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

(Some Observations of Joseph Tieffenthaler)

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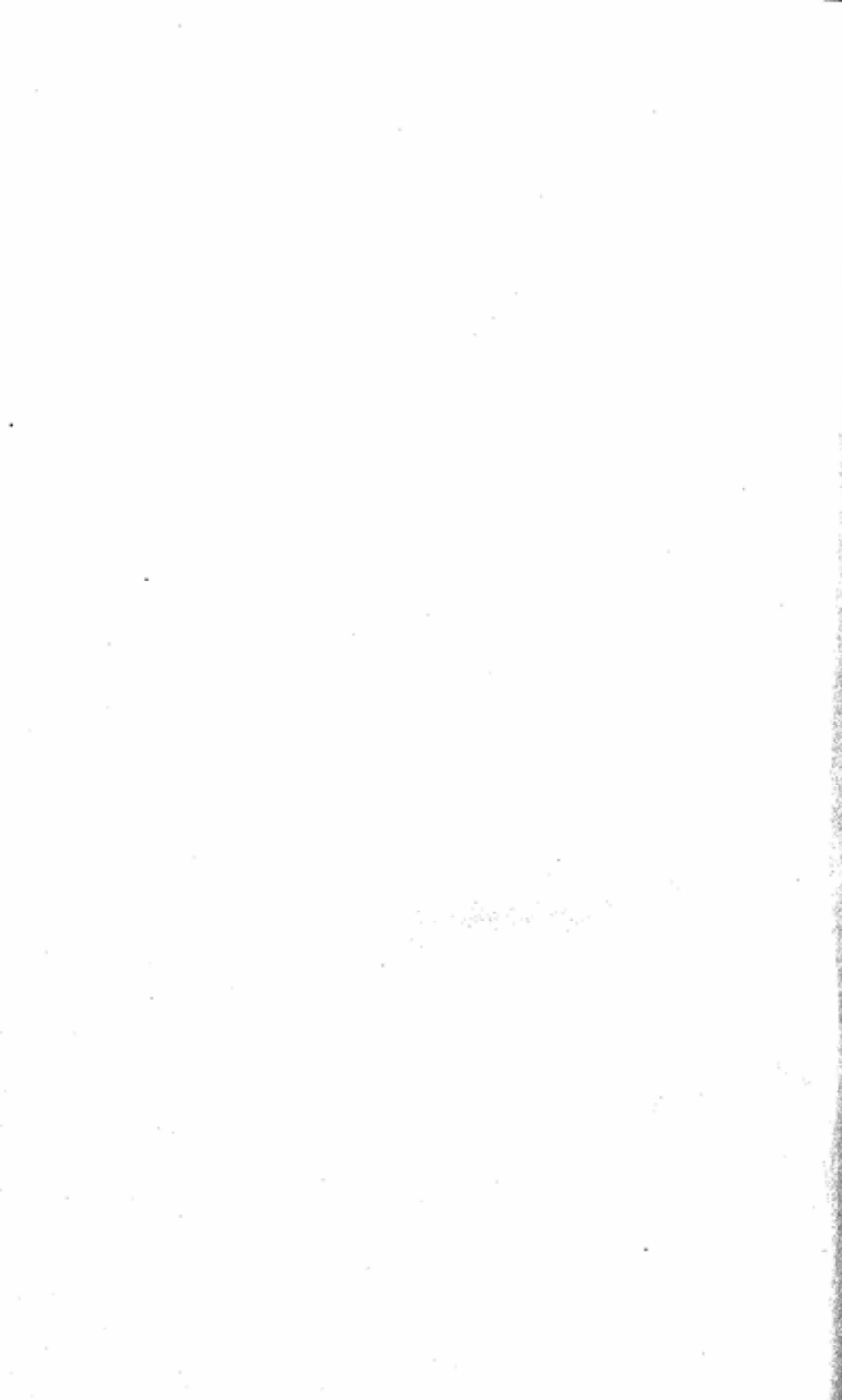
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Dedicated with love and gratitude
to my *Guru*
Professor Muhammed Azhar Ansari



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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 Tieffenthaler 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 Illahbad 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 Tieffenthaler 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 Illahbad. 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.

P r e f a c e

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.

Tieffenthaler 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

period. 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 analyse and interpret different problems. Man's physical surroundings do find an expression in one 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 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 *parganas* 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 Ghagra regions are reproduced in this book. The maps were originally prepared by Joseph Tieffenthaler 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 Tieffenthaler 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.

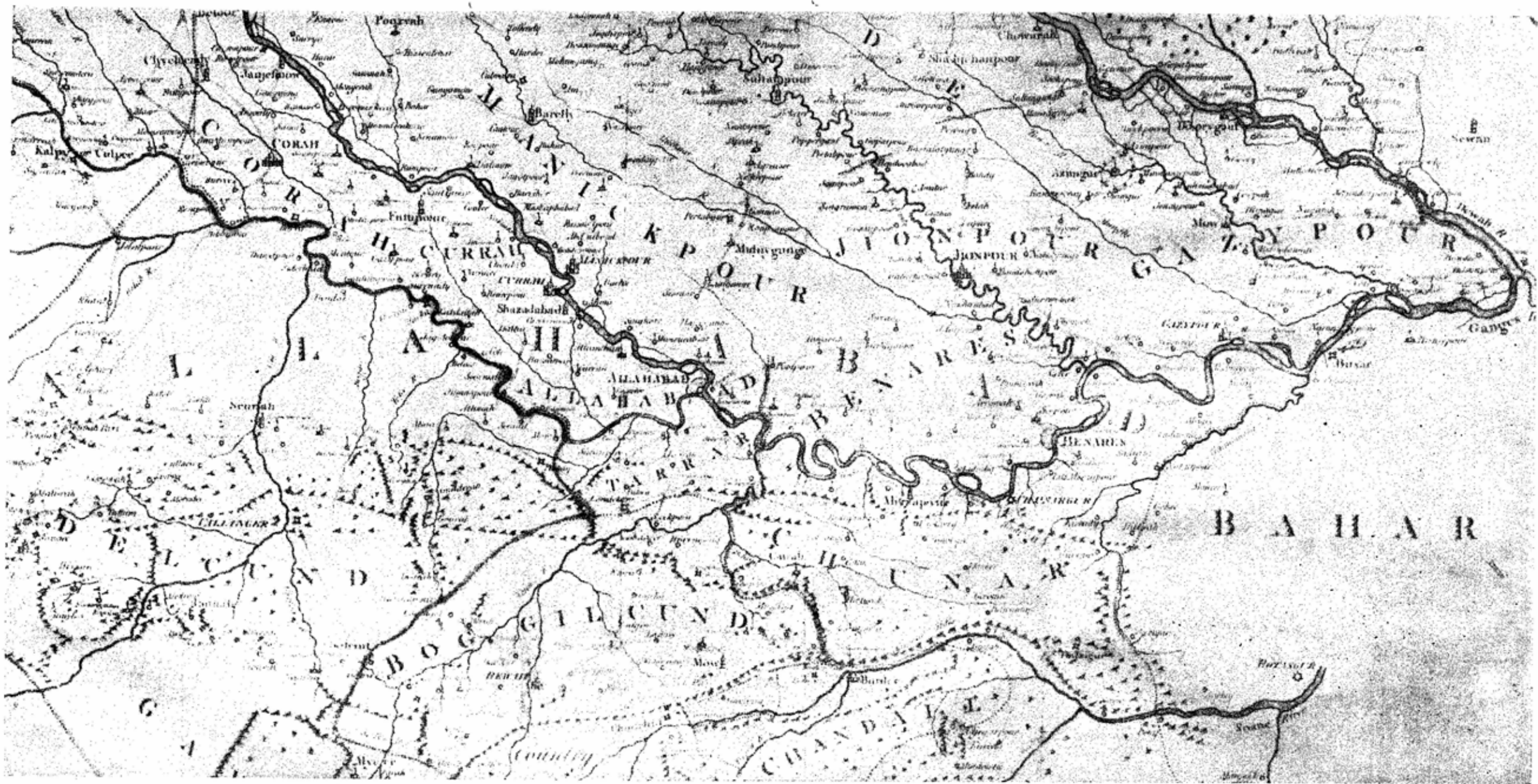
I am thankful to the Director, National Archives of India, for the permission to use the map from James Rennels' *A Bengal Atlas*.

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

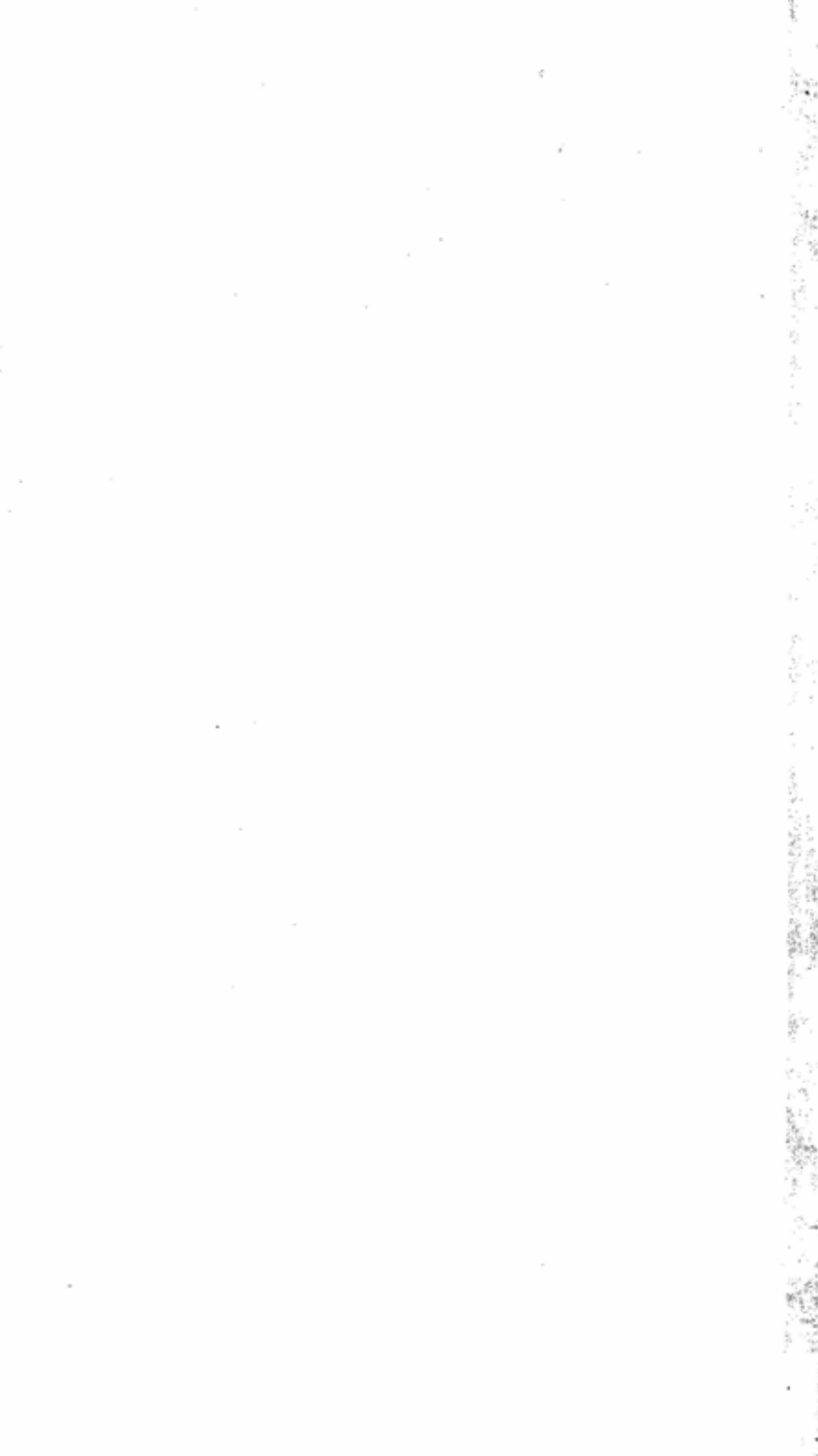
In the end I wish to express my thanks to Shri S. Ansari, Librarian, Dr. Zakir Husain Library, Jamia Millia Islamia, for many acts of kindness. My thanks are also due to Dr. Sudhir Chandra, Shri Kailash Behari, Shri V. K. Nanda, Shri Murtaza Ali and Shri U. S. Menon for their help and to Kumari Rajni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

20th November, 1975. SURENDRA NATH SINHA

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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 Ghagra, 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 *Descriptio 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 Tieffenthaler'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 géographique, de l'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 :-

(1) Kabul (p. 64-67), (2) Qandhar (Kandhar) (p. 74-76) (3) Kashmir (Cachemire) (p. 76-100) (4) Lahore (Lahor) (p. 100-114) (5) Multan (Moultan) (p. 115-120) (6) Thatta (Tatta) (p. 120-124) (7) Delhi (Dehli) (p. 124-159) (8) Agra (p. 159-220) (9) Allahabad (Elahabad) (p. 220-250) (10) Oudh (Oude or Avad) (p. 250-307) (11) Gujrat (Guzarate) (p. 370-415) (12) Bihar (Behar) (p. 415-457) (13) Bengal (Bengale) (p. 437-460) (14) Orissa (Oressa) (p. 460-476) (15) Aurangabad (p. 476-489) (16) Bhalagate (or Ahmadnagar) (p. 489-492) (17) Bidar (Bedar or Sarfabad) (492-494) (18) Hyderabad or Golconda (p. 494-496) (19) Bijapur (Bedjapur) (p. 496-516).

