

CALCUTTA.

5 SEP. 1911

THE
TRAVELLERS'
COMPANION

CONTAINING A BRIEF
DESCRIPTION OF PLACES
OF PILGRIMAGE AND
IMPORTANT TOWNS IN

★ INDIA ★

K.K. Venugopal

*Compiled by ABDUR RASHEED, Librarian
under the orders of the
RAILWAY BOARD*



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PREFACE.

THE object of this book is to give information, as far as is possible in the space available, regarding places of interest to Hindus and Mohammadans and much frequented by them for religious and other purposes, situated on or near existing railways. The information has been collected from reliable sources, and it is hoped that it will prove useful to all and also to foreign travellers and such people as visit these places for the first time.

Though the descriptions are of the briefest nature they indicate the position of, and objects worth seeing at, each place.

It may, however, be mentioned that the book may not be as complete as was desired. Readers are requested to kindly communicate to the Compiler any omissions and errors they may come across or any suggestions they may wish to offer for the improvement of the book, in view of the issue of editions in the future.

SIMLA,

September 1907.



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INTRODUCTION.

AS it seems desirable that the travelling public should possess some knowledge of the rules in force on Indian Railways for their guidance, extracts from the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, and the current General Rules for the working of Indian Railways have been printed at the end of this book as Appendices A and B.

Booking Offices at large stations remain open for booking all classes of passengers throughout the day and a long time before the departure of each passenger train at night. Extra Booking Offices have been established in some of the large towns where passengers and their luggage can be booked beforehand. A list of such Booking Offices is given in Appendix C. Passengers are advised to avoid the purchase of tickets through persons loitering about Booking Offices. These persons are generally unprincipled men and practise deception.

Latrine accommodation has been provided in third class carriages recently built for the convenience of passengers travelling long distances, and it is proposed that all carriages built in future should have the same accommodation. Arrangements are also being made for the introduction of some inter-communication between the guard in charge of the train and passengers; to be used in cases of necessity. Third class fare from some principal town in India is given under each place, which will help the passengers to a great extent. On most Indian Railways the general principle for the calculation of first,

second, and intermediate class fares is 12, 6, and 3 pies per mile, respectively.

Rest-houses both for Europeans and Indians at each town, and, in the case of out-of-the-way places, conveyances available at the nearest railway station, have been shown, wherever possible.

The book contains 44 illustrations and a map of India.

The portions of the book relating to Mohammadan and Hindu places of interest have also been published for Mohammadans in Urdu and for Hindus in Hindi.

THE TRAVELLERS' COMPANION.

ABDUL HAKIM.

In Kabirwala tahsil, Mooltan District, Punjab, and a station on the Wazirabad-Khanewal Branch of the North-Western Railway. Distance from Wazirabad Junction 180 miles and from the ancient town of Mooltan 53 miles. Third class fare from Wazirabad and Mooltan Rs. 2-1-9 and Re. 0-10-0, respectively.

Two large fairs are held here in April and June, one in honour of Rama and the other in memory of a Mohammadan Saint, Abdul Hakim. Both these fairs last for three days and attract 12,000 and 8,000 persons, respectively. A fair is also held at Baghdad, about 5 miles from the railway station, in the month of August in commemoration of a Mohammadan Saint, Shah Habib. It is attended by 5,000 Mohammadans.

There is a *dharmshala* and a *serai* at Abdul Hakim and a *serai* at Baghdad.

Camels can be had for conveyance at Abdul Hakim.

ABU.

See under Mount Abu.

ACHHAL.

A village in Batala tahsil, Gurdaspur District, Punjab, 3 miles from the Batala Railway Station on the North-Western Railway. It has a handsome temple dedicated to Siva, where Nāumi and Dasmi fair is held in November. The fair lasts for two days and attracts about 10,000 persons.

Another large fair (Baisakhi) is also held here in April, which too lasts for the same number of days and is visited by about the same number of people.

There is a *ādharmshala* for the accommodation of visitors in the village and ekkas can be had at Batala Railway Station for conveyance.

Batala is 24 miles from Amritsar town in the Punjab. Third class fare Re. 0-4-6.

ADINATH.

Is an island in the Maiskhal thana of the Cox's Bazar Sub-Division of Chittagong District in Assam, and is a calling place for the Retriever Flotilla Company. Distance from Chittagong 75 miles by water.

