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APPENDIX
TO THE
ITINERARY
FOR
WESTERN INDIA.

R. S. M. Derashini

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APPENDIX
TO THE
ITINERARY
FOR
WESTERN INDIA,

CONTAINING

BRIEF ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PRINCES AND ZUMEENDARS

HOLDING POSSESSIONS WITHIN THE TERRITORIES
THROUGH WHICH THE ROUTES IN THE ITINE-
RARY LEAD:

TOGETHER WITH

SHORT NOTICES OF THE PRINCIPAL PERSONS
AT THE DIFFERENT DURBARS.

ALSO,

ADDITIONAL ROUTES,

POST OFFICE ADVERTISEMENTS,

AND

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF WESTERN INDIA.

BY

CAPTAIN JOHN CLUNES,
12TH REGIMENT BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN MISSION PRESS,

1828.

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TO THE READER.



Section I.—Copies of the different papers from which this account of Chiefs, or families of rank, in Western India, has chiefly been compiled, were transmitted to the Bombay Government upwards of a year ago in order to obtain its sanction for their publication, together with such additional matter as might be collected from the very partial notices, which are to be found on points of this nature, in the public records. However, as any additions, or emendations, which might be derived from that quarter, do not appear to me likely to prove of much importance, I have thought it unnecessary to wait for any such aid, and have therefore printed the work in its present form. What is now published may be depended upon as authentic, except where the reader is warned that it might possibly be otherwise.* Nearly the whole of this section is formed of original materials, the result of my own enquiries, but enriched by the contributions of friends. I am, however, principally indebted to original, or native sources, whether by gleanings from old chronicles and tales, or, oral information collected in conversations with well-informed natives. Difficulties having been experienced by officers of official rank and influence, in discovering the genealogy, or history of native chiefs, (who always afford any account of themselves with great reluctance,) it may easily be supposed that impediments to this end must have been severely felt in my own case; and the liberal critic will readily find an excuse for any error he may discover. Those only, who have been engaged in inquiries of a similar kind, can be aware of the difficulty of determining what is truth, and of avoiding error, in researches of so intricate a character: but I shall be amply repaid for my labour, if the work is considered useful. A knowledge of the people among whom we live, cannot be considered otherwise than beneficial to the officer, who is desirous of filling his office respectably; and this knowledge is best acquired, next to having personal intercourse with them, by a study of their history;—whatever facilitates this, be it ever so unpretending, is at least not labour in vain.

I have generally avoided going into fabulous origins of families, which would have swelled this work, to the great danger of exhausting the patience of some of my readers; who probably will neither feel interest in, or afford credit to, the tale,

* The lineage of the Soobehdar of the Deccan, and the list of his Nobles and Officers, is extracted from an account written by my own Moonshee, a Native of Hydrabad, but which place he left eighteen years ago, and it has been compared with an official account written in 1816. This is mentioned, because, though corrected up to the latest date, it may turn out that new actors have come upon the stage, and some of those noticed may have disappeared, without such occurring to the recollection of the gentlemen who were good enough to examine the manuscript list at my request. I have also, in page 33, noticed the army of the State in a manner calculated to mislead. Besides the military force of the Durbar, the permanent Subsidiary furnished to His Highness by the Honorable Company, consists of eight Battalions of Infantry of 1,000 men each, and two Regiments of Cavalry, with the usual proportion of ordnance, &c.: the payment of the whole being provided for by territorial cessions in perpetuity.

that the Sirowi family are the spurious offspring of a goddess, and hence derive their name of Deora. It is equally immaterial that the Deoras were, some few centuries ago, Rulers in Meywar, till driven from their throne and kingdom by Oodè Sing, the founder of the city of Oodeepoor: or that the latter is descended of the Rawuls of Chittoor, who trace their genealogy to the great Ramchundra, the son of the Sun. This unconcernedness to legend, the marvellous tale, or the amusing anecdote, may evince a want of submission to prevailing taste, but when I began, my intention was, to convey useful FACT, upon a broad page, with a narrow margin, and a readable type.

With respect to the spelling of names, I have deferred to the common modern practice, but though often wrong in doing so, I trust that my anxiety to render the subjects clearer, by using the familiar mode,* will plead my excuse with the oriental scholar: in forming words which have never been expressed by aid of the English press, I have followed the Asiatic Orthography.

Sect. II.—The Routes, now published, are selected from a number in my possession, and are those most in request. I should have been happy to have given some account of the voyage and journey to the healthful and interesting region on the Neela Purbut (Neelgeeries,) in addition to what I have formerly published, but improvement is making such rapid strides in India, that any thing, I may be able to communicate might become obsolete in practice before many months. I hope to see ere long, steam packets established upon this coast, between Tankaria and Calicut; a scheme which, when effected, will, in facilitating travelling and communication, do much, probably, for India. The Post from Madras to Calicut occupies $4\frac{1}{2}$ days,—let the mercantile community, who are most interested, and those who are better judges of steam Navigation than myself, determine, whether it would not be more advantageous to communicate with Calcutta by this apparently circuitous route, than by the present direct line through Nagpoor. It would be invidious to notice the snail-like speed,† at which the dāk proceeds along the Konkan from Surat to Malwan, were the causes of such a nature as could be removed,—these are, numerous creeks to be crossed affected by the tide, and a jungly country in many places, which the runners are afraid to travel through at night. The expense of the establishment of Runners might be well applied to the encouragement of Steam Navigation.

The routes are arranged in the most concise form, and equally wellcalculated for the use of troops, as for individual travellers. The measurement is usually from village to village, and a good Quarter-Master I think, usually sets up the Head-Quarters flag-staff beyond the village when he can find ground there. The ground of encampment however, depends so much upon the season, the state of cultivation, the direction of the march, the intervention of a river, the facility of obtaining water and forage, &c. that I do not suggest it, even, where perhaps I could do so with some degree of accuracy: a village servant, is always ready to point out the usual encamping ground for troops, and place of accommodation for travellers. Towns and Kusbas are distinguished by being printed in capital letters, but when the latter are small, they have a K. annexed. The population of a village is best shewn by the number of houses it is supposed to contain;

* I might be accused of affectation, or perhaps of not knowing better, were I to omit the article before Gaekwar, or to designate the Soobehdar of the Deccan by any other name than "the Nizam."

† Tables See at page 186 of Itinerary.

TO THE READER.

and when within the limits of the Company's territory, and not the Company's property, the name of the chief it belongs to is generally expressed in Italics.

Sect. III.—The late improvements in Palankeen Dāk travelling are shewn in the third section, but it is to be hoped, that, for the mutual benefit of travellers, and of the hamais themselves, these will be further extended.

Sect. IV.—The Account of Weights and Measures is prepared from a careful collation of Reports, from all the Revenue Collectors under this Presidency, which were called for by this Government in 1821, and furnished during that, and the following year. Among these is a voluminous and valuable Report elucidatory of this intricate, and extensive, subject, by Captain Thomas Jervis, of the Bombay Engineers, highly creditable, I take the liberty of observing, to his talents and research. I have made but few extracts from it, because the Report itself is too valuable not to be published, sooner or later.

Reader! in the humble hope that my labours may not be deemed useless, I bid thee farewell.

J. C.

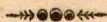
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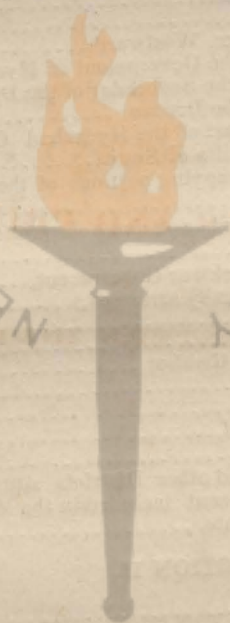
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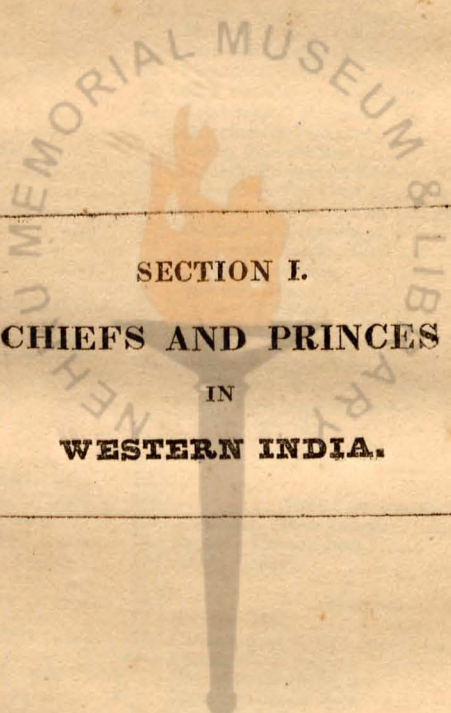
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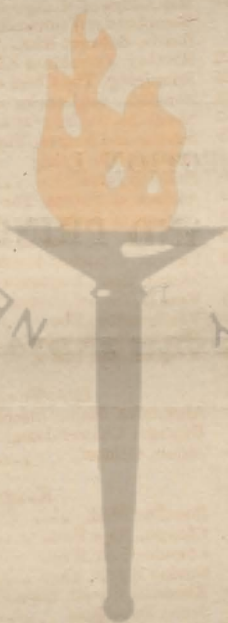
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CHIEFS AND PRINCES
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INTRODUCTION.

When the Mahomedan Dynasties, which reigned over the Kingdoms, into which the Deccan was divided in the 16th and 17th centuries, had at length been subverted, after a series of wars with Aurungzeeb and Sivajee, there arose, upon the ruins, a Hindoo and a Mahomedan Sovereignty: the former separated, in the time of the grandsons of Sivajee, into the Mahratta States of Satara and Kolapoor, where their descendants still reign; while the Viceroy of the Emperor established for himself the present Mahomedan Kingdom, and dynasty, of Hydrabad. The descent of the principal families in the Deccan, from the adherents of the founders of these Sovereignties, and their immediate successors, is traced in the following pages, as far as I have been able to do so; the origin of some few of the families, however, belongs to a more remote, and obscure, period.



JAGHEERDARS, AND PRINCIPAL FAMILIES, UNDER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE DECCAN.

THE EX-PESHWA, BAJEE RAO.—Every information, regarding the progress of this family of the Peshwas to sovereignty, is to be met with in Grant Duff's "History of the Mahrattas." Here it may suffice to say, that Balajee Wiswanath,* the first of the family, who attained eminence, officiated as a Karkoon with the army under Dhunajee Jadhoo, the distinguished ancestor of the present Rutun Singh Jadhoo Rao; and from which office, with his son, he was elevated to the rank of Peshwa in 1717. He died in 1720, leaving his office to his son Balajee, Bajee Rao, who died in 1740, and was succeeded by his son, Nana Sahib: in his time Sahoo Raja died, without heirs, in 1749; and the Peshwas were acknowledged supreme in the state, which they virtually had been during the reign of Sahoo. Nana Sahib died in 1761, and his eldest son having fallen the year before at Paniput, his second, and third sons, and also the posthumous son of the latter, reigned in succession. The part, which Ragoba Dada, the brother of Nana Sahib, took in the administration during the three last reigns, is not suited to a brief notice of this kind; but his son, Bajee Rao, succeeded as Peshwa, and, notwithstanding the exceptionable character of his father, with the strongest good will of the nation. After a reign spent in intrigues against the power, which restored him to his government, and sustained him in it afterwards, he abdicated on the 3d June 1818, and retired to Bit,hoor, or Brimbawurth, a place of pilgrimage in Hindoostan, where he enjoys an annual Pension of 8 Lacks of rupees. His brother, Chimnaje Appa, receives 2 Lacks; and Venaik Rao, the son of Amroot Rao, the adopted son of the Ex-Peshwa's father, receives 7 Lacks: Amroot Rao retired to Benares in 1803.

* The family of Balajee Wiswanath appear to have been Deshmookhs of Dhunda Rajpooor, and Balajee had farmed the Customs of the Port; but it proving an unprofitable speculation, he was unable to make up the deficiency, and fled. The Peshwa's deshmookhy claims upon Dhunda-Rajpooor, amounting to 10 or 12,000 Rupees, are, I believe, still paid.

The Ghorpuray family of Kapsee.—The legend of this family derives it from a Rajpoot origin, in Hindoostan. Be this as it may, Mhaloojee, as well as his father, Buerjee, appears to have served under the Kings of Beejapoor, and to have received the title of Hindoo Rao. Mhaloojee had three sons; the title of Hindoo Rao has remained with the line of the eldest, named Buerjee, from whom the Gunjundurgurh family is descended. The second was the famous Suintajee, the Suenaputee of Sivajee, and from whom the present family of Kapsee is derived: from the third son originated the family, styled Ameerool-Oomra.*

(2) † GHORPURAY.—Bhoojung Rao, styled *Hindoo Rao*, holds the Fort, and estate, of Gunjundurgurh, which appears to be a very ancient possession of the family: this estate was conferred upon it by the Raja of Kolapoor, and is rated at 17,651 rupees. Seedojee Rao, the son of Buerjee, was the first Suenaputee of the Kolapoor State; and his sons, Morar Rao of Gooty (the Morari Row of Orme) and Dowlut Rao, were distinguished for their courage and enterprize, against the Mysore, and Hydrabad States, during the Coromandel war. The fort and valley of Sondoor, now in dispute, was acquired by Seedojee about 1713, and devolved upon Morar Rao; who, having no children of his own, adopted either Soobarao his brother's son, or Khunderao, who was killed in the action, at Ashta, in February 1818. The son of the latter, Shewrao, at present possesses the estate.

(2) GHORPURAY, styled *Ameer-Ool-Oomra*.—Jeswunt Rao, a great grandson of the first of this title, is distinguished as the only man of family, who openly espoused the British cause in 1817-18. He was Vakeel, on the part of Sindhia, with Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1803, and was afterwards Sindhia's Resident agent at Poona. He died, shortly after the establishment of order in the Deccan, in 1819. Shew Rao, the son of the elder brother of Jeswunt Rao, has an unsettled claim upon Sondoor. The district of Dhutwar, rated at 25,000 rupees, which was granted to the family by the Kolapoor Raja, belongs, half to Shew Rao, and the other half, equally, to Maloojee and Nursing Rao, the legitimate sons of Jeswunt Rao: the latter have a pension each, of 5,500 rupees per annum, and have had the districts of Supt Sagur, and Berug, granted by the British government between them. The illegitimate children of Jeswunt Rao, have distinguished themselves, under British officers; and one of them, Dajee Sahib, is a Risaldar in the Poona Auxiliary horse: Dajee has the village of Sewapoor, rated at 1,200 rupees, 18 miles S. of Poona, in enam; and has a pension, besides, from the British Government.

(I) GHORPURAY OF MOODHOL. Venkut Rao Raja.—Bajee Ghorpuray, an ancestor of this family, was a zealous partisan under the king of Beejapoor, and a determined opponent to the cause of his countrymen, in their first efforts at emancipation; and Sivajee is said to have taken a signal vengeance, by cutting him off, together with his whole family, and followers, to the number, it is said, of about 3,000 persons in Moodhol, which he burnt. The present Raja is the seventh, in descent, from Bajee. The Raja, Narraen Rao, had two wives, the last married was mother of the eldest son, at present Raja. Govind Rao, the second born, but of the first wife, fell, with Gokla, at Ashta in 1818, but a person now assumes his name at Poona. The Raja still holds the ancient possessions of the family, in the Pergunnas of Moodhol, Lokapoor, Dowleshwur, Jenujee, and Maknoor; the revenue is rated at 2½ Lacks, but the estate realizes 1,07,540 rupees only.

* For the Kapseeur Ghorpuray, see among the Kolapoor Jagheerdars.

† The number, which precedes the name of each chief, shews the class to which he belongs. I have not been successful in meeting with a list of chiefs, divided into classes, which would have enabled me to complete the information on this point—desirable, because each class have their distinct privileges: the head of the family, or his widow, and the eldest son hold equal rank; but brothers, and younger sons of the first class only, are entitled to the privileges of the second, or next, class. Cadets, in the second class, rank in the third class.

GHORPURAY. Inchel-Kurinjeekur, a bramin family. Venkut Rao, now about 20 years of age, is married to the daughter of Chintamun Rao, Putwurdhun, of Sanglee. Narraen Rao Joshee, the first of his family, distinguished himself while in the service of the Kapseekur Ghorpuray, and had the villages of Inchel-Kurinjee, &c. conferred upon him: he then took the name of Ghorpuray. A descendant married into the family of the Peshwa, and had the Deshmookhy of Meeruj conferred upon him, in lieu of which, he subsequently received other estates; and what are now held by the family may be rated at 75,000 rupees.

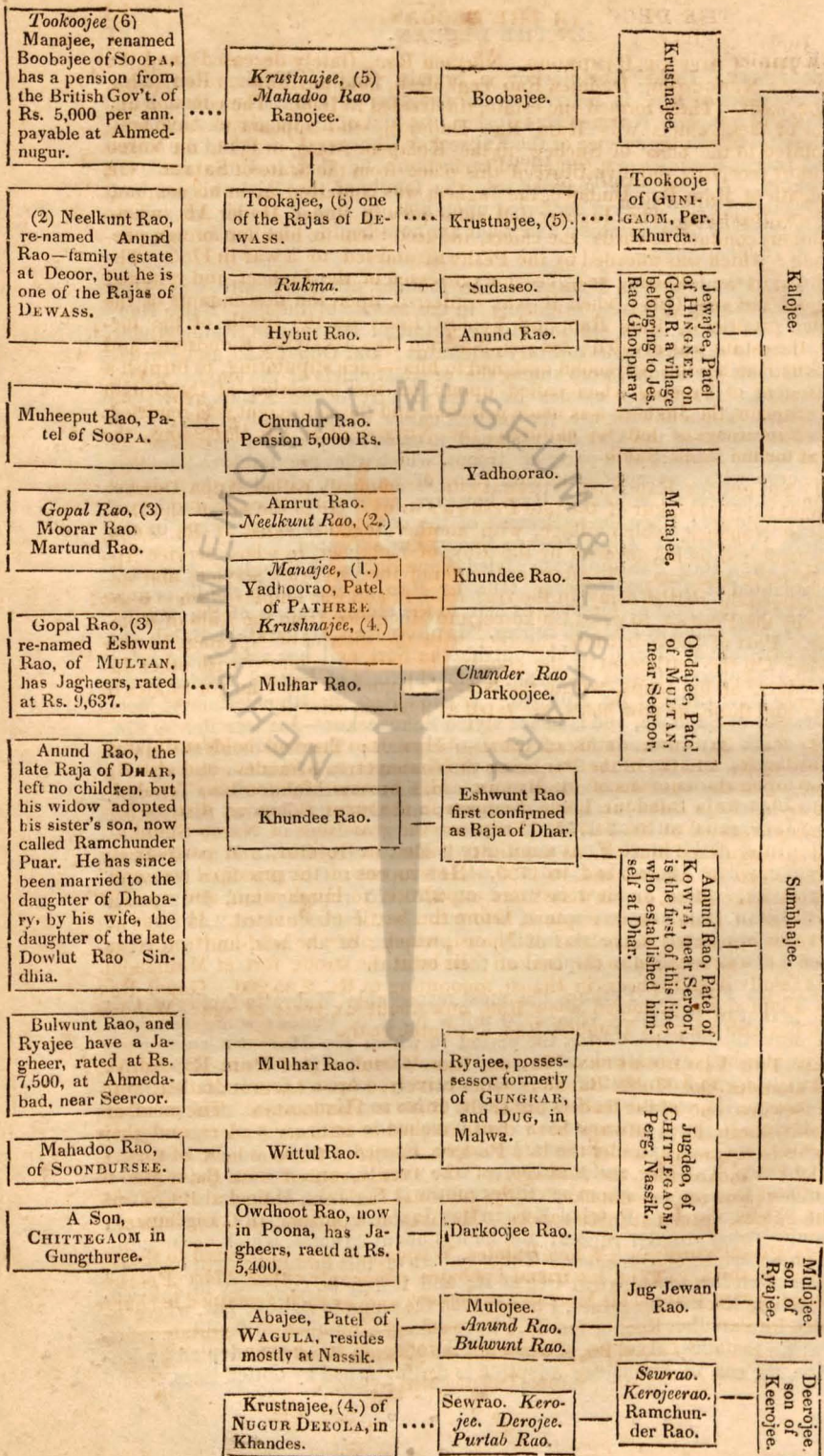
(I) THE PUTWURDHUN FAMILY.—The founder of this family was Hur Bhut, a Konkane Bramin, originally in the service of the first Bajee Rao, Peshwa: of his six sons, Govind Hurry, Trimbuk Hurry, and Ramchunder Hurry rose to distinction, as military chieftains; and Gopal Rao, and Purusram Bhao, his grandsons, were among the greatest chiefs of the empire, under the Peshwa: the family estates lie in the vicinity of the Kolapoor Raja's dominions. The following are the present chiefs of this family, with the estimated revenues of the Mahals, assigned to each, for personal expenses, as well as for the support of a party of troops, which they are liable to be called on to serve with; except Chintamun Rao, of Sanglee, whose Jagheer is for personal expenses: Chintamun Rao, however, maintains a greater number of military followers, since the settlement of the country, than any other of the southern Jagheerders, Appa Dessaye Neepankur excepted.

CHINTAMUN RAO PANDOURUNG, styled Appa Sahib, of Sanglee.—Personal Jagheer rated at 3,75,000 rupees. GUNPUT RAO, styled Tattia Sahib, is now in charge of the Fort of Meeruj, as heir to the eldest branch of the family, has a Jagheer rated at 1,85,336 rupees. MADHOO RAO, styled Baba Sahib, the second chieftain of Meeruj, resides outside the Fort, and has a Jagheer, rated at 1,18,413 rupees. GOPAL RAJEE, the 3d chieftain of Meeruj, resides in the Fort—Jagheer rated at Rs. 1,01,348. WAMON RAO, the 4th chieftain of Meeruj, resides at Sahonee, and is hence styled Sahoneekur—Jagheer Rs. 92,274. These chiefs are descendants of GOVIND HURRY; the first being the son of his third son, and the other four being the descendants of his fourth son.

The descendants of TRIMBUK HURRY are, KRUSHN RAO of KOORUNDWAR, whose Jagheer is rated at 1,53,358 rupees; and GUNPUT RAO of SHEDBAUL, whose Jagheer is rated at 1,22,925 rupees.

The grand children of PURUSRAM PUNT BHAO are, GOPAL RAO of JUMKHUNDEE, whose Jagheer is rated at 2,64,144 rupees: GOVIND RAO NANA of CHINCHNEE, whose Jagheer is rated at 2,26,125 rupees: and PURUSRAM PUNT BHAO, the adopted son of Gunput Rao, Jagheer rated 2,56,888 rupees; the two former have no family, or prospect of an heir, and are very anxious about the future disposal of their estates.

PUAR OR POWAR. Perhaps the most respectable Mahratta family of this name is that of Multan, a village 30 miles N. E. of Poona: some members of it were conspicuous, during the period in which the Mahratta supremacy was established over Hindoostan; and some principal families in Malwa derive their origin from that of the, comparatively, obscure family at Multan. It is immaterial, what feats Sabajee Puar, or his son Krustnaje, performed, to benefit their country, or themselves; so I have made no enquiry on the subject: the latter, however, had three sons, Boobajee, Ryajee, and Kerojee; Boobajee had two sons, Kaloojee, and Sumbhajee, who were the ancestors of the Rajas of Dhar, and Dewass, (of whom see the accounts in Sir John Malcolm's "Central India.") The present Patel of Multan has Jagheers, principally, I believe, in Khandes, rated at 9,637 rupees; and he has about 25 horse, which accompany him on occasions of ceremony. The members of this family being numerous, I have given the genealogical tree of it; and it may be necessary to explain, that, where the line is extinct, I have given the name in italics; but, where adopted into another line, or family, I have affixed a number, to facilitate reference; for instance, Manajee, the son of Khundeerao, has been adopted by Raoojee, the son of Boobajee; adoption is distinguished by dotted lines.



(1) **THE CHIEF OF RAMDROOG**, Narraen Rao, (lately deceased) and the **CHIEF OF NURGOOND**, Dadajee Rao Venkatesh, hold territories, rated at Rs. 76,062, each. These formed one estate, till divided in 1809. The common ancestor of these chiefs was Ram Rao Dadajee, who appears to have been appointed to the office of Suchew to the Kolapoor State, in 1713, on Naroo Shunkur receiving the investiture of this office from the State of Satara. On the death of Ram Rao Dadajee, the Jagheer was conferred upon his son, and nephew, together. The Jagheer fell subsequently under Hyder Ali, whose tyrannous conduct, towards the chiefs, induced them to look for foreign protection; which was afforded by the Peshwa, and led to a war in 1785. The Peshwa, in the following year, became possessed of the Jagheer, and retained it, until the year 1791; when it was conferred upon the descendants of the former proprietor, Ram Rao, and Venkut Rao; on the death of the former, the estate was divided; his son, Narraen Rao, receiving Ramdroog, and Venkut Rao having Nurgoond assigned to him—each stipulating, to furnish a contingent of Troops, when called upon: on the accession of the British Government, the Jagheer was made personal, and the contingent was remitted. The Ramdroogkur left no children; the Nurgoondkur left three sons, the eldest named Baba Sahib.

(1) **SEEDOOJEE RAO NAIK NIMBHALKUR**,* commonly called Appa Dessaye Nepankur, Surlushkur of the late Peshwa's army. He is the son of the Dessaye of Nepanee, which village, with another, together rated at Rs. 2,000, was conferred on his ancestor by the Raja of Kolapoor, in whose service Appa Dessaye also was. He afterwards entered the Peshwa's service, and accompanied the British army, in the year 1803-4; and was employed some years after by the Peshwa to wrest Chikoree, and Menowlee, from the Raja of Kolapoor. Part of these districts, together with the district of Nepanee, he now holds. On the settlement of the country, he lost, in common with other Jagheerdars, all his lands, within the Nizam's boundary; but he got estates in lieu; and those, he now holds, are rated at 3,30,585 rupees.

(2) **RAJA BAHADUR, OF MALLIGAOM**.—Gopal Rao Trimbuk holds surinjams, valued at Rs. 21,195, in the Pergunna of Nimbayet, in Khandes; and also Rs. 7,000 upon the customs of Malligaom. His brother Mahdoo Rao Trimbuk, also styled Raja Bahadur, holds Jagheers in the turuf Belapoor, district Ahmednugur, rated at Rs. 34,772. These are the grandsons of Naroo Shunkur, who distinguished himself, as a military leader, in Gujurat, and particularly at the siege of Ahmedabad, in 1755. He was one of the principal commanders with the Bhao, on his disastrous expedition to Hindoostan, and was left in charge of Delhi, on its capture, before the battle of Paniput. He was afterwards appointed Soobehdar of Jhansi, which office he held fourteen years, when he was recalled to the Deccan: he built the strong fort at Malligaom. This family held Jagheers in Jhansi, amounting to Rs. 2,35,200. Gopal Rao has adopted a son, named Shew Rao, now about six years of age: Mahdoo Rao has also adopted Trimbuk Rao, aged nine years.

(2) **THE VINCHOORKUR**.—Nursing Rao Wittul, styled Punt-Raj-Adnya, and Oomdut-Ool-Moolk Bahadur, titles conferred upon his grandfather, Wittul Sewdeo, one of the leaders under the Bhao in Hindoostan. The members of this family have always been distinguished as military leaders, and their Jagheers for troops, under the late Peshwa, exceeded thirteen lacks of rupees. Baloba Vinchoorkur, the manager of the family, retired with Bajee Rao to Bit,hoor; and the present chief enjoys personal Jagheers, valued at Rs. 57,566, with enams, valued at 9,809 rupees. He lives at Vinchoor, in Gunthuree.

(2) **POORUNDHUREE**.† When Balajee Wiswanath was appointed to the office of Peshwa, in 1714, his friend Umbajee, commonly called Abba Poorundhuree, was appointed his Mootaliq, or deputy; and, as such, remained in charge

* Colonel Briggs' Genealogy, and Mahratta Manuscripts.

† Grant Duff, and Manuscripts.

of the duties of Peshwa in the Deccan, when Balajee carried the Mahratta army into Hindoostan, in 1720. Abba was, originally, Koolkurny of Sasor, near Poorundhur; and his descendants still reside there. Neelkunt Rao Mahadeo, commonly called Abba Poorundhuree, who commanded the family contingent in the war of 1817-18, died about July 1826; and, when dying, adopted his younger brother, (same parents) as a son, in order that he might succeed to the family estates. The only lineal descendant of the founder is Wittul Rao Mulhar, who has a Jagheer, rated at 10,832 rupees. Ram Rao has Damarry, and other villages, rated at 15,000 rupees, in Jagheer. Krushn Rao Ram has a Jagheer, rated at 4,750 rupees. The family of Abba have pensions, as follows—His two widows 3,000 rupees, his mother 3,000 rupees, his daughter 300 rupees, and his adopted son an enam village, worth 1,000 rupees.

(2) RASTIA, BULWUNT RAO, styled Bala Sahib.—Principal residence Wacee, near Sattara, and Talikot, in the Doab. This family trace their origin, as chieftains, to two brothers, who served under the Bejapoor dynasty: their greatness however may be dated from the marriage of Gopeeka Bacc, the grand-aunt of the present representative, to Nana Sahib, Peshwa. The Jagheers, held by the family, were rated at this time at ten lacks; but they were resumed by the Peshwa, in 1815, who inherited all his father's hostility to the Rastias. The personal Jagheers, now held in the name of Bala Sahib, for support of the elder branch, are rated at 60,362 rupees; about two thirds of which consist of 17 villages, in the Pergunna of Khurda, in the Ahmednugur collectorate, and the rest near Talikot. Their enam, or freehold estate, is rated at 5,550 rupees. The descendants of the younger brother are, Kasseenath Narracen, who has a Jagheer village, worth 700 rupees; Gopal Rao, who has a pension of 5,000 rupees; and Wiswas Rao, who has a pension of 6,000 rupees, and a village besides, rated at 5,000 rupees.

(1) THE NUWAB OF SAVANOR or SHAHNOOR. Abdool Khuer Khan has villages, rated at Rs. 57,119, granted to him by the Peshwa, from possessions formerly held by his ancestors; and he has also a pension, of Rs. 6,000 per annum, from the British Government: this nobleman is the fourth in descent from Abdool Duleel Khan, who held the office of Foujdar, of the Talook of Bankanoor, under the Bejapoor government: he was confirmed in this office by Aungzeeb, in 1692, with charge of districts, rated at nearly twenty lacks of rupees, and fixed his residence at Savanoor, which, from a small village, then became a large town. He was succeeded by his son, Abdool Ghufoor Khan; and after him by his grandson, Abdool Muzeed Khan; about which time the family paid 75,000 rupees, yearly, to the Mahrattas. Abdool Hakeem Khan succeeded in the year 1754; and next year the Mahrattas, having invaded the Carnatic, took Bagulkot, Badamy, and other places, from him, and proceeded to besiege Savanoor: the Nuwab, reduced to extremities, relinquished territory, rated at 8,23,926 rupees, with the forts of Hoobly, Keroor, and Belgaom, with additional territory for their support, together with eleven lacks of rupees, in cash. The country then left to him, rated at 8,30,068 rupees, was afterwards taken possession of by Tippoo, in 1785, whose sister he had married six years before. But the Nuwab, who had become a Jagheerdar of Tippoo, failed to keep up his contingent of 2,000 Patan horse. In the partition of the districts, ceded by Tippoo some years afterwards, the estates of the Nuwab were included in the share, which fell to the Mahrattas; and Rs. 4,000 a month were granted to him, out of the revenues, for subsistence. Abdool Hakim Khan died in 1798, and was succeeded by the third of his nine sons, Abdool Khuer Khan, to whom villages were assigned, in lieu of his pension, which had always been very irregularly paid by the Mahratta district officer. One of these sons was blown away from a gun, for heading an insurrection against the late Peshwa; and another now enjoys a pension, of 200 rupees a month, at Poona.

(2) THE NUWAB MAHMOOD ALUM KHAN, Jagheerdar of Bela, is son of the late Abdool Hoossain. The ancestor of this chief, Mukbool Alum Khan, was appointed, by Nizam-Ool-Moolk, Soobehdar of the districts, under Joo-

noere. He afterwards joined in Nasir Jung's rebellion, together with the Nuwabs, or Killadars, of Trimbuk, and Ahmednugur, which led to their further advancement, on his accession to the musnud. These chiefs were disliked in a corresponding degree by Nizam Ali, who first ordered Kuvée Jung to plunder, or despoil, the Nuwab of Bela, and afterwards punished Kuvée Jung, on pretence of his having kept back from the Nizam one of the female captives. When the country afterwards fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, the family were allowed to retain their personal Jagheer, which is rated at 9,665 rupees.

(2) **THE LATE NUWAB KUVÉE JUNG**, of Hewra, enjoyed at the time of his death, six months ago, a pension of Rs. 6,000 annually, in lieu of his Jagheer. This family is descended from Toork-tas-Khan, a native of Bokhara, who came with Aurungzeeb to the Deccan, and distinguished himself at the last, and long, siege of Golconda, in 1687; at which his father was killed. He was afterwards appointed Foudjar of Ahmednugur, and had twenty five villages in the district conferred upon him, in enam. His descendants appear to have continued in possession, until 1759, when Kuvée Jung, the grandfather of the late Nuwab, disgusted with Nizam Ali, transferred his allegiance to the Mahrattas, and gave up the fort for an equivalent, round Hewra. Mahomed Kaem, styled Foudjar, a most respectable man, who now lives in Hewra, is the descendant of an adopted son of Toork-tas-Khan.

THE NUWAB OF RASIN. Khajeh Jaffur Khan, styled Kuvée Jung, has the same ancestor as the Nuwab of Hewra. His original estate, Sendee-Pukoordee, &c. on the Scena river, close to Ahmednugur, he exchanged for others, more remote, principally situated in the vicinity of Rasin, rated at 20,000 rupees.

(3) **THE PANSAY FAMILY** have held the command of the artillery, at Poona, from the time of Saboo Raja, till a few years after the accession of Bajee Rao; and many members of it have died on the field of battle. The defeat of the English army at Wargaom, in January 1779, towards which Bhao Rao Pansay greatly contributed, procured a personal Jagheer for the family, of Rs. 75,000, and three Pergunnas, yielding Rs. 1,00,000, for the support of 300 horse; but these the Peshwa resumed. The late Gunput Rao Pansay commanded the Peshwa's infantry, and guns, when defeated by Sir Thomas Munro at Sholapoor, in April 1818. The family still hold estates, and pensions, rated at Rs. 15,200. The principal representative at present is Krushna Rao Madhoo, whose share of the estate is rated at Rs. 5,888. His principal abode is at Gungapoor, in Nowlgoond Pergunna.

(2) **RUTUN SINGH JADHAW RAO**, of Maligaom, near Baramuttee, holds enam lands in the Nizam's Pergunna of Goonjootee, rated at Rs. 10,055; and has also a pension of Rs. 10,000. Dhunajee Jadhaw, the great ancestor of this family, was a distinguished leader, under Sivajee, and was rewarded with the office of Suenaputee by Shao. Balajee Wiswanath, the ancestor of the last line of Peshwas, was one of his Karkoons, and continued as such, with his son, until 1713, when the latter, dissatisfied, went over to the Moghuls. Balajee, who became Peshwa the following year, adopted, from respect to the Jadhows, a distinguishing part of the family banner in his aftabgeer, which his successors have continued to use. Umer Singh, the father of Rutun Singh, died 10, or 12 years ago, reputed to be nearly 100 years old.

FURKIA, HURRY PUNT.—The only surviving descendants of this distinguished commander, are, Pandoorung Mahdoo Rao, his grandson, who has an enam village, rated at Rs. 700, now deserted, near Poona, and receives a pension of 3,600 rupees, annually, from the British Government; Trimbuk Moreshwur, a grand nephew, who receives 5,000 rupees, annually; and Hurry Punt's youngest son, now living at Benares. Hurry Punt Furkia was the intimate friend of Nana Furnavees, and confidential secretary to the great Mahdoo Rao. After the death of Mahdoo Rao, and murder of his brother, he commanded the Mahratta army, against the usurper Ragoba Dada, in 1774; he

held a principal command, when the English army were defeated at Tuligaom, in January 1779; as also when the Mahratta troops marched, as allies, to join Lord Cornwallis. He died in the year 1793, and his eldest son died in 1815. The daughter of the latter was espoused by the Peshwa, in February 1797, two months after his accession to the Musnud.

KOONJUR.—Pandojee, and Narraen Rao are sons of the late Balajee Koonjur, who, from a very low rank in life, attained to great influence in the Durbar at Poona, where he acted, for a short time, as minister. It was during his administration, that Wittoojee Holkar was put to death, by being tied to the feet of an elephant, and dragged through the city. Dread of Jeswunt Rao Holkar occasioned him, afterwards, to take refuge in Sindhia's camp, where he remained, as the Peshwa's agent, for many years. He died at Punderpoor in 1816; and his sons have each a pension of 4,400 rupees per annum, besides the Surpattelgy of the Poona Punch-Mahals, between them. His brother, Suda-seo Koonjur, has a pension, of 1,200 rupees.

LUKSHUMUN RAO SUDASHEO, has the village of Temboornee in enam, valued at Rs. 6,053, which was granted by the Nizam; and a personal Jagheer at Baramuttee, rated at Rs. 28,773. He is the son, (adopted by his widow) of Sudasheo Bhao Mankeshwur, who, from the humble office of news-writer at Hydrabad, for the Mahratta envoy there, in 1797, rose to be head of the Peshwa's administration in 1803. He died in 1817, just as the war broke out, leaving behind him the reputation of an able minister, though he could not stem the current of his master's evil fortune. He left considerable wealth, which has devolved to Lukshumun Rao. Mulhar Rao Bajee, nephew to Sudasheo Bhao, has a Jagheer village, rated at 1,000 rupees.

RAMCHUNDER CHOWDRY is the adopted son of Roopram Chowdry, who had charge of part of the Peshwa's artillery, and a battalion of infantry: he had also charge of the districts of Rancee-Bednore, Hungul, &c. in the Carnatic, and of Singhur, and the district under it. He died shortly before the war, but his manager, Dajeeba Sewray, defended Singurh in 1818. The Jagheers were resumed, and a pension, of 12,300 rupees per annum, with the village of Chas, in the Jooneere district, rated at 3,400 rupees, were conferred on the family.

(2) **BULWUNT RAO KRISHN MENDLEE**, has Jagheer villages, rated at 10,587 rupees; and Gunput Rao Anund Mendlee has others, rated at 6,600 rupees: these are descendants of Bulwunt Rao Mendlee, who held charge of the Mahratta conquests, in the Carnatic, during the Coromandel war, about 1756, and was killed at Paniput, in 1760: the first is the adopted son of a grandchild, the second a grandchild.

(2) **RAMCHUNDER VENKATESH** of Nowlgoond, manager to the Gokla family, but now with the Peshwa at Bit,hoor, has enams, rated at 10,367 rupees, and a pension of rupees.

(3) **GOPAL SHASTREE**, is son of Ram Shastree, the judge, or Nyadesh, of Poona, whose name is cherished throughout the Deccan, as the most learned among Shastrees, and the most incorruptible among Judges. He never received fees, or gifts of any kind, and the only allowances he had were 2,000 rupees Salary; 1000 rupees Palankeen allowance; 1000 rupees he received at the Dukshuna; and 200 rupees for clothes. His son, who is scarcely known, has had 3,200 rupees of the above continued to him.

(3) **TRIMBUK RAO PETHY**. The great grandfather of this person was Trimbuk Rao Mama, a chief, who is celebrated among his countrymen, as a soldier, a statesman, and a painter. He held charge of the Satara districts, and Raja's establishment, for several years, was distinguished in the war against Tippoo, and fell in action, fighting for the ministerial party, in 1774. His estates were continued to his family, until 1802, when the present Trimbuk Rao, having undertaken the mission to Satara, to bring the clothes of investi-

ture, for the instalment of the son of Amrut Rao, as Peshwa, forfeited the favour of the restored party, and his Jagheers were resumed. He has now a pension of Rs. 2,000 a year, and some enam villages in the Ahmednugur district.

GOVIND DIKSIT PATUNKUR, of Kaigaom, on the Godavery, has Jagheers in Sendornee Pergunna, in Khandes, rated at 15,000 rupees; also Kaegaom, and another village near it, valued at 8,050 rupees; some rights in Hursool, &c. altogether, 24,550 rupees per annum.

(3) VENKUT RAM, DABHOLEEKUR, and APPAJEE RAO, are descendants of Appa Khundee Rao, formerly Furnavees, and General accountant, under Sindhia's Government. They hold Enams in the Ahmednugur Collectorship principally around Aukoolnair, rated at 15,909 rupees.

(3) KESHOO RAO, son of Ram Rao Appajee, Pulseekur, and grandson Appajee Ram, formerly an Officer under Holkar's government, has Jagheer and Enam villages, &c. in the Ahmednugur Collectorship, in the Newassa Pergunna, rated at 11,480 rupees; and in Parneir Perg. rated at Rs. 6,140.

KUDDUM BANDY.* The ancestors of this family were officers under the Beejapoor Kings; but, when Sivajee became the assertor of Hindoo independence, they joined their countrymen, and became distinguished leaders. Kantajee Kuddum Bandy† was the principal officer under the Suenaputee, and led one of the Mahratta hordes, which co-operated in annual inroads, made from Khandes, into Gujerat, about 1720. The chouth of the whole of that province, north of the Muhee, was conferred upon Kantajee, in 1724, for the aid afforded to Hamed Khan, the deputy of Nizam-Ool Moolk, in battles fought near Ahmedabad, and at Bussoo, in which the armies of the emperor were annihilated. It was in Kantajee's service, that Mulhar Rao Holkar first acquired distinction, and, from a tender of sheep, became, at length, the founder of one of the greatest States in India. The estates, belonging to the family, are the enam villages of Runnala, Toorkeira, Kopreil, and Tanna, all situated upon, or near, the Taptee River, in Khandes. These villages are rated at 3,606 rupees, on the records; but they are now worth 10,000 rupees, by the good management of the family.

BHOETAY.* A family distinguished in an early period of Mahratta power. Their Jagheers in Khandes were resumed, in 1813, by Trimbukjee Dainglia, on an order by the Peshwa, and the family were left nearly destitute. They now have a pension of 4,300 rupees, granted by the British Government, in addition to the revenues of four villages, in the Perg. of Edilabad, granted by Sindhia.

TOKHAY,* ABHONYKUR, Chutr Sing. This family, which is Rajpoot, holds 19 enam villages, yielding about 8,000 rupees, annually, in the Pergunna of Kunassy, and Korally, in Gungthuree, granted in the time of Aurungzeeb.

(1) GUNPUT RAO RAMCHUNDER KANADAY, has Satawunee, Brimha-Wakry, and two other villages in the Nizam's Pergunna of Purtoor, rated at Rs. 6,820: this person is the great grandson of Ramchunder Gunesh, one of the principal Officers, who accompanied the army to Malwa, in 1769, under Veesajee Kishen, Beenewala. He was killed in Dec. 1780, while in command of the principal Mahratta army, in an assault upon Colonel Hartley's camp, at Doogaur, in N. Konkan, leaving behind him the well earned reputation of a skillful, and brave commander. His party, consisting of 300 horse, with Jagheers, amounting to 2 or 3 lacks for their support, were confirmed to his son, Mahdoo Rao Ramchunder, a respectable civilian, who was left by the Peshwa, as his deputy, at Poona, when he proceeded upon the campaign against the Nizam, in 1795. He died shortly after, and his son, Ramchunder Mahdoo Rao, enjoyed his Jagheers, till they were resumed by Bajerao, and a pension of Rs. 2,000 conferred upon him. He was killed by a fall from the top of his house, 5 years ago.