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.

He visited and described many big and small places in the region, such as 1. Allahabad, 2. Benares, 3. Kashipur, 4. Jaunpur, 5. Ghazipur, 6. Chunar, 7. Alamchand, 8. Shahzadpur, 9. Kara, 10. Hatgaon, 11. Nau-basta, 12. Bilandar, 13. Haswa, 14. Fatehpur, 15. Abunagar, 16. Bindki, 17. Khajua, 18. Kurrah, 19. Shahjahanpur, 20. Chachendi, 21. Kanhpur, 22. Alamganj, 23. Phaphamau, 24. Nawabganj, 25. Mansurganj, 26. Chhatarganj, 27. Barehi, 28. Manikpur, 29. Gutni, 30. Jahangirabad, 31. Mustafabad, 32. Jagatpur, 33. Rai Bareli, 34. Nasirabad, 35. Prasadpur, 36. Salon, 37. Ascabad, 38. Abdullahganj, 39. Rampur, 40. Partabgarh, 41. Arail, 42. Jhusi, 43. Handia, 44. Saidabad, 45. Jagdishpur, 46. Gopiganj, 47. Maharajganj, 48. Shamsabad, 49. Mirzamurad, 50. Mohanganj, 51. Syd Raja, 52. Mirzapur, 53. Bejaygarh, 54. Latifgarh, 55. Bandho, 56. Bundelkhand, 57. Jaitpur, 58. Mahoba, 59. Kalinjar, 60. Dhamoni, 61. Chhatarpur, 62. Kishorganj, 63. Rajgarh, 64. Panna, 65. Ajaigarh, 66. Marfa, 67. Rasin, 68. Chitrakot, 69. Garha, and 70. Sarai Aqil.

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 it's 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 Chhattarpur, "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. Tieffenthaler 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".

Allahabad—

In his discription 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 upto 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 Emperor 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 suicide. Not only that, he had also ordered to cover up a well in the fort of Rai Bareli which had many superstitious 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 upto 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) Chharganj, (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 Kurrah had informed Aurangzeb that the seditious *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 :

1. Allahabad, 2. Jaunpur, 3. Singraur, 4. Kantit, 5. Khairagarh, 6. Katehar, 7. Sikandarpur, 8. Arwal, 9. Rai Bareli, 10. Manikpur, 11. Chunargarh, 12. Kharelah, 13. Mahoba, 14. Maudha, 15. Jajmau, 16. Kurrah, 17. Kara, 18. Karari, 19. Kanra, 20. Kharid, 21. Jalalpur, 22. Kathot, 23. Ugausi, 24. Sihonda, 25. Simauni, 26. Sadipur, 27. Mandiahu, 28. Chaube, 29. Chachendi, 30. Ghazipur, 31. Achalgarh, 32. Haswa, 33. Fatehpur, 34. Pourvehi, 35. Romehipur, 36. Kanhpur, 37. Doleri, 38. Garamethi, 39. Rampur, 40. Arail, 41. Bejaigarh, 42. Latifgarh, 43. Chhatargarh, 44. Jaitpur, 45. Panna, 46. Marfa.

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 Sandjol¹ in the canton Jaunpur upto the mountains which extend towards south, is 160 miles.

The width, from Chausa upto Ghatampoar (Ghatampur), is 120 miles².

To the east is the province of Behar: (Bihar) to the North, that of Oudh; to the South the canton of Bandho³ beyond the Ganga (Ganges) and the Jamuna to the North-West, the province of Agra.

The entire extent of the country has 3967017 arpent⁴.

It is watered by several rivers, viz. the Ganges⁵, the Jamuna⁶, the Kean⁷ (Ken), the Goumati⁸ (Gumti) and others less important, such as the Sei⁹ (Sai), the Thons¹⁰ (Tons), the Rend¹¹ (Rihand), the Issen and the Pando¹².

The chief towns of this province are: Allahabad¹³, Benares¹⁴, Jaunpur¹⁵, the smaller towns are Ray Barelli¹⁶, Manecpour¹⁷ (Manikpur), Corra¹⁸ (Kurrah), Cara¹⁹ (Kara), Schehdjadpour²⁰ (Shahzadpur), Fatehpour²¹ (Fatehpur), Tschinar²² (Chunar), Calindjar²³ (Kalinjar), Gasipour²⁴ (Ghazipur).

The administrative units which belong to this province are following:—

In the jurisdiction of the district of Allahabad are: Bhadohi²⁵, Jalalabad²⁶, Sobehi²⁷, Anela²⁸, Bando Barwar²⁹, Soraoun³⁰ (Soraon), Sangror³¹ (Singraur) on the Ganges, with a brick fortress, Sicandarpour³² (Sikandarpur), Kantat³³ (Kantit) (with a stone fortress on the Ganges), Kheraghar³⁴ (Khairagharh), (with a stone fortress, on a hill) and Hadiabas³⁵.

To the Sarkar of Gazipur (Ghazipur), belong Balia³⁶, Badjotar³⁷ (Patchotar), Baliabas³⁸ (Baliabans), Bheribad³⁹ (Bahariabad), Bhalaez⁴⁰ (Bhalaech), Chausa⁴¹, Dehaba⁴², Sedpour Namadi⁴³ (Saiyyadpur Nandi), Sohourabad⁴⁴ (Zahurabad), Bali⁴⁵ (Pali), Djehtcopa⁴⁶, (with a brick fortress), Landha⁴⁷ (Gandha), Caranda⁴⁸ (Karenda), Lakhner⁴⁹, Madan Benares⁵⁰, and Mouhammadabad and Parhari⁵¹.

To the Sarkar of Benares belong Ansaraoun⁵², Behnsi⁵³ (Bealsi), Pandarha⁵⁴ (Pandrah), Casvar⁵⁵ (Kaswar), Katahar⁵⁶ (Katehar) with a brief fortress, and Havassa⁵⁷ (Harhua).

To the Sarkar of Jaunpour belong Aldemao⁵⁸ (Aldimau), Anlaki⁵⁹ (Ungli), Bheteri⁶⁰ (Bihtari), Bhadaoun⁶¹ (Bhadaon), Belheti⁶², Chandipur Badhar⁶³, Chanda⁶⁴, Chiraiyya Kot⁶⁵, Jakessar⁶⁶, Charid⁶⁷ (Kharid), Chaspour⁶⁸ (Khaspur Tanda), Chanpour⁶⁹ (Khanpur), Deugaon⁷⁰ (Deogaon), Rari⁷¹, Sanjoli⁷², Sicandarpour⁷³ (Sikandarpur), with a brick fortress, Sakdi⁷⁴ (Sagdi), Sohorpour⁷⁵ (Surharpur), Shadiabad⁷⁶, Zafarabad⁷⁷, Matou⁷⁸ (Qariyat Mittu), Sotia⁷⁹ (Qariyat Seotha), Gola⁸⁰ (Kolah), Kaboua⁸¹ (Kauria), Ghossi⁸², Kiracat⁸³ (Kirkat), Mandiahou⁸⁴, with a brick fort, Mouhammadabad⁸⁵, Moungara⁸⁶ (Mungra), Madjhora⁸⁷ (Majhaura), Mac⁸⁸, Nisamabad⁸⁹, Nikon⁹⁰ (Negun), and Natoupour⁹¹ (Nathupur).

To the Sarkar of Manecpour (Manikpur) belong Arol⁹² (Arwal) with a brick fort, Bhalol⁹³, Talhandi⁹⁴, Jalalpur, surnamed Halacca⁹⁵ (Jalalapur, Balkhar), Jais⁹⁶, Dalmao⁹⁷, Ray Bareli⁹⁸ with an important brick fortress, Salon⁹⁹, Gasara¹⁰⁰ (Qariyat Kararah), Paigha¹⁰¹ (Qariyat Paegah), Khatol¹⁰² (Kathot), Manecpour¹⁰³ (Manikpur) with a fortress built of bricks on an elevated place on the bank of the Ganges, and Nasirabad¹⁰⁴.

To the district of Chunar belong Aharvara¹⁰⁵ (Ahirwarah), Bholi¹⁰⁶ (Bhuili), Barsol¹⁰⁷ (Barhaul), Tанда¹⁰⁸, Chunargarh¹⁰⁹, with a big stone fortress on a hill on the western bank of the Ganges. Dhos¹¹⁰ (Dhus), Raghoupour¹¹¹ (Raghupur), Madjvara¹¹² (Majhwarah), Mahanez¹¹³ (Mahaich), Mahavari¹¹⁴ and Mahoi¹¹⁵ (Mawai).

To that of Calindjar (Kalinjar) belong Agvassi¹¹³ (Ugasi or Uguasi) with a brick fortress, Anighar¹¹⁷ (Ajaigarh), having one of stone, Seonda¹¹⁸ (Sihonda), it has a fortress similar to that at Anighar (Ajaigarh), Damoni¹¹⁹ (Dhamoni) with a brick fortress, Rassein¹²⁰, Shadipour¹²¹, with a stone fortress, Calindjar¹²² (Kalinjar) has an important fortress perched on a hill, Carela¹²³ (Kharela) has a brick redoubt, Mahoba¹²⁴, has a fortress on a hill and Modaha¹²⁵ (Maudha) which has one of stone.

In the jurisdiction of Sarkar of Corra (Kurrah) are: Jazmao¹²⁶ (Jajmau) with a fortress on the Ganges and Corra¹²⁷ (Kurrah) which has a brick fortress on the western bank of Rend on this place depend the towns of Ghatampour¹²⁸, Majhavan¹²⁹, Koutia¹³⁰ (Kutia), Ghoner¹³¹ (Guner), Karanpour¹³² (Kiratpur) and Mohassanpour¹³³ (Muhasanpur).

To the district of Cara (Kara) belong the following towns. Aidjhi¹³⁴ (Enchhi), Atharban¹³⁵, Ayassa¹³⁶, Rari¹³⁷, Cara¹³⁸ (Kara) with a fortress built partly of stone and partly of bricks on the Ganges, Carari¹³⁹ (Karari), with a brick fortress on the Jamuna, Kotla¹⁴⁰, Kotra¹⁴¹ otherwise Karson, Fatehpour¹⁴², Hatgaon¹⁴³ and Hansoua¹⁴⁴.

The annual revenue according to Manouzzi is 7738000 Roupies¹⁴⁵.

According to the Imperial Register¹⁴⁶, 456543248 Dams.

The biggest amount	10578971	Roupies.
The least amount	6853898	—

Allahabad

Allahabad, which the Hindus call Peag, Priag or else also Prag¹⁴⁷, 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 mausoleum¹⁴⁸ 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 mile¹⁴⁹. 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 merchandise¹⁵⁰. 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 triumph¹⁵¹.

New and Old Towns:

This new town¹⁵² 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 mile¹⁵³ but there is a road from the middle of this plain upto the citadel which touches the old city on the other side¹⁵⁴. 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 fortress¹⁵⁵, 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 Jamuna¹⁵⁶. 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 two¹⁵⁷.