There is a temple on a small hill in this island, which contains the image of Adinath Mahadev. Pilgrims visit it from Sita Kund, another place of pilgrimage in the same district. For festivals see under Sita Kund.

There are resting places for Burmese at Adinath, but other people have to arrange for lodgings in the bazar.

Third class fare from Calcutta to Chittagong by rail Rs. 4-15-0.

AGRADWIP.

Island in the Bhagirathi river in Nadya District, Bengal, 8 miles from Bethuadahari Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Some four or five hundred years ago one Ghose Thakur, a disciple of the great Chaittanya of Navadwip, settled here and established the image of Gopinath (Krishna). To commemorate this man one of the principal fairs and festivals of the district is held here in the month of March every year, just on the eleventh day after *Dole Jatra* ceremony. About 25,000 pilgrims attend this fair.

There are no *serais* or *dharmsalas* at Agradwip, but temporary mat sheds are erected for the accommodation of pilgrims during the fair. Bullock carts are generally available at Bethuadahari for conveyance of pilgrims to Agradwip.

Bethuadahari is 33 miles from Ranaghat Junction; third class fare Re. 0-7-0.

AGARTALA, OLD.

Village in Hill Tipperah State, Eastern Bengal and Assam, situated about 4 miles east of the present capital. Residence of the Rajas until 1844, when the capital was removed to the new town. The ruins of the old palace still stand together with some monuments to the Rajas and Ranis. Adjacent to the palace is a small temple much venerated by the hillmen and containing 14 heads of gold, silver and other metals, which represent the tutelary gods of the Tipperahs. Every one who passes the temple is expected to bow his head.

There is a College, Maharaja's High School, Maharani's Girls' School, and a Sanscrit School at New Agartala.

Agartala Station, locally known as Mugra, and Akhaura, on the Assam-Bengal Railway, are about equidistant 6 miles from New Agartala. During the rainy season, however, it is more convenient to alight at the former station and boat to the town, while in the dry season bullock carts, palanquins and *gharries* can be had at Akhaura and the road is fit enough for wheeled traffic.

Agartala Station is 122 miles and Akhaura 125 miles from Chittagong; third class fare Rs. 1-14-6 and Rs. 1-15-3, respectively.

No *serais* or *dharmasala* at Agartala.

AGARTARA.

A place of Hindu pilgrimage in Bangaon village of Tirhoot District, Bengal. There is a temple to Agartara Devi here. For full account of it see Devi Puran.

This place is 15 miles from Gogri Steamer Station, which is reached from Monghyr Station on the East Indian Railway. Third class fare from Calcutta to Monghyr Rs. 3-5-6 and distance 296 miles.

There are no *dharmasalas* at Agartara and the pilgrims must either stop in the temple or make their own arrangements for lodging.

AGASHI.

Town and port in the Bassein Sub-Division of Thana District, Bombay Presidency, 10 miles north of Bassein and 3½ miles west of Virar Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, with which it is joined by a metalled road.

There is a Portuguese School here and a large temple of Bhavani Shankar built in A.D. 1691, which enjoys a yearly grant of £5 from Government. The bathing place close to the temple has the reputation of effecting the cure of skin diseases.

Agashi drives a great trade with Bombay in plantains and betel leaves, its dried plantains being the best in the district. It is of historical interest.

Tozgas and *gharries* can be had at Virar Railway Station for Agashi, where there is a *dharmasala* (rest-house) for the accommodation of Indian visitors.

Virar is 39 miles distant from Bombay; third class fare Re. 0-7-3.

AGRA.

A large, handsome city on the right bank of the Jumna river, 139 miles from Delhi. It was founded by Akbar, the great Moghal Emperor, in 1566, and remained the capital of his successors till 1648.

Agra is celebrated for the mausoleum of the Taj Mahal, which was erected by that most "magnificent of all the Royal Builders" Shah Jahan in 1648 as the tomb of his wife Arjmand Bano Begam, known in history as Mumtaz Mahal.

The exquisite beauty of this wonder of the world stands unrivalled. It is built of purest Jaipur marble, with tall and graceful minarets at each corner, and stands on a raised platform. Beneath the large dome and within an enclosure of most delicately carved marble fret-work are the richly inlaid tombs of the Empress and her husband, Shah Jahan. In regard to colour and design the interior of the Taj may rank first in the world for purely decorative work, while the perfect symmetry of its exterior and the aerial grace of its domes and minarets impress the mind of the beholder in a manner never to be forgotten. The river Jumna presents a fascinating view from the Taj.

