger rivers, Ken, Bagain and Paisuni, there is excellent fishing for mahseer and Indian trout (gulabi machhli), the masheer running to about 10 pounds. The other famous varieties of fish caught here are bachua, naini or mirgala, baikri, rohu, goonch, Kalabans or Karonchi, tengra, Saur, gvali, parhin, baji, anwari, Chilwa and Jhingga. Banda Gazetteer 33, 34.
355. It probably refers to Ohan river in district Banda. This stream rises in the upland, below the Patha proper, on which the villages of Rukma and Dabri are situated. It lies south of Karwi town. It receives in its turn a number of tributaries, the most important among them is the Girwar. See Banda Gazetteer 17, 18.
356. Tieffenthaler probably refers to Gurha Kalan (tahsil Girwan). It was a ferry on the Baghin river. It flows due north as far as the lands of Gurha Kalan and thence takes a north-easterly course joining the Jamuna at the village of Bilas in Kamasin tahsil. See Banda Gazetteer 15, xxxvi.
357. See f.n. 51.

358. *Banda Gazetteer* 18, 259.

359. Jaitpur (pargana Panwari Jaitpur, tahsil Kulpahar) is situated between 25° 15′ N. and 79° 35′ E. at the junction of the roads leading from Rath and Kulpahar to Nowgong, seven miles distant from Kulpahar and 65 miles from Hamirpur.

Within the short distance of the town to the east is the large tank, known as the Bela Tal. It has a circumference of nearly nine miles and is of considerable depth, two canals are taken out of it, having a total length of nearly five miles.

On the western edge of the tank runs a chain of several low hills, along the crest of the northermost of which is built a strong loop-holed wall, which at the northern end runs down a spur gutting out with the lake at right angles to the main wall. The spur extends eastwards some 500 feet and then turn south for 800 feet, thus including on three sides a small sheet of water. Along this last mentioned ridge the fort walls run down to the lake, terminating in a ruined tower of massive construction that rises sheer out of the wall. The face enclosed by the fort is considerable.


360. Kulpahar (pargana panwari Jaipur, tahsil Kulpahar) lies in 25° 53′ N. and 79° 50′ E. at a distance of 40 miles from Hamirpur. *Hamirpur Gazetteer* 187, 188.

361. Mau (tahsil Mau, district Jhansi) is situated between 25° 15′ N. and 79° 9′ E. at a distance
of 39 miles from Jhansi on Jhansi-Nowgong road.
On the north-west side the town is skirted by
the Suprar nadi. On the north side by Sukhnai
nadi; and between the two there is a deep nala
which divides old Mau from new Mau. It is
probably this nala which Tieffenthaler has re-
ferred to as the "Lake Mao."
Mahoba (tahsil Mahoba, district Hamirpur) lies
in 25° 18' N. and 79° 53' E., on Fatehpur-Banda-
Saugor road. Jhansi Gazetteer 300-303, Hamir-
pur Gazetteer 195-201.

362. Just south of Jalalpur (25° 53' N. and 79° 47'
E.) shallow earthen wells are feasible and have
an average depth of some 20 feet. Hamirpur
Gazetteer 37, 38, 180.

363. The Character of the wells depends largely on
the depth at which water is found below the
surface. This varies in different parts of the
district. The undulating nature of the rock
strate and varying thickness of the softer soil
deposits cause water to be found at all sorts
of depths from 100 feet in the red soil. Central
tract to 70 feet or more in the outlying parts
of Moth (25° 45' N. and 78° 78' E. at a distance
of 32 miles from Jhansi on the Cawnpore road).
There was almost a similar situation in Baghel-
khand. Referring to Rewa (24° 34' N. 81° 19'E.)
Hamilton (316) observes: "The soil is good, and
water everywhere found a few feet under-
ground..." Also see Rewa Gazetteer 50.

364. The hill fort and town of Kalinjar is situated
in the south-east corner of tehsil Girwan at a
distance of 35 miles from Banda. The hill on
which the fort is built is situated at the south-
eastern edge of the plains of Bundelkhand. It has an elevation of 1,230 feet above the sea level and about 700 feet above that of the surrounding country. *Banda Gazetteer* 234, 235.

365. The summit of the rock is a tableland slightly undulated and between four and five miles in circuit. Throughout its whole extent it is fortified by a rampart rising from the very edge, in continuation of a scarp of the rock, and at places where the difficulties of the ascent in its natural state might overcome, access has been guarded against by a wall of masonry.


366. In the *Banda District Gazetteer* (236-239) the information regarding these gates are mentioned briefly as given below.