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 gates¹⁵⁸.

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 artistically¹⁵⁹.

Cost of the fort:

In the imperial registers has been found an account of what this fine fort has cost; it amounts to Rs. 17585412¹⁶⁰.

In the middle of this fort rises an obelisk of stone, of a single piece, about 12 Indian ells¹⁶¹ 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 cone¹⁶².

Patalpuri Temple:

In the interior itself of the fort is seen, to south-east, 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 engraved¹⁶³.

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 *Ake-bar*.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 arranged¹⁶⁵. 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 cave¹⁶⁶.

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 parts¹⁶⁷.

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 another¹⁶⁸.

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 four¹⁶⁹.

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 up¹⁷⁰.

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 Sarsoti (*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 plain¹⁷¹.

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 ground¹⁷².

The junction of the Ganges and the Jamuna takes place towards the south opposite to Arail¹⁷³ 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 rains¹⁷⁴.

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; (*Saraswati*), although it should not be counted among the rivers, not even as a small stream. The *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 it¹⁷⁵.

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 humidity¹⁷⁶.

Since the Sarsoti (*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 rivers¹⁷⁷.

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 province¹⁷⁸.

Benares:

Benares is one of the largest cities of India¹⁷⁹ inhabited in a large part by gentiles, having roads, for the most part, very dirty and narrow¹⁸⁰; but the houses, specially those which are situated on the bank of the Ganges are very high and built of stone at great cost¹⁸¹. 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 master¹⁸².

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 colour¹⁸³.

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 bankers¹⁸⁴.

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 elsewhere¹⁸⁵.

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 them¹⁸⁶.

Kashipur:

People tell of a village close to the town called Caschipour¹⁸⁷ (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, separated 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 themselves 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 river¹⁸⁸. 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 miles¹⁸⁹.

Jaunpur:

Jonpour (Jaunpur) is a large city, formerly it was the seat of the Muslim kings of the East¹⁹⁰. 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-east¹⁹¹.

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 famous¹⁹².

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 seen¹⁹³.

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 Schecha¹⁹⁴ (Mirza Shekha), three hundred years ago. The main gate faces the town, another, which is smaller, leads to the river.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.¹⁹⁶

Bridge:

A bridge built on the Goumati (Gomti) is not less remarkable. It was built by Fahim,¹⁹⁷ who had been freed by Khan-i-Khana,¹⁹⁸ the son of Beramkhan (Bairamkhan), 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.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.²⁰⁰

Jaunpur was developed by Feros Scha (Feroz Shah) the king of Delhi, in the name of his cousin, who was

called Fachar-uddin²⁰¹ (Fakhruddin). The Northern latitude of this city is $25^{\circ}.38'$.²⁰² The road from Jaunpur to Allahabad passes by Matschligaon²⁰³ (Machhli-gaun) nine miles, and Pulpour²⁰⁴ (Phulpur), 12, from where 8 remain upto Allahabad.

There are 19 miles from Jaunpur to Asamghar²⁰⁵ (Azamgarh) i.e. twelve upto the village of Gamir-pour²⁰⁶ (Gambhirpur), from there 7 miles again to Asamghar.

To go from Jaunpur to Gazipur (Ghazipur) one goes to Keracat²⁰⁷ (Kirakat), a village 7 miles from there to Sedpour²⁰⁸ (Saidpur), 12; lastly to Gazipur 10 miles.

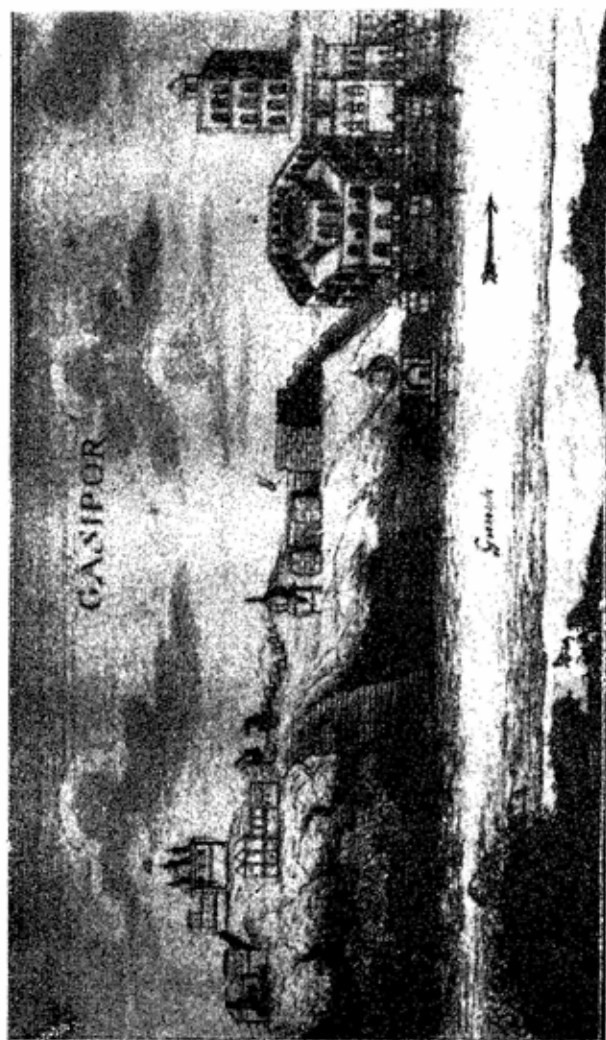
The Sai river joins the Gomti at a spot²⁰⁹ which is at a distance of 5 miles from Jaunpur.

Ghazipur:

Ghazipur²¹⁰ 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.²¹¹

Here is the route from this city to Gorecpour²¹² (Gorakhpur); From Ghazipur you go to Cassemabad²¹³ (Qasimabad) 7 miles; to Copa²¹⁴ (Gola), 9; to Dhorigarh²¹⁵ (Dohrighat) 9; to Gajpour²¹⁶ (Gajpur), 7; to Gorecpour²¹⁷ (Gorakhpur), 10.

The height of this place towards the North Pole is $25^{\circ}.28'$.



A view of The City of Ghazipur from the Ganges



Ramnagar:

Ramnagar,²¹⁸ 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.²¹⁹

Chunar

Chunar Ghar²²⁰ 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 Jergo²²¹ (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 (Sultanganj). You cross it by a bridge²²² 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.²²³

Stones very suitable for building houses are taken out from the neighbouring hills.²²⁴

Alanchand:

Alamtschand²²⁵ (Alamchand) is a large hostelry (*Sarai*) surrounded by a brick wall, 9 miles from

Allahabad to north-west $1\frac{1}{4}$ west at the most $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Cancarabad²²⁵ (Kankarabad), a large village to the north-west $1\frac{1}{4}$ west or a little further towards north-west. It is half a mile from the hithermost bank of the Ganges.

Shahzadpur:

Schahsadbaur²²⁷ (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 fort²³⁰ of bricks, strong and supplied with towers, called Attalgahr²³¹ (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 vegetables²³².

Chaubé:

Chobe²³³ (Chaubé) 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:

Haddgaon²³⁴ (Hatgaon), a town at some distance from Chobe, 3 miles to west-north-west.

Naubasta:

Nobasta²³⁵ (Naubasta), a village with a public inn, is 7 miles to west-north-west, towards west 1/4, north-west of Chobe, and 3 miles on this side of the Ganges, 7 miles beyond the Jamuna.

Bilanda:

Balanda²³⁶ (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 Hansoua²³⁷ (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:

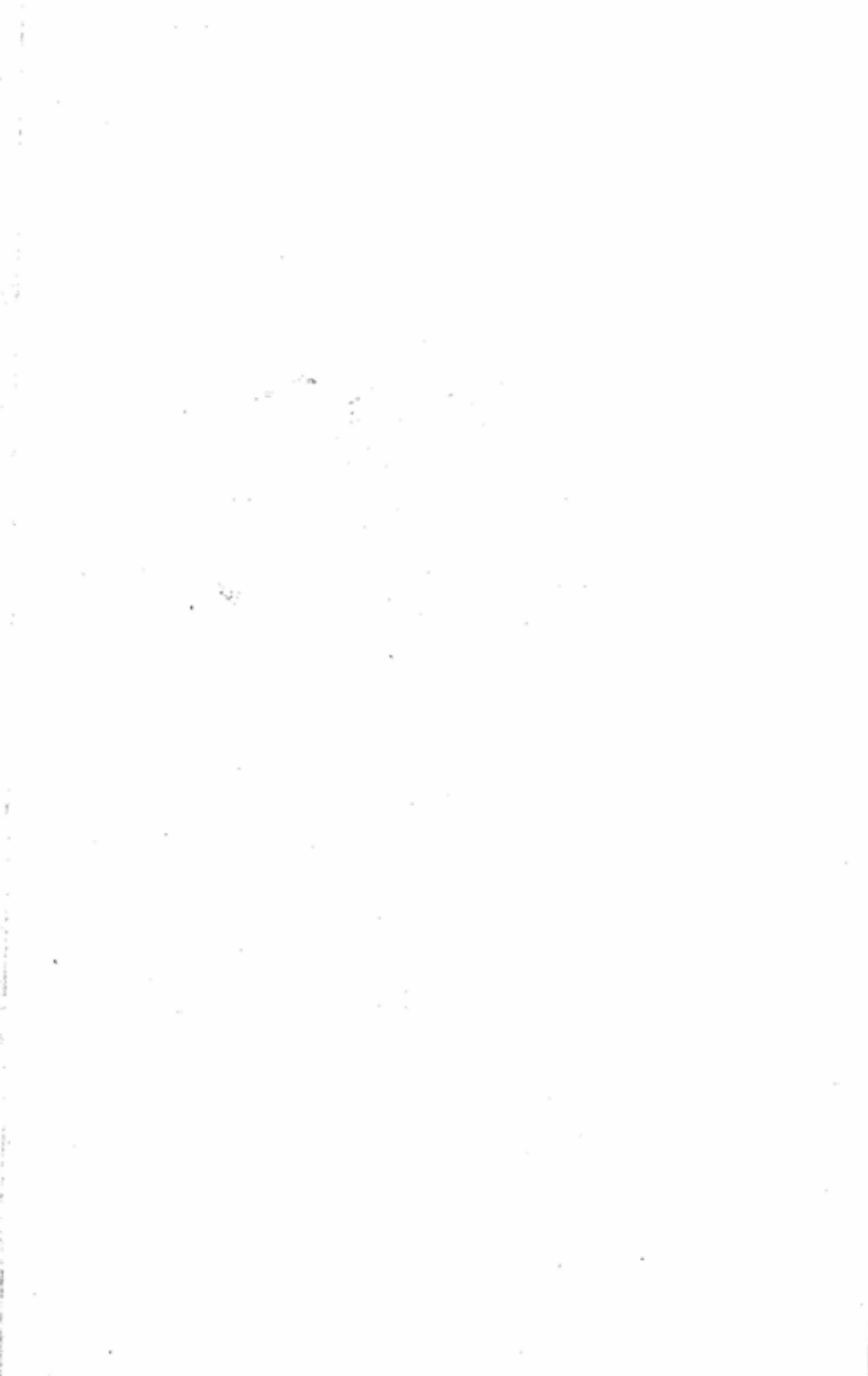
Couarpour²⁴⁰ (Kunwarpur), 4 miles west 1/4 north-west of Fatepour, is a town whose houses whether they be of mud or bricks, are miserably ruined.