The other principal and interesting buildings of Agra are the imposing fortress of Akbar, containing Machi Bawan, the Shish Mahal and Moti Masjid (pearl mosque). Outside the city is the Jama Masjid and the tomb of I'tmad-ud-Daula, Vazier and father-in-law of Shah Jahan. The Shish Mahal and the tomb of the Vazier are the two perfect masterpieces of art and afford a study of Oriental architecture. Akbar's own tomb is in Sikandra, about 5 miles from Agra, and is worth seeing.

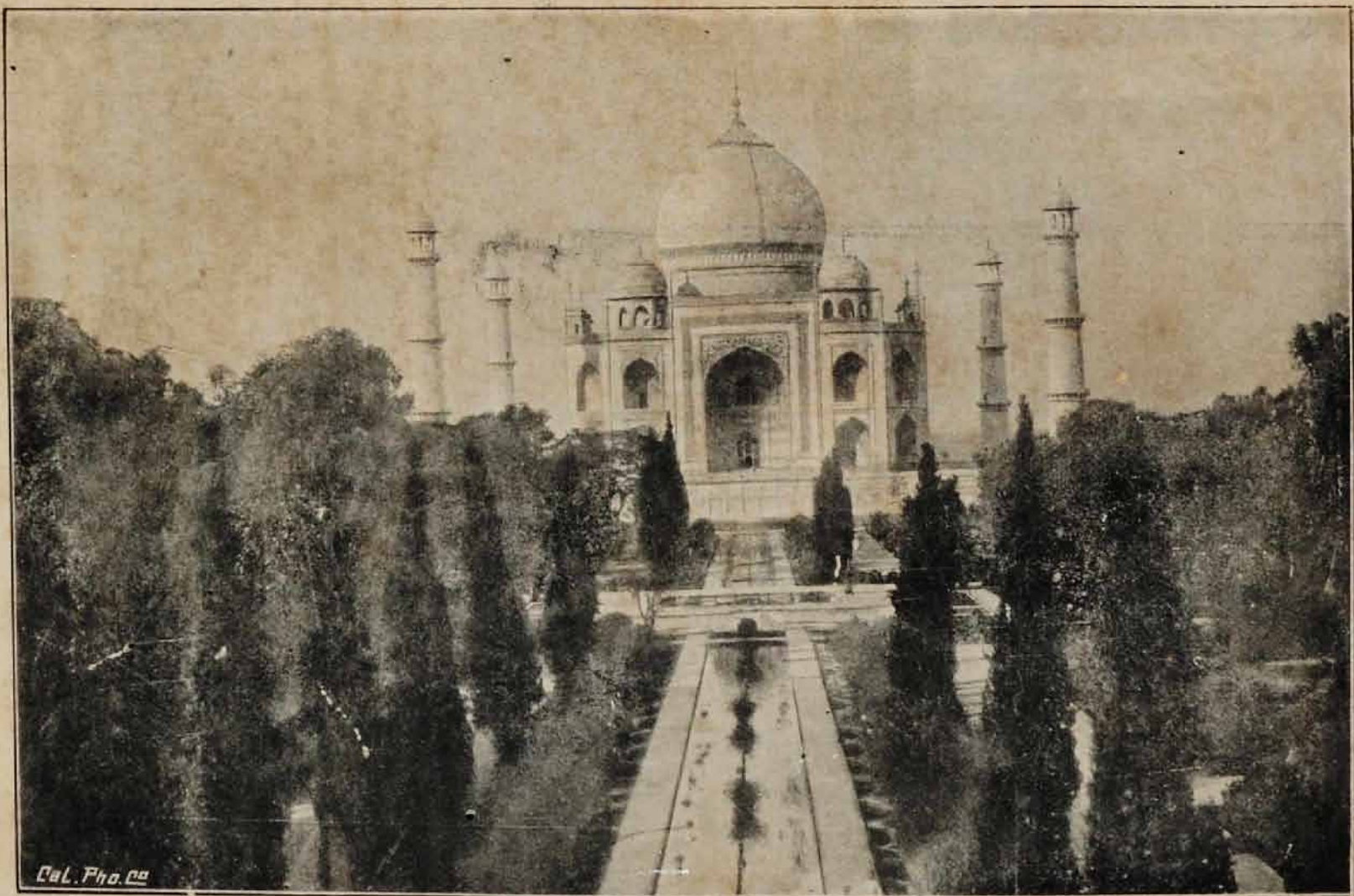
Agra is the head-quarters of the Division and District. The town is constructed mostly of stone and is considered one of the best built towns in India. There are splendid roads and well laid out public gardens.