* Colonel Briggs', and Mahratta MSS. † The late Capt. Macmaurdo.

(2) **SEEDESHWUR MUHEEPUT RAO**, styled *Beenewala*, or Quarter Master General, now enjoys a pension, of Rs. 2,000 a year. This person is the grandson of Visajee Kishen, Beenewala, but who commanded the Mahratta army, in the campaign to Malwa, in 1769. He had under his command Tookajee Holkar, and Mahadjee Sindhia. After a successful campaign, Visajee Kishen fully restored the Mahratta influence in Hindoostan, and seated Shah Alum on the throne of Delhi, in December 1771. A well fought battle, in which Visajee Kishen led against the Emperor, in the following year, raised the Peshwa to the rank of Bukshee, and Commander in Chief, of the Moghul army. He, and his followers, are said to have brought great wealth into the Deccan, principally obtained at the capture of Putturghur. He died at Poona, about 1790, and his Jagheers, principally about Belgaom, were confirmed to his son, Muheeput Rao; but were afterwards resumed by the Peshwa, Bajeerao. He is of the Khuradee sect of Bramins, and resides at Poona.

(3) **TANAJEE RAO RAJA SIRKAY**, holds Jagheer villages in the Konkan, and Mawuls, rated at Rs. 4,500, and enams rated at 1,500. His brothers, and cousins, also hold personal Jagheers: viz. Gunput Rao Sirkay, Rs. 887: Anund Rao Sirkay, Rs. 436: Amur Sing Sirkay, Rs. 974. These persons, now dwindled to the rank of respectable Silladars, are the descendants of a Raja, who held possession of all the Konkan Ghat-Mahta, from Poona to the Warna River: a mountainous tract, in which were preserved those seeds of Hindoo independence, which, at no very distant period, sprung up into a goodly tree, extending its boughs to the remotest corners of India. Sivajee's principal Ministers, and one of his two wives, belonged to this family.

(3) **HUNMUNT RAO DURRYKUR**, has the village of Ambla, in the Poona districts, worth 800, or 900 rupees: I notice him, that I may mention an anecdote of his father. The Peshwa, Mahdoo Rao, sitting in full Durbar, in camp near Seedatek, had sent for some elephants to look at. One of them, on the way, became furious, and running direct to the Durbar chandnee, or awning, threw it up, and had reached the spot where Mahdoo Rao sat, and kept his seat, while the whole of a numerous assembly fled, except Khundee Rao Durrykur, a Silladar, and Appajee Rao Patunkur, both of whom stepped in front of the Peshwa: the elephant turned off at this instant; but the intrepidity, or devotion, of these persons, occasioned the first to be made Surlushkur, and the other was always, afterwards, supposed to have the greatest influence at court, during the lifetime of Mahdoo Rao.

(2) **BALAJEE PUNT NARAEN NATHOO**, rendered valuable and essential service to the British interests, in 1817-18. To use the words of Capt. Grant Duff, (vol. III. p. 412.) "His vigilance, judgment, fidelity and firmness, at that "trying period, entitled him to the munificent reward, which was conferred upon him;" this was a pension of 6,000 rupees per annum. He has also freehold estates, rated at Rs. 12,000. He is the most respectable Bramin, in appearance, whom I have seen; and is as diffident, and respectful, as in former days. He has written a history of his own times.

DEODHUR, Pandoorung Rao Anna, surnamed **DHUMDHERI**, was a great favourite of the Ex-Peshwa, who married his niece, since dead. The Jagheers, which had been held by Ambékur, a meritorious officer, and remarkable person, in Nana Furnavees' time, were, mostly, conferred upon Deodhur, and his relations. Pandoorung Rao now holds Jagheers, rated at 20,090 rupees, being principally at Kurinjgaom, in Gungthuree, Mehoonbara and Joorga, in Khandes, and he resides at Apty, on the Bheema. His son, Ramchundur Punt Abba, has about 15 Jagheer villages in the Patoda Pergunna, in Gungthuree, rated at 12,000 rupees, and he now resides with the Peshwa. Moro Rugonath Dhumdheri has a pension of 5,000 rupees, and resides at Poona.

(3) **PURUSURAM BULWUNT**, **PURSHOTUM BULWUNT**, and **BALKRISHN BULWUNT**, are grandsons of Nagoo Ram, formerly a distinguished commander in the Paga, and sons to Bulwunt Rao Nagonath, one of two officers, to whose

custody, in the fort of Shewnair, Nana Furnavees entrusted Bajee Rao; and his brother, Bulwunt Rao, was thrown into a hill-fort, for permitting a correspondence between Bajee Rao, and his cousin, Mahdoo Rao, the young Peshwa. They hold Wamboory, near Ahmednugur, in Jagheer, rated at 15,009 rupees.

(2) LUXIMUN RAO JADHOW, of Waghoolee, near Poona, and LAROEJER JADHOW RAO, of Waree, near the Dewee Ghat, are descendants of Peelajee Jadhow. The first holds Jagheers, rated at 25,811 rupees, part of which, including Chicultana, near Aurungabad, is within the Nizam's frontier; and the other has a pension of 5,000 rupees.

(2) NARRAEN RAO NEELKUNT, *Moozumdar*, has Walki, near Ahmednugur, in Jagheer, with other villages in the vicinity, rated, together, at 14,201 rupees. He also holds the Enam village of Bhopkel, W. of Poona, rated at 700 rupees. This officer was the auditor of accounts under the late Peshwa, and is a descendant of the person, who held this office under Shao.*

(2) GUNPUT RAO NARRAEN, of Ranzee, about 18 miles S. of Poona, son of Naroo Gunesh, formerly Dewan to Holkar, holds Jagheer villages, principally in the Shewgaom Pergunna, in Gunthuree, rated at 23,627 rupees.

(2) GUNGADHUR MADHOO RAO, is the great grandson of Gungadhur Yeswunt, who was dewan to Mulhar Rao Holkar, when first advanced to command, and continued to hold the office, but with less credit to himself, in the time of his high minded daughter, Aylah Bae. He was afterwards the supporter, in rebellion, of Rugonath Rao, against the great Mahdoo Rao. He holds Newassa, and some villages in the vicinity, in Jagheer, estimated, together, at 26,084 rupees, but rated, on the government records,† at 66,789 rupees. His cousin, Khundee Rao Krishn, has an enam, rated at 5,000 rupees.

(2) VENAİK RAO CHINTAMUN, Deshmookh of Someshwur, near Rutnagheery, once a principal Officer in the Dufter, (record Office,) is now at Bit,hoor with the Ex-Peshwa. The Jagheer villages, held by him in various places, are rated at 9,200 rupees.

(2) KUNG DIKSIT MARATAY, son of Moro Diksit, the Minister, who fell in the battle of Khirkee, resides at Waee, on a pension of 3,000 rupees, from the British Government. Moro Diksit's brother has also a pension, of 1,200 rupees.

(2) GOKLA. Bhaskur Ram, and Deenkur Ram, brothers to the late Visajee Punt Gokla, have, together with an adopted son, and the widow, of the late Visajee Punt, pensions of 2,000 rupees each, and reside at Meeruj.

(2) MAHOMED HUNEEF, Moonshee, an old servant at the British Residency, at Poona, has Jagheer lands, rated at 7,000 rupees, in the vicinity of Katruj, where he resides. His son also has a Jagheer, worth 2,000 rupees.

(3) GUNPUT RAO DAINGLIA, son of the notorious Trimbukjee, has 1,200 rupees allowed him, by the British Government. He is a fineboy, about twelve years of age, and lives at Nimbgaom, in the Ahmednugur Collectorship.

(3) BAPOOJEE NAIK JHONDULAY, holds Alkootee village, in the Ahmednugur Collectorate, in Jagheer, rated at 5,000 rupees. He is the son of Byajee

* Shao is the familiar appellation of the Raja Sahoo, the son of Raja Ram, among the Mah-rattas; and even intelligent Bramins give him this name.

† Jagheer villages are, sometimes, rated at much more, than they produce, and, occasionally, at much less. This arises principally from the manner, in which the grant is made, or the way, in which it is understood by the district officer. A village, of 1000 rupees Kumal, may greatly exceed its real revenue. The Kumal is the greatest revenue, realized in any one of a series of years. The Tun'cha is the average of a series of years, and, under the Mahomedan Governments, was the standard assessment; although still entered in the accounts, it is obsolete in practice. The Akar, is a general term, applied to the rent of a village; and the Hal-Akar, I conceive, to designate present realizations.

Naik Jhondulay, a Naik of Hirkaras, who acquired some importance, by being entrusted with the conveyance of official, and sometimes difficult, communications, between the Poona Durbar and British Residency, during many years.

(3) PURUSRAM KHUNDEE RAO, RATAKUR, was Soobehdar of the district of Basseen, in the Konkan, and Joonere, in the Deccan, at the time of the war breaking out, in 1817. He has now a pension of 5,000 rupees per annum.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, AND FAMILIES, UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF SATARA.

RAJA OF SATARA, Purtab Sew, Bhosla.—His titles are, Sreemunt, Maha-Raja, and Chuterputec. This prince is the fifth in descent from the great Sivajee, who, in his contest with the Mahomedan kingdoms of the Deccan, established Hindoo independence, and mainly contributed to the subversion of these dynasties, by Aurungzeeb, afterwards. Sivajee was born in 1627, and died in 1680. A legend of the family gives it a Rajpoot origin*. It seems, however, that his grandfather, Maloojee Raja, Patel of Deoolgaom, near Patus, and of other places, was an active partisan under the king of Ahmednugur, and had a Jagheer conferred upon him, which descended to his son, Shahjee, afterwards a principal Mahratta leader, under the Beejapoor dynasty. He acquired, in Jagheer, nearly the whole of what now forms the Collectorship of Poona, together with part of the Mawuls under Satara; and it was in these valleys, that his son, Sivajee, matured his plan of Hindoo independent sovereignty. Under his successors, his elder grandson, Sahoo, and the Peshwas, the Mahratta possessions continued to increase, till, by a want of vigour, in controlling servants, and dependents, it was dismembered, and divided into five, distinct, states;† the rulers of which, however, rendered at first a real, but afterwards a nominal, obedience to the original state. On the death of Sahoo, in 1749, a minority ensued; and from that day, the Peshwas, nominally ser-

* The Bhonslay, (Bhosla) and Ghorpuray families pretend to derive their origin from a common ancestor. It does not appear, however, by the legend, which has been read to me, that the latter family correctly assume the name of Bhonslay. The probability of a common origin is sufficiently borne out, by the circumstance of their not intermarrying; for Hindoos never marry into their own family, though the degree of relationship may be hidden in the obscurity of ages.

By the legend it appears, that Bapoo Raoul reigned at Chitoor, in Rajpootana, in the year 134 of the Christian era. The twenty-third king of his race had two sons, Bharatsee, and Bheemsee. The latter attached himself to the brother-in-law of the Prithee-raj Chohan, of Delhi, and obtained permission to possess himself of Nepaul. He promoted the worship of Ghoornknath Mahadee, the tutelary deity of the country, and with him originated the name of Ghoorka. The Rajpoot tribe, called Bheemsee, still exists in Nepaul. A chief of this family is said to have returned to Rajpootana, in 1442, and assuming the title of Raja, with him originated the states of Doongurpoor, and Banswara. The thirteenth Ruler of this race, at Doongurpoor, named Abheesee, and styled the Maha Rana, left the Government to his sister's son, in prejudice of his own children. One of the latter, named Sujunsee, came to the Deccan, and entered the service of the King of Beejapoor, who conferred upon him the district of Modhul, comprising 34 villages, with the title of Raja. Sujunsee had four sons. Bajee Raja, in whose line descended the Modhulkur estate; the second died without family; and from Wolubaye is the Kapseekur Ghorpuray; Sugajee, the youngest, had a son, named Bhoosjee, from whom is derived all the Bhonslays: he had ten sons; the eldest settled at Deoolgaom, near Patus, and originated the line of the great Sivajee: Second, at Hingnee, probably Hingungaom: Third, at Bherdee: Fourth, at Sawuntwaree, where his descendants have continued to rule: Fifth, at Wawee, out of which family the father of the present Raja of Satara was adopted: Sixth, at Moongy, better known as Moongy-Pytan: Seventh, at Shumboo Mahadeo: Eighth, at Boregaom: Ninth, at Jeentee (Hydrabad Road:;) and the tenth at Khunwutta, out of which family the present Raja of Koiaipoor's father was adopted. The reader will recognise the descendants of most of these families, at the present day hovering about the place, where their progenitor settled.

† Nagpoer, Sindhia, Holkar, the Guikwar, and that, left under the Peshwa.

vants, became the real masters, holding the Rajas prisoners, and pageants, till the result of the battle of Ashta, in February 1818, liberated the family; and the present Raja was raised to the throne of a territory, supposed to yield 15 lacks of rupees, exclusive of Jagheers. The Raja's younger brother is named Shahjee, and styled Appa Sahib.

(1) **BUJABA NIMBHALKUR**, styled *Naik,* and Phultun Rao*.—The districts, called Phultun des, situated on the south bank of the Neera River, have been held by this family, in Jagheer, for probably some centuries. The Jagheer realizes 2 lacks of rupees of revenue, and the chief furnishes 75 horse, for the service of the Raja. The Naiks of Phultun were enterprising leaders, under the kings of Bejapoor, and among the most active opponents, that Sivajee had to contend with. Nor did this family join the cause of their religion, till many years after Sivajee's death, though connected with him by marriage. The late chief, Jan Rao, died in 1825, at an old age, without heirs; but leaving two widows. He left a paper of adoption, in favour of Bujaba Naik, the present chief, which was confirmed by H. H. the Raja, with the concurrence of the British Government.

DUFFLAY, Ram Rao Chohan, the Jagheerdar of Jhutt.—An ancestor of this chief was an active partisan, in the service of the kings of Beejapoor, in the time of Sivajee. It does not appear, at what time he joined his countrymen. The present chief has, besides his hereditary freehold estates, which are rated at Rs. 19,162, Jagheers, rated at Rs. 1,48,101; including however alienations, on account of religious establishments, amounting to Rs. 9,115, and money payments to relations, amounting to Rs. 11,250. He furnishes fifty horse, for the service of the Raja of Satara.

THE NIMBHALKURS, OF WATAR, (a village between Phultun and the Mahdeo hills) are a branch of the Phultun family. The family, which is very numerous, and extremely wealthy, has enriched itself by mercantile undertakings. Watar is worth about Rs. 2,500; Koonty, a village given to them by Sindhia, is worth Rs. 2,500; and Body, in the Seerwul district, given by Punt Suchew, is worth Rs. 1,000 more. A lady of this family was married to the present Raja of Kolapoor, but is deceased.

(1) **RAJA OF AKULKOT**.—Mallojee Rao Bhonslay, the present Raja, succeeded his father, Futteh Sing, who died in April 1823. His Jagheer, personal and for troops, together, amounts to Rs. 2,17,075, and he is obliged to furnish 100 horse, for the service of the Raja of Satara. The first Raja was the orphan son of the Patell of Parud, in Gunthuree, who having fallen in the assault of a town, led to his son's being adopted by Sahoo, about the year 1707, and to his bearing the Satara family name, of Bhonslay. The Jagheers, held by the first Raja, amounted to thirty-five lacks, annually.

The Purdhans, or Ministers, at Satara.†

(1) **THE PUNT, PRITHEE-NEEDHEE, Purushram Sree Newas**.—This title was intended, to exalt the holder above all the Purdhans, being Alter Ego in fact. It was created by Raja Ram, to reward Prillhad Nerajee for very distinguished services. Purushram Trimbuk, who, from the humble office of a Koolkurny, had raised himself into notice, succeeded him, and the present chief is the fourth from him, in lineal descent. His ancestors possessed very extensive Jagheers; but what remain to him are valued at Rs. 1,55,000. He rebelled against the Peshwa, in 1806, but was subdued, the following year, by Bapoo Gokla, who brought him to Poona, where he was kept in confinement by the Peshwa, for many years. Gokla took possession of the Jagheer, but never

* The Naik of Phultun, and the Moodhulkur, claim the privilege of exemption from performance of Moojra, or the obeisance of a subject.

† The Peshwa was the first in rank of the Purdhans, previous to the creation of the office of Prithee-Needhee.

accounted for its revenues to Government. The Punt now resides at Ounde, near Satara.

(1) **THE PUNT SUCHEW**, Chinnajee Shunkur, died in October 1827, and is succeeded by his adopted son. He was a lineal descendant of Shunkrajee Narraen Gaudékur, the Suchew of Sivajee, who, after his death, joined the Kolapoor party, and died a suicide. Sahoo Raja, nevertheless, invested his son, Naroo Shunker, then two years old, with the office of Suchew to the state of Satara. An hereditary assignment, of 6 per cent upon the revenue of certain districts, and villages, in the Deccan, and Khandes, called the Sahotra, was conferred upon him at the same time, with an extensive Jagheer in the Mavuls. His chief town is Bhore, situated in Heerdu Mawul, a district S. W. of Poona, which entirely belongs to him. His revenue may be now rated at, from 3,75,000 to, 4 lacks of rupees. His duty was that of State Secretary, and Record Keeper.

(1) **THE PUNT AMAT**. Surwuttum Baboo Rao, is a lineal descendant of Neeloo Punt Sondeo, the first Moozimdar, or Amat, under Sivajee. He was the Minister of finance, and auditor of accounts. Ramchunder Punt, the son of Neeloo Punt, having joined the party, in support of a Regency in the person of the widow of Raja Ram, with which originated the Kolapoor state, his descendants, by his elder son, adhered to the house of Kolapoor, under which they hold the Fort, and district, of Bowra. Surwuttum Baboo Rao is the grandson of Ramchunder's younger son, who was appointed Amat at Satara, after his father's death, when Shao forgave the defection of the parent. He now holds the enam villages of Chamoordee, and Gospooree, worth 5,000 rupees, and Jagheer villages, worth 10,000 rupees; also a pension, from the British Government, of 5000 rupees per annum.

(2) **THE MUNTREE**, Juewunt Rao, is grandson to the adopted son of Naroo Ram; the first of this family, who held the office. He was appointed, by Sahoo, in 1717. This office was called first under Sivajee Waukances, and his duty was, to inspect the private accounts, &c. His personal Jagheer, at Bagnee, south of Kurar, is rated at 8,100 rupees; and he resides at Islampoor, in the vicinity.

THE SUENAPUTEE,* Bulwunt Rao Raja Bhosla, commonly called Bala Sahib, is the son of Chutr Sing Bhosla, and cousin-german to the Raja. He was installed as Suenaputee, by H. H. on the Dussera of 1826, commands H. H. troops, and officiates as one of the Purdhans.

THE PUNT SOMUNT, called formerly, under Sivajee, Dubeer, or Minister for foreign affairs. The present Punt, Bulwunt Rao Kishen, was invested by the Raja, on the Dussera of 1826, with the concurrence of the British Government. He is a lineal descendant of Balajee Aoujee, Sivajee's private Secretary.

THE PUNDIT RAO, Rugonath Rao Ramchunder. He was formerly called the Nyashastree, and his duty is, to expound the law, and the shasters.

(2) **THE AJAHUT SURDESHMOOKH**, Venkut Rao. This office, which is that of general agent for collecting the Surdeshmookhee, has been a sinecure, since the return of the Peshwa from Bassein, in 1803. The incumbent has an enam village, worth Rs. 3,500, and a pension of Rs. 2,000. He lives at Bagnee. This family is related to the Muntree family.

BULWUNT RAO JOSHEE, is the adopted son of the late Tattia Joshee, the grandson of Krushnajee Naik, of Baramutee, who was appointed treasurer, by Sahoo. He still holds the office, and perquisites attached, as a sinecure; besides a pension of Rs. 4,000. He holds an office under the Prithee-Needhee.

DINKUR RAO MOHITEY,* styled Humboer Rao, commonly called Nana

* Sirdars connected with the Raja's family, and who have a salary from H. H.'s treasury.

Sahib. He is a descendant of Husajee Mohitey, the Suenaputee to Sivajee, who gave him the title of Humbeer Rao. He commands the Paga at Satara.

KUNDEE RAO SIRKAY, is the brother of H. H. mother, and is commonly called Mama Sahib : he has a stipend from the Treasury.

PATUNKUR, Appajee Rao. The district of Patunkhura, comprising 40 villages, situated between the Warna and Koheena rivers, west of Kurarh Pritheenedhee's possessions, were conferred upon an ancestor of this chief, by Raja Ram, in 1692. This family is distinguished in Mahratta history, and Bulwunt Rao Patunkur, who is married to a daughter of the late Dowlut Rao Sindhia, and now holding a chief command in the Gwalior service, belongs to it. Several of the Patunkurs receive pensions from the British Government, in lieu of Jagheer lands.

(2) KHAN MAHOMED, son of the late Sheikh Meeran, of Wace, (who died a few months ago,) has been confirmed in his late father's estates ; consisting of the enam village of Pusurny, rated at 3,025 rupees, and a Jagheer, rated at 21,382 rupees, for the support of 25 horsemen, though he only serves the Raja with ten.—Sheikh Meeran, the great grandfather of the present chief, rendered essential service to the Raja Sahoo on his return to the Deccan, after his liberation by Aurungzeeb, to claim his inheritance, "the sovereignty of the Mahrattas," then held by his aunt, Tara Bae, which led to his own advancement.

NAGOJEE RAO GHATGAY, styled *Jhoonjhar Rao*, Deshmookh of Mulaoree, a town situated west of Punderpoor, is descended of one of the Mahratta chiefs, who served under the Beejapoor dynasty, till it was subverted by Aurungzeeb. Their estates are rated at 25,000 rupees per annum.

SUKARAM THORAT, WALWAKUR, has a freehold estate valued at 10,000 rupees, in the neighbourhood of Walwa, and a Jagheer, rated at as much more.

UNTAJEE WASADEW, MOOTALIQ, is deputy, or Mootaliq, to the Pritheenedhee. He resides at Kurarh, and holds a Jagheer of 12,000 rupees.

KRUSHN RAO DHOOLUP, is the son of the late Anund Rao Dhoolup, formerly admiral of one of the Peshwa's fleets. He resides at Viziadroog, near which he holds the village of Nagerka in enam, rated at 1,000 rupees, and Kopurda, north of Kurarh, rated at 250 rupees.

NARRAEN BABOO RAO, WUED, resides at Wace ; he was formerly envoy at Nagpoor from the Peshwa. He has a pension, of 1,200 rupees, from the British Government, and has two villages, Mohoree and Samblee, near Bhoore, rated, together, at 1,300 rupees.

MAUN SINGH RAJA MAHAREEK, of Tarla, is related to the Raja of Satara. He has a Jagheer, worth 6,000 rupees, including Tarla, his residence.

SOUTHERN KONKAN.

ANGRIA, the chief of Kolaba, styled *Vizarut Mal, and Surkhel*. The present chief, Rughoojee Angria, succeeded to the government, on the death of his father, Manajee, about December 1817 ; and, being a subject of the Peshwa, his allegiance was transferred to the British Government, on the abdication of that prince. His territory yields a revenue, of between two and three lacks of rupees, including large alienations, on account of religious establishments. This chief is a lineal descendant of the once powerful Kanoojee Angria, admiral of the Mahratta fleet, during the early part of the last century. It is said, that he was appointed to the rule over the Konkan, from Sawunt-Waree to Kalian, with a commission to make conquests against the Secdee, the Moghul, and the Portugueze. The family is well known to

European nations, by their practice of an indiscriminate, and successful piracy, without respect to any flag, till the treaty of Bassein, with the Peshwa, in 1802, when it ceased. The future relations between the British Government and the State of Kolaba, were fixed by treaty, concluded with Rughoojee Angria, in July, 1822: by which also the Jagheerdars and Enamdars were guaranteed in their lands and rights, and provision made for the relatives and dependants of the family.

THE SEEDÉE OF JINJEERA. Seedee, or Hubshee,* Mahomed Khan, the present chief, is the eldest son of the late Ibrahim Khan; who, after a reign of about 24 years, died towards the end of 1826. The country, over which his authority extends, lies along the sea coast, between the Rewdunda and Bankoot Rivers, and produces a revenue, of about 1,75,000 rupees, annually. The legend sets forth, that, about the year 1489, a party of Abyssinians, in the service of one of the Nizam-Shahee kings of Ahmednugur, disguised as merchants, obtained permission, from the chiefs of the island, to land 300 boxes, each of which contained a soldier; by which means they possessed themselves of Dhunda-Rajpoor. It afterwards formed part of the dominions of the King of Beejapoor, under whom, in the time of Sivajee, the government of the Southern Konkan was held by the admiral of the Beejapoor fleet, who was an Abyssinian, and whose officers and crews were his own countrymen. Being hard pressed by the Mahrattas, the Captains of the fleet appear to have formed themselves into a republic,† and to have offered their services to Aurungzeeb, then at war, equally, with Beejapoor and the Mahrattas. Since that time, till within 15 or 20 years ago, they have been engaged in constant wars, by sea and land; but the principality, though circumscribed in its limits, maintains its independence to this day. The Seedees were terrible, as pirates, and more dreaded, than all others, on the pirate coast. The town and district of Jafferabad, on the south coast of Katteeaar, is a colony belonging to this petty state, and to which it sends a Governor, periodically. The Seedee's personal appearance and manners are much in his favour, and his complexion is very fair for an Asiatic. His subjects talk of the mildness of his government, and his country is a refuge for all in distress. During a late famine, Ibrahim Khan, directed that all strangers should be hospitably received by his subjects wherever they entered the country.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, AND FAMILIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF KOLAPOOR.

RAJA OF KOLAPOOR.—Shahjee, the present Raja, succeeded his half brother, Sumbhajee, styled Aba Sahib, who was murdered, under circumstances of great suspicion, in 1822, by a chief of the house of Mohitay. These were sons of Sivajee, a member of the Khunwutta‡ family, adopted about the year 1762, by the widow of Sumbhajee, the last of the lineal descendants of the great Sivajee. The State of Kolapoor may be said to have been founded by Tara Bae, the widow of Raja Ram, about 1707, when Sahoo Raja, being liberated by Aurungzeeb, a few months before his death, returned to claim his inheritance, as head of the Mahratta nation, from his aunt, Tara Bae, and her stepson, Sumbhajee. After a series of wars, Sumbhajee was acknowledged, as head of the Kolapoor State, by his cousin Sahoo, in 1731; and, boundaries being fixed, it became, thenceforth, a distinct, and independent, sovereignty.§ The present Raja has married six wives, of whom five are still living; but he has no family. His brother left a son a year old, but he is since dead.

* Hubshee, or Seedee, is a name given in India to Abyssinians, or their descendants. It is assumed, as a title, by the head of the Jinjeera (corruption of Jhuzeera, an island) Principality.

† Orme's Fragments, (page 57.) and Manuscripts. ‡ See Note to page 20.

§ The Revenues of the Kolapoor State are rated at 12, or 13 lacks of rupees, including Jagheers. Many of the Jagheerdars, under the Peshwa's Government, held Jagheers under the Kolapoor Government: a system, which could not be otherwise than inconvenient, when these rival states warred with each other.

The Military Establishment of the Kolapoor state was limited by the last treaty, (1827,) with the British Government, to 400 horse, and 800 infantry, exclusive of weak garrisons to the forts: the forts of Kolapoor, and Panala, are, however, garrisoned by British Troops.

The Purdhans, or Principal State Officers.

THE PRITHEE-NEEDHEE,* Mahdoo Rao Bhugwunt, holds the fort of Vishalpurh, and Jagheers under it, rated at 1,00,000 rupees. He is an adopted son of Bhugwunt Rao Abajee, the fifth in lineal descent from Purushram Trimbuk, the first person who held this office under the Kolapoor state; and to whom the fort and district of Vishalpurh was granted in Jagheer, which they still hold. It appears to have been subsequently confirmed to Bhugwunt Rao, the grandson of Purushram, jointly by Sahoo Raja of Satara, and Sumbhajee Raja of Kolapoor, on their reconciliation, about 1732, when they were settling their respective boundaries.

THE AMAT,* Babajee Moreshwar, is about 25 years of age. He holds the fort of Bowra, and districts under it, in Jagheer, rated at about 80,000 rupees. He is the seventh in descent, by lineage or adoption, from Neeloo Punt Sondo Deshmookh of Kalian, who is said to have assisted the great Sivajee in the capture of Poorundhur, and was rewarded with the office of Amat. His son Ramchunder Neekunt, who had also eminently distinguished himself under Sivajee, and his son, Raja Ram, espoused the cause of Sumbhajee, the younger grandson of Sivajee, and had the fort of Bowra, which he had taken by assault, conferred upon him, and which has descended in his family.

THE SUENAPUTEE,* †Suntajee Ghorpuray, holds the town and district of Kapsee,† an ancient possession of his family, in Jagheer, rated at 25,000 rupees. This chief is a lineal descendant, the fifth remove, from Suntajee Ghorpuray, a distinguished leader during the period in which Hindoo emancipation was effected. Seedoojee Ghorpuray, his nephew, the first of this family, who held the office of Suenaputee, under the state of Kolapoor, was appointed to it in 1712. Ranoojee Rao, Mcoorar Rao, and Sumbhajee Rao, the sons of Narraen Rao, who was granduncle to the present chief, hold the villages of Kurkawaree, Nagnoor, and Pandooranga, in enam, rated at 24,000 rupees, being 8,000 rupees to each, and Bala Sahib, the uncle of the chief, holds Husoor, rated at 15,000 rupees, in Jagheer, for the support of the members of that branch.

THE RAJ-ADNYA.—Narraen Rao Rutnakur, officiates as minister. He is the son of Rutnakur Punt Appa, who, from the humble office of Karkoon, under the Potnees, rose to be at the head of the military department, and conducted the wars with the Putwurdhuns to a successful termination. The father was out of favour at the time of his death; but the Raja became reconciled to the son, and conferred upon him the situation of minister, with the Kusba of Hookeeree, rated at 6,000 rupees, in Jagheer, which he now holds. His son is twenty years of age.

*BHOW MAHARAJ,† is, nominally, Gooroo, or spiritual Director, to the Raja. He is the second son of the late Seedeshwur Bawa, otherwise Bhutjee Maharaj, who formerly held this office. His estates, which are freehold, lay in the Pergunnas of Chickooree, Menowlee, and Hookeeree, and are rated at 40,000 rupees. They were conferred upon him by the Raja, to whom he was, in fact, minister. He conducted the negotiations which recovered the districts of Chickooree, Me-

See the Amat and Pritheeneedhee, under the Satara state, pages 21 and 22.

* All these offices are sinecure, and held on a hereditary tenure. † See Note at page 20.

† These chiefs hold their Jagheers under the guarantee of the British Government, which has also the power of appointing the Minister.

nowlee, and Hookeree, from Appa Dessaye to the Raja; and transferred the district of Malwan to the Company. He lives, usually, at Poona, and has no influence in the Durbar at Kolapoor, being at variance with the Raja. He, however, takes his place next the Raja, on particular occasions of ceremony. He has two sons, Tatia and Dada.

BAWA MAHARAJ,† is the elder brother of Bhow Maharaj. He has succeeded his father, as Gooroo, and holds Jagheers in the vicinity of Kolapoor, rated at 25,000 rupees. He has three sons, Bapoo, Aba, and Unna, severally styled Maharaj. He lives at Kola-Nursingpoor, near Kurarh, a place of pilgrimage, which has been enriched by his father.

THE DEP. MINISTER, Sudaseo Jotee, is cousin-german to the Raj-Adnya. He has three villages in the Chickooree Pergunna, which were conferred upon him, as a Jagheer, in 1785, rated at 5,000 rupees. He lives at Kolapoor.

THE SURNOBUT. This office is held by two brothers, Bawa and Tatia, in succession to their father, Ryajee Jadhov. They have the districts of Seerala and Goomty in Jagheer, for personal expenses, and the support of the Paga, together.

THE SURLUSHKUR, Hummunt Rao Nimbhalkur, styled Rao Sahib Khurdakur, is of the Fautun family. He has an old Jagheer, rated at 15,000 rupees, and a new one rated at 10,000 rupees. His mother is a sister of the Raja.

HYBUT RAO GAEKWAR, and DEENKUR RAO GAEKWAR, have the villages of Kuradagee, Kokee, and Moree, in the district under Panala, rated at 25,000 rupees, in Jagheer. They hold the office of Khowaus Khaua: their duty is to hold the morchul behind the Raja, on occasions of state, and sit behind him on his elephant: the office is highly respectable at all native courts.

The descendants of the other original Purdhians, are: Rowjee, Wankanees, who has a Jagheer, rated at 5,000 rupees; and who is in great favour with the Raja.—Suddaseo Rao, Muntree, who has a Jagheer rated at 2,000 rupees, and lives at Kolapoor.—Unna, Dubheer, who has a Jagheer of 5,000 rupees, and lives also at Kolapoor.—The Pundit Rao, has three villages in Jagheer, worth 5,000 rupees: he lives in Kolapoor, and has two sons, Gopal Acharry, and Bucha Acharry.—Govind Rao, Suchew, and his brother, have, for the support of both their families, a Jagheer of 5,000 rupees, and Anund Rao, Moomunder, has a Jagheer, rated at 5,000 rupees. Bulwunt Rao Chitnees, otherwise Buer Rao, is of the Khuradee sect, has an enam village, in the district of Hookeree, rated at 3,500 rupees.

NARRAEN RAO BHONSLAY, commonly called *Khunwuttakur*.^{*}—This person is the brother of the Raja's father, who was adopted by the widow of Sumbhajee, the last of the lineal descendants of the great Sivajee: his Jagheer is 12,000 rupees.

DHONDOO RAO, son of Appajee Rao, Nimbhalkur, of the Watar family, had a Jagheer granted to him six years ago, rated at 12,000 rupees. He resides at Kolapoor. His sister (since dead) was married to the present Raja of Kolapoor.

GHATGAY OF KAGUL,† Jue Singh Rao,† styled *Hindoo Rao*, as well as his brother, are in Sindhia's camp. Their mother, who is half sister to the Raja, resides at Kagul, the ancient hereditary possession of the family.

NEELKUNT RAO SINDHIA, of Menowlee, styled *Sena-Sahib-Sooba*, holds Jagheers, rated at 12,000 rupees.

* See Note at page 20.

† See among Sindhia's Officers.

‡ See Note at page 25.

NARRAEN RAO KHANWELKUR, is nephew to Jeejajee Rao Khanwelkur, who had lately charge of the fort of Kolapoor, with large Jagheers assigned to him for its support, but which have been lately resumed. An enam village, rated at 7,000 rupees, is all that remains for the support of the family. Doo-ga Bae, the late pugnacious Rane of Sawunt Waree, belonged to this family, and another member of it is a well known officer under Dowlut Rao Sindhia.

THE DESSAYE OF WUTMOOREE, has an estate rated at 8,000 rupees; and resides, principally, at Kolapoor.

THE DESSAYE OF JULALPOOR, is of a very ancient family, and has an estate rated at 4,000 rupees.

The foregoing account of the Kolapoor Purdhans and Jagheerdars, is not derived from a very authentic source, and is inserted in this publication, because no better account is procurable.

To have rendered the work more complete, I should have here inserted an account of the Dessayes of the Southern Mahratta country, the principal of whom are those of Dumul, Havanoor, Jambootee, Noulgoond, Jalihal, Talikot, Hoougoond, Bagulkot, Hutanee, &c. Their names, and the registered estimated value of their estates, which are freehold, is the only authentic information concerning them, which I have been fortunate enough to meet with.

SAWUNT WAREE.

THE DESHMOOK OF SAWUNT WAREE, is an independent prince, ruling over a small territory, yielding about two lacks of rupees, situated between Goa and Malwan. The Collector, at Rutnageery, is the British Agent with this state. Khem Sawunt, from whom this family traces its origin, was an officer under the Beejapoor Kings, and held charge of Khoodal Prant,* during the declining period of that monarchy. He formed an alliance with Sivajee Bhonslay, who at this time was rising to sovereignty; and having seized upon the rights of all the Dessayes, assumed, and was confirmed by Sivajee in, the titles of Dessaye, and Sur-Dessaye, of Sawunt Waree. He agreed to pay half the revenue to Sivajee, after deducting the usual percentage as Deshmook; and to maintain a contingent of Infantry, for the other half. He reigned twelve years, and was succeeded by his son, Poond Sawunt, who joined the cause of Tara Bae, of Kolapoor, in 1707, and died, after a reign of seven years. His brother, Lukum Sawunt, succeeded, and appears to have been the most distinguished personage of the family. The Kolapoor forces, under Ramchunder Punt, Bowrakur, the Amat, invaded Sawunt Waree, and it was only saved from entire subjugation, by the intervention of Ghorpuray Enchul-Kurinjeekur, who accompanied the invading army, and who bore in mind favours, which had been conferred upon him by Poond Sawunt. Luckum Sawunt, at this time, says the legend, assumed the name of Bhonslay; and, having taken possession of Badeewaree, the only place remaining to the Moghuls, in the Konkan, assumed the insignia of an

* The ancient name of a district, including the greater part of Southern Konkan.

independent prince. He died, after a reign of twenty four years, without children, and was succeeded by his nephew, Khem Sawunt, the son of his brother, Poond Sawunt, who reigned thirty two years. He was succeeded by his nephew Poond Sawunt the son of his brother, Nar Sawunt, in whose time Salsee was taken possession of by Angria. Poond Sawunt had eleven sons, the eldest, Nar Sawunt, was killed in an affray, arising in an attempt to seize him, by his father's orders; who, grieved at the occurrence, resigned the Gaddee in favour of his grandson Ramchunder, son of the deceased, and then only four years of age,—giving him his uncle, Jueram Sawunt, as manager: he reigned seventeen years, and was succeeded by his son, Khem Sawunt, a minor. During his minority, Jeoram Subnees managed affairs for twelve years. Khem Sawunt had four wives: the 1st, Lukshmee Bae, was the sister of the distinguished Junkoojee Sindhia; 2d, Doorga Bae, of the house of Khanwelkur, of Kolapoor; 3d, Nurmada Bae; and 4th, Sawetree Bae, the daughter of Ghatgay, of Kagul. He had, however, no male issue, but several daughters. On Khem Sawunt marrying into Sindhia's family, he received some privileges of nobility, and took the style, and title, of Raja, Khem Sawunt, Buhadur, Surdessaye. From this time, (about forty years ago,) the Sawunt Waree and Kolapoor states were frequently at war. Their disputes were at length referred to the Peshwa, who induced them to make mutual restoration of rights and territories which each had usurped from the other. Khem Sawunt afterwards went to war with the Portugueze, invaded the Goa territory, and took from them the district of Chowkul. After his death, Lukshmee Bae became regent; and, having no children, Son Sawunt, styled Aba Sahib, and Sinceram Sawunt, styled Rao Sahib, grand uncles of the late Raja, began intriguing to have their sons adopted by Lukshmee Bae. The dispute ran high, and the former took possession of Rairee and Eshwuntgurb, in which last place, being beseiged by Shreeram, he set fire to the house, in which he resided, and perished with all his family except his son, Poond Sawunt, who continued shut up in Rairee, while Shreeram Sawunt ravaged the open country. He attempted to wrest the government from Lukshmee Bae; and she was obliged to promise, that his son, Bhow Sahib, should be adopted by her. At this time, the Kolapoor army invaded the Waree country, but Appa Dessaye Neepaunkur, having come to their assistance, the Kolapoor troops returned within their own boundary, and Neepaunkur remained. Poond Sawunt then visited the Raja of Kolapoor, at his Capital, and soon after his return to Waree, Bhow Sahib was found strangled. An insurrection afterwards took place, headed by an impostor, who assumed his name, and who is said to be now living in the town of Mhar near Bankoot. At this time Soobarao Ghatgay, who was in the service of Neepaunkur, brought his grandson, Bapoo Sahib, the son of Poond Sawunt, then five years of age, from Torghul to Waree, and endeavoured to persuade Lukshmee Bae to adopt him; but, failing, Bapoo Sahib was taken back to Torghul, and the Neepaunkur's troops returned to their country. Lukshmee Bae, after a turbulent reign of seven years, died. Doorga Bae succeeded, and committed the charge of affairs to Poond Sawunt; during whose time the company found themselves obliged to interfere, and a treaty was made; by which Vingorla changed owners. Doorga Bae died about eight years ago. During her dotage, and Bapoo Sahib's minority, affairs were managed, but very badly, by Chundrapa, the Killadar of Hunmuntgurb, and Sumhajeer Sawunt, a dependent of the family. Bapoo Sahib now reigns.

THE FAMILY OF HEERA-CHUNDAGURH. Myna Bae, the widow of the late chief, now holds this estate, which is rated, on the records, at 14,373 rupees. The fort of Gundhargurb, where the family reside, is six miles from the town. The district is a jungly and hilly tract, situated about thirty five miles W. 6 N. of Belgaom, and about twenty miles from that part of the Syhadree range, which bounds the Waree country. In the confusion, which prevailed during the minority of the last Khem Sawunt of Waree, his uncle, Nagh Sawunt, established himself in this district, and the present possessor is his son's widow.

CHIEFS IN THE NORTHERN KONKAN.

THE RAJA OF JOWAR, Puttung Shah, is of the Koollee tribe. He was invested with the chiefship, in December, 1822, by the British Government; but, being a minor, the conduct of affairs was entrusted to his mother, Sugoona Bacc, Rancee. The territory is a mountainous tract, situated below the Syhadree range, N. E. of Tanna, containing many fertile valleys; but cultivation is greatly neglected: the population is composed of predatory Koollee, and other jungle, tribes, who are mostly armed with bows and arrows, spears, or matchlocks. Joyah Mookney, the founder of this petty state, established himself in the strong country about Jowar, nearly 500 years ago, and subsisted by freebooting. He was succeeded by his son, Nem-Shah, on whom the emperor of Delhi, by imperial Firman, conferred the title of Raja. In A. D. 1758, the Raja possessed the whole of the country, which lies immediately below the Syhadree range, from the latitude of Basseen to the Damungunga: he then had ten forts, and held also the Foujdaree of Bhowndy. His land revenue was rated at 1,00,000 rupees; but the exactions from travellers, and merchants, amounted to about 2,50,000 more, making his total revenue 3,50,000 rupees. Previous to 1760, quarrels had arisen with the Poona State; which, subsequently to this date, assumed a right of interference in the family feuds. In 1766, Puttung Shah, the grandfather of the present raja, had been adopted by the widow of his predecessor, and established upon the Gaddee by the help of the Peshwa, by whose encroachments the estate was reduced, about this time, to its present limits, yielding a revenue of 15, or 20,000 rupees, but burdened with a fixed tribute of 1000 rupees per annum, and a Nuzur on the investiture of every new Raja. The Jowar, and Gunjad, districts, produce a good deal of timber. The Raja is within the jurisdiction of the Collector of Tanna.

RAJA OF PENTH AND HURSOOL, Lukshudeer, styled *Dulput Rao*, is descended of a very ancient Rajpoot family, the chief of which, at some unknown period, was converted to Mahomedanism. It does not appear, that the Poona Government had ever interfered with this estate, until 1790, when Chinnajee, the father of Lukshudeer, incurred a debt of 25,000 rupees, to the Peshwa's Mamuludtar of Nassik, who, in consequence, attached it. Chinnajee then appealed to the Peshwa, and agreed to pay a Nuzur of 1,25,000, (which, with the original debt, and interest, amounted eventually to 1,75,000 rupees) in nine yearly instalments. In 1801, the estate was sequestrated; and in 1805, we find Lukshudeer, who is a Mahomedan, receiving a subsistence of 2,500 rupees yearly; and Neelkunt Rao Dulvee, also styled *Dulput Rao*, of the Hindoo branch of the family, receiving 1,500 rupees per annum. In 1813, the former was reduced to 1,800 rupees, and the latter to 750 rupees. The revenue realized in the territory, in 1813, by the accounts, was 18,000 rupees; though it is calculated to realize about 35,000. The estate has since been restored to the Raja, but a tribute of 3,500 rupees, is paid, annually, to Government. The territory, comprizing ninety-nine villages, situated in the midst of thick forests, is in length, from the Wag River, north, about fifty miles, and about twenty miles in breadth. The country is extremely poor, and the inhabitants, are principally, Koollees. Both Rajas could not command 100 horse and foot, exclusive of Bowmen. They are under the agency of the Collector of Ahmednugur.