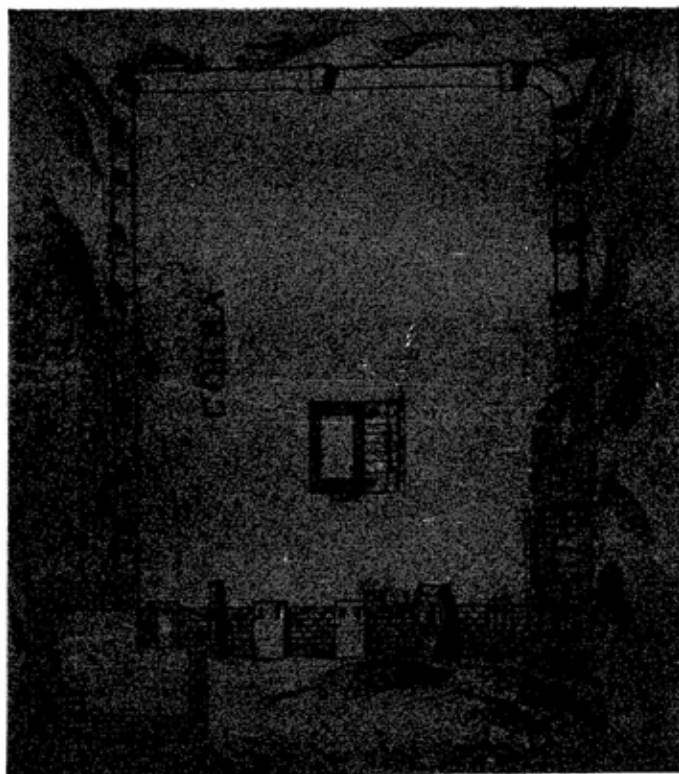
Bindki:

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)

Here is seen the battle field where Aurenzebe (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 Scheurajpour²⁴⁵ (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 Reh²⁵¹ (Ren) six miles from Fatehpur.

Shahjahanpur:

Contiguous to Kurrah is a larger and more beautiful town Schahjehanpour²⁵² (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 Mussangar²⁵³ (Musanagar) or Mussapoli²⁵⁴ (Musapoli) and from there eight to Calpi²⁵⁵ (Kalpi).

Chachendi:

Tschatschandi²⁵⁶ (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.²⁵⁷ Pourvehi is a village with a fortress, three miles from Kurrah.²⁵⁸

Ramaipur:

Romehipour²⁵⁹ (Ramaipur) is a village with a fortress of earth, seven miles from Corra (Kurrah).

Kanhpur:

Canpour²⁶⁰ (Kanhpur) is a city having a fortress of earth-work, situated near the nearer bank of the Ganges four miles from Bithour²⁶¹ (Bithur) to north-west 1/4 west, 7 from Nanamao²⁶² (Nanamau) east-south-east.

Nagapur:

Nagapour²⁶³ (Nagapur) is situated on the hither bank of the Ganges, six miles from Corra, 4 from Jazmao²⁶⁴ (Jajmau) east-south-east.

Alamganj:

Alamgans (Alamganj), a new warehouse of grains (*mandi*) is two and half miles from Allahabad.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 Innsbruck (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.²⁶⁶

Phaphamau:

Papamao²⁶⁷ (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:

Navabgans²⁶⁸ (Nawabganj) is a village with an inn for travellers, 4 miles west-north-west of Allahabad.

Mansurganj:

Mansourgans²⁶⁹ (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:

Chetargans²⁷⁰ (Chhatarganj) is a large hamlet of the above having shady trees and an inn $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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:

Barehi²⁷² is $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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:

Manecpour²⁷³ (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 Gotni²⁷⁴ (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 $\frac{1}{4}$ south-east, afterwards one mile towards south, $\frac{1}{4}$ south-west.

Jahangirabad:

The Ganges is crossed at Jehangirabad²⁷⁵ (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 Bassitpour (Basitpur) one covers 3 miles towards north-north-west.²⁷⁶

Mustafabad:

From there to Moustafabad²⁷⁷ (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 Jagatpour²⁷⁸ (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 Bohn²⁷⁹ (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 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 Dalmao²⁸⁰ (Dalmau), lying on the outer bank.

Rai Bareli:

This little town is called Ray Bareli²⁸¹ (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 upto the middle; and of very large stones of tufa by Chisel, from the middle upto the base.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.²⁸³

The fortress has been founded by a king of Jonpour (Jaunpur), named Sarour (Sarwar) or Choaze Djeh-na²⁸⁴ (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.²⁸⁵ If you go a mile further from Doleri you will come upon a forest²⁸⁶ which extends in length and breadth towards east and west for a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost upto Sedoli.

Sedoli:

Sedoli²⁸⁷ is four miles from Doleri (Duleri). If from there one travels for a mile along the road one reaches the stream Nouni²⁸⁸ (Naiya), which passes by Ametti²⁸⁹ (Amethi) and pours itself into the Goumati²⁹⁰ (Gomti).

Jais:

Jaes²⁹¹ (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 Mohangans²⁹² (Mohanganj) is four miles to south-east $\frac{1}{4}$ to south, towards south-south-east and 9 from Grametti.²⁹³

Nasirabad:

Nasirabad²⁹⁴ 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 Sei²⁹⁵ (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.²⁹⁶

Prasadpur:

Parsadepour²⁹⁷ (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:

Salon²⁹⁹ 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 Piragaon 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:

Askabad³⁰⁰ (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:

Abdullagans³⁰¹ (Abdullahganj) is a populous village three miles from Askabad towards south $1/4$ south-west. The ground between Salon and Abdullagans (Abdullahganj) is scarcely cultivated; it is full of grass. This town is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Manecpour (Manikpur) towards south $1/4$ south-east.

Garametti:

Garametti³⁰² 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 Hassanpour³⁰³ (Hassanpur); four to Sodjagar³⁰⁴ (Sojagar); ten to Partabgarh.

Rampur:

Rampur³⁰⁵ (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 Garametti, six from Manecpour (Manikpur), and 5 from Sodjagar.

Partabgarh:

Partabghar³⁰⁶ 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.³⁰⁷

Arail:

Arel³⁰⁸ (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:

Joussi³⁰⁹ (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:

Handia³¹⁰ is 8 miles east of Joussi (Jhusi) and one mile beyond the Ganges. Sedabad³¹¹ (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 Jagadishpur (Jagdishpur). The terrain is marshy and uncultivated.

Jagadishpur³¹² (Jagdishpur) is a town which today scarcely presents anything more than ruins; it is two miles from the outer bank of the Ganges.

Gopiganj:

Gopigans³¹³ (Gopiganj) is a town 8 miles from Handia and 2 from Jagadishpur (Jagdishpur) to the east.

The soil is fertile in the neighbourhood of Jagadishpur (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:

Maharadgans³¹⁴ (Maharajganj) is a warehouse of grain (*mandi*) 5 miles from Gopigans and 2 from

Tamatschabad (Samshabad), $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the outer bank of the Ganges.

Samshabad:

Tamatschabad³¹⁵ (Samshabad) is a large village with an inn, now almost destroyed; 3 miles from Mirsa-Morad (Mirza Murad) towards west $\frac{1}{4}$ south-west. From Tamatschabad (Samshabad) to Mirsamorad the road keeps towards east $\frac{1}{4}$ north-east.

Mirzamurad:

Mirsamorad³¹⁶ (Mirzamurad) is a large village with an inn, 5 miles from Mohangans (Mohanganj) towards west $\frac{1}{4}$ north-west; for the road which leads to Mohangans directs itself towards east $\frac{1}{4}$ south-east.

Mohanganj:

Mohangans³¹⁷ is a warehouse of grains (*mandi*) 5 large miles from Benares towards west $\frac{1}{4}$ south-west, for the road goes to east $\frac{1}{4}$ 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:

Sedraje³¹⁸ (Syed Raja) is a town 10 miles away from Benares, from there you have 2 miles to the bank of Caramnassaa³¹⁹ (Karamnassa) river which forms the

boundary between the provinces of Allahabad and Behar.³²⁰

Bind Basni:

Bind Basseni³²¹ (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.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.³²³

Mirzapur:

Mirsapour³²⁴ (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:

Bedjeghar³²⁵ (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:

Bhird³²⁶ 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:

Latifghar³²⁸ (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:

Chhatargarh³³⁰ 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:

Bando³³¹ (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 Bhaguelles (Baghelas). It is 18 miles from Allahabad, south-south-west, near the Thons³³² (Tons).

It will not be out of place to append here a clear description of the canton of Danagaya³³³ (Dangaia), also called Boundelchand or Boundelcound (Bundelkhand).

Bundelkhand:

This district extends from the town of Bodjkimao³³⁴ (Bhojkimau), the limit of the principality of Quntsch³³⁵ (Amarkantak) in the west, up to the bank of Jamuna to the east; and from Beleri³³⁶ (Bilahri), the limit of Gharamandel,³³⁷ (Garhamandla) a canton situated on the Narbada³³⁸ at four days journey from Chhatarpur³³⁹ towards south, upto Cotla³⁴⁰ on the nearer bank of the Jamuna towards north.

This district is hilly, stony and covered with forests, except the district being between Chittrakot³⁴¹ 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*.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,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.³⁴⁴ It follows its course from the south to the north, and joins itself to the Jamuna.³⁴⁵ 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 Dessan³⁴⁶ (Dhassan), which washes the village of Cotla³⁴⁷ to the east.

The Beschan³⁴⁸ (Baghin), also named Atter Ganga,³⁴⁹ which washes Chittrakot,³⁵⁰ and follows its course towards the west not far from the Thoroa.³⁵¹ Its waters are clear; it has its source 5 miles from Chittrakot towards south, near the place called Madjagni.³⁵² It follows its course towards the north and throws itself in the Jamuna near Raypour³⁵³ (Raipur). It forms a pond near Chittrakot and nourishes big fishes which are very tasty.³⁵⁴

The Cohn³⁵⁵ (Ohan), which is crossed at the village of Garva³⁵⁶ (Gurha), 6 miles north-east from Thoroa.³⁵⁷

The Ghenta³⁵⁸ (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)³⁵⁹ 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 upto 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

Colpahar³⁶⁰ (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:

Momohobba³⁶¹ (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 Mohobba. 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-



The fort of Kalinjar

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 $24^{\circ}41'$. 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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,³⁶⁸ 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.³⁶⁹

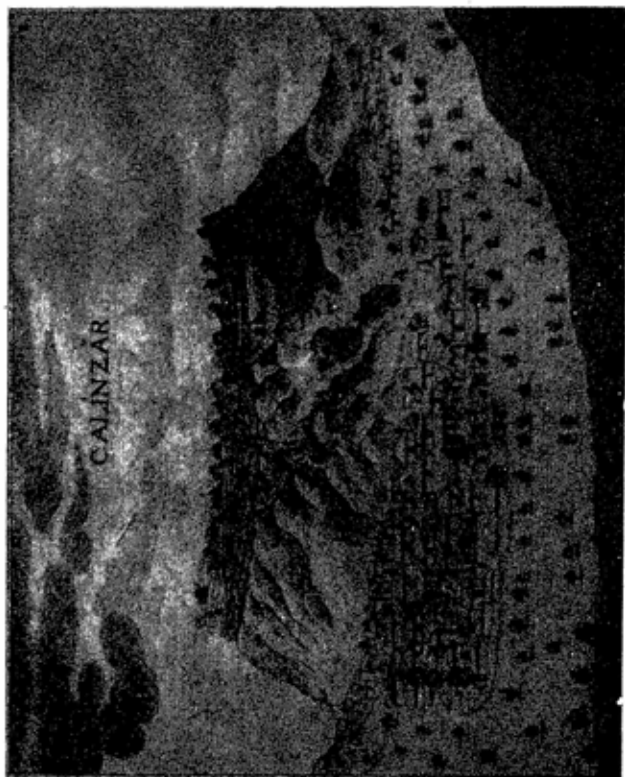
The height of the north pole from this place is $24^{\circ}.42'$.