The chief commercial fair in the district is that held at Batesar on the right bank of the Jumna, at which about 150,000 persons assemble and a great trade is transacted in horses, camels and cattle.

Agra is famous for excellent work in stone carving and sculpturing. Chief exports are shoes, darris, gold lace, cotton carpets, etc. It is also a great mart for grain and sugar.

The Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Agra-Delhi Chord Railways meet here.

There are several good hotels and *serais*, and conveyances are procurable at all times. There is also a *dharmsala* about 400 yards north-east of Agra Fort Station, built by Lala Ram Kishen Das Saraogi, and a *dák* bungalow about a mile from this station.



Cal. Photo

Photo. by Bourse and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Taj from the Entrance, Agra.

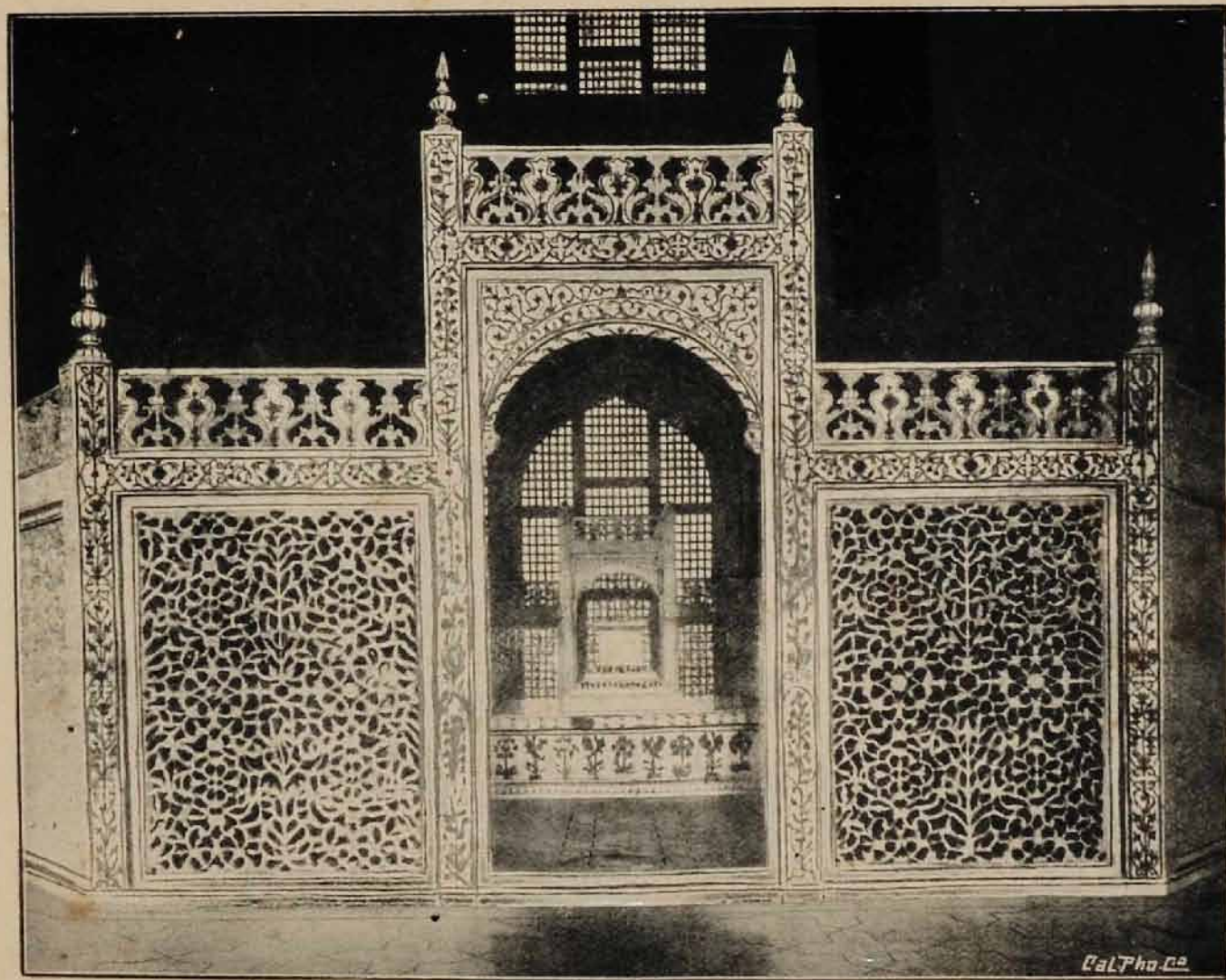
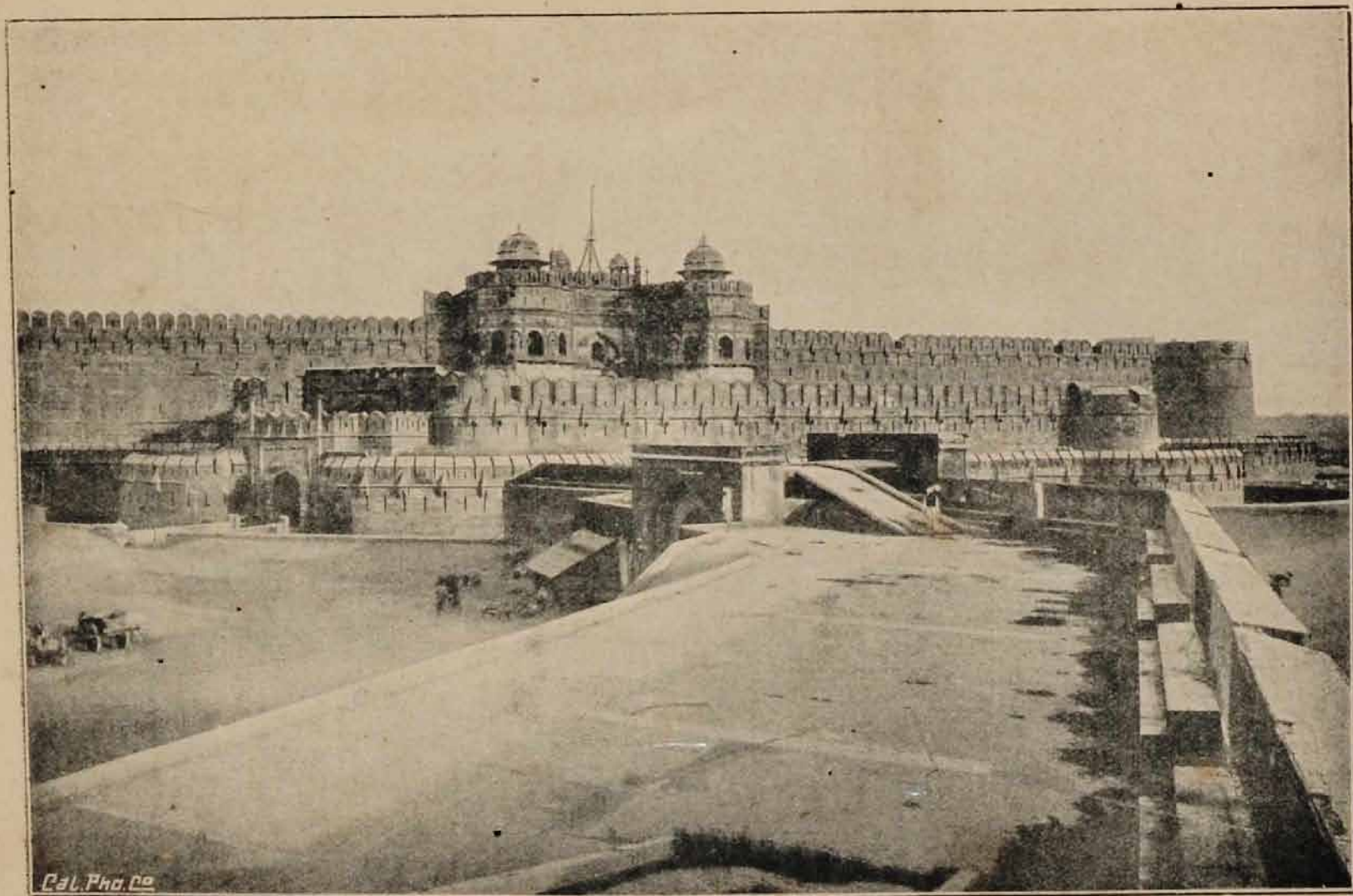


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Sarcophagi in interior of Taj, Agra.