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BHEEL NAIKS IN THE ADJUNTA RANGE, WESTWARD.

BYAJEE WULUD* TAR, NAIK OF THE KALDUREE HILLS. This chief formerly had his huttee, or encampment, in the Kalduree hills; which is

* Wulud (Arabic) the son of.

that portion of the Adjunta range, adjoining the fort of Untoor; and with his Bheels, whose numbers were constantly fluctuating, he ravaged the country, and carried off the cattle both above and below the Ghats. He has been lately settled at Bhurgaom, a town about forty miles south east of Dhoolia, where he enjoys a pension from the British Government, of 400 rupees annually, and Enam lands in the neighbourhood. His followers are also now living in their villages in the plain, and cultivating the soil for their subsistence.

SAIBA WULUD MADH, NAIK, GAEKWAR NAIK OF THE SATMALLA HILLS. This chief had his huttee close to the Adjunta pass. He was one of the wildest, and most savage, of the Bheel Naiks in this range; but is now quietly settled, with about thirty of his followers, at Guneshpoor, a village in Khandes, about sixty miles south of Dhoolia. The rest of his followers, who were as wild and savage as their chief, have also taken to the plough. Saiba Naik receives a pension, of 660 rupees annually, from the British Government.

RORA WULUD SECOO, NAIK MORA AR NUDDEE. The Ar Nuddee is a small mountain rivulet, which takes its rise in the Adjunta hills, about fifteen miles westward of the Amba Ghat, and on the bank of which this chief formerly had his huttee. He, like the other Naiks of the Adjunta hills, has now taken to the plough, and is settled, with his followers, at Peepree, a small village, about twenty five miles east of Maligaom. He receives a pension from the British Government, of 1,500 rupees per annum.

SEEOORAM WULUD NUND, NAIK OF GOOJURDUREE, is a descendant of Chundee Naik, a man of great influence, about fifteen years ago, in the Patoda, and other districts, North of the Godaveree. He died a prisoner in the fort of Unkaee, and Seooram Naik is now settled at a small hamlet, close to Jateegaom, with about forty followers, who cultivate for their subsistence. This chief has a small pension from the British Government, and considerable claims on that of the Nizam.

DAOO WULUD ABJEE, NAIK, Huttee Sukapooree. A nephew of Kal Naik, another chief of notoriety in the stormy times, about thirty years since. This young man is now settled at the plough, with about thirty followers, at Rocela *Boojrook*, a village about fifteen miles south west of Kunnur. He receives a small pension from the British Government, and has also some claims on the Nizam.

SUTWA, NAIK. The Huttee, or encampment, of this Naik was at Satkoond, a place about fifteen miles west from the town of Kunnur. It was here, also, that his uncle Panjee Naik, a man of great influence amongst the Bheels, resided, about twenty-five years ago, at the head of a large body of followers, and preserved the tranquility of the country. It is said, that, during

REMARKS ON THE BHEELS.—The Bheels are considered to be in common with the Koolces of Gujerat, and the Gonds of the eastern part of the peninsula, or Gondwana, the remains of the aborigines of India. Their numbers are greatly kept up by constant accessions from the plains; and wretches of desperate fortune, such as have, by crime or misfortune, been ejected from their caste, or profession, flock to their standard. There is nothing in their ideas, either of morality or religion.

When pursued, they evince uncommon dexterity; and a Bheel, with a child on each shoulder, will spring from rock to rock, and from bush to bush, with as much dexterity as a wild goat; and when pushed, will coil himself up in a bush, so snugly, that his pursuer will, in all probability, pass without observing him. Although they are generally armed with bows and arrows, they take a few matchlocks with them when they expect much opposition. They never poison their arrows, and generally fire from ambush. They frequently shift their quarters, and a Huttee, or Bheel village, is soon formed.

The Bheels are by no means deficient in intelligence; are lively, patient of fatigue, and vigilant. They are attached to their offspring; and, when pursued, make a desperate resistance at some particular point, until their wives and children have had time to escape, in an opposite direction, when they take to their heels.—*Extract from Asiatic Journal, 1821.*

Panjee Naik's life time, the Bheels remained quiet, but that disturbances broke out almost immediately after his death. Sutwa Naik is now settled at Boltek, a small hamlet close to Champaner, with about fifty followers, who have all taken to the plough. This Naik receives a small pension from the British Government, and has also considerable claims on the Nizam.

KISHNEEA WULUD ANKHOOS, NAIK. The father of Kishneea Naik had his huttee at Hunmunt Soonda, near the Gaotala Ghat. This was formerly one of the principal passes from Aurungabad into Khandes, through the Adjunta hills. But it is now scarcely practicable for laden cattle. Kishneea Naik has a small pension from the British Government, and resides in a hamlet close to Kunnur, where, with about thirty followers, he has taken to the plough. He likewise has claims on the Nizam's Government.

BAPOO WULUD RUTTUN, NAIK, Huttee Nangeerghur—a small fort, now in ruins, a short distance from Kunnur. Bapoo Naik is now settled at Pulasgaom *Khoord*, a village about five miles south of Kunnur, with fifteen or twenty followers, who have all taken to the plough. Bapoo Naik receives a trifling pension from the British Government, and he has also, like the other four Naiks, above named, claims on the Nizam.

There are several other Naiks living in the districts, below this part of the range, of Adjunta hills; but they are too inconsiderable, to deserve notice here.

I regret that I am unable to give an account, in this place, of the Bheel Naiks in the Sautpoora range, who furnished employment for so large a portion of our disciplined troops in Khandes, in 1818-19: or of the Ramoosy Naiks, and their followers, in the hills within the Poona Collectorate, and in the adjacent territory of the Punt Suchew, and the Konkan, who have, in like manner, during the present year, (1827-28,) given employment to large detachments from the troops in their vicinity.

JAGHEERDARS, &c.

THE NOBLES, AND OFFICERS, UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDRABAD.

Lineage of the Soobehdar of the Deccan, commonly, called the Nizam.

NIZAM-OOO-MOOLK, otherwise ASIF JAH, the founder of the present dynasty of Hyderabad, was deputed from Delhi, to the Deccan, as viceroy, in 1713; assumed sovereignty over all the Moghul possessions, south of the Nerbudda, in 1723; and died at Boorhanpoor in March, 1748, in the 78th year of his age. He left six sons, and six daughters, by various mothers. The eldest, legitimate, daughter was married to Khajeh Baba Khan, the Soobehdar of Lahore, and the younger to the Nuwab Mootuwussil Khan, afterwards the father of Moozuffir Jung.

The eldest, legitimate, son, Ghazee-ood-deen, was, at the time of his father's death, employed at Delhi, as his representative at court, and was confirmed in the succession to his posts and honours. He assembled an army in 1752, to assert his right to the musnud of Hyderabad, then occupied by Sulabbut Jung; but having, on his arrival at Aurungabad, accepted an invitation from the mother of Nizam Ali, he ate of a poisoned dish, and died, in September of that year.

NASIR JUNG, the second, or youngest, legitimate son, succeeded his father in the Government of the Deccan, but was assassinated at Arcot, by Himmud Bahadur, the Nuwab of Kurnool, in 1750. He was succeeded by his nephew, MOOZUFFIR JUNG,* who reigned a few months, and was also assassinated by the Patan Nuwabs.

SULABHUT JUNG, the third son, but eldest illegitimate, succeeded his nephew, and reigned till 1762, when he was imprisoned at Beder, by his brother, Nizam-ood-Dowla, otherwise Nizam Ali; where he was strangled, it is said, the following year.

NIZAM ALI, the 5th son, succeeded to the throne in 1763; and, having been concerned in many great political changes in India, died in 1803, after a long reign, remarkable for vicissitude, intrigue, and crime. During his reign, the Hydrabad dominions were greatly extended, and a distinct, perhaps permanent, boundary acquired, by treaties with neighbouring states.

The fourth son, Busalut Jung, was appointed governor of Beejapoor, in 1756; but that province being ceded to the Mahrattas in 1760, the districts of Adoni, Rachoor, and Guntoor, were granted to him in Jagheer. With Adoni for his capital, he then endeavoured to establish an independent principality, and his conquests from the Mahrattas, at length, gave him the Krishna for his northern boundary, and Tippoo's dominions for his southern.

The sixth son, Moghul Ali Khan, otherwise Meer Moghul, took part with Rugonath Rao, against his brother, in 1761: but returned the following year, and threw himself on his clemency: He commanded a division of the Nizam's army in 1786, in the war against Tippoo; was some time after committed to prison at Beder; and was enlarged in 1796, by his nephew, Ali Jah, then in rebellion; when he returned to reside at Hydrabad. He left one son.

Of the six sons of Nizam-ool-Moolk, descendants of two of them only, are of any consideration in the Deccan: viz. of Nizam Ali, and Busalut Jung. Ghazee-ood-deen, however, left a son, named Meer Shaboodeen, who succeeded

* Moozuffir Jung was the first prince in India, that made a subsidiary engagement with an European power. He subsidized the party under M. Bussy, and assigned the northern circars for their payment.

to his father's posts, and honors, at Delhi; and, shortly after, became vazier of the empire. He was equally remarkable for talents, ambition, and wickedness: after bearing a conspicuous part, in the troubles and crimes of the period, at Delhi, he is said to have visited the Deccan, and, as if to fill up the measure of his guilt, suggested to the ill-fated Rugonath Rao, his accession to power by the murder of his nephew, Narraon Rao. He afterwards made a pilgrimage to Mecca, and, returning from thence, died at Kalpee, in Hindoostan, in the year A. D. 1800. He left a number of children, but two only of his sons were legitimate, and they receive a pension of 6,000 rupees a year, from the Nizam. Nizam Ali* had eight sons, by his different wives. Ali Jah, the eldest, raised a rebellion, in 1796, against his father, which was suppressed by the French Corps, under Monsieur Raymond; and Ali Jah fell into his hands: this officer was conveying his prisoner to Court, with the respect due to the heir apparent, but, on the route, having received orders from the minister to cover up the Howdah in which the prince rode, after the manner of women, the prince, whether from shame, grief, or despair, took poison. SEKUNDUR JAH, the second son, and present Nizam, commanded the Hydrabad contingent, which joined Lord Cornwallis, in the war against Tippoo, in 1791; and succeeded his father on the musnud, in 1803. The third son, Furreedoon Jah, together with his brother, Jumshaid Jah, who was the fifth son, are both deceased, and their sister is married to the Nuwab, Shums-ool-Oomra. The fourth son, Jehandur Jah, is deceased. The sixth is Akber Jah, brother, by the same mother, to the present Nizam: he is a Munsubdar of 12,000, and has a personal allowance of 72,000 rupees a year. The seventh son is Sooleemun Jah. And Kywan Jah, the eighth, or youngest, son, was born in July 1799.

Busalut Jung died in 1788, leaving three sons: the eldest, Mohubut Jung, styled Dara Jah, gallantly defended Adoni, in 1787, against Hydur Ali, until succoured; Adoni, however, was nearly destroyed, and Mohubut Jung removed his residence to Rachoor, where he died in 1794. His second son is Roostum Jung; and third, Shah Boodee Khan.

Mohubut Jung left, on his death, one son, a minor, Ghoolam Hoossain Khan; in whose name a rebellion, against his feudal superior, the Nizam, was raised in 1795, which was suppressed by the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force: his fort, Rachoor, was reduced in March, 1796, and the whole of the territory, acquired by Busalut Jung, now called the ceded districts, was, in 1800, transferred to the East India Company.

SEKUNDUR JAH, who is at present on the throne, is styled the Nizam by Europeans only; his own subjects call him Bundeegan-i-Aalee, literally, Slaves of the Most High. He has only one son by his marriage, named, Meer Tufuzzool Ali, who was born in 1804, and since married to the niece of Mooneer-ool-Moolk:—he has also eight natural sons, the elder of whom, Nasir-ood-Dowla, Sumsam-ood-Dowla, and Moobariz-ood-Dowla, are Munsubdars of 7,000; and have each a personal allowance, of 27,000 rupees a year. The two latter are violent characters, and were confined in Golconda in 1816, for repeated outrages, till released on the intercession of the resident.

The most efficient part of the Nizam's military establishment, are six Regiments of Infantry, of 800 men each, who are officered by gentlemen, many of whom are lent from his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service. They are clothed, armed, disciplined and paid, in every respect, as the regular troops in the Company's service. There are also four Regiments of Cavalry, of 550 men each, commanded by Europeans, but somewhat differently constituted. Besides the above, there is a Regiment of Cavalry of 550 men, and two of Infantry of 650 men each, officered and constituted in like manner, paid by the Nuwab of Ellichpoor, for a description of which see. The parties of the principal Jagheerdars are also noticed under their names.

* Nizam Ali lost all power of motion, it is said, by the Palsy, in 1796.

Civil and Military Officers under the Nizam.

THE LATE AZIM-OOO-OOMRA, styled also Moosheer-ool-Moolk, the able minister of Nizam Ali, left no male issue; his only son having died before him, leaving two daughters, one of whom is married to Sekundur Jah, the present Nizam, and the other, who is illegitimate, to Shah Yar-ool-Moolk. Azim-ool-Oomra was born at Ellichpoor about 1734, began life on an allowance of 50 rupees a month, and was one of the five persons, associated in the murder of Hydur Jung, the dewan of the French party: during his ministry the Nizam acquired an additional territorial revenue, principally by cessions, or conquests, in Berar, and of Tippoo's territory, of ninety lacks of rupees. In 1775 the minister, Rokun-ood-Dowla, was assassinated by order of the Nizam, and the powers of minister were entrusted to a commission of three persons, viz.: Wukar-ood-Dowla, Sumsam-ool Moolk, and the Roy Royaun. In 1783, Moosheer-ool-Moolk, was admitted to a share in this joint ministry, in succession to Wukar-ood-Dowla, deceased; and gradually made himself independent of his colleagues: henceforward he continued to conduct the administration of affairs at Hyderabad, (excepting in the year, 1795-96, while he was a prisoner at Poona) till his death, which happened in May 1804. During his stay at Poona, he effected a treaty with the Peshwa, by which the territory and tribute, obtained by the Mahrattas, by the treaty of Kurdla, was again relinquished to the Nizam. He was the founder, and constant promoter, of the Nizam's alliance with the British Government.

MOONEER-OOO-MOOLK, (Chunda Meeah) the ostensible Dewan, or prime minister. His grandfather, Sher Jung, accompanied Nizam-ool-Moolk from Delhi, as Padshah-i-dewan, and was appointed Soobehdar of Aurungabad. Mooneer-ool-Moolk was born about the year 1764, and succeeded to his father, in the office of Padshah-i-dewan, in 1792. He married the daughter of Meer Alum; and, in 1809, was appointed his successor. He holds a Jagheer in the Pergunna of Mortizapoor, valued at 3,86,609 rupees, for the maintenance of a party of 541 horse: his salary, as minister, is fixed at six lacks (6,00,000) of rupees per annum, in lieu of fees.* He is a Munsudbar of 5,000. His sister was married to the son of Moosheer-ool-Moolk, and is mother to the wife of the present Nizam. He had two brothers, older than himself; the eldest was master of the household, and died in 1798; the second was Soobehdar of Aurungabad, and died in 1801.

THE NUWAB, SHUMS-OOO-OOMRA, Commander of the Paga, (by which he takes precedence, next below the minister) was born in 1781. His Jagheers, (A. D. 1816,) for the support of 4,369 horse, of which 2,200 are considered to form the Paga, or household troops, and 2,395 foot, are estimated at 29,57,301 rupees; and his personal Jagheer at 82,243 rupees a year. He is the grandson of Ghoolam Imam Khan, who struck the first blow, in the assassination of Hydur Jung, in the tent of Nizam Ali, at Aurungabad, about the year 1758. The Nizam, under pretence of having taken medicine, had retired during the transaction.

RAJA, CHUNDOO LALL, is the Peshkar-i-dewan, or deputy to the minister, but is, in point of fact, the real minister, as, by acting for his principal, he presides over every department of the state. He is nephew to Naneck Ram, one of the officers, who came from Hindoostan with Nizam-ool-Moolk, and during many years held an office in the customs, or excise, in Hyderabad;

Note.—The following words, attached to proper names of Mahomedans, are titles, beginning with the lowest grade: 1st Khan, 2d Bahadur, 3d Jung, 4th Dowla, 5th Moolk, 6th Oomra, 7th Jah. Titles granted to Hindoos, are: 1st Rae, 2d Raja, 3d Wunt.

* These fees, on an average of seven years, between 1807 and 1814 produced 17,13,344 rupees per annum.

which office was also held by Chundoo Lall, in the time of Moosheer-ool-Moolk. He is paid by a commission upon the revenue, which produced to him, on an average, between 1807 and 1814, 2,86,390 rupees a year : if it had been fully realized, it should have given an annual average of 8,72,458 rupees. His party consists of 2,000 Cavalry, and 2,350 Infantry. His son, Bala Purshaud, is Killadar of Mulungoor, and has an assignment of 8,666 rupees, for the support of the fort; and also a personal Jagheer, rated at 11,957 rupees. His nephew is Killadar of Suggur-Shahpoor.

RAJA, GOVIND BUKSH, the brother of Chundoo Lall, and one of the ablest men in the Nizam's Court, was appointed Soobehdar of Aurungabad, and Ellichpoor, in 1807, and intrusted with the whole Civil, and Military, authority in Berar, which he held till about the year 1820: he now resides at Hyderabad, and has a personal Jagheer, of 12,457 rupees. His eldest son Ram Purshaud, otherwise Ram Buksh, has one, rated at 10,268 rupees a year.

RAJA, KHOGSHAL CHUND, and CHIMNA RAJA RAM, are the ministers of Finance; the latter, who is the son of the late Roy Royau, acting by his deputy, Teermak Pundit. He has a Jagheer in the Thunklee, and Waroorh Pergunnas, rated at 15,000 rupees. The former succeeded his brother, the late Raja Kewul Kishen, and holds also the office of Duftur-i-Mal, and Kanoongo, of the Soobeh of Bedar.

SHAH YAR-OOO-MOOLK, is a Munsubdar of 5,000, and has a party of 594 horse, and 176 foot. The Jagheers, held by him, lay principally in the Pergunnas of Tandore, Cheetapoor, Ulpoor, and Owsa; and of the fort of the latter name he is the Killadar. The portion for troops is rated at 4,83,717 rupees, and for personal expenses at 1,17,282 rupees. Shah, Yar-ool-Moolk, was nephew to Muzzufir-ool-Moolk, who commanded the division of Punnee Pattans at the important, but almost bloodless, battle of Kurdla: this division had been equipped at enormous expense, partly by wealthy individuals, of this sect, in Hyderabad; but they fled, panic struck, from the field at the onset, leaving their standard, to be picked up by the Mahrattas: Muzzufir-ool-Moolk, in this emergency, took the place of his elephant director, who was killed, and shewed a noble example to the Moghuls, together with his nephews, Shah Yar-ool-Moolk, Munsoor-ood-Dowla, and Ahmed Ali Khan, who, with a few adherents, recovered their standard, though they could not restore the day. Munsoor-ood-Dowla has a personal Jagheer, rated at 10,306 rupees a year.

RUFFUT-OOO-MOOLK, is a Munsubdar of 4,000: his great grandfather was Meer Baba Khan, Bahadur, a native of Bokhara, who was in the service of Aurungzeeb. Two of Meer Baba's three sons, viz.: Syed Zureef Khan, and Syed Lushkur Khan, styled Rokun-ood-Dowla, who afterwards performed a conspicuous part in the transactions of his time, accompanied Nizam-ool-Moolk to the Deccan; and from these are descended several of the nobles, and great officers, under the Nizam's Government. The son of Syed Zureef Khan were, Syed Meeruk Khan, and Syed Yoosoo Ali Khan: the former at first served Busalut Jung, who conferred on him the title of Zoorawar Jung;* that of Ruffut-ool-Moolk being conferred on him by Nizam Ali, who appointed him to the charge of the districts, about Nandeir. He left several sons, besides the present Ruffut-ool-Moolk, who succeeded to his civil charge, and also the command of his party; but he has since been dispossessed by Raja Chundoo Lall, of the greater part of his Jagheer, which is now rated only at 25,000 rupees.

AMEEN-OOO-MOOLK, † (Tara Meeab,) brother to the minister, holds, together

* He is said to have been able to draw up a moat of water, the ordinary performance of two bullocks.

† Ameen-ool-Moolk died about a fortnight ago, but his son, Doorgahce Koolly Khan, will, in all probability, succeed to his Jagheer.

with his son, Doorgahee Koolly Khan, for the payment of troops, and personal allowance, Jagheers in the Pergunnas of Yedlabad, Saugur, &c. estimated at 2,08,084 rupees. He is perhaps the wealthiest noble of the Nizam's Court.

DOORGAHEE KOOLLY KHAN, has the Pergunna of Alfoor, as a Jagheer, for troops, in his own name, rated at 50,368 rupees; also Jagheers in the Pergunnas of Rakeegaom, and Puttuncheroo, rated at 12,500 rupees.

IFTIKHAR-OOL-MOOLK, is a Royal Munsudbar* of 6,000, and Padshah-i-Bukshee at Hyderabad. It was part of his duty to proclaim, and register, the titles conferred by the Emperor of Delhi; but his functions are now nearly nominal, and he possesses no importance, or weight, at court. He has a personal Jagheer of 13,424 rupees. His brother, Iftikhar-ood-Dowla, has one of 4,118 rupees a year: and his son, Meer Dost Ali, has one of 2,133 rupees.

HISSAM-OOL-MOOLK, otherwise Nizam Yar-ood-Dowla, a Munsudbar of 4,000, Killadar of Kulburga, and also of Eedgeer. He has the Pergunna of Zootbalum, in Jagheer, rated at 54,000 rupees: he served against Tippoo in 1799, and commanded the Nizam's contingent, which accompanied the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in pursuit of Muheput Ram, in 1808. He is a nephew of Meer Alum, the late minister, and is married to a niece of Mooneer-ool-Moolk. His party consists of 169 horse.

THE NUWAB, RUSHEED-OOD-DOWLA, succeeded his father, the Nuwab, Ittissam-ool-Moolk, as Moonshee-Moomalik, or Chief Secretary of Correspondence. He has no command of troops, but possesses a personal Jagheer. His brother, Wuheed-ood-Dowla, is Killadar of Purinda.

ULLEE YAWUR-OOD-DOWLA, a commander in the Risala: he is the son of the late Nuwab, Noor-ool-Oomra, who was in the service of the late Nuwab of Oude, when invited by his relation, Moosheer-ool-Moolk, into the Nizam's service. He came from Lucknow in 1799, when the command of 3,000 horse, and 2,000 foot, was conferred upon him, with Jagheers for their payment; rated at upwards of sixteen lacks of rupees a year. By the loss of Court favour, his party was reduced to 733 horse (1816), and lands, in the direction of Warangol, assigned for their payment. He was of the Mural tribe.† Nadir-ood-Dowla, the illegitimate son of Noor-ool-Oomra, is married to a daughter of Sekundur-ood-Dowla, and has a personal Jagheer, of 3,720 rupees a year.

SEKUNDUR-OOD-DOWLA, Jagheerdar of Phoolmurree, and a Munsudbar of 4,000, is son to the sister of Moosheer-ool-Moolk. His Jagheer is assumed to be 1,51,062 rupees, whereof 1,38,736 rupees are for the support of his party, 263 horse; and 12,326 rupees are personal. His son, Surfuraz Ali Khan, also has a personal Jagheer, of 10,295 rupees a year.

JULAL-OOD-DOWLA, otherwise Alla Saheb, Jagheerdar of Sangwee, and formerly a Risaldar in the reformed horse. The village of Sangwee is estimated at 4,000 rupees per annum, and his pension, as Risaldar, is 400 rupees a month. He is a grandson of Shah Nuwaz Khan, the author of the Muasir-ool-Oomra, and a principal actor in the politics of the Deccan, between 1744 and 1758, when he lost his life, together with one of his sons, in a tumult, which arose upon the assassination of Hydur Jung.

IMTIAZ-OOD-DOWLA, the eldest, illegitimate, son of Moomtauz-ool-Oomra, who was first cousin to the present Nizam, is Killadar of the Forts of Kalliannee, Moodgul, and Mooshkee; towards the support of the first named

* Royal Munsudbars are those, who have their patents of command from the Emperor.

† This tribe pretend to derive their origin from Noosheerwan, the just King of Persia, one of whose descendants, the founder of the sect, is said to have been reanimated, after death.

fort, he has lands in the Talook of Kalliannee, yielding 50,692 rupees; and he has Jagheers besides, which seem to be personal, rated at 2,72,356 rupees a year. His wife was a daughter of Busalut Jung, and his eldest son, Mohna Sahib, is married to a daughter of Sekundur Jah. Mohna Sahib has Jagheers near Kalliannee, managed by his agent, Suntokrae, rated at 92,311 rupees.

RAJA, RUMBHAJEE NIMBHALKUR, styled Rao Rumbha, a Royal Munsabdar of 7,000. He is the descendant of an enterprising Mahratta chief, bearing the same name, and title, in the service, first of the Emperor, and afterwards of Nizam-ool-Moolk. The latter conferred upon him, in 1737, the fort and district of Kurmulla, in Jagheer, worth five lacks of rupees; which descended to his family, till a few years ago, when the rebellious conduct of his eldest son, Khundee Rao, led to the resumption of the Jagheer. Rao Rumbha is now, at the great age of seventy-five years, residing at Hyderabad, on a pension of 100 rupees per diem.

BOOCHUR MULL, formerly deputy to Raja Beer Bhan, one of the principal officers in the financial department, has a party of horse, and foot, and Jagheer assignments for their payment, amounting to rupees, in the district of

BE NUZEER JUNG, and SHUOKUT JUNG, sons of Mocen-ool-Moolk, otherwise Hissam-ood-Dowla, and grandsons to Shuokut Jung, commander of the rear guard, who was killed in the sanguinary battle of Rakshusbowan, in 1763, when the Mahrattas encountered the Moghuls, under Nizam Ali. The first is Killadar of Kummummet, a fort, about 130 miles east from Hyderabad, and has 10,597 rupees for its support.* The latter is Killadar of Bhowangeer, a hill fort, thirty miles N. E. from Hyderabad; and, besides the fort allowance, has a Jagheer for troops, of 3,000 rupees.

THE TWO SONS OF THE LATE BAHRAM-OOO-MOOOK, the Jagheerदार of Koolpauk, have succeeded to their father's personal Jagheer, which is rated at 38,767 rupees. The father was the Bobadil of the Nizam's Court, and the sons bear exactly the same character.

JEHANGEER YAR JUNG, Killadar of Oodgeer, and a Munsabdar of 4,000, is grandson to Hissam Moolna Khan, who was an officer under Nizam-ool-Moolk, and son to Suzawar-ool-Moolk. He has one sister married to Rusheed-ood-Dowla, another to Meer Moosa Khan; and he had a third (since dead) married to Hissam-ood-Dowla. He has an assignment upon Oodgeer Pergunna, for the support of the fort, rated at 34,181 rupees; and a personal Jagheer, rated at 4,390 rupees. He resides always at Oodgeer, and is addicted to an immoderate use of opium.

HAFIZ YAR JUNG, a Munsabdar of 2,000, has a party of fifty-five horse, and a Jagheer, rated at 13,631;† of which 5,290 rupees is personal: he is a respectable man.

ALI YAR JUNG, a Munsabdar of 3,000, has a party of fifty horse, and a personal Jagheer, rated at 57,834 rupees a year. He is the son of the late Mahomed Azeem Khan, a person of considerable consequence under the late Nizam, and a commander in the Paga, under Shums-ool-Oomra.

* This may be considered a personal allowance, as garrisons are generally composed of troops, borne on the regular returns of the army.

† Of the Jagheers, nominally for troops, some are nearly gratuitous, and some amount to a small portion only of the pay of the chiefs' party; who, in such cases, generally hold assignments upon other lands. Indeed, though the annual military charges of the Hyderabad State exceed 230 lacks of rupees, not more than one-fourth of this amount is defrayed from lands, formally granted in Jagheer: on the other hand, we may conclude, that the civil officers, who have small Jagheers, have stipends from the treasury besides.

MORTUZZA YAR JUNG, (Meer Illabee Buksh Khan) Jagheedar of Runjunnee, Killadar of Untoor, and a Munsudbar of 2,000, is a native of the Punjab. He was formerly a Bargeer in the service of Suddasheo Reddey, the powerful Jagheedar of Maiduck, and associate in Ali Jah's rebellion. He afterwards collected a small party of horse, and visited Moosheer-ool-Moolk at Poona, when he entered into the immediate service of the Nizam. His Jagheers in the Pergunnas of Nagapoor, Peshor, and Dabary, near Jafferabad, for the support of 515 horse, are rated at 60,000 rupees. This is a respectable chief, and always civil to European officers, who pass Dabary, where he resides; one of his sons, Murdhan Ali Khan, is a Risaldar in the Nizam's regular horse.

SEKUNDUR YAR JUNG, formerly teacher to the Prince, Sekundur Jah, is the son of the late Moecen Islam Khan, formerly chief Kazeer of Hyderabad: he is good scholar, but bears otherwise an exceptional character. He is the chief in the Suddur Adawlut, and holds Jagheer assignments, to furnish a small body of troops.

MAHOMED SAHIB, the son of the late Nuwab, Mahomed Idroos Khan, has the Pergunna of Musaloon, rated at 92,367 rupees, for the support of troops: his father, who was a good soldier, had charge of the districts on the Kistna, round Paugtoor; and managed them very well: his grandfather, Mahomed Ameen Khan, an Arab, was an officer of distinction, and served under Lord Cornwallis.

MEER MOOSA KHAN. The Minister, Rokun-ood-Dowla, who was assassinated in 1775, had no family, but adopted his nephew, Ushruff-ood-Dowla, who left one son, the present Meer Moosa Khan. He has Jagheers in the Pergunnas of Pengul, Satoli, &c. amounting to 51,000 rupees. Mokhim Jung, the younger brother of Ushruff-ood-Dowla, has a personal Jagheer of 32,607 rupees a year; and his son, Ahmed Yar Khan, has a Jagheer, for the support of a party of forty-nine horse. The surviving females, of the family of Rokun-ood-Dowla, have each small Jagheers for their support.

AMAUN ALI BEG KHAN, holds the Pergunna of Koolkoonha, rated at 1,93,240 rupees, for the support of troops.

THE NUWAB, BAHADUR-OOD-DEEN KHAN, succeeded his father, Shahmut Jung, as keeper of the state jewels, and valuables.

AZEEM JUNG, Jagheedar of Purlee, holds personal Jagheers, rated at 45,000 rupees. He is son of Yoosooof-Ali-Khan, and nephew of the first Ruffut-ool-Moolk. Yoosooof-Ali-Khan had the title of Meer Joomlu conferred upon him, by the Emperor Mahomed Shah; and, through the influence of his uncle, and father-in-law, Siyud Lushkur Khan, was appointed Soobehdar of Aurungabad. In this situation, he was reported a revenue defaulter, in the sum of eighteen lacks of rupees, of which he repaid half; but the minister, Moosheer-ool-Moolk, not being satisfied, the old man took refuge within the Poona territories, and resided occasionally at Poona, and Ahmednugur, till 1816, when he was reconciled to his own government, and recalled. The Jagheedar of Peepulgaom, near Dharoor, is called Aazim Jung; his Jagheer is rated at 10,000 rupees.

RAHUT JUNG, otherwise Seedce Assud Oola, a commander in the Infantry, and a Munsudbar of 2,000. He is the son of Dilawar-ool-Moolk, a native of Abyssinia, who commanded the Infantry under Zuffur-ood-Dowla, the powerful Jagheedar of Neermul, and was killed in an action near Beder, in 1796, fought against Ali Jah. The corps of Rahut Jung, consisted (in 1816) of 1,325 men, in two battalions, which are principally officered by descendants of his own countrymen; and, for their payment, he holds the Pergunna of Hutnoor, estimated at 1,57,404 rupees. He has a personal Jagheer, rated at 10,000 rupees. The principal officer under him, Seedce Miskul Khan, has a

personal Jagheer, in the name of his son, Seede Mahomed, rated at 1,900 rupees.

THE NUWAB OF ELLICHPOOR, Mahomed Namdar Khan, is son of the late Sulabbut Khan, and grandson to Ismael Khan. Soobehdar of Ellichpoor, who was killed in an engagement against the Nizam's troops, led by Zuffur-ood-Dowla. He is a Munsuconstar of 7,000; but in point of real power, and importance in the state, he stands, perhaps, next to Shums-ool-Oomara. His troops are well appointed, and his cavalry, one regiment, is probably the best in the Nizam's army. His infantry, (1,300 men) is formed into two battalions, well paid, disciplined, and appointed, and under British officers. He also maintains about 1,000 Rohillas, and other irregulars, for the local duties of the districts, which compose his Jagheer, in which Ellichpoor, and Balapoor, are the principal towns. His Jagheer is rated at 15,83,440 rupees, of which 1,36,560 rupees is personal, and 14,46,880 rupees for troops: the Pergunna of Balapoor, alone, is rated at 8,70,000 rupees. Namdar Khan is much attached to the English, and occasionally wears the English dress. His brother-in-law, and Dewan, Futteh Jung Khan, has a personal Jagheer, of 20,000 rupees; and his son has one, of 22,000 rupees a year. The family of the Ghyrmeh-dee sect.

DOOLA KHAN, styled Kurar Nuwaz Khan, a Munsuconstar 700, Killadar of Dharoor, with charge of the surrounding districts, began life as a private horseman. He has a party of 291 horse, and 278 foot, the latter being disciplined, and armed, after the European mode. His personal Jagheer, in the Pergunna of Nuldroog, (in which place he resides,) amounts to 18,600 rupees. He was with the Nizam's army at Seringapatam, and with the contingent, under Hissam-ool-Moolk, in 1808. He has served often with our troops, and is fond of English society; and is a brave, zealous, and active soldier. He occasionally pays a visit to the British cantonment at Sholapoor, and is well known to most of the officers there.

KOOTUB ALI KHAN, a Munsuconstar of 3,000, is Jagheerdar of Karinjah, and son to the Nuwab, Soobhan Khan, the associate of Muheput Ram, in the Government of Berar, between 1804 and 1808. His party, then, consisted of 1,105 horse, and 300 foot; and his Jagheer was rated at 10,11,320 rupees: His party, however, and Jagheer, have both been very much reduced.

RAE SEETUL DOSS, is a first cousin of Chundoo Lall. He commanded the troops, acting against Kona Row, the rebellious Zumeendar of Elgundel, in 1816. His party at present consists of _____, and they are paid by assignments upon the districts of _____

THE LATE NEAZ BAHADUR KHAN, an active, enterprizing officer, was killed in an affray in the streets of Hyderabad, between the Punnee, or Ghyrmehdee, Patans, a faithless, and violent sect, and the other Mussulman inhabitants of the city, on the 3d day of the Mohurram, in A. D. 1823: it was a religious quarrel, and the Ghyrmehdee sect were expelled from the Nizam's dominions in consequence, as they had been, before, from the dominions of Tippoo. Raja, Chundoo Lall, selected him to command the body of 4,000 horse, which was to have joined Sir Thomas Hislop's army, in 1815; but he, subsequently, was directed to act, with Soobhan Khan, against the Pindarries.

MAHOMED DAWOOD KHAN, is son to the elder brother of the father of Munuwur Khan, the present Nuwab of Kurnool. He receives 17,000 rupees a year from the Treasury, as a compensation for his family Jagheer, which was resumed, besides a pension from the Nuwab of Kurnool. He is a respectable man, and of some consideration. He has a younger brother, named Khizr Khan, who has a command in Chundoo Lall's party.

LODEE KHAN, a Munsuconstar of 4,000, has a party of 105 horse; his Jagheer is rated at 86,836 rupees, of which 63,976 rupees are for the support of _____

his party, and 22,860 rupees are personal. He has two sons, Muhboob Khan, and Poordil Khan.

NADEE ALI BEG KHAN, a Munsubdar of 400. He holds Jagheer assignments upon the Pergunna of Koheer, amounting to 18,783 rupees, for the support of a corps of infantry, which does duty at the Nizam's palace. His son, Hussun Ali Beg, has a Jagheer of 1,600 rupees a year.

MEER ABBAS ALI KHAN, Urzbegee, or receiver of petitions, a master of the ceremonies. This officer has a personal grant, of 1,800 rupees a year, upon Pergunna Bowangeer; and an assignment for troops, upon Pergunna Hutnoor, amounting to 46,000 rupees. He is brother of Rusheed-ood-Dowla.

NOOR MAHOMED KHAN, styled Ali Yar-ood-Dowla, has the Pergunna of Alood, estimated at 1,39,000 rupees, made over to him, for the payment of troops. This officer was formerly a dealer in timber for building.

DILAWUR KHAN, Urzbegee to Chundoo Lall, has assignments upon the Pergunna of Anburat, amounting to 33,000 rupees, for the support of troops.

HUSSIN ALI KHAN, and BAKIR ALI KHAN, are two of the five sons of the late Talib-ood-Mus, appointed Kotwal of Hyderabad, in 1796; which office he held under the administrations. As he boasted of having no principle, his own character, and the state of the police of Hyderabad, may be judged of. Hussin Ali Khan has assignments for troops, upon Pergunna Neiloor, rated at 62,000 rupees; he is also Killadar of Goolbal, and receives 5,733 rupees for its support. Bakir Ali Khan has Jagheers, rated at 5,000 rupees.

MAHOMED SAHIB, Talookdar of Kunukgeeree, born about 1789, is son of Sultan Mecah, who came, as a merchant, from Hindoostan to Hyderabad; in which capacity he acquired great wealth: He is also Peerzada, or spiritual director, to the Punnee Puttans. His party, consisting of 542 horse, is paid from the revenue of the Pergunna of Kunukgeeree, which is rated at 1,56,000 rupees, and some villages, amounting to 14,000 rupees more. Meer Kuleel Oola, his brother-in-law, has a Jagheer, (Kusba Cheete,) rated at 20,200 rupees.

JAN MAHOMED, (1816 A. D.) commands a corps of 1,428 Infantry, originally formed out of the remains of the French Corps of Mons. Raymond, in which he was a Soobehdar: his men are distributed, some at the Nizam's palace, some in Golconda, and others in the country.

MEER GHOLAM HUSSAIN, has the Pergunna of Sailgaom, valued at 70,000 rupees, for the support of troops.

RAJA, SHUMBOO PURSHAD, is the son of the late Raja, Sheo Purshad: he holds the office of Treasurer to the state, a sinecure.

JUG JEEWAN DOSS is the Vakeel of the Nuwab of Arcot, which office has been held by his family, since 1767. He is a well informed, and respectable man. He has a personal Jagheer in Nurkhora Pergunna, rated at 950 rupees.

KOOWIN NAIN SINGH, succeeded his father, Raja, Puddum Singh, as Killadar of Kowlass, a fort thirty miles N. of Beder; and has an assignment upon the district, rated at 20,046 rupees, for its support.



TRIBUTARIES TO THE NIZAM.

THE RAJA OF SHORAPOOR, Pid Naik, (*commonly called the Ramoosy Raja; himself and the greater part of his subjects, being of the Ramoosy tribe.*) The ancestor of this chief, having aided Aurungzeeb, in the subjugation of the Beejapoor State, of which he was a subject, was then made a Raja, and a Royal Munsubdar of 5,000. The district of Shorapoor is situated, between

the Kistna and the Bheema, immediately above their junction, and is about forty-five miles from east to west, its greatest length. The Raja purchases a nominal independence, by paying an annual tribute to both the Nizam, and Peshwa (1816); the first receives 1,45,000 rupees, the latter claims 85,000 rupees, and each, also, levies a fine, on the accession of a new raja. His family, and also his principal dependents, are Ramoosies. His revenues, formerly, amounted to eight lacks of rupees; but they do not now exceed six lacks. In 1802 the troops, which the Raja had collected, to resist the Nizam's army, were estimated at 4,000 cavalry, 8,000 infantry, and 4,000 Behdurs, or Ramoosies, who form a Militia but are employed only when urgently required. He probably has not now above 2,000 men, in regular pay. His principal forts are Shorapoor, Wakunkhera, Windroog, and Gurketah.

THE RAJA OF GUDWAUL, Seetaram Bopaul, is of the Koonbee, or cultivating, class. The district of Gudwaul is situated between the Kistna and Toongbudra, just above their junction, and extends about 30 miles from north to south. The accession of his ancestor to rank, and his own relative situation towards the Nizam and Peshwa, appear to be similar to that of the Raja of Shorapoor. The revenues may be about four lacks of rupees a year; the tribute, which the Nizam claims, is 1,20,000 rupees: the Peshwa (1816) claims only 17,500 rupees. The Raja has 500 troops in constant pay, and about 1,000 Behdurs. His principal forts are Gudwaul, Dawur, Borepelly, and Nizamkoonda.



THE ZUMEENDARS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE NIZAM'S COUNTRY.

RAJA, SAWAIE ASHWARAO, Zumeendar of Pallooncha on the Godavery, and a Royal Munsubdar. The family held the Talooka of Pallooncha in Jagheer, and were obliged to maintain a party of peons in the Fort of Kumummet. The present Raja has a small district assigned to him, for his maintenance, worth about 10,000 rupees a year; the rest of the estate, worth above a lack of rupees, is now under the management of the Government. The Raja's rights have not been entirely abolished; he still retains his titles, &c. and may be restored to his estate, at the pleasure of the Government.

KONA RAO, ZUMEENDAR OF ELGUNDEL, a powerful chieftain, retaining above 1,000 followers, and able to raise twice that number, on any emergency, till 1819, when his forts were reduced by Major Pitman, with the regular troops under British officers, and himself expelled; he remained a fugitive in the forests, to the east of the Godavery, for a short time, and was then brought in on Kowl: he is now under restraint at Hyderabad. His estates are mortgaged to Ameen-ool-Moolk, (Tarameeah,) on account of private debts, under guarantee of the Nizam's Government. Kona Rao was, for many years, refractory, and derided the efforts of the irregular troops, which he was well able to do, from the strength of his country, and the number, and bravery of his followers. He used also to plunder the country, for a great distance around. Elgundel is about eighty miles N. of Hyderabad; and the petty Zumeendars in its neighbourhood are always ready to join in any rebellion against the Government.

THE SON OF THE LATE JUGPUTH RAO, of Mulyal, holds half share of the same Zumeendary with Kona Rao; his father was also powerful, and used to ravage the neighbouring districts.

THE FAMILY OF THE GONEWAR-ZUMEENDARS OF CHINNOOR, on the Godavery, in Aramgeer circar, were very powerful, and almost independent, till reduced in 1821, or 22, by the Russell Brigade, under Major Pitman. They

could raise four thousand followers, and generally kept up about two thousand; and were the very scourge of the districts, surrounding their estate for many miles. The family is divided into four branches, their estates, collectively, are worth about three lacks of rupees, and are held under a tributary tenure, paying to Government 72,000 rupees a year. The estate is now under the immediate management of the Government officers. Some individuals of the family reside in the district; some are in confinement at Hyderabad; and others are living in the Ellore Circar, as fugitives: they may be restored at the pleasure of His Highness, or of his Minister, Raja Chundoo Lall. This family is closely allied with, and related to, that of Kona Rao, and the late Jugputh Rao, of Mulyal; they are all of the Elma, or Elmewar, cast, which, like the Rajpoots in Hindoostan, forms the soldiery of Tellingana, and claim descent from Purtub Rudhur, one of the last Kings of Warangol, of the Beylal dynasty, but not legitimately.