Dhamoni:

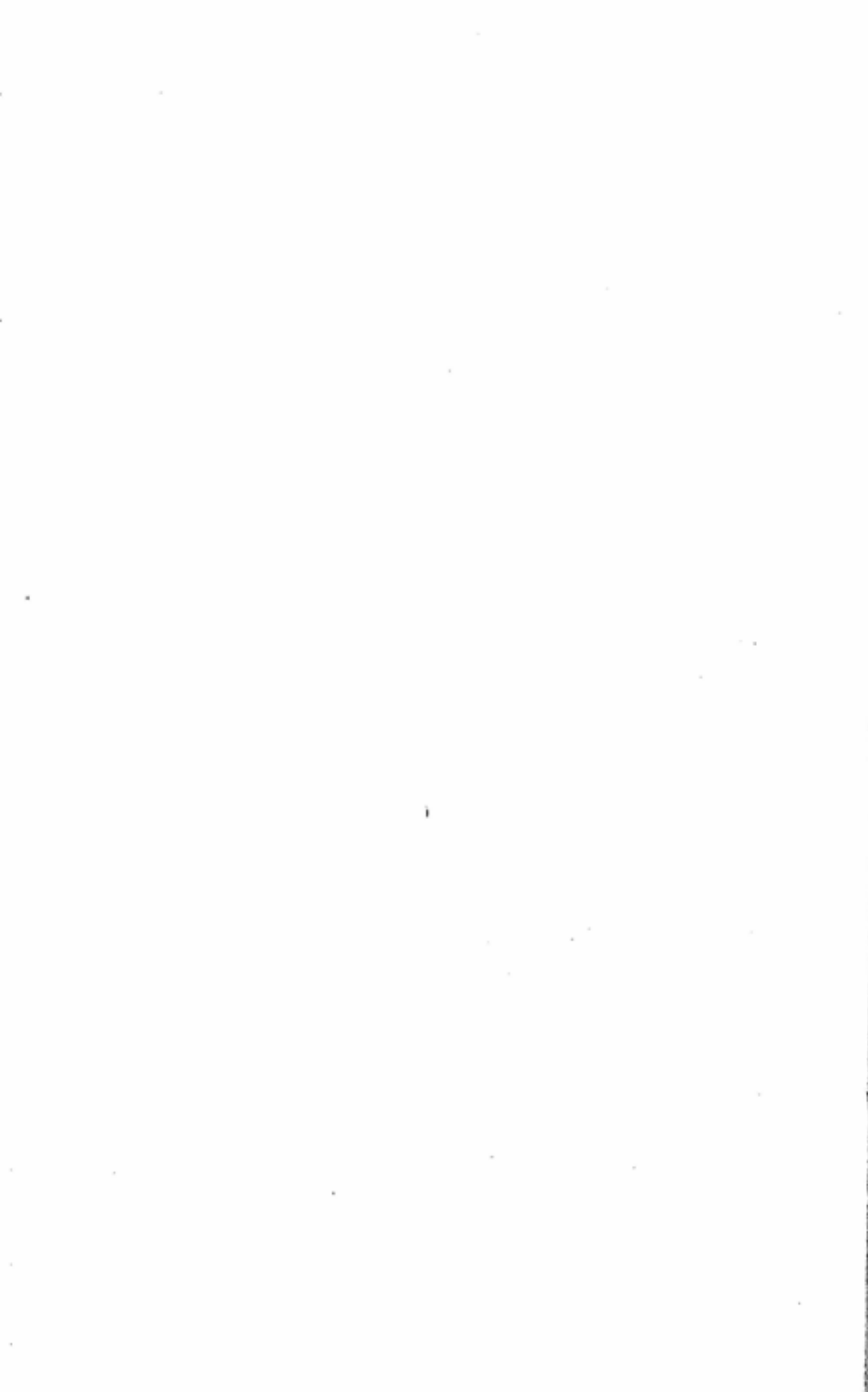
Dhamcni³⁷⁰ is a fortress situated in the plain, 24 miles towards south from Maomohobba.

Chhatarpur:

Chhatarpur³⁷¹ 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.³⁷² Many pagodas are seen here. The height of the north pole from this town is $24^{\circ}.38'$. 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



Kishoreganj:

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

Rajgarh:

Radghar³⁷³ (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 upto 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.³⁷⁴

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:

Jirna³⁷⁵ 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.³⁷⁶ Towards the south rise mountains forming a chain from Radjghar (Rajgarh) upto Calindjar (Kalinjar). To the north are forests of various kinds of trees.³⁷⁷

Panna:

Parna,³⁷⁸ (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.³⁷⁹ 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.³⁸⁰

Ajaigarh:

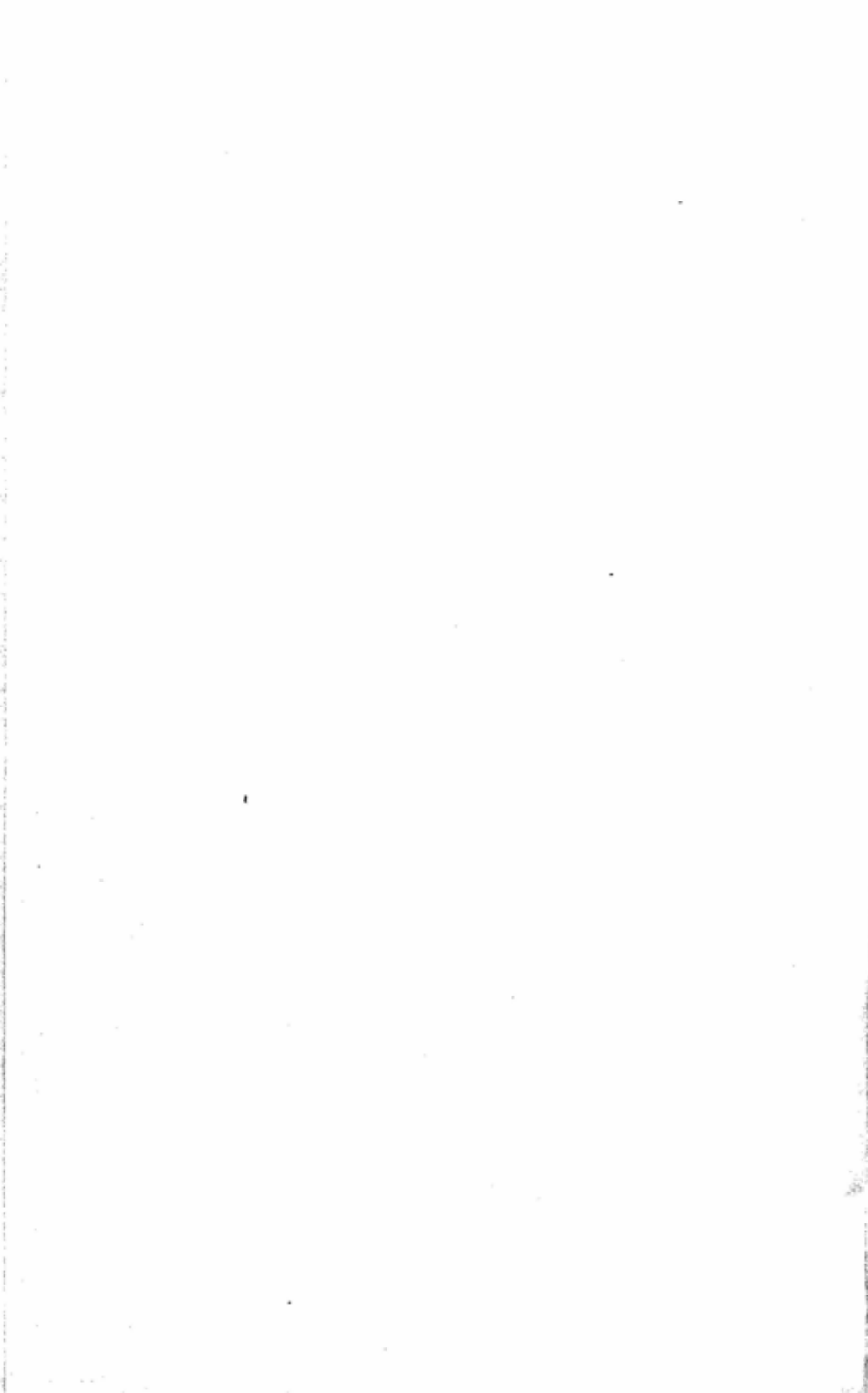
Adjeghar³⁸¹ (Ajaigarh) is a fortress seven miles south-west from Calindjar (Kalinjar) and six miles north-east from Jirna. It is perched on a hill, the side of which has been surrounded by a wall of heap-ed up stones, although the rocks themselves on which the fortress is placed serve as walls. It extends 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 Boundeles (Bundelas) race. The country spreads out in a fertile plain planted with fruit bearing trees.³⁸²

Marfa:

Marfa,³⁸³ 7 miles from Calindjar (Kalinjar) to souh-east, is a town and a fortress called by others Mandefa, situated on a small river which runs from



Area around the fort of Ajaigarh



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 Bhaguelles (Baghelas) and Raghan-siens (Raghubansis)³⁸⁴. It is placed under the Rajah of Dangaya whom they are accustomed to accompany to the war.

Rasin:

Rassein³⁸⁵ (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 $57^{\circ}57'$ I have concluded the height of the North Pole to be $24^{\circ}49'$.

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.³⁸⁶

This place receives much charm from a river which

has two names: i.e. Beschni³⁸⁷ (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.³⁸⁸

A mile from Chittrakot 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.³⁸⁹

The remaining part of this canton forms an extensive and delightful plain.

Thoroa:

Thoroa³⁹⁰ is a large town situated on the eastern bank of Beschani, 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 $50^{\circ}.28'$. The declination of the sun corrected and reduced to the meridian at the place was $6^{\circ}.36'$, therefore the height of the pole from this place is $24^{\circ}.56'$ North.

Garha:

Garva³⁹¹ (Garha) is a village 6 miles north-east of Thoroa. One crosses here the small river called Cohn (Ohan), which pursues its course towards the Jamuna.

Kerondi:

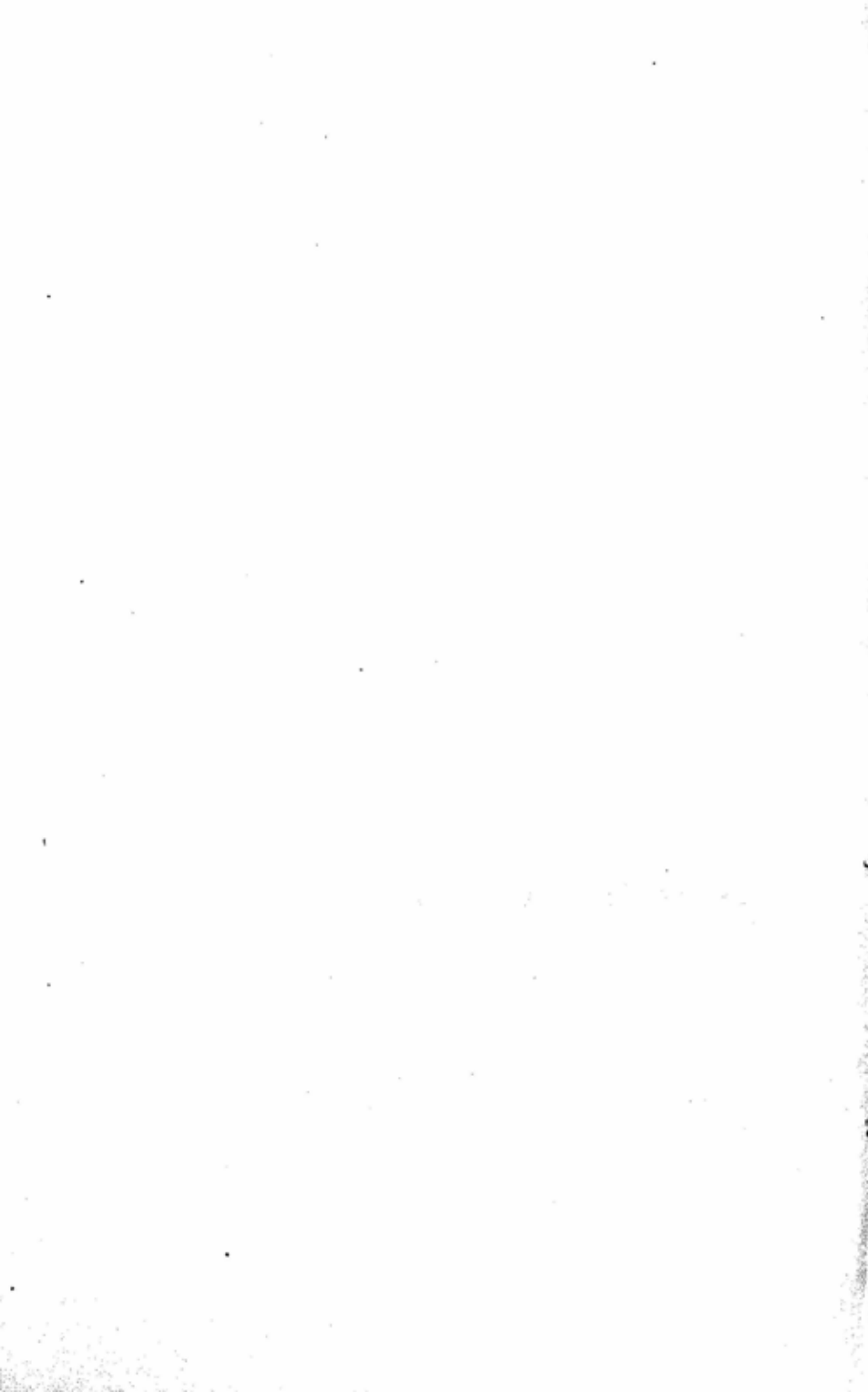
Kerondi³⁹² (Kerondi) is a village seven miles north-east of Thoroa. Going 3 miles further from there, one meets the Ghenta, a small river which falls in the Jamuna 3 miles away from the place of crossing. On the western bank is a village the name of which is not known. Jamuna runs here between two raised 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.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 Saray³⁹⁴ (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 $26^{\circ} 26' N$ and $82^{\circ} 32' E$ 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-breadths, 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 $12\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $23^{\circ} 40' N$ and $81^{\circ} 3' E$. 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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre to $5/6$ or an acre. Perch is a measure equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards: a square

measure equal to $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards.