(i) The first gate *Alam Darwaza* is lofty and has an appearance of strength but not so much as the gateways above it. It is square and plain in construction. It is defended by a loop-holed baston on each side, and a loop-holed wall runs up the side of the hill at this and the other gates to prevent a passage around them.

There is following Persian inscription on the gate fixes the date "from the words *Sad azim* which according to the *abjad* make 1084 Hijri or 1673 A.D."

(ii) *Kafir ghati* or *Ganesh Darwaza* is the second gate. It is probably the strongest of all the gates.

(iii) The third gate is *Chandi Darwaza* at the angle of the hill. This in fact is the double gate
but the whole form the structure of one building. It has inscriptions bearing the date 1199, 1572, 1580 and 1600 sambat.

(iv) The fourth gate known as Budhabdr or Balkhandi Mahadeo Darwaza is of very solid construction. There is an inscription bearing the date 1850 sambat.

(v) The fifth gate is called as Hanuman Darwaza. "It has a few of the shorter inscriptions bearing the date of 1560 and 1580 sambat."

(vi) The sixth gate known as Lal Darwaza has two inscriptions on the right bearing date 1580 and on the left that of 1589 sambat.

(vii) The seventh or the main gate is comparatively modern in appearance and opens on to the summit of the hill.

This it seems refer to Patalganga according to Banda Gazetteer (239) this is a large cavern full of water about 40 feet by 20 or 25, situated between 40 and 50 feet below the top of the hill. Also see K.T. 29.

367. Here it appears Tieffenthaler has referred to Pandu Kund. "Proceeding along the rampart beyond Patalganga, one sees some rough steps on the left leading through and outside the wall on to a ledge of rock, on which is situated Pandu Kund." It is a shallow circular basin about 12 feet in diameter; the water is constantly trickling into it from between flat strate of rock, and running over finds its way down the hill. Banda Gazetteer 239, 240. Also see Ain II 170.

368. Here Tieffenthaler refers to Muhammed Adil Shah of Sur dynasty.

369. Abul Fazal mentions for the Kalinjar fort "It contains many idol temples and an idol is there,
called Kal Bhairob (Kal Bhairon), 10 cubits high of which marvellous tales are related." In Khulasatut Tawarikh (29) there is a reference of this temple in the following words, "Beyond this is a rock cut figure of gigantic proportions, representing Kal Bhairon with snakes for a head dress, in which is set the moon... The figure must be 30 feet high..."

In the Banda Gazetteer (242) the following information is recorded in this connection "Sculptured in the rock, about 20 feet above this Kund (it refers to Bhairon Kund), is a large naked figure of Bhairon, to reach it is necessary to climb over steep and slippery masses of rock." It is sculptured in relief on a perpendicular rock. The figure is called the "Minduke or Mirke Bhairon," it must be eight or nine feet high. Ain II 170, Also see Hamilton I 327.

370. See f.n. 119.
371. See f.n. 339.
372. Mr Duncan (Shakespeare’s Duncan Records II 17-21) informs us that before 1781 the principal merchants with the Deccan were of the Sanyasi sect; these resided at Benares and transported their goods to Mirzapur, there to sell them to other members of their own sect who came annually from the Deccan to buy them. The establishment of the custom-house at Benares, which levied a transit duty of 5 per cent, nearly drove the Sanyasis out of the trade; but the rate of duty was shortly afterwards reduced to 2½ per cent on raw silk, a principal article of the trade and for a time they struggled against difficulties. Such practices appear to be common in some neighbouring areas also.

Mirzapur Gazetteer 352.
373. Rajgarh situated in 24° 45' N. and 79° 59' E., at a distance of 24 miles south-east from Chhatarpur. *Hamilton* I 327.

374. This region was surrounded by forests and being hilly area it must have been convenient for the inhabitants to have huts made of interlaced bamboos (*Chatai*).

375. See f.n. 374.

376. Referring to the area around Banda, the *Gazetteer* mentions "very extensive plantation of trees, however, are found in some villages mainly consisting of the *mahua* (Bassia Latifolia). *Banda Gazetteer* 28.


378. Panna is situated in 24° 43' N. and 80° 12' E., on the road from Nowgong to Satna. The town lies in a valley about 800 feet above the sea level and 300 feet below the surrounding hill. From Panna, Chhatarpur is 42 miles, Nowgong 57 miles and Satna 44 miles. The *Imperial Gazetteer of India* XIX 398-404. *Hamilton* (I, 325) mentions Panna at a distance of 37 miles south-east from Chhatarpur and 15 miles from Ajaigarh.