THE FAMILY OF SEWDASHEO RIDDEY, are still residing in the Maiduck Circar, but in very reduced circumstances. This chief, formerly the powerful Zumeendar of Maiduck, it will be recollected was an associate in Ali Jah's rebellion in 1795. His son raised a rebellion, about two years ago, which was suppressed by the Nizam's regular troops; but he was not taken, and is still a fugitive and rebel.



DISTRICTS OF SURAT.

THE NUWAB OF SURAT, Meer Uzfool-ood-Deen Khan, *Buhadoor*, styled also *Hushmut Jung*, has independent authority over those families, which reside upon his estate. He has about 1,600 Beegas of land, about three hundred cultivators, two hundred armed attendants, and two hundred servants and slaves. He receives 1,00,000 rupees, annually, from the British Government, and one fifth of the customs collections, and surplus revenues, of Surat, which amount to about 50,000 rupees more.

THE BUKSHEE OF SURAT, Mahomed Moo,een-ood-Deen Khan, is the great grandson of Meer Zeea-ood-Deen, commonly called Shah Meetan, the first of this family, who held the office of Bakshee of Surat. The brother of Shah Meetan, called Meer Moo,een-ood-Deen Khan Achun, was the first Nuwab of this family, and appears to have been recognized, as such, by the Honorable Company, about 1750. The present Bakshee has certain rights upon the revenues of Surat, which realized to him, last year, 12,680 rupees; but he is, otherwise, very wealthy.

The Nuwab, and Bakshee, of Surat are both descendants of Meeah Shah Mukhun, a native of Boorhanpoor, who appears to have settled in Surat, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. In A. D. 1748, Meer Moo,een-ood-Deen Khan, the elder son, commonly called Syed Achun, with the aid of the Mahrattas, under the nephew of Dumajee Rao Gaekwar, expelled the Nuwab, Sufdur Khan, then Foujdar, who escaped to Thutha, in Sinde, by way of Bombay. This was the time the Mahrattas obtained their first footing, in Surat. The revenue was divided into three shares; one was assigned to the Bakshee, to defray the debts, due to Hafiz Musaood Khan, an Abyssinian, of great wealth, and son-in-law to the Seedee, then chief of Dhunda-Rajpooree; another was made over to the Mahrattas, and formed part of the cessions, made by the Peshwa to the British Government, by the treaty of Basseen, in 1802; and the third remained with the Nuwab; but, by an agreement, made in 1800, the Company took the Nuwab's share into their own hands, and made the provision for him and his family, which he now enjoys. In the year 1749 a civil war broke out, between Musaood and Syed Achun; when the latter, after being besieged in the castle for eight months, was induced to visit his opponent, who seized, and embarked him for Bombay, whence he proceeded to the Peshwa at Poona, by whose aid he was afterwards restored.

THE NUWAB OF SUCHEEN, Seedee, Ibrahim Khan, Buhadoor, is an Abyssinian by descent. He is the son of Balloo Meah, who relinquished his heritable right to the Jinjecra principality, in favour of the Peshwa; who, in consideration thereof, gave him the estate of Sucheen, in June, 1791. The district yields a revenue of 75,000 rupees, and comprizes seventeen villages. He is independent of the British, and every other Government, though his boundary reaches within two miles of Surat.

Bheel Rajas, and Wusawas, occupying portions of the Jungle, East of the Surat districts.

RAJA OF MANDAVEE, Humeersinghjee Doorjunsinghjee, is a Rajpoot. Doorjunsingh, an ancestor of this chief, presented a Nuzur, of 5,000 rupees to the Peshwa, in 1761; which appears to be the earliest record of this family, at Poona. Doorjunsingh's party was then one hundred horse; but it was reduced to fifty, by Rugonath Rao; and afterwards increased to seventy-five, by Mahdoo Rao. In 1767 the Peshwa exacted 30,000 rupees, upon a Surunjam Puttee;* and in 1774, a further sum of 60,000 rupees, from Bhugwunt Singh, then manager of the estate. On Bhugwunt Singh's death, in 1776, the widow of Doorjun Singh adopted Gooman Singh, and presented a Nuzur of 30,000 rupees.† Gooman Singh adopted Doorjun Singh, who succeeded in A. D. 1787, when the Nuzur paid was 75,000 rupees. Doorjun Singh died in December, 1814, and was succeeded by his second cousin, Humeer Singh, the present Raja. The revenue is rated at 1,80,000 rupees; 80,000 of which is grass, or black-mail, collected from the British, and Gaekwar, territories. He pays a tribute of 60,000 rupees to the British Government. The estate is situated on the north bank of the Taptee; the chief town contains about two thousand houses; and the inhabitants are principally Bheels of the predatory tribe. He keeps up about fifteen horse, and thirty-five Sebundies.

THE RAOUL OF BANSDA, Oodé Singhjee Rae Singhjee, a Rajpoot. His country is extremely jungly, and commences about the bottom of the Rhowra Ghat. His chief town and consists of two or three hundred huts, the walls of which are mostly constructed of bamboo wicker-work, sometimes plastered over. He can command about one thousand bowmen among his subjects, but they are peaceably inclined, or timid, and much employed in the distillation of a spirituous liquor, called Mhowra. His revenue is rated at 60,000 rupees, and he pays a tribute‡ of 7,800 rupees to the British Government. In 1758, Oodé Singh first paid chouth, to the Poona state, 4,500 rupees. He died in 1762, and was succeeded by Zoorawur Singh, when the chouth was fixed at 7,500 rupees. The Peshwa's officer interfered in the affairs of the estate in 1779, and put Keerut Singh in possession of it, exacting a Nuzur of 20,000 rupees, besides 12,800 rupees for military charges. In 1791 Vechur Singh, the son of Zoorawur Singh, died, and his half brother, Neahur Singh, succeeded, paying a Nuzur of 29,000 rupees: the son of the latter now has the estate. *See Itinerary, page 20.*

THE RANA OF DHURUMPOOR, otherwise of Ramnugur, Veejydeo Roopdeo, a Rajpoot. The earliest record of this chief, at Poona, is dated 1779, when

* A Surunjam Puttee commutes the service of the party, for the money required for its payment. This order, or Puttee, was occasionally sent upon chiefs, when the Government wanted money, rather than troops.

† Nuzurs (fines, or fees,) paid on succession to property, is a branch of revenue. A son, succeeding his father in a freehold estate, is not liable to this payment, unless in cases of adoption: a Jagheerदार, or other servant of Government, is always liable to it, on being confirmed: a Nuzur, however, is not limited to this meaning.

‡ The tribute, or chouth, of Bansda, and also of Dhurumpoor, was transferred to the Honorable Company by the Treaty of Basseen, concluded 31st December, 1802.

15,000 rupees was exacted from the Rana, Koor Singh. In 1784, Somdeo, then Rana, died, and his son, Roopdeo, was confirmed in the estate. Three years after, the Rana having displaced Oomed Singh, the manager of the family, to make way for Luksimun Mallee, a menial servant, the former appealed to the Peshwa, promising at the same time a Nazur of 5,000 rupees, and the Rana was directed to restore him. In 1801 an order (Surunjam Puttee) was sent upon the Rana, by the Peshwa, for 50,000 rupees, which demand being resisted, a force was sent against him from Basseen, which compelled payment. His territory, which is a thick forest, with scarcely any cultivation, lies between the Gaekwar's districts, and those of the Raja of Penth, and is rated at 1,40,000 rupees: the Company have a share in the transit duties, and have custom chokees in the country. His Military Force consists of about 150 Arabs and Mewattees, and sixty horsemen, besides which he can assemble, nearly, 500 Kolce bowmen. The heir is about eight years of age.

THE RAJA OF RAJPEPLA, Veheerisaljee Narsinghjee, is a tributary to the Gaekwar, to whom he pays 60,000 rupees per annum. His territory is about one hundred miles in length, by nearly as great a breadth. His present revenue is rated at 2½ lacks of rupees, including his Tora grass, or black-mail, on the British territories. He maintains about one thousand troops, besides bowmen.

THE WUSAWA OF WADEE, Race Singh, can command about two thousand bowmen on his estate, which lies north-west of Mandavee.

THE RAJA OF DANG, or the Wusawa, styled Silput, entertains about three thousand bowmen.

THE WUSAWA (head Bheel) KOONVARIA, has under his control about three thousand bowmen; he lives at Sookhbura, or Sagbaree, about six miles from the north bank of the Taptee, and on the east of Wadee.

THE WUSAWA, JEEWA, resides on the north bank of the Taptee, towards Khandes, and has about two thousand bowmen. This chief was, formerly, a distinguished freebooter in Khandes: having, afterwards, carried his depredations into the Company's Pergunna of Unkuleshwur, (Ocklaseer,) the Gaekwar detached a force against him, in 1814, which drove him to extremity; but not until the Rajpepla territory was nearly depopulated, and five thousand houses were reduced to ashes.

CHOWDREE, NUHANA BHAEE, lives at Nuldhura, a village in the Muhoowa Pergunna (Gaekwar's), and keeps about five hundred bowmen.

THE WUSAWA, RAMJEE, lives at Sisodra, a village in the Unkuleshwur (Ocklaseer) Pergunna, and has under him fifty, or sixty, bowmen, employed as Burtinuyas, or Watchmen, in villages of the Unkuleshwur, and Hansot, Pergunnas.

THE WUSAWA, HURIYA, lives at Wutaria, a village of the Raj; and has about two hundred bowmen under him, distributed also in Hansot, and Unkuleshwur Pergunnas, and some in the Raj.

THE WUSAWA, CHEEDIYA, has under him an hundred, or one hundred and twenty, bowmen, employed in the Gaekwar's Wusravee, and Ghulla, Pergunnas. He resides at Kuntwa.

THE WUSAWA, JERIYA, lives at Asurma-Kunukpoor, in the Wusravee Pergunna, and keeps up about seventy-five bowmen, also distributed in the Wusravee, and Ghulla, Pergunnas.

THE WUSAWA, HANSLA, lives at Kurunjun, a village of the Ghulla Pergunna, and has five hundred bowmen, employed under the command of the

The following is extracted from an account of the Bheels in the same region as those on the opposite page, but communicated after the work had been struck off.

The following Bheel Chiefs, viz. Race-Singh of Wadee, Kelea Wulvee of Goowalee, Koonwureya of Sookhbarry, and the Wusawa of Gungtha, acknowledge the Raja of Rajpeepla as Lord-paramount. The energies of Jeewa emancipated him from all control of the Rajpeepla Raja, and he had won and established his independence at the period at which he entered into an engagement with the British Government, when it took possession of Khandedsh.

CHUNDUR SINGH of Bodowul, is about three koss north of the Taptee, and ten from Nundoorbar, is of an ancient family related to the Rajpeepla, Chota-Oodeepoor, Burwaney, and Dhurumpoor Rajas, formerly, and many Bheel Naiks were under the control of this family, Raja Parwee, and Pahancheya Parwee, who can assemble about 500 Bheel bowmen, they have each an allowance of 200 rupees, and the Raja himself a thousand rupees annually, paid regularly monthly from the British Government.

THE WUSAWA OF WADEE. This person is known by the name of Raeesing Naik, and is father-in-law to Koorwurya Wusawa, of Sagbaree, or Sookhbarry: he may command about 200 bowmen, but he possesses little influence even over them.

THE RAJA OF DANG, or the Wusawa styled Silput.—Silput Raja is the principal of the Dang chieftains, and is a young man of about 26 years of age. Khem Raja, the uncle of Silput Raja, is about 50 years old, a shrewd sensible man, possessing great influence over Silput. There are other petty chiefs in the Dang district, who acknowledge the supremacy of Khem and Silput Raja. Silput has from 50 to 80 Sebundies, and can levy about 3,000 bowmen.

KOONWURYA THE WUSAWA OF SOOKHBARRY, formerly a notorious freebooter, and one of the last who was brought under the control of the British Government, enjoys a nemnookh, or fixed allowance. He resides at Sookhbarry, and can command the services of from two to three thousand bowmen; he has about 40 Arabs, Sindians, and Hubshee, in his employ, some of whom are mounted. This chief is the most active, enterprising, and intelligent of any of the Naiks; he writes Goojratee, but is greatly addicted to liquor: his conduct has, since his being admitted to terms, been generally peaceable, but it is believed that he connives at the mal-practices of his followers. He is supposed the wealthiest of all the Bheels.

KOONWUNTHA WUSAWA OF GUNGTHA, son of the famous Jeewa Wusawa, resides at Chicklee, on the north bank of the Taptee: this family, and that of the Wusawas of Sookhbarry, have a blood feud, Jeewa having put to death the father of the present chieftain;—they are relations. The Gungtha family have acted with uniform good faith to the British Government, and have had a liberal allowance granted to them. They are employed actively in preserving the peace of the country. The family possess much hereditary influence, and for purposes of aggression, could readily command the whole Bheel population.



The following observations on the Bheels in Meywar, and which apply, as far as I can learn, to the same people, spread over the countries further south, have just been communicated to me by a gentleman employed in Rajpootana.

That the Bheels were the original inhabitants of the country now inhabited by the Rajpoots, there can be little doubt. In addition to the proofs men-

tioned by Sir John Malcolm I may add one which seems to point out that the connexion between the Bheels and Rajpoots is that of conquerors and conquered.* On the succession of a prince to the Gaddee of Oodeepoor, a Bheel is the principal actor in the investiture. He places the Teeka on the Ranah's forehead, and the material used for this purpose is his own (the Bheel's) blood. This is a very remarkable circumstance, as the Bheels on every other occasion are carefully excluded from the Durbar—indeed they are considered as out-casts, and even their Principal Chief in this part of the country, the Row (for he claims that title,) of Jowas though he be a Gassiah, i. e. a descendant from a Rajpoot father by a Bheel mother, was refused admittance to the presence of the Ranah. There can be little doubt but that the above ceremony is emblematical of the sovereigns of this country holding their territories by right of conquest.

A more bloody proof of this connexion also exists—when a Ranah has occasion to pass the Muhee River an individual of a tribe descended from a Chowan Rajpoot by a Bheel mother is sacrificed—his throat being cut and his body thrown into the river. This sacrifice has once been performed during the lifetime of the present Ranah.

Throughout Central India the Bheels answer the description of that excommunicated clan “the children of the mist.” They lead the same predatory life, and many are still the inroads they make upon the plain, levying black mail upon the inhabitants, carrying off cattle and whatever comes in their way.

* The Raja of Mandavee, Dhurumpoor, Bansda, &c. are Rajpoots, but their subjects are Bheels.

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Wusawa, Dhoolariya, who lives at Kurunj lundeyat, in the Turkesur Pergumna, and also has under him about an hundred of his own men, distributed in the Turkesur, and Ghulfa, Pergunnas.

 CHIEFS IN GUJERAT.

THE GAEKWAR, Syajee Rao, *styled Sena Khas Kheyi, and Shumsher Bahadur*. The founder of this family was Dumajee Gaekwar, a distinguished officer under Dhabary, the Suenaputee; he died in 1720, and was succeeded by his nephew, Peelajee, who, with Kantajee Kuddum Bandy, continued, as Lieutenants under the Suenaputee, to make annual inroads into Gujerat, each being at the head of an army. In 1724, a new Viceroy being appointed from Delhi over the province, to supersede Nizam-ool-Moolk, Hamed Khan, his uncle who was officiating as his deputy, called in the Mahrattas, under Kantajee Kuddum, and gave him battle, first near Ahmedabad, and afterwards at Bussoo. The imperial troops were led by Shujaet Khan, the Foujdar of Surat, and new deputy Governor of the Province, and his brother, Roostum Ali Khan, the Foujdar of Baroda and Pitland, who were considered the bravest officers of their time; they were both killed, and the imperial army was annihilated. Peelajee Gaekwar, by whose treachery, in affecting to join Roostum Ali at Bussoo, the overthrow of the latter had been caused, received, as a reward, the chouth of that part of the province, east of the Muhee river, including the Mahals dependant on Surat; while Kantajee had conferred upon him the chouth, west of that river. The Suenaputee, Trimbuk Rao Dhabary, arrived shortly after from the Deccan, and led the whole of the Mahrattas, in the province, to the siege of Cambay; where, a quarrel having arisen among themselves, a battle ensued, and Trimbuk Rao was slain. Ooman Bae, widow of Khundee Rao Dhabary, and mother of the infant Suenaputee, Yeswunt Rao, seems on this to have been vested with the conduct of the family interests in Gujerat, with Kantajee and Peelajee as her deputies. The latter was assassinated, in 1731, by emissaries of Abhee Singh, the Raja of Joudpoor, who had been appointed from Delhi Soobehdar of the Province; and, in 1732, Ooman Bae displaced Kantajee Kuddum from collecting the chouth of the Ahmedabad side of the Muhee, and placed the whole chouth of the province under Dumajee Gaekwar, the son of Peelajee. In this year Baroda, in which Momin Khan commanded for Sher Khan Babi, who officiated as Foujdar for his late father-in-law, Sirdar Mahomed Khan, was besieged during his absence, and taken, after a brave defence, by Dumajee Gaekwar, who defeated the army approaching under Sher Khan Babi, to its relief; and Baroda became, thenceforth, the seat of Government of the Gaekwar family. The devoted province of Gujerat, which for so many years had been a constant field of bloodshed, and oppression, arising out of the weakness, and constant changing of the imperial officers, and the absence of all principle in their annual visitors, the Mahrattas, who never sought a reason to justify an attack upon a weaker power, was destined to change masters. The combined Mahratta forces, under Rugonath Rao, (otherwise, Rugoba Dada, father of the Ex-Peshwa Bajee Rao) and Dumajee Rao Gaekwar, in 1755,* laid siege to Ahmedabad; which, after a gallant defence, conducted by Juwan Murd Khan Babi, capitulated; from which day the royal authority over the province ceased, and was divided between the Peshwa and Gaekwar. Dumajee

* I have taken most of the dates from Grant Duff, the facts principally from Mac Murdo; not having troubled myself, to examine Manuscripts on points, in which these respectable officers differ. It is subject for regret, that the late Captain Mac Murdo's account of the early, annual, incursions of the Mahrattas, into Gujerat, is not published, I am indebted to it for the greater part of the next two or three pages.

commanded a division in the disastrous expedition to Hindoostan, in 1760, and was present at Paniput, from which he escaped, and died at Baroda in 1768; leaving four sons, the eldest of whom, Syajee, was an idiot, and the remaining three reigned in succession: two of Dumajee's sons, viz. Syajee and Futteh Sing, married ladies of the family of Kuddum Bandy. Govind Rao, the second son, but the last on the gaddee, died in 1800, leaving three legitimate children, the two elder of whom have successively reigned, and passed away, and the youngest, Syajee, is now at the head of the Government. His eldest son is named Rao Sahib. The Gaekwar's share of the revenues of Gujerat are rated at 75,00,000 rupees per annum.

The efficient military establishment of the Gaekwar Government is the Subsidiary Force, which consists of five regiments of infantry, completed to 800 men each, two regiments of cavalry, and a company of artillery. The maintenance of this force has been provided for by territorial cessions, as determined by treaty with the British Government in 1818. By the same treaty, he also engages to keep up a contingent of 3,000 irregular horse, which is to act, as occasion may require, with the Subsidiary Force. Other troops are maintained, for the purposes of revenue collections, and police.

Tributaries of the British and Gaekwar Government.

THE NUWAB, OR DEWAN, OF PAHLUNPOOR, Futteh Khan. He derives his descent from a tribe of Afghans, who, according to the Akbar Namu, occupied Bahar in the reign of Humayoon, Emperor of Delhi; hence the family name of Beharee, or Veharee. The tribe, it would appear, afterwards took possession of Jalore, in Malwa; and their chief, Bahadoor Khan, was confirmed, as Foujdar, by Akbar: which office remained, hereditary, in the family, to the reign of Aurungzeeb. This Prince, in order to accommodate his differences with Ajeet Sing, Durakdass, and other rebellious chieftains, of Marwar, transferred Jalore to them, dispossessing the Beharees, who were obliged to remove to Pahlunpoor and Deesa; the office of Foujdar over these places having been, previously, granted to them. Phar Khan, Jaloree, who was Foujdar in 1735, was obliged to pay one lack, as tribute, to the Mahrattas; but joined Momin Khan, the imperial officer in 1737, and 1739, and took part against them. Buhadoor Khan was Foujdar in 1759, when Pahlunpoor was besieged by the Mahrattas, under Sudasheo Ramchunder; to whom, after a month's fighting, during which the whole of his country was plundered, and laid waste, he was obliged to pay 35,000 rupees. Some Bramins of Jalore still do homage, yearly, to the Dewan, for villages received from his ancestors. The present Dewan is son of Feroze Khan, who was murdered by a faction of Sindhee Jemadars, in 1813. The revenue is rated at 2½ lacks of rupees, of which 50,000 is paid, as tribute, to the Gaekwar. Deesa is a dependency.

THE NUWAB OF DEESA, Shumshere Khan, was appointed guardian to his nephew, Futteh Khan of Pahlunpoor, through British influence, in 1813: he was persuaded also, having no male heirs, to relinquish all claims to Pahlunpoor, on his own account, to give his only daughter to Futteh Khan, and to constitute him heir to his Deesa possessions.

THE NUWAB OF RADHUNPOOR AND SUMMEE, Zoorawur Khan Babi. The Babi* family appears to have been ancient and powerful in Gujerat. An ancestor, Sher Khan Babi, was Thanadar of the district of Chowaul, in 1659; and, in 1713, Juwan Murd Khan, a grandson, was appointed Foujdar of Radhunpoor: he had several sons, the elder of whom, bearing the same name, is conspicuous, in the annals of the period, in Gujerat. He was appointed, by the Soobehdar of the Province, Mobaruz-ool-Moolk, Foujdar of Summee and Moonjpoor in

* See the Nuwab of Balasinore.

1726; and Mahomed Anwur, his brother, was at the same time appointed Foujdar of Radhunpoor. In 1731, Juwan Murd Khan had the Foujdaree of Beerungaom conferred upon him, by Abhee Singh, then Soobehdar; in reward for his success, in negociating a peace with the widow of the Suena-puttee, and had assembled an army, to avenge the assassination of her deputy, Peelajee Gaekwar: he was then acting as Foujdar of Baroda, for his late father-in-law, Sirdar Mahomed Khan; but chanced to be absent, when it was besieged, and taken, by the Mahrattas in the following year. He also farmed the Pergunnas of Kuree and Beejapoor; and in 1733, being unable to realize sufficient to pay the rent, from the distressed state of the country, he proceeded on a plundering excursion into Eedurwara. While he was besieging Eedur, the Mahrattas, under Ranoojee Sindhia, and Holkar, unexpectedly arrived, on their way from Malwa into Gujerat, and took part with the besieged, and exacted a large fine from Juwan Murd Khan, detaining his brother, Zoorawur Khan, as a hostage, for its payment. He was appointed Foujdar of Puttun by Momin Khan in 1736, who had, by a royal decree, been appointed to the Nizamut. In short, after an active participation in the troubles, and excesses, of the period, he at length, on the death of Momin Khan, in 1743, assumed charge of the Soobeh, ostensibly for Abdool-Uzeez-Khan, then Killadar of Joonere, who had been appointed from Delhi. This Soobehdar, however, when on his march from the Deccan, was encountered, and defeated near the Kim Kutodra, and slain by his pursuers, while attempting to cross the Nerbudda on horseback. Fukhir-ood-Dowla was then sent from Delhi, to succeed as Soobehdar, having paid a Pesheush of two lacks of rupees; after evincing great valour and exertion, and being deserted by Sher Khan Babi, and Raja Rae Singh, of Eedur, with their troops, he was taken prisoner by the Mahrattas, under Rungajee, the agent of Dumajee Gaekwar, and auxiliary of Juwan Murd Khan. In 1746, Rungajee exerted himself to reinstate Fukhir-ood-Dowla, and again persuaded Sher Khan Babi and Raja Rae Singh, to join him; when they laid siege to Ahmedabad. Rungajee's proceedings, however, were disapproved of by Dumajee, and Juwan Murd Khan continued in charge of the Soobeh, till 1755, when the city was besieged by the Mahrattas, and obliged to capitulate: * Juwan Murd Khan retired to Puttun; but four years after he assisted in the second siege of Ahmedabad, when it was defended by Momin Khan. Some years afterwards the heirs of Juwan Murd Khan, were deprived of Puttun, and some other places, by Dumajee, who was desirous of weakening the power and influence of this family. The present Nuwab succeeded his father, Sher Khan, in 1824: he is the fourth, in descent, from the second Juwan Murd Khan. His revenue is about 1,50,000 rupees a year, and he sends a horse and clothes, yearly, to the Gaekwar, in token of being his tributary: he keeps up a Military establishment of about sixty horse, and 550 infantry.

THE NUWAB OF CAMBAY, Bunde Ali Khan, succeeded to his brother, Futteh Ali Khan, in 1822. These were sons of Momin Ali Khan, who was related to, and succeeded Muffakhur Khan, as Mootusuddee of the Chowre-asse, (or district of 84 villages,) of Cambay. Cambay, formerly the principal seaport of Gujerat, is now the capital of a small compact territory, comprehended between the Muhee and Sabarmuttee rivers, on the east and west, and

* The following is a copy of the first part of the 1st and 3rd articles of the Treaty; which, was formally executed, and ratified by the usual binding forms.

"Treaty of Balajee Bajerao, Peshwa, with Juwan Murd Khan Babi, from which no deviation shall be made, so long as any of the descendants of that nobleman are in existence.

"1st, The Pergunna of Puttun shall be given in Jagheer, unconditionally, together with the nine Mahals, in the Puttun district, viz. Barnugur, Sumi, Moonjpoor, Beesulaugur, Tehrad, Kheraloo, Dunpoor, Terwara, and Beejapoor, &c.

"3d, One of the brothers of the Khan shall always be employed in the service, with 300 cavalry, and 500 infantry."

by the British and Gaekwar possessions, on the north. The revenue is rated at about 2,50,000 rupees; the Chouth was ceded by the Peshwa, to the Company, in the treaty of Bassein, and is rated, in the schedule annexed to the treaty, at 60,000 rupees. The company also possess half the customs, which, last year, realized 34,096 rupees.

The degeneracy of their descendants should not operate, as a check, to perpetuating the achievements of the illustrious dead; and as it is my purpose to notice more particularly those, whom others have passed over, let this be my apology, for a longer notice of the first, as well as the second, Momin Khan, otherwise styled Nujeem-ood-Dowla. The first Momin Khan is conspicuous in the annals of Gujerat, from 1725, till he succeeded the Maharaja, Abhee Singh, as Soobehdar of the province, in 1736. He retained this charge till his death, which happened in 1743, when the care of the province, by a royal Firman, was entrusted, jointly, to his son, Muftakur Khan, and Fidaool-Deen Khan, who had been latterly his colleague. They were both ejected by Juwan Murd Khan Babi, as soon as the purport of the Firman was known, when they retired to Cambay. In what relationship Nujeem-ood-Dowla stood, to the first Momin Khan, does not appear; but he was Mootusuddee, or chief of Cambay, in 1746, when he repulsed a force, sent from Ahmedabad to subdue Cambay. A difference arising between the Gaekwar and Peshwa, in 1748, the Nuwab requested the latter to send an agent, to collect the Mahratta share of the revenue; and, from that day, the Peshwa had an interest in the affairs of Cambay, to which the British Government has succeeded. After beating off the Gaekwar forces, in 1753, he was unable to pay his troops their arrears, and gave them leave to plunder a village, belonging to the Raja of Limree. Finding that this violence was not noticed, he attacked Goga, and exacted a Peshcush from it, and every other village on his route; and, next year, sent a force into Goelwar, and Katteeawar: and, in two months, took Peshcush from all the Zumeendars of these provinces. In 1755-6 he seized upon Ahmedabad,* which, after a long seige, he yielded up to the Mahrattas, with whom it has since remained. In 1758 he was besieged in Cambay, when he agreed to pay the Peshwa an annual fixed sum, of 10,000 rupees, in lieu of the customs of the port. Momin Khan is said to have obtained a Sunnud, for the Chowreassee of Cambay, from the Emperor; if so, it is the only territory, I imagine, held upon an imperial tenure, in Gujerat. His eldest son, Futteh Ali, succeeded him, and was at the head of the Government, when the Honourable Jonathan Duncan visited the place, in 1801.

THE RAJA OF EEDUR, Gumbheer Singh, is great grandson of Anund Singh, who was a brother of Abhee Singh, the Raja of Joudpoor, and viceroy of Gujerat, between 1731 and 1736. Anund Singh, together with his enterprising brother, Rae Singh, obtained possession of Eedur about this time. Anund Singh was killed in action with the Mahrattas, in 1742, near his own fort. Eedurwara, of which this is the capital, is a mountainous and jungly country, inhabited principally by Bheels.

THE RAJA OF AHMEDNUGUR is a son of Sungram Singh, and grandson of Anund Singh, the first Raja of Eedur. Raja Rae Singh, the brother of the latter, joined the Mahrattas in 1740, but went over to the Soobehdar's side, during the following year, when he had Ahmednugur, Amliara, &c. conferred upon him, in Jagheer.

* I have followed Grant Duff, as to the date of the capture of Ahmedabad, in 1755; at the same time, I must be permitted to observe, that Mac Murdo gives a journal of a siege in 1753, conducted by Dumajee Gaekwar, and Rugonath Rao; when the Royal authority was subverted: and again, in 1757, when the siege was more obstinate, and of greater duration. The defence was conducted, this last time, by Nujeem-ood-Dowla, otherwise Momin Khan, ancestor of the present Nuwab of Cambay, who had obtained possession of the city; and Juwan Murd Khan Babi, was on this occasion in the ranks of the besiegers.

THE RAJA OF BARREAH, has retained his independence (paying tribute to none) from the impervious nature of his country, a hilly and jungly tract, situated on the N. E. frontier of the Gaekwar possessions. His revenue is small, consisting principally of exactions, levied upon the villages of other States around him, as the price of forbearance. The marauding parties of Bheels, sent out from these wilds on former occasions, when their dues were withheld, consisted usually of 7 or 800 bowmen, who drove off the cattle and inhabitants, who were held for ransom. A small party of Sindhians, Arabs, &c., partly on foot, and partly mounted, usually composed the rear guard in the retreat. They advanced to the point, where they intended to commence their depredations, under cover of ravines, taking along with them all travellers, who discovered them, and plundered, as they retreated to their jungles, with a management and celerity, which baffled pursuit.

THE NUWAB OF BALASINORE, is a tributary of the British Government. He is a descendant of an elder branch of the powerful family of Babi. The earliest accounts we have of them are, that during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jehan, Oosman Khan, a person high in authority at Delhi, obtained for his two sons, Sher Khan, and Bahadur Khan, charge of the then disturbed Soobeh of Ahmedabad, and upon their subjugating the town and district of Theraud, it was, with Balasinore and Veerpoor, granted them in Jagheer. Sher Khan died childless, and the property descended to his nephew Sufdur Khan, and from him to his sons and grandsons. One of the latter, by name Bahadur Khan, took forcible possession of Joonagurh from a Rajpoot, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, another established himself, at a latter period, at Puttun, and a third at Theraud, which, with Naundépoor, is to the present day enjoyed by his descendants in Jagheer. Balasinore and Veerpoor continued appendages of the Joonagurh estate till circumstances induced Bahadur Khan to send his eldest son, Sirdar Mahomed Khan, to Balasinore, and dying shortly afterwards, his two younger children took possession of the Joonagurh Gadee, without any opposition from their elder brother; since which each Gadee has descended to the posterity of the respective families. The Balasinore property, during Sirdar Mahomed Khan's lifetime, yielded but a trifling income, and in the following reign, the period of its greatest prosperity, the revenue was about 50,000 rupees. Till 1768 Balasinore remained independent, when it was made tributary to Ahmedabad, by the Peshwa's Mamulutdar, who then fixed the tribute at 3,000 rupees, which he afterwards increased to 10,000 rupees: his successor however experienced difficulty in realizing this sum and brought an army before Balasinore, but after a six months siege the chief was obliged to submit, and since this period the fixed tribute has been regularly paid by succeeding chieftains. In 1818 it became ours by right of conquest from the Peshwa.

THE THAKOOR OF GHORASIR, an ancient and powerful chieftain. This family formerly resided at Huldee a village a little distance from Ghorasir, on the bank of the river Watruck. Previous to the British sway, this chief had made many of the surrounding villages tributary to him; he in return guaranteeing them protection against the incursions of other independant chiefs. The custom of villages purchasing the protection of such chiefs by a voluntary tribute prevailed much in Gujerat, and when this was not the case, such a payment was forcibly demanded. The right to tribute from villages as may be supposed, gave rise to much contention between the chieftains themselves, and their power fluctuated often with the caprice of their tributary villages. This Thakoor is now, as indeed are all others in the Kaira Zilla, quite peaceable. In lieu of their tributary payments, Government pay them a given sum under the head of Girras. Their wanta lands, and other acknowledged hereditary property, have been continued to them, and they are now agents for Government in the Magisterial capacity; conducting themselves with every degree of propriety, and being overawed from committing excess, they are reconciled to a system combining security to themselves, and their

property, and which has conferred so much prosperity not only on the community in which they themselves reside, but has been also productive of happiness to the inhabitant of the surrounding country.

THE THAKOOR OF SINNORE is next in importance: Sinnore is about five or six miles to the eastward of the town of Balasinore. What has been said of the Thakoor of Ghorasir, equally applies to that of Sinnore; the same habits and pursuits actuated them alike in subduing, and bringing into tribute, the surrounding country and minor chieftains.

THE THAKOOR OF OMETTA. Bahria Vijey Singh, is son of the late Nursing, h Bahria. This Thakoor is of some importance and though a greater person than that of Sinnore, cannot be said to be equal to that of Ghorasir. The same remarks as above noticed, with respect to the Thakoor of Ghorasir, applies to this person. His yearly revenue is about 50,000 rupees, and he keeps up a party of seven horse and about thirty matchlockmen. Ometta is about twelve miles west from Baroda, on the Muhee River.

THE THAKOOR OF DEHWAN, near Borsud, is a person of the same stamp as that of Ometa, though perhaps a little inferior in importance. His revenue is about 50,000 rupees, and he keeps up about ten horse and forty Sebundy.

THE THAKOOR OF KURRAUL, in the Kuppurwunj Pergunna, is a person much the same as the above: he is subject to the Gaekwar authority, but enjoys some land in the Company's district.

THE THAKOOR OF SENALEE, in the Mondah Pergunna, is of but little note.

THE THAKOOR OF SONEEPOOR is a person who was of considerable note in former days: he is now a peaceful and obedient subject.

GUNGADHUR SHASTRY, PUTWURDHUN, who was assassinated in July, 1815, at Punderpoor, while on a mission to the Poona Durbar, from Baroda, left three sons who receive, between them, pensions of 10,000 rupees from the British Government, and 60,000 rupees from the Government of Baroda. Shumboo Shastry, brother of the deceased, has a pension of 1,200 rupees a year from the British Government, and holds various enam villages besides, in the Konkan, Deccan, Surat Zilla, and Bundelcund.



CHIEFS IN KATTEAWAR,

(Alphabetically arranged.)

THE CHIEF OF AMRUN is a descendant of Meroo Kowaus, a minister to the Jam of Noanugur, who threw off his allegiance shortly after the accession of the Jam, Suttajee, and possessed himself of the districts of Jooria, Balumba, and Amrun. The latter place, was with twelve villages, confirmed to the Kowaus family when they evacuated the forts of Jooria and Balumba, on Colonel East's force encamping before the former place. The present chief, who is entirely given up to opium eating, pays 12,000 Kowries* towards the Noanugur tribute. Amrun is a small fort of no strength, and its wall is, in many places, in ruins; there is, however, one strong bastion, in which some guns are mounted. There is a Mahomedan tomb, of white marble, in the place, which is worthy of remark.

THE CHIEFS OF BAUNTWA. This Talooka (which comprises eighty villages, of which thirty-six are now deserted) was given by Sulabut Khan, the second Nuwab of Joonagurh, in 1740, to his younger sons Dulleel Khan, and Sher Jumma Khan, to be held in equal divisions by them and their descendants.

* 350 Kowries is equal to 100 Rupees.

The principal holder at present is Kumal Deen, who has twenty-two villages. The other twenty-two villages populated, are held by six proprietors, the principal of whom are, Mahomed Khan, and Nuttoo Khan. Bauntwa yeilds a revenue of about 1,00,000 rupees, and pays a tribute of 32,000 rupees by Colonel Walker's settlement; but the villages are in a wretched state, and the six proprietors descended from Sher Jumma Khan, are in very penurious circumstances. The Talooka is still subject to the gaddee of Joonagurh, and pays a share of the tribute, besides its own.

THE RAWUL, STYLED ALSO RAJA, ALSO THAKOOR, OF BHOWNUGUR, Vujjee Sing. The revenues of this chief are estimated at 7,40,000 rupees. The Bhownugur district itself, including the sea and land customs, is estimated at 2,00,000 rupees and the Talooks of Gogeh, Burra Sehore, and Omralla, under the Ahmedabad collectorate, are rated at 1,00,000 rupees. The British Government tribute is 75,400 rupees annually, and on account of the Joonagurh Zoortullabee 23,400 rupees more. Vujjee Sing is probably the richest chief in the Peninsula, and the greater part of his country is in a flourishing condition. He is about fifty years of age, and a man of much talent and energy. He has several children. His elder son resides at the fort of Sehore.

THE CHIEF OF BUJANA, Dhureea Khan, is a Jhut (a tribe of Mahomedans, supposed to be the earliest converts from Hindooism, and from whom the Province of Jutwar derives its name.) Bujana is a very small Talooka, with a revenue rated at 13,000 rupees, of which 5,000 is paid in tribute to the British Government: the town itself however is populous, and situated on the south bank of the Runn.

THE CHIEFS OF CHEETUL and JAITPOOR, are Kattees of the Khoomaun* tribe. The principal of them are Vikumsee and Mooloo Wala. The tribute paid by Jaitpoor and Cheetul together, to the British Government, is 54,264 rupees, and the Joonagurh Zoortullabee is estimated at 3,530 rupees more, annually. The whole revenue is estimated at 1,50,000 rupees. The receipts of the Nuwab are 960 Jam Shye Kowries from the customs annually, and a fixed share, (being $\frac{3}{4}$ ths,) of the produce of what is termed the Julpud lands.† The Kattee lands of both Cheetul and Jaitpoor are at present under attachment, on account of the Khoomaun chiefs, for whom the Jaitpoor Kattees are security. Jaitpoor is situated on the Bhadur river, has a good strong and high wall, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. It was in this place that the refractory Kattee chiefs usually left their families when they went out upon pillaging excursions.

THE RAJA OF DURANGDRA, Omar Sing, is head of Jhalla Rajpoots. Being entirely given up to devotion, his resources are left in bad hands, and the estate, which comprized in 1809 about 200 villages, has now not more than 100 inhabited. The population is scarcely one third of what it was, from the effects of the famine of 1813, and the incursions of Meyannas and other freebooters. The town of Durangdra, which is in good preservation, and the walls newly built, is situated on a clear stream which falls into the Runn. The revenue is rated at 1,67,900 rupees, and the tribute to the British Government is 48,909 rupees; but latterly, on account of the impoverished state of the Talooka, 44,000 rupees only, have been taken, and I rather think, that last year only 40,000 rupees were taken. See page 97 of *Itinerary*.

THE ZUMEEENDARS OF DUSSARA, are Mahomedans, and either bear the title or family name of Mulluk. The estate, comprizing twenty-five villages, (many of which are deserted,) bordering the Runn on the north of Jhalawar,

* There are several tribes of Kattees, but they all intermarry; the principal are the Khoomaun, Wala, Rana, &c.

† Lands recovered from the sea, and brought under cultivation.

was, it is said, conferred upon their ancestor by the Emperor, in the eighth century of the Hejra. It is divided into two large Patties, or shares. The chief proprietors are Mulluk, Adobye Lalmeah, and Mulluk Bawajee Mullukbhoy. Colonel Walker, in 1809, settled the tribute of this Talooka at 14,000 rupees, but owing to the poverty of the chiefs, there are considerable arrears, and the Talooka is now under attachment. Of late years there has been scarcely half the produce, and Government, the year before last, made a new settlement remitting 2,000 rupees of the tribute, and 12,001 rupees is now settled for the five years from 1826.

THE CHIEF OF GOONDUL, Chunder Singh, has a large district in the division of Hallar: his chief towns are Goondul and Dhorajee, both large and thriving, and the district comprizes 179 villages. The chief himself however pays little attention to the affairs of his Government. His revenue may be rated at 2,63,225 rupees and his tribute to the British Government is 53,005 rupees. Dhorajee and Ooplaita are at present under farm to Runchoorjee Dewan, on account of the debts of the Goondul chief to Nanjee Veerjee, and others.

THE CHIEF OF HULWUD is subject to the Durangdra Raja, and pays tribute with Durangdra. He has eight villages besides Hulwud.

THE GOVERNOR OF JAFFERABAD, Eyib Khan, bin Yakoob Khan, is a Scedee, or Abyssinian. He was appointed, in succession to his father, about 1808, from Jinjeera, otherwise Dunda-Rajpoor of which Government, Jafferabad is an appendage. It is a walled town of considerable strength, and has five villages subject to it; the revenues of each however not exceeding 500 rupees, and the whole of the revenues of this petty colony, including land and Sea Customs, may not exceed 15,000 rupees. The present chief has been the Governor for many years. *Vide page 24 for the Scedee of Jinjeera.*

THE NUWAB OF JOONAGURH, Buhadar Khan, was placed on the Musnud in 1811, at which time he was about sixteen years of age. From his habits of extravagance, and the ill administration of those who have had the management of his affairs, his country has been rapidly going to ruin, and for the purpose of freeing his Highness from his embarrassments Government have been necessitated to place the administration in the hands of a farmer, Govindjee Jhalla, in 1823. The land revenues are farmed to this person for ten lacks and a half of Kowries, (including his own salary 75,000,) out of which the Nuwab receives 2,40,000 Kories for his maintenance,* and the remainder is set apart for the payment of his Sebundy and creditors. Besides this amount, His Highness has another source of revenue in the Zoortullabbee† or collections from most of the chiefs in Katteawar paid to him; this is farmed at present to Nanjee Veerjee, a Merchant of Poorbunder, at 2,23,000 Kowries. The Mooluck-geery‡ collections, which were ceded to the British Government in 1811, realized last year 82,384 rupees. The Joonagurh dynasty originated with Sher Khan Babi,§ who during the confusion occasioned by the struggles between the Mahratta and Moghul for superiority, in the province about 1730, established himself in the Government

* The Nuwab had lately an increase I believe, towards his maintenance of 10,000 Kowries a month.

† The Zoortullabbee and Mooluck-geery, seem to be a similar species of revenue, being a forced settlement upon every village in Katteawar levied at the head of an army; the former was established by the Nuwab, the latter at an earlier period I suppose, by the Mahratta's. Similar to this is the revenue extorted under the head of GHAS-DARU, which seems to have commenced with the Peshwa's farm of the Gaekwar's Mahals in Gujerat. Ghas-Danu, however, seems to have been exacted for the benefit of Sirdhars of the Mooluck-geery army, while the Mooluck-geery exactions were for the benefit of the Prince.