5. *Islamic Culture* Vol. XLIII. No. 2 (April 1969) 81.
6. *Ibid*, Hamilton 294, 295.
7. *Ibid*, Hamilton 295, 296.
8. *Jaunpur Gazetteer* 2 *Banares Gazetteer* 12, *Ghazipur Gazetteer* 6.
9. *Islamic Culture* (April 1969) 81.
10. *Ibid* 82.
11. *Ibid*.
12. *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 3.
13. Allahabad is situated between $25^{\circ} 26'$ N and $81^{\circ} 50'$ E at the height of 340 feet above the sea level. *Ain* II 172, *Allahabad Gazetteer* 195.
14. Benares is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, in $25^{\circ} 18'$ N. and $83^{\circ} 1'$ E. at a distance of about 89 miles south east from Allahabad. *Ain* II 173, *Benares Gazetteer* 234.
15. Jaunpur is situated between $25^{\circ} 45'$ N. and $82^{\circ} 41'$ 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 $26^{\circ} 14'$ N and $81^{\circ} 14'$ E.
Ain II 176, *Rae Bareli Gazetteer* 214, also see f.n. 98, of this book.
17. *Ain* II 176, Partapgarh Gazetteer 172, 193-198, 215, also see f.n. 273, of this book.
18. Kurrah or Kora is situated between $26^{\circ} 7'$ N and $80^{\circ} 22'$ E at a distance of 29 miles west from Fatehpur.
Ain II 178, *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 251.
19. Kara is situated between $25^{\circ} 42'$ N and $81^{\circ} 22'$ E. at a distance of five miles north east from Sirathu and 41 miles from Allahabad.
Ain II 170. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 247.

20. Shahzadpur is an old and decayed town, standing in $25^{\circ} 39' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 25' E.$ 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 $26^{\circ} 56' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 50' E.$ at a distance of 47 miles east from Kanpur and 73 miles west from Allahabad.
Ain II 179, *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 198.
22. Chunar lies in $25^{\circ} 7' N.$ $82^{\circ} 54' E.$ on the south side of the Ganges and about 17 miles in a straight direction south-west from Baneras and about 21 miles from Mirzapur.
Ain II 170, 176, *Mirzapur Gazetteer* 301, *Hamilton I* 312.
23. This town and the fortress of Kalinjar are situated in $25^{\circ} 6' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 25' E.$ 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.
24. The city of Ghazipur is situated on the north or left bank of the Ganges in $25^{\circ} 35' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 35' E.$ at a distance of 45 miles north-east from Benares.
Ain II 173, *Ghazipur Gazetteer* 195, *Hamilton* 309.
25. Bhadoi (tahsil Korh) is situated between $25^{\circ} 24' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 35' E.$ on the route from Mirzapur to Jaunpur.
Ain II 172, *Mirzapur Gazetteer* 270.
26. Jalalabad stands in $25^{\circ} 25' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 53' E.,$

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 $25^{\circ} 36' N$ and $81^{\circ} 51' E$, at a distance of 13 miles north from Allahabad on the main road to Fyzabad.

Ain II 172. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 307.

31. The ancient town of Singraur lies in $25^{\circ} 35' N$. and $81^{\circ} 39' E$, 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 $25^{\circ} 35' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 59' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} N$ and $82^{\circ} 35' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} 8' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 7' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} 26' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 54' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} 44' N.$ and $84^{\circ} 10' E.,$ 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 Shadiabad 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 $25^{\circ} 48' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 12' E.$ 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, Khwajepur and Nadepur) stands in $25^{\circ} 42' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 15' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} 31' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 54' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} 44' N$ and $83^{\circ} 56' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} 32' \text{ N.}$ and $82^{\circ} 14' \text{ E.}$ at a distance of 24 miles west from Ghazipur. *Ain II 173. Ghazipur Gazetteer 122, 244.* Also see *Oldham 81.*
44. Zahurabad stands in $23^{\circ} 45' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 44' \text{ E.}$ 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 $25^{\circ} 37' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 45' \text{ E.}$ 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 $25^{\circ} 29' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 23' \text{ E.}$ 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 south-erly 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 $25^{\circ} 48' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 49' \text{ E.}$ 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 $25^{\circ} 25' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 24' E.$ at a distance of ten miles south from Ghazipur. *Ain II 173, Ghazipur Gazetteer 263.* Also see *Oldham 81.*

51. Muhammedabad, earlier, known as Muham-madabad Parharbari is situated in $25^{\circ} 37' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 45' E.$

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, Elliot's Glossary 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, Mari-ahu 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, Elliots'

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 $26^{\circ} 9' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 22' E.$ about two miles south-west of Kadi-pur, 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 $25^{\circ} 48'$ and $26^{\circ} 27' N$ and $82^{\circ} 40'$ and $83^{\circ} 7' E.$
Ain II 173, *Jaunpur Gazetteer* 171, 324.
60. *Elliot's Glossary* II, 111, *Ain* II 174.
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 $26^{\circ} 39' N$ and $82^{\circ} 58' E$ in Tahsil Tanda.
Ain II 174. *Fyzabad Gazetteer* 156, 157, 203, *Elliot's Glossary* II 63.
64. The main portion of pargana Chanda lies in Sultanpur.
Ain II 174, *Jaunpur Gazetteer* 201.

65. Chiriakot lies in $25^{\circ} 53' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 18' \text{ E.}$
Ain II 174, Azamgarh Gazetteer 209.
66. Chakesar (or Jakessar) is now absorbed in Ghosi. It lies in $26^{\circ} 6' \text{ N.}$ and $26^{\circ} 15' \text{ E.}$
Ain II 174. Azamgarh Gazetteer 164, 223, Elliot's Glossary II 112.
67. The village which gives its name to the pargana of Kharid is situated between $26^{\circ} 3' \text{ N.}$ and $84^{\circ} 8' \text{ E.}$, at a distance of 4 miles from Sikandarpur and 24 miles from Ballia, between the banks of the Ghagra and the road from Bansdih to Sikandarpur and Turtipar.
Ain II 174, Ballia Gazetteer 211, Oldham 81.
68. Pargana Tanda was known as Khaspur Tanda. It is situated in $86^{\circ} 30' \text{ N.}$ and $82^{\circ} 40' \text{ E.}$ 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 $25^{\circ} 33' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 7' \text{ E.}$ 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 $25^{\circ} 44' \text{ N}$ and $82^{\circ} 57' \text{ E}$ 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 ($26^{\circ} 26' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 32' E.$), was founded in the days of Akbar by Muhammed Mohsin, who was incharge of the old pargana Sinjhauli. Prior to the days of Akbar the tract was known as Sinjhauli. 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 $20^{\circ} 3' N.$ and $84^{\circ} 4' E.$, 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 $26^{\circ} 1' N$ and $26^{\circ} 19' N$ and $83^{\circ} 4' E.$ and $83^{\circ} 52' E.$
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 $26^{\circ} 8' N$ and $82^{\circ} 5' E$ Surharpur is situated in $26^{\circ} 15' N$ and $80^{\circ} 40' E$ on the southern boundry of district Fyzabad in tahsil Akbarpur.
Ain II 174. Azamgarh Gazetteer 165, 246.
76. Pargana Shadiabad stands in $25^{\circ} 40' N.$ 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 Muham-madabad lying on the north, Chiriakot 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 Ath-ganwan, 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 $26^{\circ} 6' N$ and $26^{\circ} 15' E$, 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 $25^{\circ} 38' N$. and $82^{\circ} 55' E$. 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 $25^{\circ} 36' N$ and $82^{\circ} 37' E$, 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 $26^{\circ} 2' N$ and $82^{\circ} 24' E$, 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 $26^{\circ} 28' N$ and $82^{\circ} 24' E$, 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 $25^{\circ} 57' N$ and $83^{\circ} 34' E$ 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 $26^{\circ} 3' N$ and $83^{\circ} 1' E$ on the banks of the river Tons. It is 8 miles west from Azamgarh.

Ain II 175, Azamgarh Gazetteer 273.

90. Pargana Negin 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 $25^{\circ} 54' N$. and $81^{\circ} 57' E$.

Partabgarh Gazetteer 155, 200.

93. Pargana Bhilwal is situated in $26^{\circ} 42' N$ and $81^{\circ} 18' E$. "This corresponded with the present pargana of Haidargarh and the change of name occurred later in 1787, when Haider Beg Khan

the nazim, 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 $26^{\circ} 27' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 10' E.$, 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 $23^{\circ} 35' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 13' E.$, 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 $26^{\circ} 16' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 33' E.$, at a distance of 16 miles from Salon. *Ain* II 176, *Rae Bareli Gazetteer* 181.

97. Pargana Dalmau lies in $26^{\circ} 3' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 2' E.$, 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 $26^{\circ} 14' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 14' E.$, 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 $26^{\circ} 2' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 28' E.$ 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 Kasrua *taluka*, 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, Salcn 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. Bhulli 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 Chandauli) 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 Chandauli) stands on the high bank of the Ganges, in $25^{\circ} 29'$ N. and $83^{\circ} 11'$ E, at a distance of 17 miles from Benares.

The entire Chandauli 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 $25^{\circ} 9'$ N. and $82^{\circ} 54'$ 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, Chandauli) is situated between $25^{\circ} 17'$ N. and $83^{\circ} 10'$ E. Some seven miles west-north-west from Chandauli and eleven miles from Benares.

Ain II 176, Benares Gazetteer 278.

111. The place which gives its name to the Ralhpur pargana (tahsil Chandauli) is located in $26^{\circ} 15'$ N. and $83^{\circ} 2'$ E, on the right bank of the Ganges.

Ain II 176, Benares Gazetteer 335.

112. Majhwar (tahsil Chandauli) is situated in $25^{\circ} 14'$ N. and $80^{\circ} 17'$ 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 $25^{\circ} 24' N$ and $83^{\circ} 12' E$, 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 $25^{\circ} 19' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 7' E.$
Ain II 176 Benares Gazetteer 317.
116. Aguasi or Uguasi or Ugasi lies in $25^{\circ} 41' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 46' E$ 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 ($24^{\circ} 54' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 18' E.$) 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 $25^{\circ} 27' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 24' E$, about 12 miles from Banda.
Ain II 177, Banda Gazetteer 289.
119. Dhamoni is situated in $23^{\circ} 57' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 46' E$, 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 ($25^{\circ} 14' E.$ and $80^{\circ} 43' N.$) had its headquarters at Rasin (It was a pargana in the Sarkar of Kalinjar).
Ain II 177. Banda Gazetteer 165, 203, 207.