379. The diamond mines are found scattered over an area of about 50 miles east and west of Panna. The diamonds occur as pebbles in a conglomerate, and also in a pebbly clay derived from it by disintegration. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* XIX 399. *Records, Geological Survey of India* xxxiii part iv 262, 263—Geology of the state of Panna by E. Vredenburg.

Also See *Ain* II 170, Tavernier II 351, *Hamilton* I 325, 326, 327.

380. Tieffenthaler refers here to two famous dia-
mond mines, i.e. of Sambhalpur and Rammalkota. Dr. V. Ball in the appendices of Travel in India by Tavernier (1925 Vol. II 351-359) has described about these places in detail. For Tavernier’s own account for Sambalpur, see I 99, II 62, 65, 66 and for Rammalkota see II 41, 43, 69, 70, 73.

Regarding Sambhalpur diamond mines (which might have been famous as Orrisa diamonds) Tavernier’s few observations deserve mention. He writes (I, 99) "When you wish to go to the mine of Soulmepour... you leave the main road to Patna, and turn straight southward..." At another place (II, 65) he says "From the fortress of Rohtas to Soumelpore it is 30 coss."

Tieffenthaler described this place (text 433) as Sommelpore, thirty miles S.S.E. of Rohtas. Rammalkota means in Talgu 'precious stone hill fort.' For this place Tavernier writes '—but from Golkonda to Rammalkota, where the principal mine is, the route is less known, and this is the one that I followed...' Also see Tuzuk (R. & B.) I 315.

381. Ajaigarh is situated between 24° 54' N. and 80° 18' E. The hill on which the fort stands, called Kedar Parbat, is an outlier of Kaimur sandstone about 860 feet above the plain below and 1,744 feet above the sea level. The rampart, which never has the same dimension in height, breadth or depth for three yards running, is composed of immense blocks of stone without cement of any kind. The battlement of the fort follow the top contour of the hill, and have the form of a rough triangle 3 miles in circuit. Ain II, 177. The Imperial Gazetteer of India V 132, 133.
A. Cunningham, Archaeological Survey Reports Vol vii 46, xxi 46, Some Diamond Mines at Ajai-garh 131. See also Hamilton I 329.


383. Marfa fortress is situated on a flat-topped hill lying in 25° 7’ N. and 80° 45’ E., at a distance of 10 miles from tahsil Badausa (25° 14’ N. and 80° 43’ E), and 16 miles north-east of Kalinjar. Marfa gives the look of an incomplete fortress. The two surviving gateways are Hathi Darwaza, built of red sandstone and in the west the Kurhun Darwaza. There was a cistern which had perennial supply of water. The highest point of the hill is 1,240 feet above the sea level. Banda Gazetteer 267, 268. Also see Hamilton I 328.

384. Banda Gazetteer 95. For Raghubansi Rajputs see Crooks, W. The Tribes and Castes of the North-western Provinces and Oudh.

385. Rasin is a large village (tahsil Badausa) situated in 25° 11’ N. and 80° 44’ E, 30 miles from Banda and just half way between Karwi and Kalinjar. The old town is also spoken of as Rajbansi. It was an important stronghold of the Raghubansi Rajputs. There are the remains of an old mud and brick fort. Rasin was also a pargana in Sarkar Kalinjar under Akbar. Ain II 177, Banda Gazetteer 286, 287.

386. Chitrakot (tahsil Karwi) lies in 25° 10’ N. and 80° 53’ E, at a distance of about 42 miles from Banda. The name of Chitrakot is applied to the hill which is about one and a half miles in circumference and object of pilgrimage. Two large fairs are held at Ram Naumi in Chait (March-April) and Kartik (October-November). There is no reference in the Gazetteer regard-
ing Bairagins conducting the worship in the temple. *Banda Gazetteer* 223, 224.

387. The Paisuni river flows at a distance of half a mile from the base of the hill to the east, and there are 33 places of worship (*asthan*) dedicated to various deities situated on the low surroundings of the hill.
*Banda Gazetteer* 16, 62, 224.


389. *Banda Gazetteer* (92) mentions "the sacred country round Chitrakot has long been a Brahman stronghold and is the residence of many influential Mahants and priests."

390. See f.n. 351.
391. See f.n. 356.
392. This place could not be identified.
393. Here the traveller has compared the two rivers.
394. Sarai Akil (pargana Chail, tahsil Allahabad) is situated in 25° 22' N. and 81° 31' E., at a distance of about 22 miles west-south-west from Allahabad. According to a local tradition the town derives its name from a saint Aqil Muhammed of Barethe, whose tomb is still there in the town. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 293.

395. Peter Mundy (II 180) refers to Mango trees near Jhusi.
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