‡ See the Nuwabs of Rahdunpoor, Balasinore, &c. all descended of the Babi family.

of Soreth, of which Joonagurb is the capital. The other chief towns are Buntlee, Kesor, Choorwaur, Soodra-Para, Oona-Dilwara, Kootianna, Vairawul-Puttun, &c. Joonagurb is surrounded by a well built wall and rampart thirty feet high, with a ditch at its base excavated out of the rock, and twenty feet deep,—making the height from the bottom of the ditch fifty feet. The inhabitants are estimated at 30,000 souls.

THE CHIEF OF LIMREE, now a minor, is a Rajpoot. The revenues of the Limree Talook are estimated at 1,57,075 rupees; this does not include either what is derived from the Bhyad villages, or those under Ahmedabad. The tribute payable to the British Government is 51,931 rupees annually. The town of Limree is situated on the banks of the Bogwara river, but is now a place of no strength, and the walls are fast going to decay: but it is extensive and celebrated for the number of its monied inhabitants. The Talook is divided as follows. Thirty-two Durbar villages: thirty-nine under the Bhyad (brotherhood) i. e. under the management of, and for the support of, cadets of the family: thirty-four under the Ahmedabad collectorate, including Dundooka, Burwala and Wuddara: the latter pay tribute through the Collector.

THE THAKOOR OF MALLIA, Suttajee, a Jahrejah Rajpoot. Having lost his faculties from the immoderate use of opium his affairs are managed by his mother a woman of talent and ability. She exhibits one of the few instances of a Rajpoot lady sitting in Durbar in the presence of Europeans. The residence of the family is at Kokrajee a large village five coss from Mallia, and three from the Runn. The revenue is estimated at about 70,000 Kories, or 17,138 rupees, and the tribute to the Gaekwar Government is 1,200 rupees. Mallia has seven villages under it, and three Bhyad villages, the latter pay a fixed sum towards the tribute.

THE NUWAB OF MANGROL, seems formerly to have been dependant upon Joonagurb. The first who assumed the title of Nuwab was a Kusbatty, but his descendants have retained it. The principality remained independant until the time of Omarjee the Dewan of Joonagurb, who compelled the Kusbatty to cede the villages of Seal, Buggusra, Meyaree and Dewassa, to his master; fixed the Mangrol share of the tribute at 11,000 rupees yearly, which the Joonagurb officers collect: and further to cede the half produce of the remaining forty villages in this Talooka. The Nuwab of Joonagurb has authority to decide in all cases of disputed succession, but no authority in the town of Mangrol itself, nor any share of the customs. The Mangrol produce is estimated at about 1,25,000 Kories, not including either the customs or the town revenues, which amount to about a lack more of Kories. The town of Mangrol is very populous, and the port much frequented by small craft.

THE THAKOOR OF MOREWEE. Jehajee, a Jahrejah Rajpoot, is the principal chief of Muchoo Kaunta. His estate comprizes ninety-seven villages. His revenue is rated at 1,68,641 rupees, and his tribute to the British Government is 40,001 rupees. His chief towns are Morewee and Tankaria: the latter is at present in the hands of Meiral Bhow a Baroda shroff for debt: it has nine villages under it not included in the Morewee Talook: the estimate of the Tankaria revenues may be about 20,000 rupees annually. Jahreja Jehajee has also several villages in Kutch under him. The Morewee villages are now rather in improving circumstances.

The legend says that the ancestor of the present Chief of Morewee, by name Rewajee, who was the eldest son of Raidhunjee, Rao of Kutch, and should have succeeded to the Gaddee of that country, was murdered about 1685, by his younger brother, Pragjee; and his offspring were obliged to fly to Morewee, then a possession in Katteawar, belonging to the Kutch State, which, at a subsequent period, confirmed the Talook to an ancestor of the present Chief of Morewee's.

THE JAM OF NOANUGUR, Runmuljee, is the head of the Jahrejah Rajpoots. He was adopted by the widow of Jam Suttajee, the last chief, who died about 1814. The widow continued in the administration of affairs during his minority aided by Jug-Jeewan, a Nagur Bramin, of some talent, as her minister. His Government extends over the greater part of the province of Hallar, and his revenue is rated at 5,50,000 rupees whereof 95,000 rupees is paid in tribute to the Gaekwar Government. Noanugur, the chief town, is the most populous in Katteeawar, is nearly four miles in circumference, and is principally celebrated for the beauty and texture of its cloth manufactures. The other principal towns in the Jam's dominions, are Jooria, Kumbalia, and Sutchana, which are the chief sea ports in Katteeawar in the Gulph of Kutch, and Balumba a well built town, containing about 1,000 houses, surrounded by a double wall and ditch. The Noanugur country, is at present farmed, on account of the debts of the Jam to the late Soonderjee Sewajee,* for 17,25,000 Kowries annually; out of which the Jam receives three lacks for his maintenance, and the rest goes to pay his tribute and creditors. There are upwards of three hundred villages in this talooka included in Soonderjee's Farm, which is now held by his son Soonderjee Dewjee.

THE RAJA OF PAULITANA is a relation of the Raja of Bhownugur; he is however much in debt, and his country is at present mortgaged to a Banyan. Paulitana is a principal place of pilgrimage in Gujerat. The principal place of worship is on the summit of the Shaitrojee hill the bottom of which is about a mile from the town. The top is covered with temples of various kinds, but the finest is that dedicated to Parisnath, which is elegantly carved, the image is of black marble and is always adorned with a great variety of rich clothes and jewels. Most of the other temples are well carved and the gods are of white marble.

THE DESSAYE OF PATREE. His estate lies on the northern extremity of Katteeawar. The town was formerly reckoned a place of considerable strength, but is now much in decay. It is surrounded by three separate walls, at the inner of which is a ditch. The revenue is rated at 18,000 rupees, and the fixed tribute to the British Government is 5,65² rupees.

THE RANA OF POORBUNDER, Halajee, styled Pritheraj, is a Rajpoot of the Jaitwar tribe: he is head of a petty maritime State called Burruda, or Jaitwar, which is under the immediate protection of the British Government. The estate comprises about 100 villages, including the forts, of Chya, Ranawau and Kundoorna, and the seaports of Nuvee-Bunder, Meannee, and Poorbunder. Half the port duties of the latter place, rated at 37,500 rupees, were ceded, in 1808, to the British Government to defray the expense of 100 sepoy and an officer, to be stationed at Poorbunder. These port duties realized 31,230 rupees last year. A tribute of 30,000 rupees is also paid to the Gaekwar. The Rana is a man of little capacity: being joined by a number of profligate associates, he raised a rebellion against his father, about 1810, and established himself in the adjacent fort of Chya, where he was besieged in the following year, by Colonel East's force, which, after sustaining some loss, succeeded in taking him prisoner, when he was delivered over to his father. His country is in a very impoverished condition: when it was farmed to Soonderjee Sewajee the revenues were estimated at upwards of six lacks of Kowries.

THE THAKOOR OF RAJKOT, Soorajee, is a minor; he has a revenue rated at 34,500 rupees,—his tribute to the British Government was fixed at 20,500

* The late Soonderjee Sewajee was a merchant in Katteeawar, deserving notice for the patriotic manner in which he has applied his great wealth: 1st, To the improvement of the country—2d, In extensive charity, particularly during the famine in 1812-13, when he expended two or three lacks of rupees; and 3d, In works that will perpetuate his name for some time: particularly in the completion of a road and bridge up the Geernar hill, near Joonagurb, for the use of pilgrims who visit the temples on its summit.

rupees, but I rather think that only 17,000 rupees is now taken. The Talooka is at present farmed to Runchorjee Dewan, the ex-minister of the Nuwab of Joonagurh. The principal town is Sirdhar, which was formerly the residence of the chief.

THE THAKOOR OF SAEELA, Alluda Sing. The revenues of his district may be estimated at 35,000 rupees of which 12,000 is paid in tribute to the British Government. In 1809 the Talooka comprised thirty-eight villages but of these seventeen were depopulated by the famine in 1813. The revenue at the first period was estimated at 50,000 rupees, and Colonel Walker settled the tribute at 18,782 rupees. Saeela is a large walled town situated in an open country, and upon a large Tank. Serraw a well built walled town west of it, is the next principal place under this Talook.

THE THAKOOR OF WANKANEER, Dosajee, has a small district comprising villages in Mutchoo Kaunta. He is an old man, and looks older from the effects of eating opium, a practice common to the chiefs in Katteawar. His revenue in 1809 was assumed at 40,000 rupees, and his tribute fixed at 18,000 rupees. The former is now reckoned 26,000 rupees and the tribute taken is 12,000 rupees. *See page 99 of the Itinerary.*

THE RAJA OF WUDWAUN, is a minor, and the Government is conducted by the mother of the late Raja, Jhallum Sing, who died last year. The Bhyad villages of this Talooka settle separately for their tribute. There are twenty-eight Durbar villages in this Talooka, all in a high state of cultivation, the finest cotton in Katteawar is grown in it. The tribute settled by Colonel Walker for Wudwaun was 27,831 rupees the revenue may be estimated at 1,00,000 rupees.



GOVERNMENT OF KUTCH.

THE RAO OF KUTCH, is of Rajpoot origin, and is styled the Maha-Raja, Mirza Rao Shri Dessuljee. He was unanimously elected in October, 1819, by the Jarejah chiefs to succeed to the throne of Kutch, in succession to his father Bharmuljee, who was deposed on account of his tyranny and oppression to the Jarejah Bhyad, (brotherhood of chiefs.) During the Rao's minority, the affairs of the Government are transacted by a Regency of six persons, viz. the Jarejah Chiefs, Nonguljee of Kotree, Banjee of Motarah, Chandabye of Nangurcha the Minister Mehtah Luckmadass Wallubjee, (one vacant) and the British Resident for the time being.

The Government of Kutch subsidizes a Battalion of Native Infantry with Artillery, for which it pays to the Honorable Company seven lacks of Kowries annually, besides eighty-eight thousand rupees for the rent of Anjar and its Pergunna, which was in the year 1822, re-transferred to the Rao. The military force of the Durbar is very limited, consisting of about three hundred horse, and two thousand Sebundy, which are employed principally in the collection of the revenue, and police of the country. A few Arabs are maintained for the defence of the forts of Luckput and Mandavee.

This country had long been the scene of disorder and misrule, and its Government being too weak to prevent the constant irruption of Banditti and Freebooters into the Company's Territories, led first to the treaty of Anjar, in 1815, and subsequently to the Subsidiary Treaty of Bhooj, in 1819, which guaranteed the security of his dominions to the Rao, and arranged for the permanent residence of British troops at his capital. Since that period the country has been subjected to many misfortunes; in 1819 a dreadful earthquake took place, which destroyed the forts and principal buildings in Kutch and occasioned the loss of many hundreds of lives. In 1823, and the year

following, the periodical rains failed, which occasioned much distress, and the emigration of a large portion of its population. In 1825, the country was overrun by plunderers from Sindh which added to the distress of former years. Since that period Kutch has been better protected, order has been restored, and its population has chiefly returned.

The revenue of the territories belonging to the Rao of Kutch, may be calculated at between twenty-eight and thirty lacks of Kowries, and its expenditure exclusive of the Subsidy, at between twelve and fourteen lacks. The remaining portion of the country has been granted away in Jagheers to the Bhyad, or to religious establishments.

The soil of Kutch is principally of a sandy description, but it contains extensive tracts of country, such as the plain of Abrassia, and some districts in Wagur, of an extremely rich, and productive nature, and particularly favorable to the growth of cotton, which may be considered the staple of the province. It possesses likewise, on its northern boundary, extensive grass lands, which are resorted to by numerous tribes of wandering Rehbaries, Jhuts, &c.

The Jarejah Bhyad of the Abrassia and Wagur acknowledge the Rao as their chief, and on a summons from the Durbar are obliged to attend at the camp of the Rao with their retainers, both horse and foot, but during their attendance subsistence is demanded. From the chiefs in Wagur only, a Jummabundy or tribute is levied of forty Kowries on each plough of their Ryots, but this arrangement has been subsequently commuted into a fixed tribute, according to a calculation of the number of ploughs in each village in 1819: the settlement is shewn in the following table. The deposed Rao endeavoured to establish a similar tribute from the rest of his chiefs in other parts of the country, but failed. The following statement shewing the revenues of the Kutch State does not include the villages assigned for the maintenance of the ladies of the Durbar, over which they have the sole sovereignty and management. All disputes amongst the Bhyad are referred to the Durbar at Bhoj for adjustment.

LIST OF PERGUNNAS, PORTS, &c. BELONGING TO THE RAO OF KUTCH, WITH THE REVENUE OF EACH: ALSO THE TOWNS, FORTS, &c. HELD BY HIS TRIBUTARIES AND CHIEFS.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*Jar* for Jarejah—*Tr.* for tribute—*K.* for Kowries, the current money of the country, of which 350 are equal to 100 rupees.

PERGUNNAS, SEA-PORTS, &c. EXCLUSIVELY BELONGING TO THE RAO OF KUTCH.

	Revenue in Kowries.
BHOJ , a walled town: the hill Fort, Bhojia adjacent forms the arsenal of the Subsidiary Force,	2,50,000
Jukhow Bunder, a Sea Port, with 10 villages under it,	70,000
Luckput Bunder, a walled town and Seaport, with 4 villages under it,	2,30,000
Korah, with 8 villages,	16,000
Gudseesa, 14 villages,	40,000
Nukutrana, hill fort, with 5 villages,	20,000
Neeronah, fortlet, 5 villages, in 4 of which the Rao has shares,	15,000
Butchao, hill fort, 10 villages,	1,25,000
Chowbaree and Raphoor, fortlet, 11 villages,	70,000
Doodye fort, and Meyanee, with 40 villages,	1,25,000
ANJAR, walled town 26 villages,	2,50,000
Chowreese, 8 villages,	70,000
MANDAVEE, and Moondra, both seaports and walled towns, but they have no villages under them,	9,75,000
Kaantee, 12 villages,	1,25,000
Koorbye, and Vekrah, 2 villages in which the Rao has shares	4,400

	Revenue in Kowries.
<p>Mhurr, revenue solely derived from the Alum Pits at this village which itself belongs to the Raja named Kaupree</p> <p>Kurrunsi,</p>	1,67,000
Dessulpoor,	6,000
Futtehghur, town and hill fort,	30,000
Khuree, fortlet,	2,000
Dessulpoor, in Wagur,	5,000
Bitta, Soogundee, Vigoree and Wursur, villages,	20,000
Total Revenue, Kowries	26,45,500

TOWNS AND FORTS BELONGING TO THE RAJPOOT CHIEFS, TOGETHER WITH THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE KUTCH STATE IN WAGUR, WITH THE SUPPOSED REVENUE OF EACH, AND AMOUNT OF TRIBUTE: ALSO THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND FORTS UNDER EACH PRINCIPAL TOWN.

	Revenue in Kowries.	Tribute.
Adhocee, walled town, Jar. Jihojee's, 7 villages, 1 fort,	70,000	
ARRISIR, walled town, Jar. Kullian Singhjee's, 9 villages, 1 fort,	75,000	2,000
Ballachora, fortlet, Jar. Puttojee's, 2 villages,	18,000	
Bellah, fortlet, out-post on the Runn belonging to the Waghella Bawajee's 2 villages, 1 fort,	20,000	3,667
Bebur, Mokulsi Oomrojee's, 2 ovillages, 1 fort,	21,000	
Beeraja, fortlet, Jar. Chandojee's, 4 villages, 1 fort,	32,000	
Bhootukia, Waghella Mulloojee's, 6 villages, 1 fort,	30,000	
Bhudresir, walled town, Hallo Poonjoojee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,	30,000	
Chirye, Jar. Dadejee's, 3 villages,	10,000	2,500
Chitrode or Cheetrore, fortlet, Jar. Narronjee's 4 villages, 1 fort,	20,000	1,800
Chundia, Jar. Poonjoojee's, 9 villages, 1 fort,	47,000	
Dhoree, Khoso Arjee's, 4 villages,	15,000	
Dhumurka, a fort, in ruins since it was destroyed by Futteh Mahomed, Jar. Dossajee's, 9 villages,	20,000	
Doojapoor, fortlet, Jar. Packajee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,	15,000	
Done, fortlet, Jar. Humurjee's, 7 villages, 1 fort,	47,000	
Gairce, Ranno Joojee's, 6 villages, 1 fort,	40,000	2,700
Gulpades, Amur Hakojee's, 5 villages,	20,000	
Hutree, Hallo Namorejee's, 2 villages,	10,000	
Jattawarro, Waghella Bharrojee's, 4 villages,	20,000	2,700
Jurrodeis, Jar. Khanjee's, 8 villages, 1 fort,	58,000	
Kanmeer, hill fort, Jar. Hothejee's, 2 villages, 1 fort,	10,000	1,200
Keeryanugur, Waghella Jeymuljee's, 2 villages,	10,000	2,100
Keyrah, fortlet, Jar. Jehoojee's, 7 villages, 1 fort,	40,000	
Khakur, Jar. Oomurjee's, 8 villages,	35,000	
Kheroi, Bhimence Maunsingjee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,	40,000	
Koonuryo, Jam Pruthiroo's, 12 villages,	75,000	
Kotharo, fortlet, and walled town, Jar. Kahiyojee's, 4 vill. 1 fort,	30,000	
Kotree, fortlet, Jar. Dossajee's,	30,000	
Kuntkot, hill fort, Weerbhudhur Derrajee's, 3 villages, 1 fort,	23,000	5,000
Lakria, walled town, Jar. Jeewanjee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,	37,000	2,000
Mow, fortlet, Jar. Progjee's, 2 villages, 1 fort,	20,000	
Mothalla, fortlet, Jar. Bhanjee's, 9 villages, 1 fort,	45,000	
Nangurecha, fortlet, Jar. Chandojee's, 2 vilages, 1 fort,	25,000	
Nulya, Jar. Hothijee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,	40,000	
Nurra, hill fort, Jar. Ghorejee's, 5 villages, 1 fort,	12,500	
Nuvinaul, Jar. Bawajee's, 3 villages, 1 fort,	10,000	

	Kowries in Revenue.	Tribute.
Oomya, <i>Hothi Koordhurjee's</i> , 15 villages,	13,000	
Oonrote, <i>Jar. Kahiyahee's</i> , 1 village, 1 fort,	17,000	
Palanswa, <i>Wagheloo Poonjatee's</i> , 3 villages, 1 fort,	30,000	4,000
Roha, hill fort, <i>Jar. Vijerjee's</i> , 40 villages, 1 fort,	1,25,000	
Row, <i>Jar. Dewajee's</i> , 5 villages,	20,000	
Sabburoy, <i>Jar. Meramunjee's</i> , 4 villages, 1 fort,	26,000	
Sandhan, <i>Jar. Huneerjee's</i> , 6 villages, 1 fort,	40,000	
Soothree, fortlet, and walled town, <i>Pragjee's</i> ,	50,000	
Sunwa, <i>Jar. Nathojee's</i> , 11 villages, 1 fort,	60,000	1,250
Tehra, <i>Jar. Mokojee's</i> , 5 villages, 1 fort,	40,000	
Trumao, with Rao, <i>Jar. Hurbhunjee's</i> , 2 villages, 1 fort,	15,000	1,000
Turradee, fortlet, <i>Jar. Ghahojee's</i> , 3 villages, 1 fort,	65,000	
Vurjon, fortlet, <i>Jar. Saebjee's</i> , 7 villages, 1 fort,	50,000	
Wallanoopudur, fortlet, <i>Jar. Soojee's</i> , 3 villages,	18,000	
Wandeca, walled town, <i>Jar. Momagajee's</i> , 4 villages, 1 fort,	40,000	2,500
Wunnottee, fortlet, <i>Jar. Khanjee's</i> , 3 villages, 1 fort,	35,000	
Wurrodiyoo, <i>Jar. Oomrojee's</i> , 3 villages,	17,000	

THE PETTY STATE OF SIROWI.

THE RAO OF SIROWI, is a Rajpoot claiming descent from Mehnsé, a Chowhan Prince, who reigned at Jahlora. To Sessmull, one of his descendants, is ascribed the founding of the city of Sirowi, in A. D. 1424, then named Sheopoorée. The revenue which comes into the Rao's treasury does not exceed seventy thousand rupees, but the Marwar Government have advanced claims to a share of it in tribute. The Rao keeps up at present between 300 and 400 Sebundies, but the whole population, which is composed of the predatory tribes, chiefly, Meenah, Grassias, and Bheels, are always armed. The mountain of Arbud, or Aboo, celebrated for its splendid Jain temples, is within this territory; and the superb ruins of the ancient city of Chandrawattee, are to be seen near to the village of Mawul, close to the south eastern shoulder of Aboo. See *Itinerary page 116.*

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AT THE COURT OF GWALIOR.

SINDHIA, styled *Maha-Raja*, and *Ali-jah*. Ranoojee, the founder of this family, sprang from a menial rank in life, but left at his death, which occurred about 1750, to his successor a government, extending over the greater part of Malwa, with a revenue estimated at 65 lacks of rupees. He had five sons, of whom three were killed in action, during his lifetime. Jyapa, his second son, succeeded him, and was present at the capture of Ahmedabad, about 1755. In 1759, he was assassinated by an emissary of the Raja of Joudpoor, whom he was besieging in Nagore. Of the sons of Jyapa, one was killed in action; Junkoojee, the other and most distinguished as a soldier, was, in 1761, taken prisoner at Paniput, and afterwards put to death by the conqueror. Mahadjee, the fourth son of Ranoojee, being now the only survivor, though illegitimate, (the other having been killed in action,) and having established claims by his own services, was confirmed in the Jagheer: Mahadjee died at Poona in 1794, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew, and adopted son, Dowlut Rao; who, like his predecessor, extended the Mah-

ratta conquests in Malwa, and Rajpootana, and died 21st March, 1827; leaving territories to his successor, capable of realizing, under proper management, an annual revenue of nearly 140 lacks of rupees. The late Maha-Raja having no male heirs, and there being but little prospect of any, he shortly before his death, sent to the Deccan for the children of some of his distant relations, that he might select an heir from amongst them. The candidates, five in number, arrived at Gwalior after his death, and the right of selection fell upon Bueza Bacc, the acknowledged Regent, who chose Mougut Row, a boy twelve years of age, the second of the candidates in respect to years. The ceremony of adoption took place on the 17th June, 1827, and of marriage, on the same day, to the grand-daughter of the late Maha-Raja, by his daughter married to Rao Suenaputee. He was seated on the Gaddee on the following day, under the auspices of the British Government; assuming the name of Junkoojee, in compliment to his distinguished ancestor of this name.

The army of the State at the period of the death of the late Maha-Raja, was at the lowest computation, exclusive of the British contingent, and garrisons to forts, estimated at 14,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 250 pieces of cannon.

THE REGENT. BUEZA BACC, styled the Bacc Sahibah, the younger,* but favorite, wife of the late Maha-Raja, assumed the reins of Government on his demise, agreeably to the understood intentions of her late husband, who died intestate; and she has been recognized by the British Government, as Regent during the minority of her adopted son, Junkoojee Rao, who is now twelve years of age. The chief persons in the administration are: first, her brother Hindoo Rao Baba Ghatgay, who is at the head of the Military Department; and, 2dly, Bapoo Rugonath, who is Mookhtiar, or Prime Minister, and at the head of the Financial Department: the latter is the celebrated minister of the Dhar State, during the period of anarchy in Malwa, and of whom so full an account is given in Sir John Malcolm's memoir on that province. But, Atmaram Pundit, Raojee Khasgeewala, Appa Chitna-wees, a dependent of Hindoo Rao's, and Dajeeba Potnuwees, seem the principal male persons who have access to the presence of Her Highness.

JUE SINGH RAO GHATGAY, styled *Hindoo Rao*, is the son of Sukaram Ghatgay, styled *Surjee Rao*, and brother to Bueza Bacc, the favorite wife of the late Dowlut Rao Sindhia; since whose death he has, naturally, attained greater influence at the Court of Gwalior. The uncle of Hindoo Rao, styled Wiswas Rao, was, together with his father, originally in the service of the Raja of Kolapoor, whose daughter was married to the former. The town and district of Kagul, an ancient possession of this family of Ghatgay, and supposed to be a royal grant, was confirmed in Jagheer to Wiswas Rao, as his wife's dower. After his death, it was conferred upon Surjee Rao, as an enam, in reward for important services, rendered by him to the Raja of Kolapoor. Surjee Rao's daughter, who was celebrated for beauty, having been espoused by Sindhia, he became minister at Gwalior, in 1796. After a series of the most unexampled atrocities, perpetrated during the period that his influence predominated in Sindhia's camp, he was killed in an affray, in which an attempt was made to seize him by Sindhia's orders, in 1810. His son, the present Hindoo Rao, did not go to Gwalior till 1815-16. His Jagheer, in Sindhia's country, is estimated at 1,50,000 rupees, and he has an allowance from the treasury besides.

DHABARRY YESWUNT RAO, styled *Suenaputee*. His ancestor, Khundee Rao Dhabarry, held this office under the Raja Sahoo, and was the fourth

* Rukma Bacc, the elder widow, formally, and voluntarily, renounced all ideas of sovereignty.

person, who held it under the house of Satara. His career was short, but brilliant: he died about 1720, and was succeeded by his son, Trimbuk Rao. By the success of his lieutenants, Kantajee Kuddum Bandy* and Peelajee Gaekwar,† he obtained the chouth of Gujerat, in 1724: Trimbuk Rao arrived the following year from the Deccan, and assumed charge of the army, but was killed in an affray among his own troops, while besieging Cambay. His mother succeeded to the management of the family interests; and her lieutenants, in various actions, defeated the imperial officers, as well as the agent of the Peshwa, who was jealous of the power she had acquired, and was desirous of having the chouth of Gujerat established in his own name, instead of the Suenaputee's. Ooman Bae died about 1748, and was succeeded by Ambaka Bae, the wife of another son, named Baboo Rao Dhabarry; and from about this time the office of Suenaputee became a sinecure, and without influence. He holds Jagheers in Sindhia's country, rated at 70,000 rupees; in the Deccan his personal Jagheer is rated at 22,850 rupees; and his enam villages, of Tulgaom, and Endoorree near it, together, are rated at 8,300 rupees. His son, Manyaba, styled Baboo Rao, has a pension of 2,500 rupees per month, from Sindhia's treasury: he was married to Chimna Bae, the eldest daughter of the late Dowlut Rao Sindhia; but she died in 1820, leaving three daughters: the eldest is married to the Powar of Dhar,‡ the youngest to the Maharaja, Junkoojee Rao Sindhia, Bahadur, now at the head of the Government; and the second is still unmarried. The present chief was the nephew, and adopted son, of his predecessor in the chiefship. The office, or rather the title, of Suenaputee,|| was bestowed, last year, by H. H. the Raja, upon his own cousin-german, which gave rise lately to a remonstrance from Yeswunt Rao.

BALA BAE, (*literally High Lady*) is the second daughter of the late Mahadjee Sindhia. She was married to Ladoojee Seetolay, commonly called, Ladoojee Deshmookh, who was appointed Soobehdar of Delhi; but, having deserted that city, in fear of Ghoolam Kaudir, of notorious memory, he only escaped a capital punishment, by the intercession of his wife; and afterwards died at Poona. She holds Jagheers, rated at 3,00,000 rupees, including territories, rated at about 50,000 rupees, intermixed with the British possessions in the Deccan, viz.: Fooltamba, Undersool, Sonae, Mamdapoor, Rajooree, Maloonjee, and Largaom, in the Ahmednugur districts; and 16, or 20, villages in Khandes.

LALA SAHIB is the son of the late Gopal Rao Bhow, and has charge of part of his father's Jagheers, rated at 1,00,000 rupees, in Sindhia's country; which have been assigned for the support of the present generation of descendants of Gopal Rao Bhow. He is about twenty-five years of age, and possesses the freehold villages of Waukry in the Satara districts, and Belapoor in the Ahmednugur Collectorship.

YESWUNT RAO BHOW, formerly ruler of Jawud, and other districts in Meywar, the revenues of which were assigned to him, for the payment of his Brigade: he is son of Jewba Dada Bakshee, formerly Sindhia's Commander-in-Chief, and brother to Narraen Rao Bakshee,§ who was in 1800 barbarously put to death, by Surjee Rao Ghatgay, by the order of Sindhia, for his adherence to the interest of the Baees, or widowed Princesses, of Mahadjee Sindhia. Yeswunt Rao was one of the principal leaders, among Sindhia's chiefs; but having, in several instances, protected the Pindarees, in 1817-18, he was attacked by the Bengal Division under Major General Browne, when his army was dispersed and broken up, and he was afterwards deprived of his

* Vide page 17. † and page 45. ‡ See page 12. || See page 22.

§ He was tied round with rockets; which, being fired, carried him along, mangling his body shockingly. The invention, and sport, of Ghatgay Surjee Rao.—*Grant Duff*.

strong holds and all other places he held in Mewar. He has been residing at Gwalior, without any situation, ever since, and holds a personal Jagheer, of about 40,000 rupees.

FUKEERJEE GARWAY, a native of Wace, near Satara, of the shepherd tribe, is a commander of 200 horse, belonging to the Pagah: he was originally in command of 100 horse, with Mahadjee Sindhia; in 1798, he abetted the late Ghatray Surjee Rao, in persecuting the persons, attached to the interests of Mahadjee Sindhia's widows, as well as in his various severities; and is now attached to the party of Hindoo Rao. He served a considerable time in Hindoostan, with Gopal Rao Bhow, and was a favorite companion of Dowlut Rao Sindhia: his only surviving son is blind, and lives at Tara-bad; which place, with Ranjungaom-*Museedee*, and other villages in the Ahmednugur districts, are held in Jagheer by the family.

ODAJEE KUTKIA, the Surnobut, is of the shepherd tribe: he was a favorite officer of Dowlut Rao Sindhia, and is a native of Kol-Peempulgaom near Ahmednugur in the Deccan. He commands the contingent of 2,000 horse, which is kept up by Sindhia, and superintended by British officers. He generally resides at Goona (140 miles S. W. of Gwalior,) the head quarters of the contingent.

MADHOO RAO PUNT BRIMAJEE, Commandant of the Park of Artillery, to which he succeeded in 1809, on his predecessor being killed before Dhoonnee: besides the Park, he commands six battalions of infantry, with twenty guns attached; and has large tracts of country assigned for their payment. His father was Koolkurny of Sakoor-Mandwa, in the Ahmednugur Collectorship, where he holds the villages of Arungaom, and Waloobj, in Jagheer.

COLONEL JACOB, a native of Armenia, has the most extensive command of any officer in Gwalior service, consisting of thirteen battalions of Infantry, and three or four hundred horse, with a complement of four guns to each battalion: they are kept in pretty good order, as they are regularly paid; Colonel Jacob having extensive assignments of territory for that purpose.

MAJOR JOSEPH ALEXANDER, commonly called Josee Sekunder, was formerly an officer of Jean Baptiste's army; but, when the latter lost his command, Josee Sekunder received charge of several battalions, which he kept for some years. He got into a quarrel with one of the Bundelcund chiefs in 1821, in which the British Government had to interfere, and he was ordered to Gwalior; where he has resided for the last five years. He commands two strong battalions, and two hundred horse: he is a half-caste, supposed an Indo-Briton.

LUKSHMUN RAO WITTUL, Killadar of Gwalior, is a native of Chumargoondee, in the Deccan: he is son of Wittul Mahadeo, the vakeel, who signed the Treaty on the part of Sindhia, negotiated with H. E. Sir A. Wellesley, in 1803. He has about 50, or 60, villages round Gwalior, in Jagheer, for the support of the Garrison.

RAM RAO FALKA has a party, of 400 Silladar Horse, in the Gwalior service: he is a native of Wace, in the neighbourhood of Satara.

THE LATE GOKAL PARUK, an extensive banker, officiated at Gwalior in all the duties of chief minister, as well as minister of finance, having had in his hands the principal control of Sindhia's financial affairs: he died last year, and was succeeded by

MUNNEE RAM SEIT, a native of Jeypoor, who formerly kept a haberdasher's shop in one of the camp bazars, is now the first, or richest, banker in Sindhia's camp: all the other bankers look up to him, and will not advance a rupee to government, without asking his advice. The firm of the house is "Munnee Ram and Lutchmee Chund:" they are father and son.

DAJEEBA POTNUWEES (*principal revenue accountant*,) is uncle to Amrut Rao, to whom the situation of Potnuwees belongs in succession to his father Krishnaje Mahadjee Sindhia : but Dajeeba is styled Potnuwees, as he does the duty of the office, his nephew being very young, and in the Deccan.

ATMARAM SEWRAM BABA WAUKRY, commonly called Atmaram Pundit, the minister, is son of Lukshmun Rao Waukry, who accompanied Mahadjee Sindhia from the Deccan, as Potnuwees ; from which office he was dismissed. Dowlut Rao Sindhia, on the death of Tautia, his Pagnuwees, appointed Atmaram to the situation, who held it about two years. During the administration of Surjee Rao Ghatgay, he was again received into favour, and appointed Dewan ; but, since Surjee Rao's death, he has not been employed, though he retains the fees of the office, which is now considered hereditary ; the present possessor being the third of the family, who has held it : he is a native of Poona, and his father took the surname of Waukry from a Sahoo-kar, in whose service he began life. His Jagheer is that part of the district of Shujawulpoor which was transferred to Sindhia by the British Government.

COLONEL JEAN BAPTISTE FILOSE, an Indo-Neapolitan, formerly commanded a division, comprising the greater part of Sindhia's infantry, the most efficient part of his army ; and had a large assignment of territory for their support. Sindhia, in 1817, enticed him to Gwalior, and placed him in close confinement : he was set at liberty in 1825, through the intercession of Gokal Paruk, the chief minister, and he now resides in the Mahratta camp at Gwalior without employment.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AT THE COURT OF HOLKAR.*

(*Re-published from Colonel Brigg's Genealogy.*)

MULHAR ROW HOLKAR, the first member of this powerful family, was the son of a shepherd and weaver of camlies in the village of Hole Pergunna, of Phultun, from whence he derives his name. At an early age he enlisted as a horseman in the troops under Amrut Row Kuddum Bhandy and subsequently having raised a small troop of his own, gained distinction under the banners of the Kuddums, which his descendants continue to use, now they have attained to the eminence of Princes. Sir John Malcolm, in his history of Malwa, has supplied all the information required of the exploits of the first Mulhar Row, the administration of his extraordinary daughter-in-law Ehlya Bye, of the character of Tookojee, and of the feats of Yeswunt Row, his illegitimate and youngest son, whose illegitimate offspring, the sole but dis-jointed descendent of the house, now sits on the Musnud at Indoor, and rules over the half of Malwa, yielding a revenue of 25 lacks of rupees.

CHIEFS IN MALWA.

The Mahomedan and Rajpoot, Princes, and Chiefs of Malwa, under the protection of the British Government, having been fully described by His Excellency, Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. &c., in his "Central India," as they stood in 1820, my notice of them

* I had hoped before this sheet was put to the press, to have been successful in obtaining an original account of the Holkar family, together with accounts of the present leading officers of the Durbar at Indore. and principal Military Commanders.

shall be concise, and will be principally extracted from that work, but corrected up to the latest period; their political measures and external relations are subject to the control of the British Government, to which they pay tribute, or render military service, agreeably to their respective means. Most of the seats of their Government will be found in the Itinerary.

THE RAO OF KOTAH, Kishour Singh, styled *Maharao*, had (in 1822) a well equipped military force of 20,500, men, with a revenue of 47 lacks of rupees. His tribute to the British Government amounts to 1,00,000 rupees, and to Sindhia, 1,02,430 rupees. The Raja himself is but a pageant, the hereditary Dewan, Madho Singh, (son of the late Zalim Singh) being chief de facto. The town of Kotah and its original lands, are principally situated in the province of Harowtee.

THE NUWAB OF BHOPAL, Nuzur Mahomed Khan, has a territory capable of realizing a revenue of 20 lacks of rupees, and keeps up a military force of 2,000 horse, and 4,000 infantry, including the contingent of 600 horse, and 400 infantry, to be furnished at the requisition of the British Government.

THE NUWAB AMEER KHAN, holds the districts of Seronj, Peerawa, Tonk-Rampoora, Gogul, Chupra and Neemaheera, the revenues of which are rated at 15,00,000 rupees. He has no military establishment beyond what is required for police and revenue duties, and is under the protection of the British Government.

THE NUWAB GHOS MAHOMED KHAN, a minor, has succeeded his father the late Ghuffoor Khan. His Jagheer comprises the districts of Sunjeet, Mulharghur, Tal, Mundawur, Jowra, and Barrode, which are computed to yield to him a revenue of about seven lacks of rupees per annum. His contingent consists of 500 well-mounted cavalry, also 500 infantry, and four guns, with their complement of Golundauz, which is to be employed on the requisition of the British Government. Ghuffoor Khan owed his first elevation to his connexion with Ameer Khan, who, in 1808, caused the Holkar regency to confer a Jaedad upon him, the continuance of which is guaranteed to him by the Treaty of Mundisoor.

THE RAWUL OF BANSWARA,* Bhowanee Singh, is of the same stock as the Oodeepoor family. His revenue may be estimated at 3,00,000 rupees, and he pays three eighths of it in tribute to the British Government. His military establishment consists of about 1,000 men, horse and foot, including the contingents of his Jagheerdars, who all belong to the same tribe.

THE RAWUL OF DOONGURPOOR* is also connected with the Oodeepoor family. His revenue may be assumed at 2,50,000 rupees, and he pays 37½ per cent, in tribute to the British Government, with which his troops are bound to act in subordinate co-operation: exclusive of his armed Bheel subjects, his military establishment may be taken at 1,100 horse and infantry.

THE RAJA OF PURTABGURH, Sawunt Singh, has a country, the revenue of which may be assumed at 4,00,000 rupees, of which he pays 45,000 rupees in tribute to the British Government. His military establishment comprises about 950 horse and foot, all Rajpoots, besides his armed Bheel subjects.

THE RAJA OF DHAR,† Ramchunder Rao Powar, has the Pergunnas of Dhar, Budnawur, and Nalcha, the revenues of which may be rated at 4,00,000 rupees. He receives also 1,10,000 rupees annually from the British Government, for the district of Bairseeah, and tribute of Allee-Mohun, both of which

* See page 20. † See pages 11 and 12.

were ceded by treaty, dated 18th December, 1821, in perpetuity to the Honorable Company. The former is rented to the Nuwab of Bhopal, and the latter is relinquished to the chief of Allee-Mohun which see. His troops (about 1,100 horse and foot) act in subordinate co-operation with the British troops, when required.

THE RAJAS OF DEWASS,† two Rajas of equal rank, but with one minister. The revenue is about 3,00,000 rupees, derived from the districts of Dewass, Sarungpoor, Allote, Ringnod, &c. The military establishment is 140 horse, and 200 foot, including the British contingent of 50 horse, and 50 infantry.

THE RAJA OF ALLY, commonly called Allee-Mohun, has a revenue rated at 45,000 rupees, including the Sayer, rated at 20,000 rupees, which belongs to the British Government, but which relinquishes it to the Raja to enable him to maintain fifty men for the security of the road between Ally and Dhar.

THE AMJHERRA CHIEF, Ajeet Singh, a Rhattore Rajpoot, has a territory which should realize 1,00,000 rupees, but he pays a fixed tribute of 35,000 rupees yearly to Sindhia, guaranteed by the British Government.

THE RAJA OF RUTLAM, Bulwunt Singh, is son of the late Purbut Singh. His revenue is assumed at 5,50,000 rupees, of which 84,000 rupees is paid in tribute to Sindhia. He has no military establishment, but on occasions of emergency, the dependent chiefs of his family, who held Jagheers of him on feudal tenures, arm their adherents and form his military force.

THE RAJA OF SEETA-MHOW, has a revenue rated at 1,20,000 rupees, of which he pays 60,000 in tribute to Sindhia, and has a military establishment of 900 men.

THE RANA OF SOONTH, has a revenue of about 70,000 and pays 7,000 rupees, in tribute to Sindhia: his Zumeendars, principally Bheels, furnish each a contingent of troops when required.

THE RAJA OF LOONAWARA. This chief is of an ancient family. In 1739 an ancestor, then styled only Zumeendar, it appears paid a tribute of 3,000 rupees, together with the customary presents, to the royal authorities in Gujerat. In 1758, Deep Singh, his successor, was besieged by the Peshwa's troops, and after an honorable defence of his fort, he was obliged to pay down 51,000 rupees and give hostages for good behaviour. This petty state is now tributary to Sindhia, and pays a fixed tribute of 12,000 rupees. The revenue is rated at 80,000 rupees.

THE RAJA OF SEYLANA, pays 42,000 rupees in fixed tribute to Sindhia. His revenue is rated at 1,20,000 rupees. He has no regular military force, but the Rajpoot Chiefs of his family, who hold their lands of him on feudal tenures, arm when required.

THE RAJA OF JUBOOA, Bheem Singh, a Rhattore Rajpoot, is tributary to Holkar to whom he pays 35,000 rupees. His son, Purtab Singh, has now the chief management, and the revenue rated at 80,000 rupees, is shared equally between him and his father. He has no military force, but his subjects are Bheels and his country is strong.

THE RAJA OF KILCHEEPOOR, Sher Singh, styled *Dewan*, is of the Khy-eeh tribe of Rajpoots. The state of Kilcheepoor has existed from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy years. The family came originally from Gagrone, where their ancestors held large possessions. The districts

† See pages 11 and 12.

contains about 200 villages, and the revenue, exclusive of numerous small Jagheers, amounts to 35,000 or 40,000 rupees. It is tributary to Sindhia, and pays the yearly sum of 13,500 rupees. It also pays a yearly tribute of 1,050 rupees to the Raja of Kota. Kilcheepoor lies west of Oomutwarra, and south of Harowtee.

THE CHIEF OF GAGOORNEY, Rugonath Singh, is a Rathore Rajpoot, and the descendant of a family who are said to have once ruled over the two districts of Zeerapoor and Machilpoor. The present possession of the family comprises only 20 villages. It is a dependency of the Holkar State, to which it pays a yearly tribute of 1,500 rupees.

THE CHIEFS OF OOMUTWARRA. This province takes its name from two chiefs of the Oomut class of Rajpoots. They established their dominion over great part of Malwa during the decline of the Moghul empire, but were confined to their present limits by the Mahrattas. Newul Singh, styled Rawut or chief, resides at Rajghur, and Hunmunt Singh, styled Dewan or Minister, at Nursing-ghur. They are of the same family, and deduce their genealogies from brothers, between whom the territory was equally divided, not into distinct tracts of country, but by each taking the alternate village. The country contains about 800 villages, and at present produces from four to five lacks of rupees. The Rawut is tributary to Sindhia, and the Dewan to Holkar. The amount of tribute from each is 85,000 rupees, that of the Rawut however has been commuted, in 1819, for territory ceded. The Rawut besides pays 1,050 rupees to the Raja of Kota. They continue to receive a Tanka (rent or fee) from some of the districts formerly in their possession.

THE NUWAB OF KOORWYEE, Ukhber Khan, is the third in descent from Nuwab Duleel Khan, the founder of the principality. The district contains now only 92 villages, yielding a revenue of from twenty to twenty-five thousand rupees. The family are Afghans, and established themselves in this part of Malwa during, or shortly after, the reign of Aurungzeeb. Koorwyee lies east from Seronj.

THE NUWAB OF MAHOMUDGHUR-BASOWDA, Assud Ali Khan, has a small territory of 17 villages, yielding five or six thousand rupees. He is a branch of the Koorwyee family. Basowda lies to the east of Bhilsa.

THE NUWAB OF MAHOMUDGHUR, Ahmud Koollee Khan. This possession contains 22 villages, producing six or seven thousand rupees of annual revenue. The chief is of the same stock as the Koorwyee chief, and nearly related to Ussud Ali Khan, of Basowda. Mahomudghur adjoins Basowda.