121. In the Mughal times the whole of the present tahsil Pailani ($25^{\circ} 54' \text{ N.}$ and $25^{\circ} 33' \text{ N.}$ and $80^{\circ} 43' \text{ E.}$) 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 ($25^{\circ} 28' \text{ N}$ and $24^{\circ} 53' \text{ N.}$ and $80^{\circ} 19' \text{ E}$ and $80^{\circ} 36' \text{ E}$), about 35 miles from Banda. *Ain II 177, Banda Gazetteer 165, 227, 234.*
123. Kharela (pargana Muskira, tahsil Maudaha) lies in $25^{\circ} 33' \text{ N}$ and $70^{\circ} 50' \text{ E}$, at a distance of about 40 miles from Hamirpur. *Ain II 177, Hamirpur Gazetteer 187.*
124. Mahoba is situated between $25^{\circ} 18' \text{ N.}$ and $79^{\circ} 53' \text{ E}$, at a distance of 28 miles south-west from Banda, on the Fatehpur-Banda-Saugor road. *Ain II 177, Hamirpur Gazetteer 195, Hamilton I 325.*
125. Maudaha lies in $25^{\circ} 40' \text{ N.}$ $80^{\circ} 7' \text{ E}$, 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. Jajmau (tahsil Cownpore) is situated on the bank of the Ganges to the east of Cownpore ($26^{\circ} 28' \text{ N.}$ and $80^{\circ} 21' \text{ E.}$) about four miles from the city. *Ain II 178, Hamilton I 336, Cawnpore Gazetteer 299.*
127. The town of Kora lies in $20^{\circ} 7' \text{ N.}$ and $80^{\circ} 22' \text{ E}$,

- 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 $20^{\circ} 9' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 10' E.$, in the tahsil of the same name. *Ain II 178, Cawnpore Gazetteer 291.*
129. Majhawan (tahsil Cawnpore) lies in $26^{\circ} 18' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 19' E.$, at a distance of thirteen miles south from Cawnpore. *Ain II 178, Cawnpore Gazetteer 308.*
130. The pargana Kutia is situated in $26^{\circ} 2' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 45' E.$, 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 $26^{\circ} 5' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 39' E.$, at a distance of two miles north of Kalyanpur. *Ain II 178, Fatehpur Gazetteer 221.*
132. The present pargana of Bindki ($28^{\circ} 3' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 36' E.$) 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 $28^{\circ} 29' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 17' E.$, 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 ($25^{\circ} 48' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 45' E.$) 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 ($25^{\circ} 48' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 59' E.$) 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 ($25^{\circ} 37' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 2' E.$) and Dhata ($25^{\circ} 32' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 14' E.$) 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 $25^{\circ} 42' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 22' E.$, 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 $25^{\circ} 27' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 26' E.$, 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 $25^{\circ} 58' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 6' E.$, 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 tahsils 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 ($25^{\circ} 47' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 38' E.$) was known by the name of Kunra or Koson, which is represented by the modern Kuria, Korla, Kura or Kunra Kanak ($25^{\circ} 46'$ and $80^{\circ} 35' E.$). 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 $26^{\circ} 56' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 50' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} 52' N$ and $81^{\circ} 8' E$, 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 $25^{\circ} 52' N$ and $80^{\circ} 55' E$ 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) servants 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 Khuladabad Sarai and the main gate of Khusrau Bagh. Also see *Allahabad Gazetteer* 202, 203, *Heber* I 334.
150. *Peter Mundy* II 91, 92.
151. *History of Jahangir* 290, *Prayag Pradeep* 241.
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 Kotaparcha 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, *Fergusson* 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 upto 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 fortyfive 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 *Pra-yag 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, $49\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $2\frac{1}{3}$ feet long and 11 inches broad arranged in pairs six inches apart. The distance between the rows is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south and $4\frac{2}{3}$ feet from east to west, while passage round the walls is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. The height of the roof is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *Fanny Parkes* 215.
164. *Badauni* 179, *Finch* 178, *K.T.* 27, *India of Au-*

rangzeb XVI, *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 *Akshaya 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 Thornton needs reconsideration. Also see *Fanny Parks* 213-215.

165. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 210, 212. *Archeological Survey Report* Vol I (Simla 1871) 301.
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 Sktech of this building has been given in *Daniell's Oriental Scenery*.
169. *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.
170. *Peter Mundy* II 108. *Prayag Pradeep* 237, 238.
171. *Ibid.*
172. *Percy Brown* 101, *Prayag Pradeep* 237, 238.
173. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 221. *Hamilton* I 299.
174. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 8, 10.
175. *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.
176. *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...".
177. 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.
178. *Tieffenthaler* refers to the Province of Allahabad.
179. *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.
 185. *Ain* II 169, K.T. 28, *Peter Mundy* II 122, 123. *Ralph Fitch* 103, 104. *Hamilton* I 306.
 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.
191. *Jaunpur Gazetteer* 2, 3, 145, 231, 232.
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. *Taghluq 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 Farihuddin, 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 on 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-Mubrahkshahi* 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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197. Fahim was the most trusted and faithful servant of Mirza Abur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan. *Ain I* (1871) 360 *Jaunpur Gazetteer* 234.
198. It refers to Mirza Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan. *Ain I* (1871) 357-361.
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 Khairuddin. 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.
201. *Ain* II 170, K.T. 29, 30.
202. *Jaunpur Gazetteer* 231.
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 $25^{\circ} 33' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 6' E.$ at a distance of 18 miles north-east of Allahabad. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 284.
205. Azamgrh lies in $26^{\circ} 51' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 12' E.$, it is in Tahsil Nizamabad—*Azamgarh Gazetteer* 195. *Hamilton* I 315.
206. Gambhirpur (tahsil Nizamabad) lies in $25^{\circ} 56' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 58' E.$ at a distance of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Azamgarh. *Azamgarh Gazetteer* 223.
207. Kirakat (Pargana Pisara, Tahsil Kirakat) lies in $25^{\circ} 38' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 55' E.$ 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, *Hamillon* I 310.
211. *Ghazipur Gazetteer* 199, *Hodges* 86.
212. *Ghazipur Gazetteer* 195.
213. Qasimabad or Sonbarsa (Pargana Zahurabad tahsil Muhammadabad) lies in $25^{\circ} 47' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 40' E.$ *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 $26^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 22' \text{ E.}$ at a distance of 33 miles from Gorakhpur. *Gorakhpur Gazetteer* 234.

215. The town Dohrighat (Pargana and tahsil Ghosi) is situated in $26^{\circ} 16' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 31' \text{ E.}$, on the bank of the Ghagra river. *Azamgarh Gazetteer* 221, *Hamilton* (I 316) mentions it 37 miles south by east from Gorakhpur.
216. Gajpur, a town in tappa Kotha Rampur, is situated on the right bank of the Rapti and lies in $26^{\circ} 29' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 29' \text{ E.}$, at a distance of 21 miles from Gorakhpur. *Gorakhpur Gazetteer* 231.
217. Gorakhpur is situated between $26^{\circ} 45' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 22' \text{ E.}$, at a height of about 335 feet above the sea level. *Gorakhpur Gazetteer* 234.
218. Ramnagar (pargana Rahulpur, tahsil Chandauli) stands in $25^{\circ} 16' \text{ N.}$ and $83^{\circ} 2' \text{ E.}$, 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.
Ain II 176, *Badauni* I 470, *Tabaqat* II 156, K.T. 29, *Hodges* 55, *Hamilton* I 312, *Heber* I 306, 311, *Archaeological Survey Report* XI 126, *Mirzapur*

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 equall-ed 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."

221. *Mirzapur Gazetteer* 11, 302.

222. It appears that Tieffenthaler 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.

224. *Mirzapur Gazetteer* 26.

225. *Peter Mundy* II 97, 181, *Tavernier* I (1925) 94, *Hamilton* I 301, C.G. 177, 178. Alamchand is situated in $25^{\circ} 34' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 51' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} 39' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 25' E.$ 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 sowed with Rice, then a groweing..."

Tavernier I (1925) 94.

228. There is one Mau (or Mow) situated in $24^{\circ} 37'$ N. and $81^{\circ} 56'$ E., about 76 miles south-west from Benares. *Hamilton* I 317.

Hamilton (I 317) refers to another Mau (Mow) situated in $25^{\circ} 57'$ N. and $85^{\circ} 35'$ 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 $25^{\circ} 39'$ N and $81^{\circ} 25'$ E. and he says that Mau was opposite Shahzadpur.

229. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 247-251. *Hamilton* I 302.

230. *Babarnama* (Ers.) II 380, A.N. II 229.

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 *Naqvi* 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.
235. The village Naubasta (pargana Hatgaon, tahsil Khaga) lies in 25° 53' N. and 81° 15' E. on the bank of the Ganges at a distance of ten miles from Khaga. *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 74, 235, 277.
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.

243. *History of Aurangzeb* II 488-492.
244. Pargana Kora lies in $26^{\circ} 7' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 22' E.$ 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 $26^{\circ} 10' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 37' E.$, about 10 miles north from Bindhi, *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 282.
246. *Tavernier* I (1925) 95.
247. *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 253.
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 *Ain* II 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 Ghazipur) 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 $80^{\circ} 10' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 58' E.$, 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 $28^{\circ} 8' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 45' E.$, 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 $26^{\circ} 25' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 10' E.$ 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 Ramaipur is in tahsil Cawnpur. *Cawnpur Gazetteer* 275, XIII.
260. Cawnpore stands on the right or west bank of the Ganges roughly between $26^{\circ} 28' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 21' E.$ In the Old Cawnpore near the village

Kanhpur Kohna there existed some traces of a gateway and ramparts.

Cawnpore Gazetteer 261, 263, *Heber* I 359.

261. The town of Bithur stands on the bank of Ganges in $26^{\circ} 37' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 16' E.$, 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 $26^{\circ} 52' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 7' E.$, at a distance of four miles south-east from Bilhaur.

Cawnpore Gazetteer 315.

263. Village Nagapur is in pargana Narwal ($26^{\circ} 14' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 20' E.$) 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.

267. *Allahabad Gazetteer*, 8.

268. Pargana Nawabganj (tahsil Soraon) was formerly known as Singraur. It stands in $25^{\circ} 34' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 45' E.$, on the road from Phaphamau and Malak Harhar to Kunda in Partapgarh, at a distance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Chhartarpur in pargana Sheorajpur ($26^{\circ} 41' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 9' E.$)

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 $25^{\circ} 46' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 24' E.$, 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 chuff 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.

Partabgarh Gazetteer 172, 193, 196, 215. *Hamilton I* 336.

274. Pargana Gutni a decayed town on the bank of the Ganges lies in $25^{\circ} 42' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 24' E.$, 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 $20^{\circ} 6' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 38' E.$ 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.

278. The village Jagatpur (pargana, tahsil Dalmau) lies in $20^{\circ} 3' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 17' E.$ Dalmau is situated on the bank of the Ganges. *Rai Bareli Gazetteer* 3, 160, 180, 181.

279. The village Bhaon (in pargana and tahsil Rai Bareli) is situated in $26^{\circ} 7' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 16' E.$ 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.
295. *Rai Bareli Gazetteer* 200.
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.

297. The pargana Pashadepur is situated in 26° 5' N. and 81° 30' E., on the north bank of the Sai. It comprises four villages, Rampur, Ahora, Sunsari, Sugna and Phagupur. *Rai Bareli Gazetteer* 208.
298. It is an important local river.
299. Salon is situated in 26° 2' N. and 81° 26' E., 19 miles north from the town of Manikpur. *Rai Bareli Gazetteer* 214, 215. *Hamilton* I 337.
300. *Rai Bareli Gazetteer* 215.
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 $25^{\circ} 25' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 53' E.$ 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.
309. Jhusi is situated on the left bank of the Ganges, and lies in $25^{\circ} 26' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 54' E.$ *Allahabad Gazetteer* 245, *Hamilton I* 301.
310. Village Handia (pargana Kiwai, tahsil Handia) is situated in $25^{\circ} 22' N.$ and $32^{\circ} 11' E.$ at a distance of 24 miles east from Allahabad. *Allahabad Gazetteer* 238, 239.
311. The village Saidabad (Pargana Kiwai, tahsil Handia) lies in $25^{\circ} 22' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 7' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} 33' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 2' E.$ on the east of pargana Katehir is Ganges. *Benares Gazetteer* 298, 368, 369.
313. Gopiganj (pargana Bhadohi, tahsil Korh) lies in $25^{\circ} 17' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 26' E.$ at a distance of 15 miles north-west from Mirzapur. *Mirzapur*

- Gazetteer* 329, 330.
314. There is one Maharajganj (pargana Gopalpur, tahsil Sagri) situated in $26^{\circ} 15' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 5' E.$ 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.
 316. Mirza Murad (pargana Kaswar, tahsil Ganganpur) lies in $25^{\circ} 17' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 47' E.$, at a distance of 15 miles west from Benares. *Benares Gazetteer* 321.
 317. *Benares Gazetteer*—See Appendix, List of the Markets, Fairs.
 318. Said Raja (Pargana Narwan, tahsil Chandauli) is situated between $25^{\circ} 15' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 21' E.$ 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.
 319. *Benares Gazetteer* 10, 11. *Mirzapur Gazetteer* 12.
 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 $25^{\circ} 10' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 31' E.$, *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 $25^{\circ} 9' N.$ and $82^{\circ} 35' E.$

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 $24^{\circ} 35' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 11' E.$ 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 Ahraura, at the foot of the Sukrit pass. Sukrit (pargana Ahraura, tahsil Chunar) lies in $24^{\circ} 54' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 4' E.$, 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 $26^{\circ} 20' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 40' E.$, 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 $23^{\circ} 40' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 3' E.$ 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 $26^{\circ} 26' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 50' E.$ while the latter is situated in $23^{\circ} 40' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 3' E.$ 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 $22^{\circ} 40' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 46' E.$, about 3,000 feet above the sea-level. *Rewa Gazetteer* 88.