THE RAJA OF MUKRAEE, Devi Sah. This chief is a Gond, whose ancestors, in former days, are said to have held the Panj-Muhals of Hurda and Hindia, till they were taken possession of, first by the Moghul, and latterly by the Mahratta. A tract containing 45 villages, is all that is now left to the family. This State was a dependency of the late Peshwa, and, consequently is now one of the British Government.

THE CHIEF OF MUXOODENGHUR, Bhyree Saul, styled *Raja Bahadoor*. Muxoodenghur is all that remains of the conquests made by the late Doorjun Saul, whom the present chief succeeded. He is descended from an elder branch of the family of the present Raja of Ragooghur. He belongs to the Khychee class of Rajpoots, from whom the tract called Khycheewara takes its name. The district under Muxoodenghur contains about 60 villages, but produces a revenue of only five or six thousand rupees. The districts having been nearly destroyed, during the protracted contests between the Khychees, and Sindhia's Government. The chief now considers himself under British protection.

THE THAKOOR OF AGRA-BURKAIRA, Chuttur Saul. His estate consists of 12 villages: the chief is also hereditary Zumeendar of Gunj-Basowda,

and receives a percentage on the revenue, besides holding several half villages. Chuttur Saul is a Powar Rajpoot, son of Nirbhee Singh, who, during the period of anarchy, headed four or five hundred horse, and subsisted them by plunder.

THE RAJA OF SHEEPOOR. The legend of this family traces its descent from one of six brothers, from Adjeegurh, who lived about the year of the Hejra 590. Two of these fell in battle, three became Rajas, of Ajimeer, Harowtee, and Nagore, respectively, and the fourth surviving brother, a Jagheerdar of twenty villages. The descendant of the Raja of Ajimeer, Jogae Raja, became involved with the Emperor Jehangeer, and died a fugitive in the wilds of Lukhairee. His son, Gopal Rao, became, for a time, a leader of freebooters, but having afterwards, in the service of Shah Jehan, taken Asseerгурh, he was appointed to the command of it. Gopal Rao, together with his son, fell in battle near Tutha (Sinde) and his brother, Wittul Dass, who had remained as his deputy at Asseer, had districts in Malwa, including fifty fortified places, conferred upon him. Wittul Dass divided this territory between his two sons, Inder Singh, and Arzoom Singh. The first had Shahabad &c. and the second Sheepoor, &c. and hence the origin of this family. The legend enumerates a long line of heroes, but it may be sufficient to say that they are of the Gour tribe of Rajpoots, and that the present Raja holds a Jagheer from Sindhia's Government, valued at 40,000 rupees, being a part of his former territory, and resides at Gwalior, within the Residency limits. Sheepoor is situated S. W. from Gwalior, 120 or 130 miles; and was the head quarters of Jean Baptiste, in the days of his prosperity.



CHIEFS IN JHANSI AND BUNDELCOND.

THE SOOBHEDAR OF JHANSI, Rao Ramchundur Hurry. Hurry Damodhur the great grandfather of the present Soobehdar, and his brother Sudasew Damodhur, had each command of a small party of horse in the service of the Nizam. They afterwards entered the service of the Peshwa Bajee Rao Bulal, who conferred upon them, in enam, Parola, and other villages in Khandes, rated at 7,238 rupees, which the family still hold. On Raja Bahadur* being recalled, by the Peshwa, from Jhansi, Hurry Damodhur was sent to succeed him as Soobehdar. His son Shew Rao Hurry, styled Bhow, rendered himself in some measure independent, by ceasing to send his accounts, or any portion of the collections, to Poona, after the decease of the Peshwa, Sewai Madhoo Rao, in 1797. Shew Rao entered into a treaty in 1804 with the British Government, when he acknowledged himself one of the Peshwa's feudatories. He had three sons, but the eldest, who was father to the present Soobehdar, died during his father's lifetime. When Jhansi was first ceded to the Mah-rattas by the Raja Chuttur Saul, the revenues, rated at 24,00,000 rupees, were allotted as follows:—

To Sindhia, districts in Jagheer, rated at	....	....	Rs. 14,61,361
To Holkar, Lands in Enam, supposed to yield	....	....	98,956
To Raja Bahadur,* Trimbuk Rao, Jagheers, being the Pergunna of			
Mote, (now under sequestration or mortgage)	....	....	2,35,192
Assigned to the Deo of Chinchoor, near Poona, and, I believe,			
still continued	....	....	10,638
Total amount of Alienations	....	....	18,06,197
Remaining in management of the Soobehdar, for the Peshwa	....	....	6,36,782

The Peshwa's rights (rated as above, at 6,36,782,) over the estate of Jhansi, were transferred to the British Government, by Treaty, in June, 1817; but in

* See page 13.

consideration of Shew Rao's uniform attachment to the British Government, and in deference to his wish expressed before his death, it was confirmed in perpetuity to his grand-son, Rao Ramchunder Hurry. The military establishment I do not know, but the chief of Jhansi is bound to employ his troops, whenever required to do so, in subordinate co-operation with those of the British Government.

THE CHIEF OF SAUGOR, KALPEE, AND JALOUN, Nana Govind Rao. With the first acquisition of territory in Bundelcund (properly Boondelkhund,) by the Mahrattas, a story, perhaps an idle one, is connected. It is said that Chuttur Saul (who I suppose to have been a descendant of a powerful Zumeendar in the province of either Gurah or Mundela, of the name of Lodi,) served as a bargear in the army of the Raja Sahoo, and having had a sword conferred on him by his Prince, in acknowledgement of some distinguished service, he declared that with it he would acquire dominion. He afterwards went into Boondelkhund, of the whole of which he gradually possessed himself. A quarrel with the neighbouring powerful Prince of Furrukabad, obliged him to call in the aid of the Mahrattas, which being timely afforded, turned the scale of victory. Chuttur Saul, in gratitude, adopted the Peshwa, Bajee Rao Bullal, as a son, and conferred upon him, at his death, in 1733, an equal share of his possessions with his other two sons. Besides Jhansi, the Peshwa's share of Boondelkhund rated at 20,00,000 rupees realized, in 1779, 15,40,935 rupees,* at which time Baloojee Govind Rao, son of Govind Bullal, the first Soobehdar, was in charge. Govind Bullal, the first Soobehdar of Saugor, was killed in action, when transporting the revenue of his Government to the army at Paniput, in 1760. He had two sons, Balajee Govind Rao and Gungather Punt. The Peshwa confirmed the first in possession of Saugor and other districts; and the latter, who was grand-father to Nana Govind Rao, was put in possession of Jaloun, which has been confirmed to him in perpetuity by the British Government, having fallen under our direct authority by the Treaty with the Peshwa, in June, 1817. The district of Saugor is now under the administration of the British Government, and from the revenues, assumed at 6,98,000 rupees, a sum of 2½ lacks is assigned as a provision for the maintenance of Seeta Bacc, the widow of the son of Baloojee Govind Rao, the last Raja, and also to maintain Venaik Rao, the former manager: and whenever the assumed estimate is realized, a stipend of 1,18,360 rupees is payable to Nana Govind Rao of Jaloun.

THE RAJA OF OURCHAR, Moonbur Dhurmpaul. The fabulous history of this chief exhibits seventy-two generations. The first Raja, Ramchunder, reign-

* Prant Boondelkhund from the Poona Dufur of Fuslee 1189.

Name of Pergunna &c.	†No. of villages.	Revenue of Khalsa only.	Name of Pergunna, &c.	No. of villages.	Revenue of Khalsa only.
P. Saugor	345	Rs. 1,25,760	T. Tejgurh	.....	12,300
P. Khamlasa	100	32,927	P. Kunner	202	2,43,232
P. Dangaworee	145	50,223	P. Raepoor	35	49,099
P. Raalee	222	1,31,160	P. Oorace	52	63,400
Chonth of Gurrakhkota (Ar. joons Singh's)	.....	41,221	P. Mahomedabad	52	76,902
P. Dhamonee	382½	1,83,661	Tal. Kunwa	12	19,873
Tal. Dumooe	249½	51,209	P. Gool Surai	.....	79,400
P. Lukrahee Putree	27	25,531	Diamond Mines, a share of	.....	43,304
Tal. Bute Aggur	61	23,172	P. Koonch	.....	2,75,336
T. Kunnerapoor	11	8,033	Teeka, (tees)	.....	81,029
T. Banda Puchunnagur	8	5,616	Goonagaree, (fines)	.....	22,925
Kekur Kkana	11	3,995			
H. Ronda	8	2,329			
T. Kulgowa	.....	1,345			
					Total Rupees 15,40,935

† The number of villages includes Khalsa, Enam, Jagheer, &c. the revenue is of the Khalsa villages only.

Abbreviations.—Tal. Talook, T. for Turuf, and P. for Pergunna, H. for Huwelee.

ed at Ayodya (Oude,) and was succeeded by his second son, Ankoosh, from whom Gungrukh, who founded Gayah in Behar, and erected some splendid buildings therein, is the sixteenth in lineal descent. The twentieth Raja, Buldeo Rukh, founded the place called Pruyag in Allahabad, and his son, Indradumun, built the celebrated temples of Juggernath. It is from Raut Singh, the second son of the 32d Raja, that the Burgoozur Rajpoots derive their origin. The 34th Raja, Kurmsnya, conquered the province of Benares. Kemkurn, the second son of the 46th Raja, having, together with a person named Mulsa, performed some religious austerities on the summit of Hinda-Chul, succeeded in propitiating Bedraoshenev, the tutelary Devee of the mountain, with her permission, proceeded against, and overcame, Khan Jehan Khan Lodi, Raja of Jukumpoor, where they reigned 59 years. The 60th Raja, Prutab-Roodra, built the fort of Ourchar, for his son Bharteechund, who succeeded him. Mudkur, the 62d Raja, reigned in the time of Akber. His eldest son, Ramasa, succeeded to the throne of Ayodya, while the younger son, Nursingh Deo, was confirmed by Jehangeer in Ourchar, and the district of Chunderee was given to Ramasa, as an equivalent. Nursingh Deo had twelve sons, the third son, Pahar Singh, accompanied the Emperor Aurungzeeb to Aurungabad, and founded a Poora, or Suburb, which now bears his name. With Bhugwandass, the fourth son, originated the tribe of Koorers. The 69th Raja, was Owdhoot Singh, adopted from the family of the Raja of Hurdwar, and the present Raja, who succeeded his father about 1817, is No. 72. The Raja of Ourchar is considered as the head of the Boondely tribes, and all the other Rajas receive their investiture from him. His chief town is about eight miles from Jhansi, and his revenue, at present, does not exceed a lack of rupees.

I should have been glad could I have given a fuller account of the Chiefs in Bundelkund, or those holding possessions on its frontier. The Boondely chiefs are perhaps the most ancient in India, and a careful comparison of their legends, with those of other tribes and nations, who have had intercourse with them, should furnish something of value to the historian; the Soobehdar of Jhansi, and Chiefs of Saugor, and Kalpee, are but of modern date. The principal chiefs of the ancient family, who have been received under British protection, are, the Raja of Sumpter, who, by his engagement, furnishes a contingent of horse when required. The Raja of Duttceah, with whom similar engagements exist, viz. Protection on the one side, dependence, fidelity, and co-operation on the other. The Raja of Gurah-Kota, has been restored to part of his possessions, but virtually reduced to the rank of a Zumeendar. The Rajas of Rewah, of Tehree, and many others, names and style unknown to me, are in like manner guaranteed in their possessions by the British Government.



CHIEFS, AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, UNDER THE NAGPOOR STATE.

THE RAJA OF NAGPOOR, styled, *Sena-Sahib-Soobah*. Rughoojee, a minor, son of Nana Goojur, by a daughter of the late Rughoojee Bhonslay, was placed on the Gaddee under the auspices of the British Government, in 1818. Her Highness Buka Bae, widow of the late Rughoojee, was at the same time appointed Regent. This branch of the Bhonslays affirm, that they owe their origin to the Patels of Hingun-Berde, near Poona, and Dewoor, near Satara. The story of their emerging from obscurity, is as follows: Pursoojee Bhonslay, Soobehdar of Berar, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, had a nephew, Rughoojee, who served under him with four horse, but of whose remarkable talents he became jealous; Rughoojee in consequence deserted; plundered some villages on his route; and, collecting a party of about 100

* See page 20.

horse, entered the service of the Raja, Chand Sooltan, the brother of Bukht Boolund, Raja of Deogurh, and then ruler in Gondwana: these Rajas, had been converted to Mahomedanism. About this time a Sahookar, by name Putwurdhun, on his way from Benares to the Deccan, had heavy transit duties levied upon his merchandize, by the Gond Raja, and Pursojee declined his interference to get it remitted. It happened that Pursojee's tribute, 3,00,000 rupees annually, had not been sent to Poona for sixteen years, and the Peshwa was preparing to enforce it, when Putwurdhun suggested, that a member of the same family should supersede him. Rughoojee was, therefore, sent for to Poona, and received the investiture of Soobehdar: Putwurdhun became his security for the payment of the arrears of tribute, rated at fifty lacks, and Rughoojee engaged to subdue the Gond Raja. Rughoojee took his uncle prisoner and he was sent to be confined at Satara. The Gond Raja, Bukht Boolund, having died without issue, an illegitimate son of Chand Sultan, named Meer Buhadoor, usurped the Government in Gondwana; though three legitimate sons were living, viz.: Boorahan Shah, Akber Shah, and Wulce Shah. The latter had been put to death by the usurper, and his mother called upon Rughoojee to avenge it, at a time that the crafty Mahratta was assembling troops to invade Gondwana, in pursuance of his engagement with Putwurdhun, who had provided funds for the payment of 10,000 horse. Rughoojee invaded the province, and encountered Meer Buhadoor; but both armies drew off; and Meer Buhadoor was, afterwards, seduced by his opponent to an interview, and treacherously put to death: the victor restored the other brothers; and, having received Pownee, Brimapooree, &c. in Jagheer, returned to Berar. A domestic quarrel shortly after happened, and Akber Shah wounded his elder brother, and made him prisoner; when the confined prince entreated Rughoojee, again to enter the province: on his arrival at Brimapooree, Akber Shah met him, with an army of 15,000 men; of these, 12,000 were detached, by Rughoojee's contrivance, when he surprised, and dispersed, the remaining 3,000 men. Akber Shah fled, with about 100 horse; but he was overtaken, near Deogurh, and his followers being then finally dispersed, he reached Auringabad, a solitary fugitive; and was sent, by Nazir Jung, to his father's court, at Hyderabad. Nizam-ool-Moolk was preparing to espouse his cause, when Akber Shah died, in 1745; and Rughoojee, from this date, became undisputed Raja of Gondwana. About this time he received the title of Sena-Sahib-Soobah. He ruled seventeen years; and died in 1753, leaving four sons: Janoojee and Sabajee, the elder, were by his younger wife; and Beembajee and Moodajee, by his first wife. He divided his territory between them. To Janoojee* was left the supremacy, with the title of Sena-Sahib-Soobah, and Deogurh was assigned to him: he reigned about twenty years, and died; having adopted Bapoo Sahib, otherwise Rughoojee, the eldest son of his brother, Moodajee; who was afterwards confirmed, as Sena-Sahib-Soobah. Sabajee had Berar assigned to him; Beembajee had Chuteesgurh; and Moodajee had Chundunpooree. Dureea Bacc, the widow of Janoojee, officiated as regent, with Sabajee's assistance, during the minority of Bapoo Sahib. Moodajee, conceiving that he had best right to the office of guardian to his own son, collected troops, and gave battle to Sabajee, at Pachgaom, near Nagpoor, on 27th January, 1775, and was defeated: the victor approached his brother, and was in the act of uttering some consolatory expressions, when Moodajee drew a pistol, and shot him through the head: Moodajee, by this act of atrocity, became guardian of his child, and ruler in Gondwana. He died in 1788, and his son Rughoojee, the Sena-Sahib-Soobah, succeeded. The younger sons of Moodajee, viz.: Chimna Bapoo, and Venkojee Munya Bapoo, otherwise Khundojee Bhonslay,

* Of Janoojee, the most remarkable personage of this race, I have said nothing, as his history is so fully given in Grant Duff's History, a book which every officer in the Honorable Company's Service should read.

had Chundunpoor assigned to them, in Jagheer. The Sena-Sahib-Soobah sent his contingent, of 10,000 horse, to join the Peshwa, in the war against Tippoo, and his brothers accompanied it. Chimna Bapoo greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Badamy, in 1786; and it is said, that in the last assault, the greater part of his division were amongst the slain: he had the title of Sena-Buhadoor, with presents in Jewels, rated at one lack of rupees, conferred upon him, on his return to Nagpoor: the Raja, however, became jealous of him, and fearing equally, to allow him to conduct the re-inforcements, or accompany them himself, and leave his brother behind at Nagpoor, he purchased the absence of his contingent, by paying a contribution of 10,00,000 rupees towards the war. The Raja is said to have used incantations, for the destruction of Chimna Bapoo, who died in 1795. Rughojee reigned forty years, and died in 1816. He was succeeded by his son, Balla Raja, otherwise Pursojee, who was blind, and reputed (as usual in such cases) to be the victim of witchcraft. He was murdered in 1817, by Appa Sahib, his cousin-german, the son of Munya Bapoo, who ascended the Gaddee. After a short reign, remarkable for repeated perfidy towards the British Government, he was arrested, but escaped from his escort, on the way to Allahabad, which had been fixed upon as the place of his confinement; he is now a fugitive, forgotten, and friendless. He was, by the latest accounts, residing in privacy at Lahore, upon a scanty allowance from Runjeet Singh. The revenue of the Nagpoor State is rated at 40,00,000 rupees, exclusive of the revenue of the territories alienated for the payment of the Subsidiary Force. The military establishment consists of two regiments of infantry, clothed and disciplined in every respect like the Company's regular sepoy, and 3,000 irregular horse, the whole commanded by British officers. This is exclusive of garrisons to forts, and the Sebundy employed upon revenue and police duties.



ACCOUNT* OF GURAH, MUNDELA AND OTHER DISTRICTS SITUATED
TOWARDS THE SOURCE OF THE NERBUDDA, AT PRESENT INCLUDED IN
THE MODERN DIVISION OF BUNDELCOND AND NAGPOOR
STATE.

About the end of the sixteenth century the province of Gurh, or Gurah, and Mundela, was held by a number of independent Zumeendars, who each governed within their own limits. One of the family of Lodi,† named Dulput Shah, seems to have been the greatest among these Zumeendars, and to have been looked up to as chief in the province. He died in A. D. 1585, and was succeeded, in his influence, by his widow Doorgawutee, who, in 1600, being defeated by the emperor's forces, stabbed herself, leaving the province in possession of the royal authorities. Adhur Thakoore, a Kaet, then minister, on this went to Delhi, and obtained the investiture for Chunder Shah,

* Why should any original historical notice of a newly acquired country, and of which but little is known, stand a chance of being consigned to oblivion in some one of the bundles of papers which my heirs may one day direct to be sold by weight in the bazar. This account of the provinces of Bunelcond, Gurah, Mundela, &c. supposed to have formed, formerly the dominion of Raja Chutter Saul, exhibits an alienation successively of district after district from his posterity, till the last of his descendants was subdued by the Bhonslay of Nagpoor.—thrown into confinement, and his remaining possessions annexed to the Nagpoor State. Many of these districts, now denominated the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, form part of the acquisitions of the Honorable Company, arising out of the events of the war of 1817-18; and the rest are held by the descendants of the ancient possessor who are attached to the British interests under the usual engagements, viz. protection against enemies, on the condition of paying tribute, or furnishing a contingent to be employed in subordinate co-operation with the British troops.

† This family seems, from the name, to be Hindoo, whether therefore, Khan Jehan Lodi, who was governor of the Moghul possessions in the Deccan, and afterwards in Malwa, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, is connected with it, is doubtful. Many of the Hindoo Princes seem, about this period, to have become converts to Mahomedanism.

The brother of the deceased Dulput Shah, but as a Nuzur he transferred three districts, viz. The Pergunna and Fort of Dhamoree with 350 villages under it, now included in the division of Bundelcund, rated at 1,00,000 rupees: Kalli-Bhet and Mukrae, rated together, at 2,00,000 rupees: and the Pergunna of Karobag, comprising 700 villages, which was afterwards conferred upon Mahadjee Sindhia by the Emperor, in 1789, with the Vizarat of the empire. Chunder Shah, was, it is said, murdered by his own son, Mudhookur Shah, who ruled until 1614 when he died of leprosy. He was succeeded by his son Prem Narraen, who reigned nineteen years, until Beer-singh Deo, and Hursingh Deo, the Boondelly Rajas of Dutteeah, invaded his country, and having seduced him to an interview, treacherously put him to death in 1633, and usurped, for a time, the Government of the province. Hurdesa, the son of Prem Narraen, was at Delhi at the time of his father's murder, but returned home on hearing of it, and concealing himself in the jungle, was joined by many of the Zameendars, and, with their aid ejected the usurpers. He reigned until 1659 when he died, and was succeeded by his son Chuttur Saul, who died in 1671. His son Keshury Shah then succeeded and reigned six years, when he was murdered by his half brother, Hurbunus, when out hunting, supposed at the instigation of Pahar Singh, their cousin, who came from Delhi, says the legend, for this purpose. In 1677, Neerunshah, the son of the deceased, a boy seven years of age, was placed upon the Gaddee, but the conspirators, Pahar Singh and Hurbunus, having collected an army, the young prince took refuge with Bukht Boolund, the Raja of Deogurh, who espoused his cause, defeated the conspirators, and Pahar Singh having fallen in the battle, Neerunshah was restored to his Government, and conferred the districts of Chahooree-Seonce and Chuppura, rated together at 1,00,000 rupees, upon Bukht Boolund. In 1742 the Bhonslay subdued all the Raja of Deogurh's territories except these two named districts. In 1767 Janoojee Bhonslay proceeded to Poona, when Mujid Khan, a Patan, one of his most distinguished officers, accompanied him. The Peshwa, for what purpose does not appear, seduced Janoojee to the palace, where he determined to keep him in durance. On this Mujid Khan, under pretence of demanding their arrears of pay, went to the palace, with about 100 of his followers, and having obtained access to Janoojee, in a mutinous and tumultuous manner, seizing his hand, dragged him forth from the intended place of his confinement, declaring that he must first discharge the arrears due to his troops. By this stratagem he was carried to camp, and afterwards escaped to Nagpoor. Mujid Khan, for this service, had the two aforementioned districts conferred upon him, on condition of his subduing them, and his descendants now hold great part of the Chuppura district, in Jagheer,* under the British Government, to whom these districts were ceded in 1818.

Juggot Rae, son of the famous Chuttur Saul, took the following Pergunnas from Neerunshah, viz. Saugor, Billeroo, Runoly, Tuyano, and Dummode, together rated at a revenue of 2,05,000 rupees, which were afterwards given with Kalpee, and other districts, to the Peshwa, by Chuttur Saul. Five more Pergunnas, viz. Burdee, Mopal, Goonurgurh, Raisseen, and Bairseeah, together rated at 7,00,000 of rupees, appear about this time to have been alienated by the Peshwa from this dominion, and to have fallen into the hands of Mahomed Hyat Khan Rohilla, one of the Peshwa's officers, who assassinated Chynslah, then in charge.† Raja Neerunshah died in 1730, and was succeeded by his son, Maharaj Shah, who was killed at the assault of Mundela by the Mahrattas, in 1742. The Peshwa, Nana Sahib, then confirmed Seoraj, the son of the deceased Raja, as his successor, exacting a Nuzur of 1,00,000 rupees on his installation, and fixing an annual tribute of 3,00,000 rupees, which was assigned to Rughoojee Bhonslay in Jagheer.

* I am uncertain whether this Jagheer has not lapsed to the British Government, by the decease of the grandson of Mujid Khan without heirs.

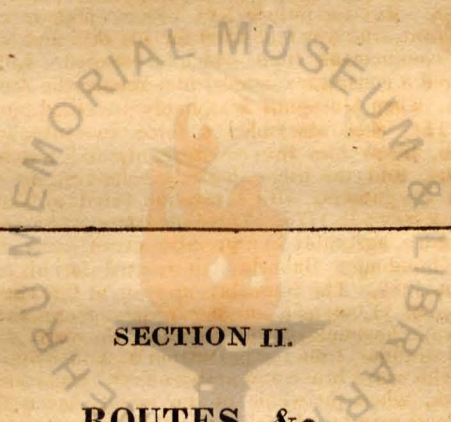
† Original Mahratta Manuscripts are sometimes obscure, but a translator must suffer his author to express himself in his own way, or run the risk of substituting, unintentionally, something of his own.

This prince died in 1749, and was succeeded by his brother Nizam Shah, who transferred the Pergunnas of Deoree, Punagurh, Gourjamur and Meettee; together 1,200 villages, and rated at three lacks of rupees, to the Mahrattas, in lieu of the chouth or tribute. In 1779, Khundoojee Bhonslay, surnamed Chinna Bappoo, on his route to invade Orissa, deprived Nizam Shah of the Pergunnas of Kunjee, Khyrogurh, Karrola and Kururowgurh, comprising, in all, 1,400 villages, and rated together at 6,00,000 rupees. He reigned 27 years, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Nurhar Shah, who held the remaining twenty-seven Pergunnas about two years, when he was dispossessed of them by the Peshwa's Generals Lukshmun Rao, surnamed Boondely, and his deputy Moropunt, surnamed Mundely. The circumstance which led to the final subversion of Nurhar Shah's Government was as follows. Lukshmun Rao, with Moropunt and Veesajee Punt under him, had been put in charge of the Mahratta possessions north of the Nerbudda, by the Peshwa. But the former had become jealous of his colleague and deputy Moropunt, who was renowned for his skill and bravery, and had him thrown into confinement, from which he escaped. Lukshmun Rao shortly after discovered a conspiracy against him among the Zameendars, headed by Nurhar Shah, when Moropunt seasonably presented himself with assurances of fidelity. They then assembled a force, overturned the Government of Nurhar Shah, threw him into confinement, and annexed the province of Gurah-Mundel, and the other districts belonging to that prince, together twenty-seven Pergunnas, with a revenue rated at 15,02,905 rupees, to the Mahratta possessions in 1778. These districts were held by them till 1793, when the Peshwa, agreeably to a promise given some years before, conferred them upon Khundoojee Bhonslay, in reward for his services at the capture of Badamee in 1786. The Bhonslay appears at this time to have had a well equipped force of 11,000 men, under leaders of experience, which after the battle of Kurda, he employed in wresting the above districts, for which he had obtained sunnuds, from the possession of Lukshmun Rao and Moropunt. The latter, who was a brave and active officer, was encountered and defeated in two battles, when the whole of the twenty-seven Mahals of Gurah and Mundela, above mentioned, fell under the Nagpoor State. Eleven of these Mahals lay to the south of the Nerbudda, and were rated at 6,73,750 rupees; and 16 north of the river, rated at 8,29,155 rupees. Moropunt died of a disease called Patea, and Lukshmun Rao a natural death. Radhabaee, the widow of the latter, and their son Venaik Rao, were permitted to retain four forts on the Nerbudda, viz. Dhamoree;* Chowragurh: Mundel: and Tezgurh, of which the two former afterward held out against the British troops in 1818. Bapoo Sahib, on obtaining possession, gave the Soobeh of Gurah to his relation Nana Ghatgay: that of Shreenugur to one of his Mootusudees, Mahadjee Punt Mukhlasee, and the Soobeh of Seonee-Hoosingabad was bestowed upon the Nuwab Sidum Ali Khan. In 1809 Meer Khan advanced to Chowragurh, which induced Venaik Rao to call upon the Bhonslay for assistance, and Mahadjee Punt marched in consequence from Shreenugur. On Meer Khan's retreat, possession was taken of Venaik Rao's† four forts and a fixed sum assigned to him in lieu. Nana Ghatgay died in 1810, having raised Jubbulpoor from a small village into a populous and thriving town, and it is now the modern capital of the province. Jeejaba Ghatgay‡ succeeded his father and managed during two years. He was superseded by Ramjee Tatia, a deputy of Hurbajee Punt Kuturny, who had charge of the Soobeh in 1818, when events transferred it to the Honorable Company. Ramjee Tatia is now at Nagpoor, employed as Dewan to Her Highness the Regent Buka Baee.

* I am uncertain whether this is Dhamoree or Dhamonee.

† Venaik Rao has been provided for in the settlement with the Chief of Saugor; see page 67.

‡ This chief now resides at Kolapoor, with the Raja of which his family is connected by marriage, and under which Government he holds a Jagheer, rated at 8,000 rupees. He is not related, however, to the Kagulkar Ghatgay.



SECTION II.

ROUTES, &c.

NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM & LIBRARY



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			M.	F.
Mandavee.....	Bhooj,.....	I.	37	4½
	Addysir and the Runn,	II.	100	0
Bhooj	Bheyla,	III.	105	1¼
	Rajkot,	IV.	82	5½
	By Anjar to Wandcea,.....	V.	74	5
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Baroda.....	Tankaria Bunder,.... <i>over rated</i>	VII.	54	5
Cambay.....	Baroda,..... <i>over rated</i>	VIII.	48	0
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Baroda.....	Rajkot,.....	X.	183	6
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	Rutlam,.....	XII.	207	2
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Oodeepoor ...	Agra,.....		343	0

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 Sumbhulpoor, P. *Sumbhulpoor*, 88.
 Tanna, K. N. *Konkan*, 83.
 Tetore, *Gujerat*, 81.
 Tonk, *Rajpootana*, 92.
 Tora, *Rajpootana*, 91.
 Toona Bunder, *Kutch*, 79.
 Tunkaree Bunder, *Gujerat*, 79, 80, 81.
 Unky, *Khandes*, 84.
 Wace, K. *Satara*, 86.
 Wandcea, K. *Wagur*, 78, 79.
 Wurda Ghat, *Deccan*, 86.
 Yeolah, K. *Deccan*, 84.

SECTION II.

ROUTES, &c.

The following Routes are selected from a number that have fallen into my possession subsequently to the publication of the Itinerary, and being through parts of the country now more generally travelled, are likely to prove acceptable.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
M. F.			M. F.
I.			
FROM MANDAVEE TO BHOOJ.			
Mandavee gate. A large walled sea-port town, affording large supplies, and carriage in abundance,.....		Two Mookanas, 72h. 2ts. 1w....	2 0½
Muska, 132h. t. and 105ws.....	1 7	Nuwagaom, 31h. 2ts. 28ws.....	5 2½
Pipree, 42h. 2ts. 1w.	4 2	Doodee, 188h. 39s. 2ts. 60ws. ...	3 4½
Bidra, 479h. 10t. 2ts. 203ws. ...	3 3	Pakirsir,.....	7 4½
Pherraudee, Ghurry in ruins, 273h. 13s. 12ts	3 6	Note.—Pass Dhamurka, Budarmoree, Mowgur and Amairee, to Pakirsir.	
1/2 of Raoka Toomree, 97h. 2s. 2ws	3 0	Khoombaceree, 40h. 1t. 45ws.	
Cr. Nang R. to Gujjoor, 55h. 3s. 3ws. Ghurry on a hill	3 7½	few or no supplies, and situated in a country covered with low jungle,.....	1 4½
Note.—One mile S. of Gujjoor cross Nanaj river 160 yards wide.		Seekra, 98h. 5ts. small ruined Ghurry,.....	2 4½
Khaira, fort, 319h. 19s. 45ws...	4 4½	Kirmirria, 27h. 1t. and 1w.....	5 1
Note.—In 1819, the field force was encamped E. of the village on the slope of a hill.		Vondra, 38h. 1s. 1t. and 1w.....	1 3
A Dhurumsalu,.....	5 4	Vijpassir, 97h. 5s. 3ts. and 1w. in a low country,.....	2 5½
BHOOJ, camp,.....	7 2½	Guranoo, 3h. 2s. 1t. and 1w.....	3 4
		Lakreea, Jarejah Jewanjee's, 343h. 77s. 15ws. a walled town, and a river runs E. of it, but is dry in the fair weather,	3 4
Total miles	37 4½	Cheetrore, Jarejah Naranjee's fortlet, 198h. 12s. 2ts. and 20 ws.....	8 2
		Kyrianuggra, Waghela Keyumuljee's, 175h. 5ts. 23ws. and river to E.....	8 3
Note.—This route corrects CLV. of the Itinerary which is wrong in as much as respects the distance from Bhooj to Khaira.		Bheemasir, 179h. 12s. 2ts. 40ws.	8 0
II.			
FROM BHOOJ TO ADDYSIR AND THE RUNN BY THE UPPER ROAD VIA DOODEE,—SHORTEST ROUTE.			
Bhooj to Lakoond, 92h. 3ts. 20 ws. Poor river to the east	6 6	Panjella, 14h. 1t. 2ws. situated on a hill.....	4 2
Mamoor, 31h.....	6 3½	r. 1/2 Ladadhar, a hamlet of four huts.....	0 7
Duggala, 151h. 3ts.....	6 1½	W. gate of ADDYSIR, Jarejah Kullian Singhjee's, 350h. 59s. 3ts. 40ws. a walled town.....	2 1
		Border of the Runn,.....	5 5
		Note.—There is a tank called "Bau-mansir" 2 1½ from Addysir which has good water, and also a well in its bed.	

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
Troops crossing to Chorar ought to halt here till their baggage comes up, and troop going out of Kutch ought to encamp near it before crossing the Runn in preference to remaining at Addysir. The road after this leads to Peeprala, not Royoo, the road to which is higher up.		which runs close under the town, and affords a good defence to it.	
Across part of the Runn to the Island of CHORAR	1 0	Mooanu, 67h. 5s. 4ts. 6ws	5 5½
<i>Total miles</i>	100 0	W. bank of Runn	4 3½
		<i>Total miles</i>	105 1½
Note.—There is seldom more than a foot and a half of water, and very little mud; it dries by November, and fills by April.		Note.—The Runn is seldom passable here before December, on account of its breadth which is 8m. 6f. The nearest village is Vova, which is 3½m. from the E. bank, or 12m. 2f. from the west bank.—Dookurwaru is 5½m. from Vova.	
This road is good even in the depth of the monsoon. The rivers which occur only flow in the rains, and very soon run down. There is a variation in this road by going from Vijpassir by Adooee to Cheetore—avoiding Lakree.		In crossing over to Dookurwaru there is no necessity for going by Bheyla as the road strikes off from Row and is as follows. Row to Geeree, 4m. Geeree to Mooanu, 16m. by which a distance of 8½ miles is saved.	
		The whole of the above route is passable in the monsoon as the rivers are small.	
III.			
FROM BHOOJ TO BHEYLA AND THE W. BANK OF THE RUNN BEING PART OF THE ROUTE TO DEESA.			
Bhooj to Koombaerree by Lakoon, <i>vide</i> II.	39 3½	IV.	
Bundree, 47h. 2ts. 1w.	5 0½	FROM BHOOJ TO RAJKOT, BY THE FORDS OF WANDEEA AND MUNABA.	
Munfurra, 163h. 19s. 1t. 40ws.	6 4	From Bhooj to a Dhurmusalu, a good well and encamping ground near it,	
Choubaree, 289h. 36s. 80ws.	2 4	Puddur, 109h. 4s. 2ws. a t.	5 2
Bhurooria, 75h. 3s. 2ts. and 53 ws.	5 5	Danitty or Dhuneytee, 103h. 3s. 2ts. 2ws.	4 5
Sooce, 67h. 1t. and 4ws.	6 4½	*Cunnyaboy, a w. a t.	6 1
Jeesra, 148h. 50ws.	1 1½	Chundrance,	4 6
Note.—At this place there is an out-post from Bhooj.		*Doodee, 330h. 39s. 2ts. 60ws.	5 2
Three villages of Row, 103h.	6 0½	Note.—There is an Iron Foundry at this place, and an out-post from the Subsidiary Force.	4 4
Daoree, 28h. 2ts.	4 6½	Damurka, <i>Jarejah Dosajee's</i> , 84h. 11s. 4ts. 60ws.	2 3½
Daisulpoor, or Mankooa, 163h. 14s. 2ts. 19ws.	4 4	Budarmora, 71h. 1s. 4ts. 30ws.	1 6
Sattawarra, <i>Waghelo Bharojee's</i> , 278h. 19s. 3ws.	6 4½	Moregur, 41h. 3s. 1t. 10ws.	1 1
Note.—At 1 m. 5 f. from Daisulpoor enter the Runn, which is flooded in the monsoon, and continues till within 2½ miles of Sattawarra.		Amairre, 129h. 13s. 1t. 27ws.	1 1
BHEYLA, 310h. 42s. 2ts. 50ws.	6 2	*Pakirsir, 37h. 1 tank 20ws.	1 1
Note.—A walled town belonging to the Waghelo Chief, Bavajee. It is in ruins nearly, and situated to the N. and W. of a Rocky river called Saruer		*Butchow, 442h. 60s. 100ws. 4ts. hill fort	6 0
		Vond, 213h. 11s. 70ws. 4ts.	3 0
		Charwalla, 44h. 4ws. 2ts. a gurry,	4 0
		Lulliana, 20h. 1 salt well,	6 1
		WANDEEA, 328h. 81s. 2ts. 14ws. walled town,	4 7
		*Border of the Runn,	4 5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.
Note.—The road to it is good: 1½ miles from the Runn is the Lakusree tank, which soon dries up, when water is procured by digging.	
The Runn is 6 miles wide, and only passable for carts in December, January, February and part of March. The dak crosses the Runn at this place, and a ferry boat is kept up for the purpose of transporting it.	
Mallia,	16 0
<i>Total miles</i>	82 5½
Hence the road runs to Morwee, which, by the map, is about 18 miles; and by Route CXLIX of the Itinerary, from Morwee to Rajkot is 43. 2.	
V.	
FROM BHOOJ BY ANJAR TO WANDEEA ON THE RUNN.	
BHOOJ to Puddra.....	9 6½
Konderoy, 14h. 1t. and 1w.....	3 7½
Suggalia, 11h. 1w. large tank....	5 7½
ANJAR, (N. gate) 2316h. 198s. 10ts. 95ws. large supplies walled town,	6 5
Wursamairee, 82h. 3ts. 5ws.....	5 0½
Bheemasir, 45h.....	5 6
Note.—A very large tank which was poisoned by the enemy on the advance of the British army.	
Chota Cheeree, 32h. 1t.	5 4½
Burra Cheeree, 62h. 6s. 3ts. 1w. and River.....	1 2½
Butchow, hill fort,.....	8 0
WANDEEA, The Jarejah Manajee and N. bank of the Runn, vide IV.....	22 5
<i>Total miles</i>	74 5
Note.—There is another route between Bhooj and Anjar by way of Rutnal and Sapore, which is shorter, but not the cart road. The river at Cheeree is impassable in the monsoon, its bed being of clay. This is a very circuitous route from Bhooj.	
VI.	
BHOOJ TO RAJKOT VIA TOONA BUNDER.	
BHOOJ to Konderoy, s. v.....	13 4
ANJAR,	12 4½

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.
Toona Bunder, s. v.	10 5
Note.—The village is about a mile from the Bunder, and the fort is about 250 yards: there is a pier in very good repair.	
Across the Gulph of Kutch to Jooria Bunder, about	24 0
Note.—The Toona Creek is about 2½ miles long, but its navigation is by no means difficult. The passage across the Gulph occupies from 3¼ to 4 hours, and the landing place at Jooria is very good.	
*JOORIA, a walled town containing about 600h. and 100 s.....	2 2
Bhadra, 35h. 2s. river,	3 6
Bhadruce, 12h. river,	3 1
*DHURROL, 400h. river and wells, Jaewa, 15h. river and 10ws.....	5 1
Syalo, deserted,	4 0
Wunpoora, 10h. river,	2 4
*Purdhuree, 10h. river,	8 3
Note.—This town is greatly in decay or nearly deserted, surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has a strong ghurry inside.	
Rampoora, 20h. river,	1 1
Turguree, 30h. 5s. 10ws.	3 3
RAJKOT, (Residency,) ½ mile from the town, ..	1 7
<i>Total miles</i>	11 2
Q. M. G. <i>Total miles</i>	107 3½
VII.	
BARODA TO TUNKARIA BUNDER.	
Over the Bridge, and past the race course, to Wasna, 100h. 2s. t. and 10ws.....	3 5
Tandulja 180s.	0 4
r. 2f. Sevasee,	0 3
l. ½f. Bhailee, 600h. 12s. 20ws....	1 7
Sheemiala,	0 2
Nowgama, 50h. 1s. t. and 2ws....	1 2
Sungma, 100h. 1s. t. and 5ws....	1 6
Padra, 2500h. 200s. t. and 50ws.	2 6
Luttipoor, 100h. 1s. t. and 10ws.	2 2
Runnoo, 300h. 6s. t. and 20ws....	3 2
Bhooj, 350h. 6s. t. and 40ws....	1 7
Mohal, 300h. 6s. t. and 4ws.....	3 4
Goashud, 200h. 4s. t. and 7ws....	2 1
Koral, 50h. 8s. t. and 12ws.....	2 6
Kunjutt, 200h. 3s. t. and 4ws....	3 5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.		M. F.
Oochut, 220h. 10s. t. and 4ws. . .	2 2	the route preceding this, applies equally here, the distance being 40m. 4f.	
r. 4f. Vavlee 70h. 2s. t. and 7ws. . .	2 3		
JUMBOOSEER, 3130h. 150s. 7ts. 50ws. staging Bungalow,	4 7		
Kurruk, 66h. 2s. t. and 4ws.	4 1	IX.	
r. 4f. Wasotta, 20h. t. and 3ws.	1 2	FROM TANKARIA BUNDER TO CAMBAY.	
Creek to be crossed, muddy in every season,	1 3	From the Bunder to Modhabhur, 40h. 1s. ws.	4 1
Jaspoor-Dholia, 40h. t. and ws.	1 0	Jutran, 150h. 2s. 4ws. t.	3 4
TANKARIA, 543h. 15s. t. and 11ws. l. ½f. Tankaria Bunder and Custom House Bungalow, water bad,	3 5	Tunnawa, 15h. 1s. w. and t.	1 7
		Emdapoor-Kundharia, 36h. 1s. w. and t.	3 1
		*KAVEE, 856h. 10s. 15ws.	2 6
<i>Total miles</i>	54 5	To the Muhee River, about	1 4
		From the opposite bank to CAMBAY,	3 3
		<i>Total miles</i>	20 2
Note.—The distances upon this route seem to me, to be greatly overrated: another measurement in my possession, in which the perambulator has been through the same places, makes the whole distance only 46 miles 4 furlongs.		Note.—There is a ferry boat at Kavee capable of containing forty or fifty persons, but the passage sometimes occupies a whole tide. At low water in the fair season, the head of the Gulph of Cambay, or mouth of the Muhee River, becomes here very shallow and is indeed fordable for foot passengers. There is great danger to a boat in being left in the mid-channel, or aground, for the Bore, or tide, comes in with tremendous rapidity. The ferry boat is farmed, and each passenger pays about ¼ rupee for his passage.	
VIII.		X.	
CAMBAY TO BARODA.		BARODA TO RAJKOT.	
Ooneil, 300h. 4s. t. and 20ws.	5 1	To Rauupoor vide CXIX. of Itinerary,	114 5
Wuttadra, 350h. 20s. 1t. and 22ws.	4 6	Paliad, Gomch river,	14 5
Juntrall, 165h. 3s. t. and 10ws.	2 4	Vincheea, 100h. N.	13 0
Seidpoor, (Seijpoor,) 213h. 4s. t. and 18ws.	3 1	Ajmeer, 20h. N.	10 0
Jarola, 200h. 4s. t. and 20ws.	2 3	Baudoolah, 180h. N.	10 0
Bhadrun, 800h. 10s. t. and 25ws.	4 2	Gutka, 80h. N.	11 5
Piplee, 150h. 2s. t. and 5ws.	3 6	Rajkot,	10 0
Kenchlore, 150h. 3s. t. and 4ws.	2 0		
Novakul, 80h. 2s. t. and 1w.	3 0	<i>Total miles</i>	123 6
Kudole, 50h. Muhee river, & ws.	3 4	Principally estimated from Paliad,	
OMETTA, 200h. 10s. 3ws.	0 4		
Cross the Muhee river, passable for Gun Carriages: water up to the knee, Bed 3fur. and 39 Guz broad,	0 5	XI.	
Sindrote, 200h. 4s. 1w.	0 5	KAIRA TO RAMPOORA,	
Seirkhee, 350h. 3s. 3ws. River	2 2	Halting places.	
Ankodia, 100h. 2s. t. and 8ws.	3 3	Kaira to Monsolee, t.	7 7
Gorwa, 300h. 3s. t. and 20ws.	3 4		
BARODA, Cantonments,	2 6		
<i>Total miles</i>	48 0		
Note.—The same remark made upon			

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.		M. F.
a steep ghat, 2 furlongs long,	3 1	To BOORHANPOOR, by XLVII.	
*Chikulwal, m. v. nulla and ws.	5 1	of the Itinerary is 13m. 3f.	
*Joorga, l. v. 4s. ws. Bungalow,	4 2	but by Lieutenant Beek's mea-	
Through jungle to the Booree		surement through the same	
R. which cross near Dardnee,	5 6	places,	11 4
Through jungle to Manda, s. v.		Pettah of ASSEERGURH,	11 7½
Booree river,	3 6		
*Boorkund, K. Booree r. ws.	1 1	Q. M. G. Total miles....	137 5½
Serool, l. v. Booree river,	5 0		
Boondagaom, deserted,	3 0		
*Barbara, s. v. nulla thick jun-			
gle,	1 5½	XIX.	
Through jungle to Bola, s. v.		TANNA to BHEWNDY.	
passing Dolce, deserted, half		Cross N. by a bridge,	1 3
way,	4 5	Dakoli, 35h. B.	0 6
Undulkheree, m. v. shops N. and		Kolset, 40h. ws.	1 1
ws.	6 2	Para of Kolset, 25h. 1s.	0 3
*PAROLA, R. weekly bazar for		Tanna Kharee,	1 2
cloth and grain,	2 1	Across, suppose	0 4
Through jungle in which pass		Kaler, 100h. 1s.	0 6
the villages of Pimperkhur,		Para of Kaler,	0 3
at 2m. 1f. : Darba, deserted,		Poorna, 50h. 10ws.	0 5
at 2m. 2f. : Murree, deserted,		Narpooli, 30h. ws.	2 0
at 1m. 6f. : Durvala, desert-		BHEWNDY, K.	1 5
ed: to *Ragwur, s. v. 1 shop,	8 2		
Jambora, s. v. n. and ws. shops,	2 6	Total miles....	10 2
*DURRUNGAOM, K. n. ws. and			
tank,	2 5		
Anoree, deserted,	2 4	XX.	
Peempree, l. v. Anjeeree r. and		BOMBAY TO MALIGAOM BY	
ws. shops,	3 2	THE KHANDALA BORE GHAT.	
Chinchpoora, l. v. nulla. 4s.	2 2	Bombay to Panwell by water,	
Mosee, l. v. nulla. shops,	1 3	and thence to Tuligaom as	
Ekulgum, l. v. ws. shops,	1 5	laid down in I. page 9, of the	
*PAULDEE, K. ws.	1 6	Itinerary,	52 2
Bambooree, s. v. Geerna R. s.	2 5	*MAHALOONGA, a large village	
Pimprella, l. v. 7s. ws.	2 4	belonging to the family of	
SAILGAOM, n. and ws. 50s.	2 3	Ambajee Ingliia, one of Sin-	
Assoda, m. v. ws. shops, !	2 4	dhia's principal commanders,	
*Badlee, s. v. ws. 2s.	2 4	by whom the village was left	
Shergaom, s. v. ws. 1s.	3 3	in a flourishing state sur-	
Barroul, at the junction of the		rounded with gardens and vine-	
Tapee and Poorna rivers which		yards,	7 7½
cross, m. v.	2 2	Ambata, s. v. tank water bad,	1 6
*Bamnood, m. v. 6s. ws.	6 2	Galouree-Peepree, villages on op-	
Amboda, s. v. 1s. ws.	1 3	posite bank of Bam River,	2 4
Pimplud, s. v. Moor river,	2 1	Cross the Bheema to *KHER,	5 0
SONDA, l. v. 25s. n. and ws.	2 5	*PEINT or PETH, Enam, Balajee	
Wagonda, l. v. 5s. ws.	2 2	Punt Nathoo's,	5 7
Wurgaom, s. v. ws.	3 0	Note.—The road branches off to	
Wewurra, l. v. 15s. ws.	1 6	Joonere, distant 20 miles, vide XI. of	
*RAWERE, 100 shops n. and ws.	4 5	the Itinerary.	
		Ouseree, l. v. ws.	4 5

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.		M. F.
<p>Bungalow close to the usual landing place, and further accommodation may be obtained in the adjoining Kutchery and Treasury. Mahar is a populous town, affording abundance of supplies, and where 60 or 70 hamals may be obtained, so that a traveller may easily make his arrangements to run up to Mahabuleshwur by dak on the day of his arrival.</p>		<p>hours or two tides to reach Bankoot from Bombay; with an unfavorable wind, and twelve hours when favorable.</p>	
<p>Over a level and good road to Poladpoor, 20 shops and Dhurmusala,</p>	10 4	<p>It is recommended to leave Bombay by the first or last quarter of the Moon, between the months of November, and February, in order to make a speedy passage. After February, to the middle of May, (when the S. W. monsoon commences) there will be no obstacle to a speedy passage to Bankoot. It is also recommended to sail from Bombay in the evening so as to arrive off Bankoot next morning, in order to get the advantage of the sea breeze in proceeding up the River.</p>	
<p>Note.—At two miles from Mahar, the river Sawestry is crossed, the channel broad and stony, but not much water in it. The best place to encamp is in a grove of mango trees close to the village, and near the river.</p>			
<p>Par, 20s. supplies plentiful,</p>	11 0		
<p>Note.—There is a temple where travellers find accommodation, and tents should be pitched in front of it, or on the high ground beyond the village. The foot of the Par Ghat is 3 miles $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs from Poladpoor: the first ascent of nearly one mile is easy; it is then abrupt for $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. then a level of 5 fur. then ascend a steep $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to another short level, whence it is steep and difficult to the top, 6 fur. further. The whole Ghat, 3 miles and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, is confined and extremely rugged, with numerous abrupt turns. From the top of the Ghat to Par is one mile.</p>			
<p>Convalescent Hospital at Mahabuleshwur,</p>	5 4	<p style="text-align: center;">XXIII. POONA TO MAHABULESHWUR.</p>	
<p>Note.—At 6 fur. from Par the Royra river is crossed, and at 1 mile the Runtanda Ghat commences. The Ghat is exceedingly rocky and steep, but the rest of the way is less steep, and the road good; there is a well of good water, and a shady resting place at the summit of the Ghat.</p>		<p>From the Church Bewarree, 3 2 Katruj, 73h. 1s. 2 0</p>	
<p>From the top of the Ghat to the ground chosen for the Hospital is 2 miles 1 furlong—to the Pungalows about 7 furlongs further, and the road good.</p>		<p>Approach to Ghat bad and stony. Bottom of Ghat North, 2 3</p>	
		<p>Table land at Top, $\frac{1}{2}$ of good road. Bottom of Ghat, South, 2 0</p>	
		<p>Note.—A good cattle road, but impassable to carts.</p>	
		<p>*Yelloo, 75h. 3s. Dh. W. 2 2 Kair, 75h. 2s. N. and W. 1 6</p>	
		<p>Sewree, 75h. 6s. N. and W. 1 6 Kaprool Nulla, and Pagoda—</p>	
		<p>always water here, 7 0 Kikvee, 75h. 6s. Dh. N. and 7ws. 3 0</p>	
		<p>Pandeh, 35h. Neera River, 3 0 SEERWUL, 500h. 17s. Neera River 1 4</p>	
		<p>Khandala, 50h. 5s. N. and W. 6 7 Bottom of Kamutkee Ghat, N. 3 0</p>	
		<p>Ascent steep, road bad, but paved, passable for loaded cattle, but not for carts.</p>	
		<p>Bottom of Kamutkee Ghat, S. 1 0 Yella, 20h. 1s. N. and ws. 1 4</p>	
		<p>Kenjul, 50h. 1s. N. and ws. 2 6 Sindrasir, or Sindurjana, 25h. N. 3 0</p>	
		<p>*WAEEL, vide XXIV. of Itinerary, 2 6</p>	
		<p>Note.—Cross Krishna River, at leaving the town, 140 yards broad.</p>	
<p>Total miles.</p>	57 0		
<p>N. B.—The time of high water at the full and change of the moon at Bankoot is about eleven o'clock. (See page 156 of Itinerary) and it will occupy 24</p>			

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.		M. F.
N. to Naiknoor, 60h. 1s.	0 4½	Tudus, 231h. 10s. N. t. ws.	5 6½
Datunhal, 100h.	5 0	Arshungeree, 62h. t.	7 4
Cr. N. to Belwunkee, 85h. 2s. ts.	3 0	Buchuneekee,	3 6½
Mukpoor, 219h. ws.	4 0	Moondgur, 225h. 9s. t. and ws.	2 6½
Sundeegowar, <i>Desaee of Jalihals enam</i> , 30h. N.	2 0	Chiteegeree, 14h. N.	7 0½
Cr. N. to Chik-Munoor, 60h.	0 4½	Bendusgaom, 30h. ws.	7 7
Kurjetgaom, 452h. 8s. ts. and ws.	4 4½	Yekumbee, 18h. t. and ws.	7 2½
Cr. Moonglechal, N.	4 4	Eestoor, 124h. 4s. t.	3 0½
Eetigee, <i>Nizam's</i> , 250h. 3s.	2 2	SEERSEI, 631h. 47s. t. and ws.	5 6½
Kurendgaom, 300h. 3s. N. and ws.	2 6		
Cross two nullahs to Rajoor, 87h. t.	3 1		
GUJENDURGURH, 850h. 20s. ts.	2 5½		
		Total miles....	72 0½
		Note.—Another route branches off at Moondgur and by which the dak proceeds, viz. Naganoor, 7. 4.: Pala, 6. 6.: Mulgee, 4. 3.: Yekumbee, 8. 1.: and Seerse, 8. 7.	
Total miles....	66 6		

XXVII.

FROM DHARWAR TO RAMDROOG.

From the Fort to Havery Pet-tah, 565h. 4s. r. and ws. ..	0 4
Ameenbavee, 376h. 10s.	5 6
Aheedec, 134h. 4s. N. and ws.	5 1
Belhal, <i>Gokla Jagheers</i> , 165h. 6s. N.	5 3
Hunsee, <i>Gokla</i> , 185h. 8s. N.	2 0
Hecheenala, 312h. 2s. t.	4 6
Achumtee, 35h. 1s. t.	6 3
Chik. Nurgoonda, <i>Nurgoondkur's</i> , 85h. 1s. t.	3 3½
Koreegowunkap, <i>Nurgoondkur's</i> , 50h. N. and ws.	4 2
Sooreebuna, <i>Ramdroogkur's</i> , 350 h. 4s. r. and ws.	3 4
Gonagura, <i>Ramdroogkur's</i> , 50h. River,	5 2½
Cr. Malaparec, R. to RAMDROOG, 450h. 52s.	3 5

Total miles.... 50 0

XXVIII.

FROM DHARWAR TO SEERSEI IN SOONDA.

Dharwar to old Hoobli, Belgelee, <i>enam</i> , 84h. 1s. t. and ws.	12 4½
Wuroor, 100h. t.	5 0½
	3 4

XXIX.

FROM DHARWAR TO SUDASHEW GURH.

DHARWAR to Kureekop, Kulkairree,	5 3½
Nagkevee,	4 0½
Magwur,	4 1½
Kurewur-Mangunee,	2 6½
HULYHAL, <i>town and fort</i> , 800h. 15s.	2 3
Saburaneec,	2 0½
Bhagawutee,	5 5
Cr. Tuttee N.	6 6
Kuneegurhee,	5 2½
l. 4½f. Yekpoor,	4 7½
Belusgudee,	3 0
Top of Guneshgooree Ghat, Woolwee, <i>Soopa road branches off on the left</i> ,	1 5½
To Burbulee, <i>near the bottom of the Ghat</i> ,	7 3½
Arsulee,	0 6½
l. 2f. Deokur,	4 4½
Owulgotun, <i>deserted</i> ,	1 2½
Roads to Kunduree, <i>Mugpoor branches off on the right, on the left, cross Kal R. to Kunduree</i> ,	4 3½
Road branches off to Boregaom <i>on the left</i> ,	3 7½
Murudgaom,	6 0½
Road branches off to Hulloogee <i>on the left</i> ,	1 0
Goospet,	5 0
	2 1½
	1 4½

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.		M. F.
Dewuramnath Hunkonagaom,	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	XXXI.	
Seweshwur-Mangunee,.....	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	FROM FORT WILLIAM TO	
Asoontee,	2 1	NAGPOOR,	
SUDASHEWGRUH,	3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cross the Hooghly to Chundee-	
		tolah,	9 3
<i>Total miles....</i>	<i>94 5</i>	Alipoor, tanks, bazar,	8 7
		Paharpoor, tanks,	9 6
		The Domooder River crossed to	
		Jehanabad, bazar,	13 7
		Cross Dalkissor River to Ko-	
		malpoker, tanks,	11 0
		Baumuneeah, tanks,	15 4
		<i>Midnapoor District.</i>	
XXX.		The Selic River, crossed to Au-	
FROM DHARWAR TO BA-		mulleeah,	15 4
GULKOT.		MIDNAPPOOR, Nulla and tanks,	13 0
Cross Kurchanhal Nulla,	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mhadeepoor, Cossie river,	6 5
Cross Hutteekervun Nulla,	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bajuadee, nullah,	8 6
Cross Muckasee Nulla,.....	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Paroleah, nullah,	8 7
Amnenhhavee,	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	The Doolung River crossed to	
Cross Kurhal Nulla,	4 2	Goonteah, tanks, bazar, ..	8 7
Morobacha Goomgal, 532h. 10s.		Aurong, tanks,	7 6
<i>n. and wells,</i>	<i>1 7</i>	<i>Province of Cuttack; District</i>	
Cross Bannehal Nulla,	1 4	<i>of Mohurbunj.</i>	
Cross Chittesur Nulla,	1 4	Seirsah, Soobanreekah river,	11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seerkol,	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Jokah, tanks, no supplies,....	9 5
Cross Sopree Nulla to Javoor,	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Through a Ghat to Serindah,	
Hembla, 200 houses, shops, N.	1 2	tanks and wells, no supplies,	9 3
Cross Hulgen Nulla,	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aumdeah, tanks and wells, ..	8 3
Cross Kurdin Nulla,	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bahaemunhattee, nulla, bazar,	8 0
Juggapoor,	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Keirnah, tank,	10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Herrahal Nulla,	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Through a small Ghat to Deig-	
Nurgoond,	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	pusa, nullah,	10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sommapoor,	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gorahpulsah, nullah bazar,	7 7
Vurtee Nulla,	2 2	The Khurbunden River crossed	
Bherrenhhavee,	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	to Terintee, tanks, bazar,	6 4
Kopoor Joomee,	3 5	<i>Province of Cuttack; District</i>	
Cross Mullaparee River,	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>of Koonjur.</i>	
Vudruttee,	2 2	Pudumpoor, Byturnee River,	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nursapoor,	0 5	KATKARINJEAH, tanks, bazar,	9 0
Cross Herrahal Nulla,	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aumlaungorah, Nullah,	8 6
Sammunkop,	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kowalpoor, Byturnee River,	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mumuhengree,	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Province of Sumbhulpoor.</i>	
Oogulvut,	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	The Byturnee R. crossed to	
Muttee Cuttee,	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Goonwah, Nullah,	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cross Goondgee Nulla,	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bundail, Nullah,	11 6
Luckuskope,	1 1	Cr. Kooraree River,	7 3
Kutteegeere,	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Koorickslah, Nullah,	7 3
Sooleekairree,	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Nelkairree,	2 1		
Cross Moonduck Nulla,	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sickarree,	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Bagulkot, 2300 houses, 150 shops,			
<i>Ghutpa River,</i>	<i>2 1$\frac{1}{4}$</i>		
<i>Total miles....</i>	<i>63 6$\frac{3}{4}$</i>		

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.		M. F.
Note.—From Aumlaungorah to this place is a continuation of ghats.		Lowun, tanks,	7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Narindah, <i>Braminee River</i> ,	7 7	Pungaur, tanks,	9 3
Balung, <i>Nullah</i> ,	11 2	Duttaun, tanks,	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kundrup, <i>Nullah</i> ,	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bynsah, tanks,	11 0
Note.—A Ghat 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in advance		Assowndah, tanks,	11 0
Koosum, tanks,	9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nurdah, tanks,	8 5
Koochoondah, tanks, bazar,	12 6	Racepoor, tanks, bazar,	10 0
The Suncabaga R. crossed to Rangalee or Rauglee, <i>Nullah and tanks</i> ,	9 3	Karown R. crossed to Batung, tanks,	9 4
Kutterbugga, tanks, bazar,	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Nagpoor Territory.</i>	
Baumunsausun, <i>nullah and tanks</i>	9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jooreah Treaic, tanks,	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
SUMBHULPOOR, <i>Maharuddy R. bazar</i> ,	10 2	Doorg, tank, bazar,	8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Mahanuddy crossed to Goorbagga, tanks,	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sew Nuddee crossed to Raingakattara, <i>nullah</i> ,	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kolapau, tanks, bazar,	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Indemarrah, tank, bazar,	11 7
Cheeriegaom, tanks, bazar,	10 4	Gorarbaud, tank,	9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oordunnah, tanks, bazar,	7 4	Chichowlee, <i>nullah</i> ,	10 4
Geenoolah, <i>Nullah</i> ,	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bura-Brinjara, tank and wells,	4 0
Over a small ghat to Laindurrah, tanks,	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chota-Brinjara,	4 2
Over a small Ghat to Muldah, <i>Nullah</i> ,	11 0	Sircepoor, <i>Bagh River</i> ,	8 0
Saurungurh, tanks, <i>Nullah and bazar</i> ,	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moondeepar, <i>nullah, bazar</i> ,	9 3
Taureepar, <i>nullah</i> ,	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Urjoonee, tanks,	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Doorooog, <i>Nullah</i> ,	8 7	Sakoolee, tanks,	11 6
<i>District of Chuteesgurh.</i>		Laknee, tanks,	11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beliegurh, <i>nullah, bazar</i> ,	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kokungurh, tanks,	7 5
Muttehal, <i>nullah, bazar</i> ,	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Wynegungacrossed to Bundarra, tanks, bazar,	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kurdhol, tank,	11 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kurbee, tanks,	8 6
The Mahanuddee crossed to		Matuee, <i>Kanauw River</i> ,	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Asowlee, <i>Nullah</i> ,	11 6
		NAGPOOR, <i>Nullah, bazar</i> ,	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Total miles	733 4

STAGGA BUNGALOWS ON THE NEW MILITARY ROAD TO BENARES; SHEWING ALSO THE DAK STAGES.

(Re-published from the Calcutta Directory of 1823.)

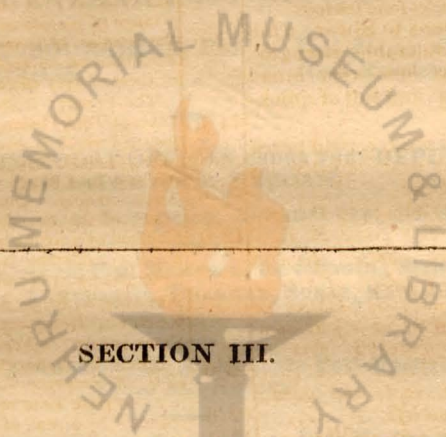
STATIONS.	Distance of each.	REMARKS.
	M. F.	
<i>Zilla of Hooghly.</i>		
From the Government House to Sulkia, <i>Hooghly River</i> ,	4 1	The Bungalows are furnished, and have a double set of apartments, with kitchens, and out-offices. A Kitmutgar, a Bearer and a Sweeper, are attached to each. Applications for the use of the Bungalows to be made to the Post Master General, or to any of the Post Masters on the Route.
Chanditola,	9 4	
Doorhattah,	15 2	
Mayapore,	14 2	

STATIONS.	Distance of each.	REMARKS.
	M. F.	A Tax of two Rupees for the use of each, and every Bungalow, is to be paid in advance.
<i>Zilla of Jungle Mehals.</i>		It is expected that Travellers will not occupy apartments in the Bungalows above one day and a night at the most.
5 Kutoolpore,	17 0	There is also a Serai for Native Travellers at each Stage, with a Chowkeedar and Sweeper attached.
Jeypore,	14 6	The position of each Bungalow was determined, in 1823, by a Committee of Officers.—But a Bungalow and Serai at the Stations of Benares and Penarkone were subsequently ordered.
Ramsagur,	12 3	The Road from Bancoora to Burdwan, is via Sonamooke.
Bootsheer or Bancorah, <i>Dák</i> ,	17 3	A Shakespearian Bridge of 162 feet by 5 feet, 16 miles West of Bancoorah, at Dungara.
Arrara, <i>Dák</i> ,	16 0	The Damooda River is about half a mile broad.
10 Rogonathpore, <i>Dák</i> ,	17 7	At Toolkie Ghat, between Rokinjah and Hazareebaugh, the ascent is steep.
Doobrachattee,	11 2	A Shakespearian Military Portable Rope Bridge, 264 feet by 4 feet.
Chundun Keary, <i>Bokaru</i>		A Shakespearian Bridge, 112 feet by 5 feet, 6½ miles west of Hazareebaugh.
<i>Torrent</i> ,	11 6	A Shakespearian Bridge, 147 feet span, by 9 feet, 30 miles west of Hazareebaugh.
Chass, <i>Dák</i> , Damadah R.	14 2	A Shakespearian Bridge over the Caramnassa River, at Nobutpore, 320 feet span by 8½.
<i>Zilla of Ramgur.</i>		There is a hot spring about 4 Miles west of Kutkumsandy, 50 yards off the road, on the left bank of the Bulbul River.—The thermometer, dipped in the spring in December, 1823, rose to 112.
Angwallee, <i>Kaunjoo Nullah</i> ,	15 6	From Baroon to Rotas is about 26 miles.
15 Gomca, <i>Dák</i> ,	13 0	From Sassaram to Arrah is 50 miles.
Chittoor,	13 7	Calcutta to Bancoorah is 99 miles.
Deegwar, <i>Konar Nuddee</i> ,	13 7	Bancoorah to Chass, 74½ ..
Hazareebaugh, <i>Dák</i> ,	10 0	Chass to Hazareebaugh, 66½ ..
Kutkumsandy, <i>Dák</i> ,	13 5	Hazareebaugh to Sheergotty, 66½ ..
20 Penarkone, <i>Dák</i> ,	9 2	Sheergotty to Benares, 130 ..
Kanachittee, <i>Roodoah N.</i>	9 2	
Dhunghye, <i>Pass, Dák</i> , ..	11 0	Calcutta to Burdwan 8 Stages, 66 } 116
Sheergotty, <i>Mohur R. Dák</i> ,	16 3	Burdwan to Bancoorah 5 Stages, 50 }
Mundunpoor,	15 4	Benares to Cawnpore 20 Stages, 202 miles.
25 Norunga,	14 6	Cawnpore to Agra 16 Stages, 184 miles.
Baroon, <i>Soane River, Dák</i> ,	12 4	
<i>Zilla of Shahabad.</i>		
Sasseram,	15 6	
Jehanabad, <i>Doorgatty R.</i>	16 0	
Mohunneah,	14 4	
30 Nobutpore, <i>Caramnassa R.</i>	15 5	
Mogul Serai,	16 3	
32 BENARES, <i>Ganges</i> ,	12 2	

The road to Patna strikes off at Sheergotty 24 miles to Gya, and 84 miles further to Patna or Banképoor—there are seven stages, as follows:—and at each there is a Bungalow lately built for travellers. Churkey, 12m.: Gya, 13m.: Bella, 13m.: Myce or Johanabad, 13m.: Nuddour, 12m.: Kewaraputti, 11m.: and Patna or Banképoor, 11m.

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
<p>FROM THE RESIDENCY AT MAIRTA NEAR OODEE-POOR TO AGRA.</p>		<p>returns it he sits on their Gaddee. At Nauthwarrah there are beautiful gardens laid out something in the French style, in which grow a great many varieties of Europe fruits.</p>	
<p>From the Residency to Pullana, Note.—The British Residency at Mairtah lies east 12 miles from Oodeepoor, to which there is an excellent carriage road through a ghat, the only one leading into the valley of Oodeepoor. This road was constructed with infinite labour, under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Captain Cobbe.</p>	12 0	<p>Rajeevass, <i>small village</i>, ... Note.—Road N. E.—in the first instance rugged and bad About the fifth mile enter the plain of Meywar when the road becomes excellent.</p>	12 0
<p>Road north, over a level plain. Oodeepoor range of hills on the left, and from the surface of the plain several detached ranges and hills rise. One of these is called Nhar Maggra or Tiger's hill, and remarkable as the place where Holkar put several English Officers to death.</p>		<p>Cross the Bunas River to Joon-dee, road good, <i>small village</i>, Lakola, <i>small town with a tank, road good—running east</i>, .. Goodla, road as yesterday, <i>s. v.</i> Poor, road as yesterday, Bheelwara, road as yesterday, Note.—Bheelwara is a place of considerable traffic and situated on the Bunas River</p>	12 0 10 0 12 0 10 0 10 0
<p>NAUTHWARRAH OF NATHDWARA, Note.—Road north,—first three or four miles country similar to yesterday, after this the road becomes rugged, and passes through several ghats none of which are difficult. The town is situated on the inner slopes of a group of hills—the entrance being by ghats, through which there is an excellent road or terrace.</p>	12 0	<p>BUNEERA, <i>road north and good</i>, Note.—This is a fortified town of considerable extent and beauty, and there is a Bungalow for travellers. It belongs to a Chief dependant on the Rana of Oodeepoor, who has the style of Raja from the Emperor.</p>	12 0
<p>The temple of Nauthwarrah is sacred to the god Krishna, here called Govern Nautjee. It is held in the highest estimation by all of Vishnava persuasion throughout Hindoostan. The image of the god here worshipped, is believed by them to be the original one which was formerly at Bindrabund, near Muttra, and the reason they give for its leaving the birth place of the god is this, viz. that one of the sovereigns of Delhi built a Mosque in the neighbourhood of the temple of Krishna, and thus polluted this once sacred city. The god was therefore wroth, and caused his image to take a journey under ground—that it made its appearance in different places in Hindoostan, at each of which a temple is built, but at last it settled at Nauthwarrah, which from that time became the head-quarters of the Vishnavas. The priest of this temple lives in sovereign state, and maintains a considerable force of Cavalry and Infantry. He is received by the different Rajahs in this part of the country, as a superior. They pay him the first visit, and take their seat on his right, but when he</p>		<p>SHAHPOORA, <i>road good over the usual champaign country</i>,</p>	14 0
		<p>Note.—The Chief of this place is by descent a Raja of royal creation, and is one of the Oomrahs of Meywar of the first class. The town contains about 6000 houses and is surrounded by a wall: on one side is a large artificial lake in which there are number of Alligators. The object most worthy of notice is a Jain Temple, dedicated to Parisnath, attached to which is a College of Jutties who are the Jain priesthood. The temple is rather an elegant building, consisting of a series of Domes surrounding one of large size, and the whole supported upon pillars.</p>	
		<p>All the before-mentioned places belong to the Rana of Oodeepoor, water is abundant, and forage, and provisions of all kinds every where procurable.</p>	
		<p>KADERA, <i>small town of Ajimeer on Kalanuddee River, road N. E.</i></p>	13 0
		<p>Para, <i>small village of Ajimeer, road N. E.</i></p>	12 0
		<p>Nusreedra, <i>small town of Ajimeer, road excellent N. E.</i></p>	10 0
		<p>TORA, a town of Jeypoor of considerable extent upon a rising ground, a grove of large trees,</p>	9 0

PLACES, &c.	Distance between.	PLACES, &c.	Distance between.
	M. F.		M. F.
Ameerpoor, road N. E.	10 0	Surout or Sirot, road east, small bazar, Arnee River,	9 0
TONK, road N. E. <i>Bunas River</i> , Note.—This is the capital town of the Nuwab Ameer Khan. It is a town of great extent situated at the base of a group of hills of a very fantastic form Ameer Khan's palace and garden are three miles from the town.	14 0	BIANA, <i>Raja of Bhurtpoor</i> , supplies abundant,	12 0
Cross the <i>Bunas</i> to Siwar, a hill fort of considerable strength: the river is here very broad and shallow, and full of quicksands,	14 0	Note.—Biana is the ancient capital of the district of Agra, from which it lies W. S. W. It stands at the foot of a range of mountains and exhibits only the remains of former splendor. The mountains are covered with tombs some of them of very elegant structure.	
Bapaee, small village, road much broken and unfavourable for wheel carriages,	10 0	The country from Tora to Biana, (except Tonk) belongs to Jeypoor, and the road which is over a plain, is generally excellent, the journalist drove all the way in a Buggy. Water in abundance though sometimes brackish. Many of the detached hills are surmounted by a strong hold some of which are of considerable extent and exhibit a picturesque appearance.	
Cross several nullahs to Datowlee, road pretty good, N. E.	10 0	Neemhera, large bazar,	11 0
Lowallee, road north: <i>River</i> : small bazar: grove of trees: large tank with an Island in the centre, on which is a Hindoo temple, approached over a bridge,	16 0	Kanova, <i>Bangunga river</i> ,	9 0
Goodha, road, east, and good: hills right and left,	12 0	FUTIHPOOR, <i>Sikree</i> ,	10 0
Rymally, road, east, small bazar,	12 0	Note.—Futikpoor-Sikree was founded by the Emperor Akbar, but is now in a complete state of ruin. It is surrounded by a wall of great extent, including a space of ground, the whole of which could never have been occupied by the town. A Mausoleum erected by Akbar to the memory of the Mahomedan saint Shah Jehan Chustee is the principal object of curiosity.	
HINDOWN, confluence of the <i>Koree</i> and <i>Baber rivers</i> , road east; supplies abundant, ..	10 0	Mundakoor, large bazar,	12 0
Note.—Between Lowallee and Hindown stands the hill fort of Oocna Sahur or Suhar. and as the road is very good, the distance may be travelled in two marches. Sahur, the halting place, is a strong hill fort situated on an insulated hill rising abruptly out of the plain. There is a large bazar and abundance of water.		AGRA,	12 0
		Total miles, ...	343 0



SECTION III.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION III

PORT OFFICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL PORT OFFICE

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE PORT OFFICES WHICH ARE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE PORT OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION III
The Port Office is divided into three main branches, namely, the General Port Office, the Marine Office, and the Harbour Office.

The General Port Office is responsible for the management of the port, and the Harbour Office is responsible for the management of the harbour.

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SECTION III.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

FREDERICK BOURCHIER, Esq. *Post Master General.*
MR. J. MALCOLM, *Head Assistant.*

THE FOLLOWING POST OFFICES UNDER THE DEPUTY POST
MASTER IN THE DECCAN.

POONA, AURUNGABAD, SHOLAPOOR, AHMEDNUGUR, AND SATARA.

The Collectors are Post Masters at the following Stations.

TANNAH, BROACH, AHMEDABAD, DHARWAR, SURAT, KAIRA, DHOOLIA, AND
RUTNAGEERY.

The first Assistants to the Resident are Post Masters at
BHOJ and BARODA.

The Brigade Majors officiate also as Post Masters at
MHOW, MALIGAOM, AND DAPOOLEE.

The Fort Adjutant is Post Master at
ASSEERGHUR.

The Line Adjutant is Post Master at
DEESA.

The Political Agent is Post Master at
RAJKOT in KATTEAWAR.

And there is a Post Office Clerk in charge at
DAMAUN.

REMARK.

*The Post Office Regulations, and Tables of Postage Rates ;
together with Tables shewing the Time occupied by the mails be-
tween different places in India, will be found in the Itinerary :—
the following Government Advertisements have been since pub-
lished through the Bombay Courier.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the general information of the Public; That the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to adopt the following Plan, proposed by the Post Master Generals of Calcutta and Madras, and which will be carried into effect by all Post Masters under this Presidency from the 15th Instant.

1st.—That the Postage on Letters from Bombay and its dependencies, to Calcutta or Madras, and their dependencies, and *vice versa*, be levied in advance for the distance through which they are to be conveyed by the Post of the Establishment whence they are sent, the parties who forward the Letters being allowed, if they choose, to pay the full postage from the place of despatch to the place of destination; but that when the Letters are to pass through Hyderabad or Nagpoor, the payment in advance be either to those Stations, or for the whole distance through which they are to be carried, at the option of the person sending them.

2d.—That the Postage of Letters from the Bombay Establishment for Ceylon be levied in full on despatch.

3d.—That for the prevention of mistakes and the promotion of regularity, each letter for transmission beyond the range of the Post of the establishment whence it is despatched, have, besides the amount of Postage levied in advance, the name of the place to which the payment is made marked on it.

4th.—And further, all Letters sent to Madras or Calcutta for transmission thence by Sea to pay full postage to Madras or Calcutta in advance.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY :
GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
3d August, 1827. }

(Signed) F. BOURCHIER,
POST MASTER GENERAL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are hereby informed that the hamals at Poona are placed under the Post Master at that Station. Persons at the Presidency requiring hamals at Panwell to carry them to Poona, should apply to the Post Master at Poona, and state the day and hour the traveller intends leaving Panwell.

2d.—The fare is three rupees each man per trip, and must be paid in advance at the General Post Office at Bombay.

3d.—Dāk bearers to Poona can be laid by application to the Post Master at Poona, forwarding the Post Master General's receipt, that the money has been paid into his office: three days notice is requisite. The bearers are to be paid additionally for any detention on the road, or if the travellers do not take up the Dāk at the time appointed.

4th.—Dāk of twelve bearers in each set as follows:—

1st Stage, Panwell to Khalapoor $\frac{3}{4}$ rupee each man,	9 0
2d Ditto, Khalapoor to Wulwun, 6 days, 5 Annas per diem,	22 2
3d Ditto, Wulwun to Tuligaom, 4 days,	15 0
4th Ditto, Tuligaom to Poona, two days pay,	7 2

Rupees 54 0

Masauljee's and Bangymen are paid for separately at the same rate as the bearers.

5th.—Any person for whom a Dāk has been laid can leave it for another person to take up the next day, in which case two days pay additional is payable to the whole, or Rupees 30.

If the bearers are in any instance detained beyond the day specified by the traveller, they become entitled to an additional sum of five Annas each man, a day.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY :
GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
15th February, 1828. }

(Signed) F. BOURCHIER,
POST MASTER GENERAL.

N. B.—A portion of the thirty rupees demurrage, noticed in the 5th para. of the Advertisement, will be returned to the traveller from Bombay on his arrival at Poona, provided he has been punctual to time. Attention to the note at page 134 of the Itinerary is recommended to persons travelling dāk between Bombay and Poona.

There are Taverns at every stage on the road to Poona, and the prices for Refreshments, Liquors, &c. (which are exhibited upon a board hung up in a conspicuous place) are very reasonable. There is always plenty of carriage of all sorts (except hamals,) at Panwell, and the rates of hire are shewn on the next page.

As gentlemen sometimes are not sufficiently explicit in their instructions when requiring a dāk to be laid for them, the following form of a Letter is recommended to their attention.

(FORM.)

LETTER OF ADVICE TO THE POST MASTER AT POONA.
TO THE DEPUTY POST MASTER AT POONA,

SIR,

I request you will have the goodness to direct a Dāk to be laid for me between Panwell and Poona; I propose to leave Panwell on the at o'clock (morning or evening.) It will be requisite that Baugymen should accompany each set of Bearers, and that Masauljee's should be sent to the Stations of and which I propose to pass during the night.

Mr. will follow me and take up the Dāk on the following day, for whom I request the favour of your making the necessary arrangements.

A receipt for the amount of the Dāk, together with demurrage, on account of Mr. which has been paid at the General Post Office, is herewith transmitted to you. I have, &c.

THE BANGY ESTABLISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier,

SIR,

Having reason to believe that the nature of the Bandy Establishment, now existing between the Presidency and this station, is not generally understood, which occasions to the department and myself unnecessary trouble, I request the favour of your giving publication to this letter.

The Bandy Establishment consists of twenty hamals, stationed at ten different places, two at each, from Bombay to Poona. The packets, or parcels, are contained in covered cane baskets which are sealed up at the office from which they are despatched, and opened only at the office to which they are addressed.

The Bandy was originally established for the convenience of the community at Poona, as well as to aid the mails, and the advantage of this might be extended to places in the interior. I shall be happy, for a few months, to forward any packages arriving by Bandy, and addressed to my care; but the transmission to me of a receipt from the head writer of the General Post Office, for the amount of the cooly hire from Poonah to the place to which the package is intended to be forwarded, is indispensable. Letters on this subject should be "Post Paid," and addressed to "The Post Master at Poona."

The usual rates of cooly hire at Poona are as follows, and the same rate is charged for a package of five pounds weight as for one of 30. Packages will be committed, through the Bazar Muccadum, to trust worthy persons; but it is proper to notify, that the department is not responsible for any that may be lost.

Ahmednugur,.....	Rupees 2 0	Jaulna,.....	Rupees 6 0
Aurungabad,.....	4 2	Maligaom,.....	4 2
Belgaom,.....	6 0	Satara,.....	2 0
Dharwar,.....	6 3	Seroor,.....	1 1
Hydrabad,.....	10 0	Sholapoor,.....	5 0

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

JOHN CLUNES,

DEP. POST MASTER

BOMBAY, }
20th March, 1825. }

Usual Rates of Hire at Panwell for the several descriptions of Carriage.

	Per mensm.	Per diem.	Miles perdiem.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs. qr. rs.		
A Cart with six Bullocks and two drivers,	36	1 1 50	12	A Cart with six Bullocks is not generally procurable below the Ghats, but when it is, it should carry about seven Bullocks loads or sixteen Cooly loads.
Do. with two Bullocks,	25	1 0 ..	12	Between 3 and 4 Tatoon loads,
A Hamal or Bangyman,..	9	.. 1 25	18	To carry 40 Pucka Seers.
A Tattoo,	12	.. 1 50	20	To carry 75 Pucka Seers.
A Bullock,	5	.. 0 62½	12	To carry 80 Pucka Seers.
A Biggaree,	6	.. 1 ..	14	To carry 26 Pucka Seers.

If Carriage is hired by the month, or by the day, upon its discharge, a moiety of the above rate of hire is to be paid in addition, for as many days as will bring the Carriage back to Panwell at the foregoing rate of travelling.

NORTHERN KONKAN :
ZILLAH MAGISTRATE OFFICE,
23d October, 1827.

(Signed) J. B. SIMSON,
ZILLA MAGISTRATE.

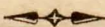
** The Hire of a Cart with two bullocks from Panwell to Poona is 8 rupees : this includes the expense of taking the Cart-load to the top of the Ghat, by men, which usually costs about two rupees.

Return Camels are sometimes met with at Panwell, but the Rate of Hire depends upon the wants of the parties.

It is useful to the traveller, and certainly only humane to the ferry-men, at Poonowla and Ound, to apprize the former, that the latter have no monthly pay, and that they depend for subsistence, principally, upon such of their fellow creatures, more fortunate in that respect, whom they convey across in their boat. It is only during the rains, that these rivers are not fordable, and there are but two ferries on the direct road between Panwell and Poona. Gentlemen going to *Poona*, will never be refused a passage over, though they may not have money upon their persons, but it should not be forgotten that some one of the Boatmen has to trudge all the way to Poona to obtain their dues when they are not paid at the ferry. The amount is but trifling ; ½ rupee for a Palankeen and Bearers : ¼ rupee for a horse : and 2 pice for each individual.

SECTION IV.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
IN
WESTERN INDIA.

EXPLANATION.



* * * Candy and Maund have already become part of our language, it is too late therefore to restore them to their proper form of Khundee and Mun ;—willing to accommodate myself to the European and Native I have written the first Khandy.

Rutl, used to express an English pound, is, I imagine, the Rottolo of Italy and the Levant.

I have omitted the Itinerary Measures of India in the following pages, as more curious than useful.

There is also a measure, or mode of calculation, in use among Shawl Merchants, who mark all clothes of value, especially shawls, by numbers, and sell, or buy, at so many annas per lack. A little knowledge of these rates, might save my fair friends, occasionally, from imposition, and trouble, and should another edition of this publication ever be called for, I may then be more able to give an account of both the Shawl manufacture and traffic.

SECTION IV.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Throughout India, and particularly the Deccan, a very considerable diversity prevails, not merely in every district, but in every village, in Measures, whether of Weight, Length, or Capacity; nor are the subdivisions to be found in a determinate proportion to each other. To whatever this may be owing, whether to the want of a common, or universal standard in former times, the decay, or abrasion of the measures and weights, the knavery of the owners of them, or to the apathy or connivance of the native district authorities, is probably immaterial, but the present ill defined system must be felt by all the class of buyers as a hardship, and they, doubtless, would be grateful for any beneficial amendment.

There are three kinds of Weights in use in India; the first are for weighing, drugs, gold, silver, &c the second for all bulky articles,—and the third for pearls and precious stones.

Those of the first class seem to be founded on the weight of a tola throughout India, and the tola, under most Governments, seems to conform with the rupee, or principal Current Coin of Account. In towns the weights generally are of iron or lead, sometimes in a determinate form, but oftener as a shapeless mass. In many villages however, the shopkeepers have only basalt stones as weights, which are met with in beds of rivers. Indeed when great weights are required they are generally made of stones, and under any circumstance considerable advantage would be derived by the people were the use of stones as weights prohibited under severe enactments. The Table of Weight annexed, will shew the great variety of the first class, (and its corresponding English Weight) which exists throughout Western and Central India. Nor are the weights, at the Presidency, less multifarious, than they are in the interior. In the following Table of the various weights, by which goods are sold in Bombay, it will strike one as a singular incongruity, that, varying as these weights do with almost every variety of goods, and that, serving as such must, to clog commerce, this system should be submitted to, when the fact is known, that actually every article is weighed by one Weight, viz. THE ENGLISH AVOIRDUPOIDS, and afterwards reduced, by calculation, into the great variety of local Weights, which are merely nominal.

How much would it facilitate commercial operations, were the English Weights, the only ones actually in use, substituted for these local ones, that exist but in a name, and what an advantage would such afford the stranger in readily comprehending at once the value of goods, and simplifying his calculations. It is most difficult to overcome native prejudices in favour of customs, they have, for generations, been familiar with, yet might not firmness on the part of the European Mercantile community in Bombay effect a change.

We have an instance of the failure of such, however, in the attempt to alter the custom, when sales are made by a per centage on the Invoice,* of valuing

* This circumstance is not generally known to gentlemen at Out-Stations, who receive for reply, from the Bombay Shopkeeper, when complaining of his extravagant prices, "What can do, Master?—Give Merchant so large per cent on Invoice;" and this he at once verifies by the production of the Invoice and the agreement at so much per cent. Seldom does the party complaining know, however, that 8 Rupees only were given for the Pound Sterling, when the exchange required perhaps 12.

the Rupee at 2s. 6d. to the value nearer its intrinsic worth, of 2s. attempted for some time without success.