336. Bilahri (tahsil Murwara) lies in $23^{\circ} 44' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 22' E.$, 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 ($22^{\circ} 40' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 46' E.$) at the north-east apex of the Satpura range in Rewa. *Jubbulpore District Gazetteer* 371.

339. Chhatarpur lies in $24^{\circ} 55' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 36' E.$ 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 $25^{\circ} 31' N.$ and $81^{\circ} 6' E.$ on the banks of Jamuna, which divided Fatehpur from Banda district. *Fatehpur Gazetteer* 258.
341. See *f.n.* 386.
342. Teak tree.
343. *Banda Gazetteer* 13, 14, 59, *Hamilton I* 295, 296.
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 Vindhya 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 jaspers 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*, *gwali*, *parhin*, *baji*, *anwari*, *Chilwa* and *Jhingra*. *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 $25^{\circ} 15' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 35' E.$ 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 northern most 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.

Hamirpur Gazetteer 177. *Hamilton* (I 326) mentions Jaitpur 22 miles north-north-west from Chhatarpur.

360. Kulpahar (pargana panwari Jaipur, tahsil Kulpahar) lies in $25^{\circ} 53' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 50' E.$ at a distance of 40 miles from Hamirpur. *Hamirpur Gazetteer* 187, 188.
 361. Mau (tahsil Mau, district Jhansi) is situated between $25^{\circ} 15' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 9' E.$ 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 referred to as the "Lake Mao."

Mahoba (tahsil Mahoba, district Hamirpur) lies in $25^{\circ} 18' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 53' E.$, on Fatehpur-Banda-Saugor road. *Jhansi Gazetteer* 300-303, *Hamirpur Gazetteer* 195-201.

362. Just south of Jalalpur ($25^{\circ} 53' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 47' E.$) 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 strata 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 ($25^{\circ} 45' N.$ and $78^{\circ} 78' E.$ at a distance of 32 miles from Jhansi on the Cawnpore road). *Jhansi Gazetteer* 51, 52, 307.

There was almost a similar situation in Baghelkhand. Referring to Rewa ($24^{\circ} 34' N.$ $81^{\circ} 19' E.$) Hamilton (316) observes: "The soil is good, and water everywhere found a few feet underground..." 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. The fortifications are massively constructed of large blocks of stone laid generally without cement and about 25 feet thick. *Banda Gazetteer* 235, *Badauni* II 482, *Ain* II 170, *K.T.* 29, *Hamilton* I 327.
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 bastion 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 *Budhbadr* 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 strata 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 Bhairab (*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 $24^{\circ} 45' N.$ and $79^{\circ} 59' E.$, 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.
377. *Ain* II 170, *K.T.* 29.
378. Panna is situated in $24^{\circ} 43' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 12' E.$, 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 $24^{\circ} 54' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 18' E.$ 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.

382. *Ain* II 170, K.T. 29.

383. Marfa fortress is situated on a flat-topped hill lying in $25^{\circ} 7' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 45' E.$, at a distance of 10 miles from tahsil Badausa ($25^{\circ} 14' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 43' E.$), 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 perenial 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*.

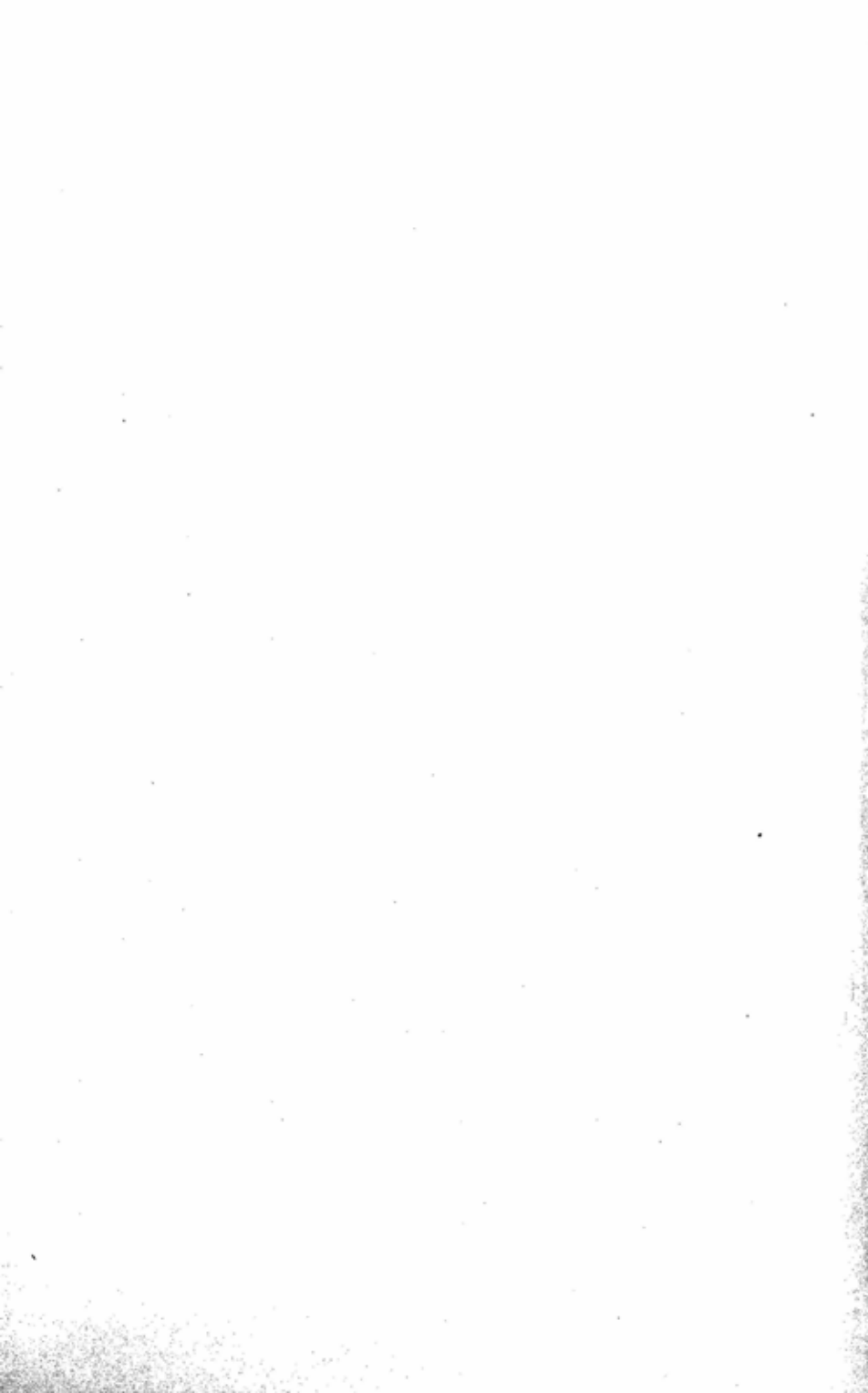
385. Rasin is a large village (tahsil Badausa) situated in $25^{\circ} 11' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 44' E.$, 30 miles from Banda and just half way between Karwi and Kalinjar. The old town is also spoken of as Rajbansi. It was an important stronghold of the Raghubansi Rajputs. There are the remains of an old 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 $25^{\circ} 10' N.$ and $80^{\circ} 53' E.$, 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.
388. *Banda Gazetteer* 225.
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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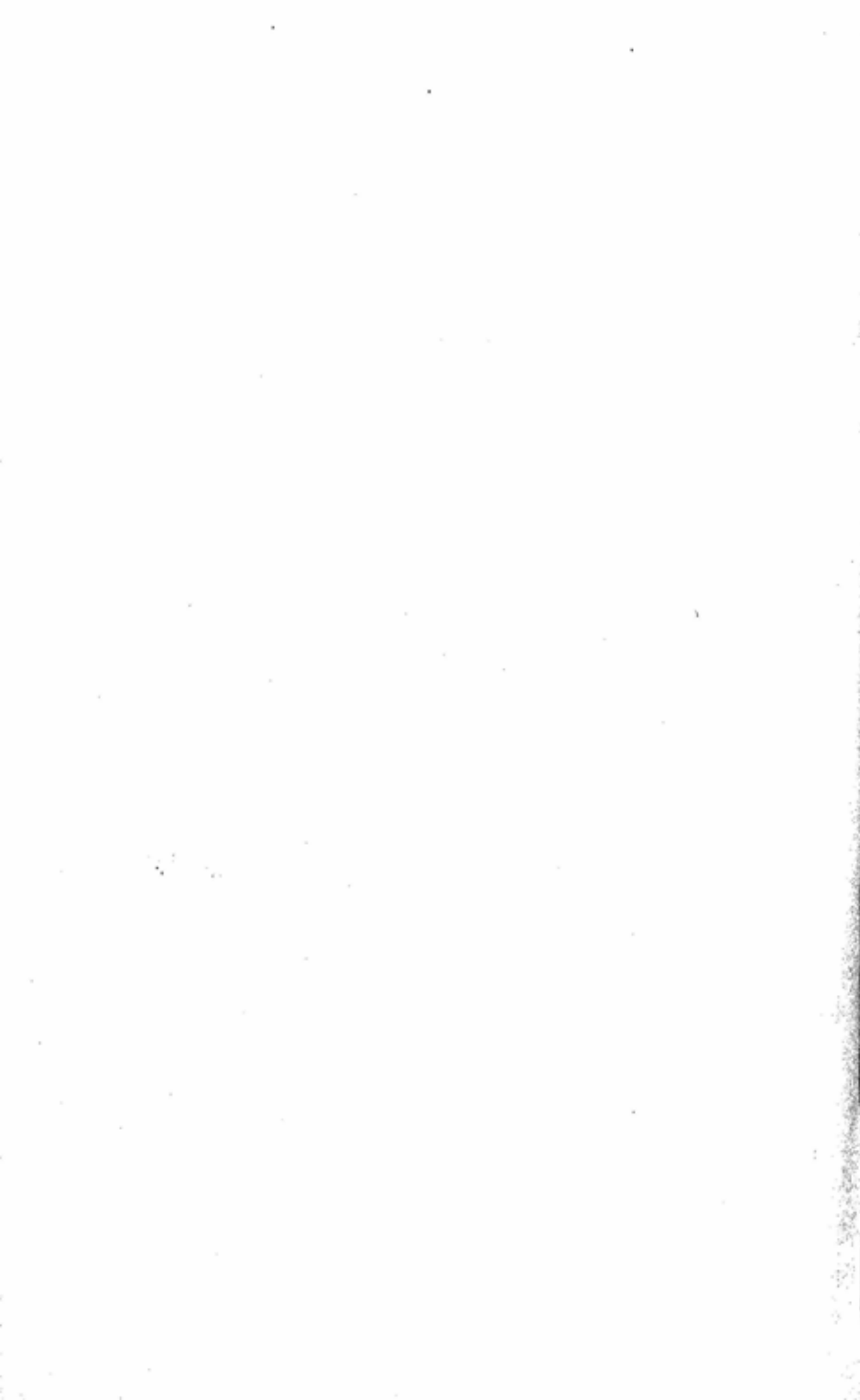
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