Names of sundry Goods, and shewing the Weight, &c. by which they are bought and sold in Bombay.

DESCRIPTION.	WEIGHT, &c.
ALKALI,	Per Surat Khandy of 21 Maunds or 784 lbs.
BEE'S WAX,	" Bombay Maund of 28 lbs
COFFEE, whether Java, Bourbon, or Mocha, ..	" Surat Maund of 44 seer, or lbs. 41.0666
COTTON, whether Toomeil, Ahmoed, Surat, Bhownugur, or Docras,	" Surat Khandy of 21 Maunds, or 784 lbs.
DRUGS, Aloes from Mocha, Camphire, and Cardamoms. Malabar or Ceylon,	" Surat Maund of 42 seers, or lbs. 39.1999.
—, Aloes of Socotra, clear from dust; and Benjamin,	" Surat Maund of 40 seers, or lbs. 37.3333.
—, Aniseed, Borax, China Root, Columbo Root, Assafetida, Galbanum, Myrrh, Nux Vomica, Senna Leaves, Stick Lac of Pegu or Bengal, and Zedoary,	" Surat Maund of 44 seers, or lbs 41.0666,
—, Olibanum,	" Surat Khandy of 21 Maunds, or 784 lbs.:
—, Turmeric, from Malabar,	" Bombay Khandy of 21 do. or 588 do.
—, Ditto from Bengal or China, and Gum Arabic,	" Surat Khandy of 22 M'ds, or lbs. 321.3333
—, Cassia Lignea, Cassia Buds, Dragon's Blood, Gambogium, Rhubarb, Musk from China,	" lb.
—, Castor Oil,	" Bombay Maund of 28 lbs.
—, Cayaputa Oil,	" Bottle.
GALL NUTS,	" Cwt.
HEMP,	" Bombay Khandy of 21 M'ds, or 588 lbs.
NANKEENS,	" Koree or Corge of 20 pieces.
RATTANS,	" 1000.
RICE, from Bengal,	" Bag of 168 lbs.
SALTPETRE, Bengal or Malabar,	" do. do,
SILK, (CHINA) whether Nankeen or Canton, ..	" Pucka Seer, or lb. 1.8666.
Do. (PERSIAN)	" do. do.
SPICES, Cloves from Bourbon or Batavia, ..	" Surat Maund of 42 Seers, or lbs. 39.1999.
—, Ginger, from Bengal,	" Surat Khandy of 22 M'ds, or lbs. 321.3333
—, ditto from Malabar,	" Bombay Khandy of 22 M'ds, or 610 lbs.
—, Mace and Nutmegs,	" lb.
—, Pepper, Malabar or Bhutcoll,	" Bombay Khandy of 21 M'ds. or 588 lbs.
SUGAR, Bengal,	" Bag of 168 lbs.
—, Batavia, Bourbon, China or Manilla, ..	" Surat Maund of 41 seers, or lbs. 33.2666.
TIN, Banca,	" ditto of 40 seers, or lbs. 37.333.
TONNAGE, or Carriage to China,	" Khandy of 784 lbs.
TORTOISE-SHELL, Manilla,	" Surat Maund of 40½ seers, or lbs. 37.7999.
YERMILLION,	" lb.

Imports which are Europe Goods, sold in Bombay at local weight.

IRON, whether Swedish or English, in bars, flat, square, round, or rods,	} Per Surat Khandy, of lbs. 746.666.
IRON-HOOPS,	
QUICKSILVER, (in iron bottles),	" Cwt.
	" Surat Maund of lbs. 37.333.

BOMBAY, SURAT, BENGAL AND MADRAS MAUNDS, COMPARED WITH THE CWT. AND PECUL.

			Of which the Cwt. contains	Of which the Pecul contains
The Bombay Maund of 40 Bombay Seers,.....		lbs. dec.	lbs. dec.	lbs. dec.
ditto „ 42 ditto		28	4.	4.761
The Surat Maund, of 40 Surat Seers,.....		29.400	3.809	4.535
ditto „ 41 ditto		37.333	3.	3.571
ditto „ 42 ditto		38.266	2.926	3.484
ditto „ 43 ditto		39.189	2.857	3.401
ditto „ 43½ ditto		40.366	2.774	3.303
ditto „ 44 ditto		41.066	2.727	3.246
The Bengal Factory Maund of 40 Seers,.....		74.666	1.500	1.785
ditto Bazar „ 40 ditto		82.133	1.363	1.6.5
The Madras Maund of 8 Vis,		25.	4.480	5.333
The Canton Pecul of 133.333lbs.=cwt. 1.190475 dec.				

			lbs. dec.	cwt. dec.
Bombay Khandy of 20 Maunds of 40 Seers,.....			560.	5.
ditto 21 ditto			588.	5.250
ditto 22 ditto			616.	5.500
Surat Khandy of 20 Maunds of 40 Seers,			746.666	6.666
ditto 21 ditto			784.	7.
ditto 22 ditto			821.133	7.333
Madras Khandy of 20			500.	4.464

THE SMALL WEIGHT, commonly called GOLD SMITH'S WEIGHT, is either founded on the Goonj or Ruttee, or the mustard seed. The Goonj or Ruttee is the small red seed, whether of the white or red species, of the abrus precatorius; these seeds are very uniform in size, and the plant producing them grows wild all over India. Two seeds, otherwise Goonj, make one waal, a weight represented by a seed of the Cheelur. This weight is further subdivisions as follows:—two Barley Corns=1 Goonj, and eight mustard seeds=one Barley Corn. Under different Governments of India, the tola is composed of different proportions of these Goonj, or of the massa. The Bengal Tola, being of 100 Goonj or 12½ Massa—the Malwa Tola of 96 Goonj or twelve Massa. The Bombay Tola of 92 Goonj, or 11½ Massa. Several districts in Southern Konkan of 92 Goonj, or 11½ Massa; 90 Goonj, or 11½ Massas; and 96 Goonj, or 1 Massas. The pice of Kotah in Malwa, is equal in weight to 18 Massa, so that from these we may hope to obtain something approaching to the common weight of the Massa or Goonj, the fundamental measures of weight.

The Weight of the Bengal Massa in troy grains is 15.353,—being 191.916 troy grains, the Weight of a Calcutta Sicca Rupee, divided by 12.5, the number of Massa in one tola. The weight in Troy grains of the tola in Malwa is 190 grains; which being divided by 12, (the number of Massa in one tola) gives 15.8333 Troy grains for the weight of the Massa.

In ascertaining (says Major Sykes,) the weight Troy of a Goonj, with a Hydrostatic balance, turning with the 10th of a grain, the results were as follows:—32 seeds, or Goonj, weighed 60.5 grains Troy—16 seeds or Goonj, weighed 30.5 grs.—8—weighed 15.1, and 56 seeds—weighed 105.2 grains,—which would give an average weight of 1.914 grains Troy for each seed: 96 of these would make the tola equal to 183.7536 grains Troy. But as the seer weight of 80 rupees, or 13.800 grains troy, is to consist of 72 tolas, the tola should weigh 191.6666 grains instead of 183.7536, affording sufficient evidence that the tola in use, like every other weight, is below the proper standard.

Goldsmith's Weight in Gujerat.

			dwt. gr. dec.	
6 Chawuls (grains of Rice,) =	1 Ruttee	=	0	1.9166 Troy
3 Ruttee, or Goonj,	= 1 Waal	=	0	5.7500
16 Waal.	= 1 Guddeeanna	=	3	20
2 Guddeeanna, or 32 Waal,	= 1 Tola	=	7	16

Pearl Weights in Bombay.

			dwt. gr. dec.	
20 Vassa	= 1 Ruttee	=	0	1.951 Troy.
3 Ruttee	= 1 Waal	=	0	5.853
24 Ruttee	= 1 Tank	=	1	22.824
32 Waal	= 1 Tola	=	7	19.296

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

Whether Measures of Capacity in India are derived from those of length, agreeably to the notions of many able theorists in Europe, and in which they are borne out by very ancient writings among the Hindoos, or whether they were invented originally merely to save trouble in weighing grains and liquids, is a subject of inquiry for the philosopher. I am much inclined to the latter opinion, as far as regards Western India, from observing that the same denominations belong to the Measure of Weight as to the Measure of Capacity, and also, relatively, to their subdivisions. In this case it seems to me highly probable that the Tukka or Tunka, a small Silver Coin, current during the period of the Moghul supremacy, and in which the revenue was collected, and reckoned, throughout the Western Provinces of their Empire, and particularly in the Nizam-Shahee territories, was the foundation of the weights at present in practice throughout the Deccan. Seventy-two of these Tukka go to the Seer, which makes it nearly similar to the Tola, and the nuo-tank, or nine tanks, is still a Measure for Liquids in very general use. The Chetak, or six tanks, is the 16th part of a Seer of Weight in the Deccan: but my inquiries regard the weights that are in use, and not those that have been. The most popular of the actual Measures of Capacity, are, the nuo-tank, the Seer, the Pusseeree, and the Adhoolce.

DRY MEASURE.

THE ADHOLEE.—The Dry Measure called Adhoolce of two seers, which is the largest in use in the Deccan, is, in towns and large villages, made of wood turned in a lathe and lackered. It is in form nearly that of the hour glass and the half seer, $\frac{1}{4}$ seer, and $\frac{1}{8}$ seer, resemble it in form and lackered. In small villages, where the dealers are poorer, these measures are made from the large hollow bamboo sawed through at the joints.

The Adhoolce in the Northern Konkan, consists of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 Kutchu Seers, and the number of Adhoolces to the Kokuni Maund, varies in different towns in the Collectorate from 17 to 24. Where the 4 Seer Adhoolce obtains, there the Maund contains 20 Adhoolce, and where the Adhoolce is $3\frac{1}{2}$ Seers, there the Maund consists of 24 Adhoolce; so that the Adhoolce and not the Maund differs: the 17 Adhoolce Measure is perhaps confined to Salsette. The Kokuni and Arabi Khandy are both in general use in this Collectorate,—the first consists of seven Maunds, the other of eight Maunds. The Ghatti, or Deccan Khandy, is also in use, and is used for measuring salt.

In most countries south of the Nerbudda, grains are sold by measures, but in selling the flour, a measured seer of grain is put into one scale, and the flour weighed against it.

In countries north of the Nerbudda there seems to be no Dry Measure of capacity, and every thing is therefore sold by weight. This appears also to be the case in most of the Nizam's districts adjoining those of Ahmednugur. The introduction of measures into the Deccan appears to be of late date, but on what principle they were constructed it is difficult to conjecture. The solid

contents of a seer of capacity is widely different from a seer of weight throughout the Collectorships of both Poona and Ahmednugur: the first filled with the grain Bajree varies from 108 to 120 rupees, while the other weighs about 80 rupees, or 73 Tola and 4 Massa.

THE PUSSEREE, OR PUNJ-SEREE. There is a measure, as well as weight, termed Pusseree, or Punj-serree, both occasionally met with in the Deccan, but the former is in general use in the Nizam's Country. It ought to contain five seers, as its name imports, but it varies so much, arising either from ignorance, or fraud, in the construction, that it occasions very general complaint.

In Gujerat the Punj-serree is, in fact, but the representative of weight, but its cubical contents is ascertained through the medium of a variable standard, that is, one species of grain, rice in the husk, which is liable to fluctuation according to the varying weight of that kind of corn in different soils, and seasons.

The large Dry Measure in Bombay for salt is the para, containing $10\frac{1}{2}$ Adholee, whereof, 100 make an anna—one anna is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons—and 1,600 para, or 16 annas, make one rash, or 40 tons. The Para Measure, when used, is struck off even with the rim by a rod made for the purpose.

The small Dry Measure for grain is the seer, whereof four make a Puheelec, 17 Puheelees, a Para: and eight Para, a Khandy:—Batty or Rice in the husk is reckoned by the Moora of 25 Para.

THE GRAIN KHUNDEE, in the Poona districts, consists of 20 mun: each Mun 12 Puheelec, but sometimes of 16 Puheelees: and each Puheelec of 2 Adholee: each Adholee of two seers. The subdivisions of the seer are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$. The Pulla is a measure of capacity, the contents of which weigh 120 seers of 80 Ankoosee rupees the seer, or rather, it is the representative of the weight called Pulla. The Puheelec at Bheema-Shunkur, Neelsee, and some other places bordering the Konkan, consists of $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers only, instead of four. The mun therefore of 12 Puheelec at these places, consists of 42 seers instead of 48 Dry Measure.



LIQUID MEASURES.

THE LIQUID MEASURE is used in the Deccan and Konkan, by the Oil sellers, and Spirit dealers: the measures used are of brass or iron, commonly in the form of a truncated cone. Like the other measures the aliquot parts will be found irregular, or varying from truth. Milk in our camps, and indeed in large towns, is sold by arbitrary measures, but they should, properly, be regulated by the seer weight of 80 rupees.


Oil, Milk, Ghee, and Spirits, are weighed in the Southern Konkan, with the seer of 28 tolas. The vessel in which they are contained being previously weighed, and the weight thereof deducted. Liquids are also vended by weight throughout Gujerat, but the oil and spirit dealers, have measures constructed on the principle of their solid contents being equal to the weight they are intended to represent, hence such measures must vary with the specific gravity of the articles.

Throughout the Northern Konkan, every Talook seems to have its own Oil, or Liquid, Measure; it seems, however, to have been originally framed to contain, of oil, what would weigh one Kutchra Seer. When oil is bought for retail, forty-five seers are reckoned to the maund.

The Liquid Seer Measure used in Bombay for Spirits, Arrack, and Milk, is equal in weight to 60 rupees, or 1lb. 10oz. 7dwt. 12gr. troy. The Maund consists of 50 of these seers, and the seer is subdivided into half seers, quarter seers, and the latter into two measures called nuo-tanks,—or nine tanks, or tukka. The measure for oil corresponds with the Maund of 28lb., that is, the contents weigh that, and the contents of the seer, consequently, weigh 11oz. 4dwt.

LONG MEASURE.

THE MEASURES OF LENGTH, are the Kathee, the Guz, and the cubit. The first is only used as a land measure, the other two are more used by artificers, and sometimes in measuring piece goods, cloths, silks, &c. not sold by the piece. In most of the provinces under this Presidency the Guz is divided into 20 tussoo. In Gujerat it measures 27.5 inches, making the cubit of 14 tussoo, equal to 19.25 inches. In Cambay the Guz is 28.5 inches and the cubit 19.95 inches. At Bombay, and in Malabar, it is 28 inches and the cubit 19.6 inches. In the Deccan, the Dooab, the Southern Konkan, Surat, and also in Kutch, the Guz is divided into 24 tussoo, but of a great variety of length, and the cubit into 14 tussoo. The Peshwa's Guz, which is in use in the public departments at Poona, is 33.86 inches. At seven of the principal towns in the Dooab, the Guz varies from 31.75 inches to 34.75 inches, and broad cloth, velvet, chintz, and other articles of Europe manufacture are measured by it. An average, accurately taken, at 12 of the chief towns in Southern Konkan makes the Guz 33.438 inches, and the cubit 19.508 inches. In Surat the Guz used by tailors is 27.8, and by artificers 24 inches. In Kutch the Guz is divided into 24 tussoo, and measures 26.5 inches. The length of the cubit however, almost every where, is usually determined by the mean length of five different men's arms, measured from the elbow to the end of the middle finger: turbans, &c. are sold by this measure, but it is seldom met with out of Surat, as a measure, unless with tailors: purchasers usually measure by their own arm's length. The English yard is in common use at Bombay in measuring Europe manufactures, and indeed in many places in the interior.


 SUPERFICIAL, AND SOLID, MEASURES.

SUPERFICIAL MEASURES for the measurement of land, Solid Measures for ascertaining the quantity of timber, and many kinds of artificers work, are obtained from the same data, as the measures of length.

ARTIFICER'S WORK. In Superficial measurement throughout Gujerat, Deccan, Konkan, and at the Presidency, the reckoning is made by 100 in length, whether Guz or Cubit, by one in breadth. This rule applies also to the manufacture of Carpets, Mats, &c.

MASONRY is calculated by the brass, which is 25 Cubits in length by one in breadth, and one in height. The quantity therefore of the brass varies agreeably to the Cubit. The Cubit in use among Masons in Bombay is 20 inches, (being 4 longer than the timber Guz,) so that a brass of Masonry contains 115.74 Cubic feet.

TIMBER is measured by the Guz, and the rule for determining the contents is, by the square of the quarter girt multiplied into the length. A Sawyer's Guz is 32 inches in length, and 9 inches in breadth:— $32 \times 9 = 288$ square inches = 2 square feet.

Bombay and Canara Measurement of Timber and Plank.

TIMBER—20 Vissvassa make 1 Vassa—20 Vassa, 1 Covit, or Candy.

PLANK—Is measured by the Guz of 28 English Inches, or 24 Borels: 24 Borels in length,—12 Borels in breadth, and 1 Borel in thickness, make a Guz. A Borel is equal to 1.666 English Inches.

Malabar Measurement.

TIMBER—Is measured by the Candy or Covit—16 Moganies make 1 Borel—24 Borels = 1 Koll—24 Koll = 1 Covit, or Candy.

PLANK—Is measured by the Guz—thus 16 Moganies make 1 Borel—12 Borels in breadth—24 Borels in length, and 1 Borel in thickness, constitute a Guz.

English and Bombay in the Dock Yards.

TIMBER—12 Cubical feet, and 1216 inches—make a Covit or Candy—3 Covits and 18½ Vassa make 1 Ton or 50 Cubical feet.

PLANK—26 Cubical feet, and 806 Inches—make 100 Guz—(the quantity in which plank is bought and sold.)

LAND MEASURES.

(Extracted from Captain Thomas Jervis's Report.)

The Land Measures are as follows :—

The Standard rod of five cubits length used throughout Gujerat, called a guntha, also a 'bans' or bamboo, sometimes a 'moula', and sometimes, a 'wussa'.

Of five and a half cubits length in the Deccan called a cathee.

Of five cubits, and five mooshtees (or palms-breadth) in Malwa, also, called cathee.

Of five cubits and five mooshtees (or palms-breadth) in the Konkan, also called cathee.

The length of the several measures, obtained by Major Williams here under specified, led me to fix the length of the hustu, or cubit, at about 19.3 or 19.4 inches,—the districts in which the shorter measures are used being so small in comparison of the districts, in which the larger measures are used.

	Inches.	Inches dec.
Mahtur Purgunna, a bamboo,.....	96.35	19.27
Moonda, do. do.	94.75	18.97
Tasra, do.	91.65	18.33
Nappa, (the Pitlad Cutcherry standard,)	97.	19.40
Dholka Purgunna, a bamboo,.....	94.	18.80
Mahmoodabad standard,	98.35	19.67
Pitlad Purgunna, Cutcherry standard,.....	97.	19.4
Neriad, do.	97.	19.4
Oomreit Kusba, do.....	97.	19.4
Kuppurwunj Purgunna,.....	97.	19.4

Average length of a guntha in Goojerat,..... 96.62.....

Average length of a cubit in Goojerat,..... 19.204 inch.

The length of a hustu equal to one-fifth of 96.02 inches = 19.204 inches.

The measure of a cubit described also by Major Williams are as follows :—

1 Hingalla, Broach Purgunna,.....	19.2
2 Muzmoodar's Measure,.....	19.
3 Dewalla Patell's Jumbooseer Purgunna,	19.4
4 Desaees of the Dehej Purgunna,	19.5
5 Patells of Roza-Tunkaree, Amod Purgunna,	19.2

Average length of a hustu or cubit, 19.26

The Cathee Measures obtained from the different parts of the Southern Konkan are as follows :—

From the Sanksee Prant equal to,	113. inches	19.37 inches,
” Ouchitgurh,	111.	19.03
” Razpooree,.....	112.75.	19.32
” Soowurndroog,	112.	19.21
” Anjunwell,.....	112.75.	19.32
” Rutnagiri,	110.66.	19.97
” Viziadroog,.....	114.2	19.58
” Rygurh,	112.	19.21
” Salsee,.....	112.	19.37

Average length of the Cathee,.....112.373.....

Average length of a Cubit,.....19.265

In Goojerat the Bheega, or Veega, it is sometimes pronounced, is equal to the square of 20 gunthas; the square of one guntha being termed a wuswassa.

20 Wuswassa, = 1 wussa; and 20 wussa, = 1 Bheega.

It may be observed here that the terms wussa, and wuswassa, so generally used in all measures in Goojerat are corruptions of beeswa, and beeswassa, meaning the twentieth part, and twenty-twentieth.

On the western side of India the Bheega is equal to the Superficial content of a square of 20 Cathees: the square of one Cathee is called a poluh.

20 poluh = 1 Pand: 20 pands = 1 Bheega: and 120 pands = 1 Chaoor.

It is customary in the Konkan to reckon 23 pand, equal to one bheega, and the Mhars, whose office it is to measure the land, do not lay the Cathee, or measuring rod, on the ground, but raise the one end up, and pass it quickly over to the supposed place of the other end, which gives a much less quantity than the true superficial content—this last custom, is also observed in Goojerat—but in the Deccan land is measured with a rope which gives the true contents.

The following is by the late Byram Rowles, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, from whose abilities in revenue matters, we may infer it to be very correct.

1st.—Akbar Shah's Bheega (on the authority of Mr. Colebrooke) 3,025 square yards.

2d.—Sashtee or Salsette Bheega (on the authority of Mr. Duncan) 3,927 square yards.

3d.—The Bheega of the Neriad Cusba, (by marks on the Chuklasee Bhagul Dhurumsala) 2,994 square yards 4 feet 4 inches.

4th.—Supposed extent of the large Bheega throughout the Neriad villages, 2,500 square yards.

5th.—Small Bheega of Sulamee, and Posaitu Tenures, as well as the Wuseefa, and other lands, not fully assessed, 1,600 square yards.

6th.—Bheega of the Western division of Gujerat, comprising grassia tenures, 1,600 square yards.

7th.—Turab of Mahomedan Law, 1,600 square yards.

8th.—Kaira Bheega, according to the Patells' rods, 3,404 square yards.

9th.—The Bengal Bheega, 1,600 square yards.

[From Colonel Monier William's Memoir, &c.]

The proportions between the different Land Measures of this country and that of England are illustrated as follows:—

	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
In an English Statute Acre,.....	4,840	0	0
In a Standard Koombha of the Jumboosur, Aniod, and Dehej Purgunnas,.....	4,641	0	20
In a Standard Beega of the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hansot Purgunnas,.....	2,477	7	64
In a Standard Beega of the Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat Collectorates,.....	2,844	4	0

There are various modes of reckoning land in the Deccan, but they are all founded on the Bheega, measuring, in superficial contents, 400 Cathees of 5 cubits, and 5 palms-breadth in length. In the Poona districts 10 Bheega=1 Rooka: 48 Bheega=1 Tukka:—a Khandy contains from 20 to 35 Bheega; and a mun, or Maund, of land is the twentieth part of a Khandy. In Khandes, and in many of the Ahmednugur districts, 4 Bheega=1 Purtun, and 80 Bheega=1 Dooree. In the Dharwar Zilla, a Koorgee is as much land as can be sown with a drill plough in one day, consequently varying from 2 to 8 Bheega.

NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN ENGLAND,

ENACTED A. O. 5. GEO. IV.

To take place from 1st May, 1825.

LONG MEASURE.

Standard. *Yard* deposited with Clerk of the House of Commons, &c.
 One third of Ditto=one Foot.
 One twelfth of Foot=one Inch.
 5½ Yards=one Pole or Perch.
 220 Yards=one eighth of a Mile.
 1,760 Yards=one Mile.

SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

One Rood=1,210 square Yards.
 One Acre=4,840 square yards, or 60 square Perches.

WEIGHTS.

Standard. *Troy Pound* deposited as above.
 One twelfth of Ditto=1 Ounce.
 One twentieth of an Ounce=one Penny Weight.
 One twenty fourth of a Penny Weight=one Grain.
 5760 Grains=a Pound Troy.
 7000 such grains=a Pound Avoirdupois.
 One Sixteenth of a Pound Avoirdupois=One Ounce Avoirdupois.
 One Sixteenth of an Ounce=one Dram.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Ten Pounds Avoirdupois of distilled Water at the temperature of
 62 Farenheit=one Gallon.
 One fourth of a Gallon=one Quart.
 Eighth Ditto=one Pint.
 Two Gallons=one Peck.
 Eight Gallons=one Bushel.

FOR GOODS SOLD BY MEASURE.

Coal ; Lime ; Potatoes, &c.
 The Bushel=80lb. Avoirdupois of distilled Water at 62, round, on an
 even bottom, 19½ Inches diameter, to be heaped in a Cone of 6
 Inches.
 8 Bushels a Sack : 12 Sacks a Chaldron.

TABLE of WEIGHT throughout the PRESIDENCY, of BOMBAY and TERRITORIES ADJACENT.

Districts Towns, &c.	Rupee and Weight of it in grains.	Weight in rupees to the Seer.	Seers to the Maund.	The Maund Reduced to Troy Weight.				Reduced to Avoirdupois.				Maunds to the Candy.	REMARKS.	
				lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.			dec.
GUJERAT.														
Ahmedabad, Town and Perguna	New Sicca 180.75	41	40	51	5	11	6	42	5	8	23	62	20	Grain, Ghee, Oil, &c. usually sell by this Maund, Jagry, Dates, and some other articles, by the Maund of 42 Seers. Soft Sugar, by that of 41, and Sugar-Candy by that of 43 Seers. The Seer never varies. Grain and liquids, as well as many other articles (with the exception of diamond's pearls, and precious stones,) of Merchandize, are computed by weight,—no measures of capacity, being used in Ahmedabad. For dry goods, Kuppas, and Grain. Grain is also sold by the culsey of 16 Maunds.
Amod, Perg. and Market,	Baroach 177.5	41	40	50	6	9	4	41	9	6	0	3	20	
Ditto Market,	Ditto	40	40	49	3	13	8	40	9	2	7	8	20	
Ditto for Cotton,	Ditto	41	42	53	0	15	15	43	10	10	6	0	20	
Baroda, (City.)	Babasye 177	41	40	50	4	15	0	41	7	7	26	0	20	Grain is here frequently sold by the culsey of 16 Maunds of 40 Seers, ea. Dates by the Maund of 45 Seers: Jagry, Koprah, and dry Dates, by the Maund of 42 Seers, Sugar and Sugar-Candy by the Maund of 40 Seers. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Grain is sold here by measure the same as at Dollera, but the culsey is from 21 to 21½ Maunds. Grain sells by this Maund, as also by the culsey of 16 Maunds. Soft Sugar sells by the Maund of 41 Seers. Sugar-Candy by that of 42 Seers, Jagry, and Cotton, of the same, Kuppas by that of 43, and Kudjoor by that of 45 Seers. Measures of capacity are in use in the Broach Pergunna constructed on the principle of their cubic contents being precisely equal to a seer in weight of the articles for which the measures are destined. Grain of all descriptions, sells, 40 Seers per Maund; Oil Cocoanut, &c. 40 Seers per Maund; Oil Castor, 42 Seers per Maund; Ghee, 40½ Seers per Maund; Spirituous Liquors, 42 Seers per Maund. The Seer weight invariably is 35 tolas. Grain sells by this weight, as well as most other articles.
Ditto (Districts.)	Ditto	42	42	54	2	9	12	44	9	10	10	9	20	
Bhowngur,	New Sicca 180.75	41	40	51	5	11	6	42	5	8	23	62	20	
Broach, Town and Perg.	New Baroach wt. 177.5	41	40	50	6	9	4	41	9	6	0	3	20	
Ditto Muppuraw	Ditto	40½	40	49	11	1	6	41	1	4	3	1	20	
Ditto Town Seer	Ditto	40	40	49	3	13	8	40	9	2	7	8	20	
Cambay,	Kumbattee wt. 179.5	40	40	49	10	6	16	41	0	7	8	5	20	

Deesa, Palhanpoor, Put- tan, and Veesapoor, }	Sicca	40	40	50	2	10	0	41	5	0	12	5	20
Dholka,	New Sicca 180.75	41	40	51	5	11	6	42	5	8	23	62	20
Dollera,	Ditto	41	40	51	5	11	6	42	5	8	23	62	20
Gogah,	Ditto	41	40	51	5	11	6	42	5	8	23	62	20
Hansoot, Perguna,	Baroach	38½	40	47	5	8	11	39	0	12	22	0	20
Ditto Market,	Ditto	38	40	46	10	1	11	38	8	10	24	6	20
Kaira, Town and Perg.	Babasye	41	40	50	4	15	0	41	7	7	26	0	20
Nerriad,	Babasye	42	40	51	7	10	0	42	7	10	0	0	20
Jumbooseer, Perguna,	Baroach	40¾	40	50	0	5	12	41	5	4	0	7	20
Ditto Market,	Ditto	40	40	49	3	13	8	40	9	2	7	8	20
Ditto Cotton Seer,	Ditto	40	42	51	9	5	0	42	9	9	16	0	20
Ocklesur or Unklesur, Perg.	Ditto	39¾	40	48	11	19	9	40	5	1	10	1	20
Ditto Market,	Ditto	38	40	46	10	1	11	38	8	10	24	6	20
Rajkot,	Sicca	40	40	50	2	10	0	41	5	0	12	5	20
Surat,	Soortee wt. 179	37	40	45	11	18	8	37	13	9	13	7	20
Ditto for Cotton,	-----	36½	42	47	10	7	0	39	6	1	6	24	20

The same as Ahmedabad.

Grain is usually measured here in a cylindrical wooden measure called a maunnee, 100 of which make a culsey--equal in weight to the Khandy of 20 Maunds. The maunnee should contain 8 Seers.

The same as Bhowngur.

Grain sells by this Maund. Jaggry, Sugar, Sugar Candy, Dates, Pepper, Beetlent, Saffron, and Dry Ginger, per Maund of 42 Seers.

The following are the subdivisions of the Seer in the Kaira Zillah. 3 Ruttee=1 Wall: 32 Walls=1 Tola: 36 Tola=1 Seer: 40 Seers=1 Maund. With these weights commodities of every description are weighed, but Tobacco, and some other articles, are allowed 42 or more Seers, according to the particular usage of different villages.

Dried goods, Kuppas, and Grain.

Grain sells, per culsey, of 16 Maunds of 40 Seers, each. There is likewise a great weight at Jumbooseer and Dollera, called a Bhar, by which Kuppas, and Kullah (i. e. Cotton in the Pod,) are usually weighed. At the former place it consists of 24 Maunds, at the latter of 16 Maunds of 42 Seers each.

Grain sells, per Garce, of 30 Maunds of 40 Seers, ea. The number of Surat Seers in the Maund, differs much in the Surat Collectorate, there being 11 different Maunds in 20 Kusbas. The Maund, in fact, ranges from 40 Seers, through all the intermediate gradations up to 46 Seers, nor is the Khandy confined to 20 Maunds.

Throughout the province of Gujerat the weight is regulated by the rupee only.

The subdivisions of the Maund, are Ad-muneeh=½; Dusseroh=¼; Panseeree=⅓ or five Seers. The usual subdivisions of the Seer are Pono-seer=⅓; Ad-seer=⅔; Pa-seer=¼; Nuo-tank=⅕; Adholee=one sixteenth.

* * The column of Avoirdupois Weight is calculated in lb. oz. drams and grains. — 27.3479 grains, Troy, make one dram Avoirdupois.

TABLE of WEIGHT, &c. Continued.

Districts Towns; &c.	Rupee and Weight of it in grains.	Weight in rupees to the Seer.	Seers to the Maund.	The Maund Reduced to Troy weight.		Reduced to Avoirdupois.			Mauuds to the Candy.	REMARKS.		
				lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	lb.			oz.	dr.	gr.	dec.
MALWA.												
Banswara,	Salem Shye	84	20	49	2	12	12	40	8	0	0	
Bairseeah,	Bhopal	80	40	93	8	13	8	77	1	16	25	
Bhilsa,	Bhilsa	80	48	111	8	0	0	91	14	2	20	21
Ditto Dry goods,	167.5 Ditto	80	40	93	0	13	8	76	0	7	9	
Bhopal,	Bhopal	80										
	168.7	80										
Dewass,	Oojein, gr. 175	80	16½	40	1	5	0	32	0	0	0	
Doongurpoor,	Salem Shye	52	40	60	11	5	0	50	2	4	15	
Indore, buying,	Oojein, gr. 175	84	20	51	0	10	0	42	0	0	0	
Ditto selling,	Ditto	82	20	49	9	18	8	41	0	0	0	
Kotah,	Kotah	30	40	36	5	0	0	29	15	7	6	5
	174.8											
	Salem Shye	92	15	40	5	3	3	33	4	4	16	
Mundissoor, ...	168.75											
Nolye,	Oojein, gr. 175	80	20	48	7	2	12	40	0	0	0	
Oomutwara,		81	28									
Oojein,	Oojein, gr. 175	80	16½	41	0	3	18	33	12	0	0	
Pertaubgurh, ...	Salem Shye	80	20	46	10	10	0	38	8	18	1	
Rutlam, buying,	Ditto	84	20	49	2	12	12	40	8	0	0	
Ditto selling,	Ditto	80	20	46	10	10	0	38	8	18	1	
Ditto Spices, Beetul, &c.	Ditto	79	20	46	3	11	21	38	1	7	19	5
Seronge, ...	Seronge	80	25									
Shoojahalpoor,	Boondee	80	28									

The intermediate weight between the Maund and Seer, are the Pusseree and Dhuree. The first is, literally, Pooj-Seer or five Seers, though in few towns it consists of exactly this number; for instance in Seronge it consists of 6½ Seers, and in Oomutwara of 3½ Seers. The Dhuree in some towns is synonymous with the Pusseree and in others two of the latter make one of the former.

The small or Kurannah (dry goods) Pusseree, is that by which every thing is sold in the Bazar. But the Banniah (or retail merchant) purchases his grain by the large or grain Pusseree. The Maund for grain consists only of 20 Seers or 4 Pusserees, but the Maund for Kurannah, as Opium, Ghee, Spices, Oil, and the like, is 40 Seers or 8 Pusserees.

Therefore the Grain Maund must weigh, .. 41 4 6 40
And the Opium and Kurannah Maund,..... 80 7 8 0

The weights used for dry goods generally differ from those for Grain, Salt, &c. and even the latter are often not the same throughout a district, as those in use in the principal town which give it its name. *Malcolm's Central India, Vol. II.*

In Central India every article is sold by weight: in a part of Nemaar, in the Kotah district, (but not in the town) and some others, a measure for grain is used, founded on an equivalent for pice weights.

DECKAN.

Ahmednugur Collectorship.

Ahmednugur, & Newassa,	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20
Sungunnair, Ankola	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20
Kotool, Rajoor, and Kurmulla,												
Rahoree, and Shewgaom,	Ditto	77	40	92	2	7	12	75	14	6	11	20
Parnair, and Sinnur,	Ditto	76½	40	91	7	13	18	75	6	8	7	20
Kurda,	Ditto	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20
Koombharee,	Ditto	74	40	88	7	15	0	72	15	1	11	20
Hortee,	Ditto	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20
Nasik, and Trimbuk,	Ditto	79.2	40	94	7	15	15	77	13	1	3	20

Poona Collectorship.

Indapoor,	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20
Joonere,	Ditto	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20
Poona,	Ditto											
Pabool,	Ditto	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20
Sassore, or Saswur, Pucka	Ditto	78	40	93	5	5	0	76	14	2	20	20
Ditto Kutcha,	Ditto	25½	40	93	5	5	0	76	14	2	20	20
Soopa, Pucka,	Ditto	78	40									
Ditto Kutcha,	Ditto	25½	40									

Khandes.

Asseergurh,	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20
Boorhanpoor, .....													Ditto	26½	40
Chopra,	Ankoosy	80	40	95	10	0	0	78	13	1	5	20
Dhoolia, Pucka, .....													Ditto	80	20	47	11	0	0	39	6	8	10	5
Maligaom, Pucka,	Ditto	80	20	47	11	0	0	39	6	8	10	5
Ditto Kutcha,												
Nundoorbar,												
Thalner,												

In the Ahmednugur Collectorship, Oil, Sugar, Ghee, Arca Nuts, Cocoanuts, Indigo, Turmeric and many other articles are sold by weight, but there are measures formed for them which assimilate with the Seer of weight. Choonam, Charcoal, Firewood and Vegetables, or Fruits, (such as Onions, Tamarinds, &c.) are sold by the Khandy and not by the Pullah. There are 72 Tola (Goldsmith's weight) in a Seer of Saffron, Silk, Gold Thread, Cochineals, and two or three other articles.—The subdivisions in the measure of weight are the same throughout the Collectorship, viz.

4 Chetacks=¼ Seer, 16 Ch tacks=1 Seer, 40 Seers=1 Maund, 3 Maunds=1 Pulla, 20 Maunds=1 Khandy.

In some of the towns and villages on the Seena river, there are weights in use which have no relation in their terms to the Poona weight: Dusseere, the largest, weighs from 248 to 254 Ankoosie rupees: Panch seere, from 120 to 127 rupees: Urdee-seere, from 59 to 65 rupees: Suwae-seere, the smallest, 27 to 32 rupees.

By Major Sykes's calculations the Poona Seer is 192.50 grains less than two English Pound Avoirdupois. The ¼ Seer is 100grs. less than one English Pound. The ½ Seer is 50grs. less than ½ English Pound: the ¾ Seer is 26grs. less than ¾ English Pound.

One Seer of Bajree weighs exactly 2½ Pounds Avoirdupois provided the seed be full, and not old: 1 Seer of Joarree, dry crop, weighs 2lbs. and 2½oz. provided the seed be full and new.

In the Ahmednugur and Poona districts, Goldsmith's weight is divided as follows:—2 Grains of wheat is 1 Goonj or Ruttee: 2 Goonj=1 Waal: 4 Waals=1 Massa: 12 Massa=1 Tola: 24 Tola=1 Seer.

TABLE of WEIGHT, &c. Continued.

Districts Towns, &c.	Rupee and Weight of it in grains.	Weight in rupees to the Seer.	Seers to the Maund.	The Kutcha Seer Reduced to Troy Weight.				REMARKS.
				lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>								
Belgaom, <i>Pucka Seer of measure</i> ,	Shapooree 174.0	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	48					
<i>Ditto Kutcha Seer of weight</i> ,	Ditto	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	0	7	11	11	
Bagulkota, <i>Pucka</i> ,	Bagulkota 172.3	139						
<i>Ditto Kutcha</i> ,	Ditto	23 $\frac{1}{4}$		0	7	10	0	
Dharwar, <i>Pucka</i> ,	Shapooree 174.0	120						
<i>Ditto Kutcha</i> ,	Ditto	20 $\frac{1}{2}$		0	7	10	0	
Khanapoor, <i>of measure</i> ,	Ankoosy 103							
<i>Ditto of weight</i> ,	Ditto	21	48	0	7	10	9	
Padshapoor <i>of measure</i> ,	Ankoosy 161 $\frac{3}{4}$							
<i>Ditto of weight</i> ,	Ditto	21		0	7	10	9	
Havery, <i>Pucka</i> ,	Madras 180.0	94 $\frac{1}{2}$						
<i>Ditto buying Kutcha</i> ,	Ditto	23 $\frac{1}{4}$		0	8	14	9	
<i>Ditto selling do</i> ,	Ditto	20 $\frac{1}{2}$		0	7	10	22	
New Hoobly, <i>buying Pucka</i> ,	Shapooree 174.0	110						
<i>Ditto selling do</i> ,	Ditto	107						
<i>Ditto Kutcha</i> ,	Ditto	21 $\frac{1}{2}$		0	7	12	19	
Nowlgoond, <i>Pucka</i> ,	Shapooree 174.0	114						
<i>Ditto Kutcha</i> ,	Ditto	21 $\frac{1}{2}$		0	7	15	15	

In the Southern Mahratta Country what is denominated the Pucka Seer, is a measure, the cubical contents of which is found by weighing the number of rupees in this Table against 9 kinds of grains mixed together in equal quantities, viz. Wheat, Toor, Hurbaree, Kooltee, Moong, Goreed, Jooaree, Paddy and Mudkee. The whole being filled into a vessel should be rolled off level with the rim.

Four Pucka Seers make one Puheelee or Chittee : from 16 to 32 Puheelees (in most places from 16 to 20) make one Koodoo : and 20 Koodoos make one Khandy.

The Pucka Seer is used for measuring Grains, Salt, &c.

The Kutcha Seer for weighing Ghee, Tamarinds, Pepper, Jaggry, Spices, Oil, &c.

It will be observed that the largest Pucka Seer is that of Bagulkot, which contains 133 Madras Rupees of 180 Grains each, or 139 Bagulkota. The smallest is that of Havery which weighs 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees. At New Hoobly, and Raneeb-Bednoor, one Seer is used for buying and another for selling. The Pucka Seer is in some places called Pao, because it is one fourth of a Puheelee. The Kutcha Seer is more regular, and is generally equal in weight, whether in buying or selling, to 24 Shahee pice, which weigh on an average 20 Madras Rupees. The Kutcha Seer contains 72 Tanks : the Durra from 10 to 14 Seers, but generally 12 : the Mun or Maund (the highest wet measure in practice) contains 4 Durra : and the Khandy 20 Maunds.

TABLE of WEIGHT, &c. Continued.

Districts Towns, &c.	Rupee and Weight of it in grains.	Weight in dubboo to the Seer.	Seers to the Maund.	The Maund Reduced to Troy Weight.				Reduced to Avoirdupois.				Maunds to the Candy.	REMARKS.		
				lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr. dec.				
Kurnala, and } Pucka, Nusrapoor, } Kutcha, Tanna, Mallar } Pucka, Karinjah, . . } Kutcha, Chowk, Pucka,	Ankoosy	42	40	96	0	12	5	9	79	0	9	7	66	20	
		14	40	32	0	4	1	96	26	0	15	7	6	20	
		42	40	96	0	12	5	9	79	0	9	7	66	20	
		16	40	36	6	21	19	36	30	1	11	24	93	20	
Bombay,	Bombay 180 grains	Rs. 28	40						28	0	0	0	20	Weight and Measure assimilate. For Oil, Ghee, Sandlewood, Ivory, Iron, Lead, Copper, Brass, Tutenagne, Wood, Tobacco, Quicksilver, Steel, Minium, and all other heavy gross goods excepting salt. It occurs in mercantile transactions that calculations are made in Pounds, Maunds, and Surat Maunds, which two last weights are sometimes reckoned at 40½, 41, 42, 43½, and 44 Seers. Sometimes in Surat Khandees of 20, 21, and 22 Maunds. See Table at page 102.	
SOUTHERN KONKAN.															
Rutnageery, Malwan, } Bankoot, Soowurndroog, } Salsee, and Mhar, } Viziadroog, Vingorla, A- } rowlee, Azgaom, Tal- } gaom, Salsee, and } Wurrad, }			40	36	11	18	8	30	7	0	16		20		
Gosalla,			40	33	6	5	0	27	9	5	58		20		
			40	29	8	0	0	24	6	0	9		20		

FINIS.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

* * Note — In the column of Remarks the sub-divisions of the Seer as well as Maund, Khandy, &c. should be stated. The articles sold by weight also should be specified, and the description of weights made use of in weighing. See the Table at page 102.

In ascertaining the weight of the Seer by Rupees, none should be made use of which are not in the assay table published by Government. In most places there is one Seer or Maund for buying, and another for selling; these should be noticed.

This Table is intended to include the weights used in every Kusba, or Market Town under the Presidency of Bombay, and as many as could be ascertained of those used in the Towns, &c. within the territories of the Rao of Kutch, the Sobehdar of the Deccan, and Raja of Nagpoor, the Provinces of Malwa, and Bundelcund. To all these territories, as well as in the Portuguese possessions on the Western Coast of India, the Seer, the Maund and Khandy are common in name, though differing in quantity.

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