Cal. Pho. Co.

Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Fort, Delhi Gate, Agra.

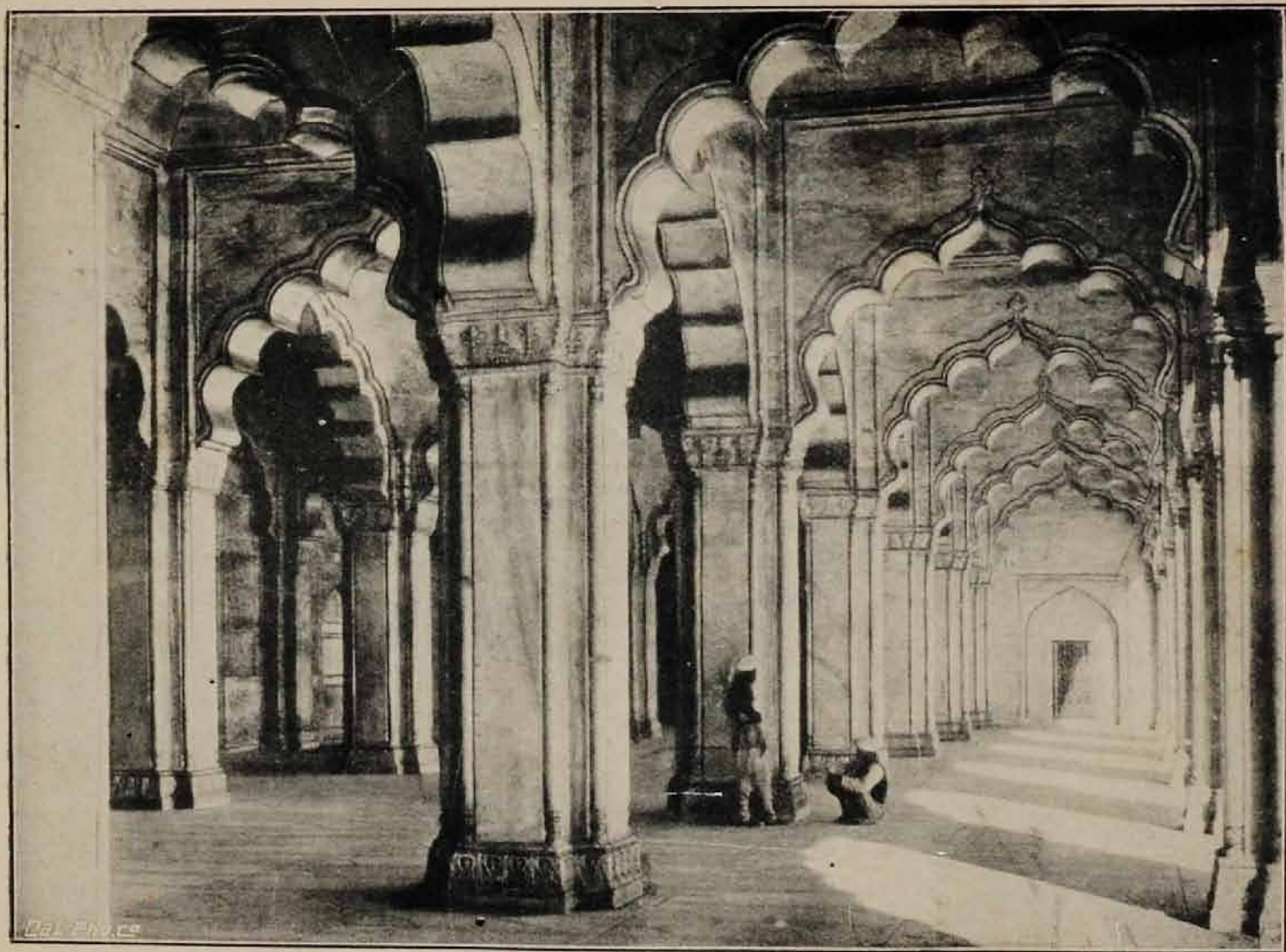


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Interior of Moti Masjid, Agra.

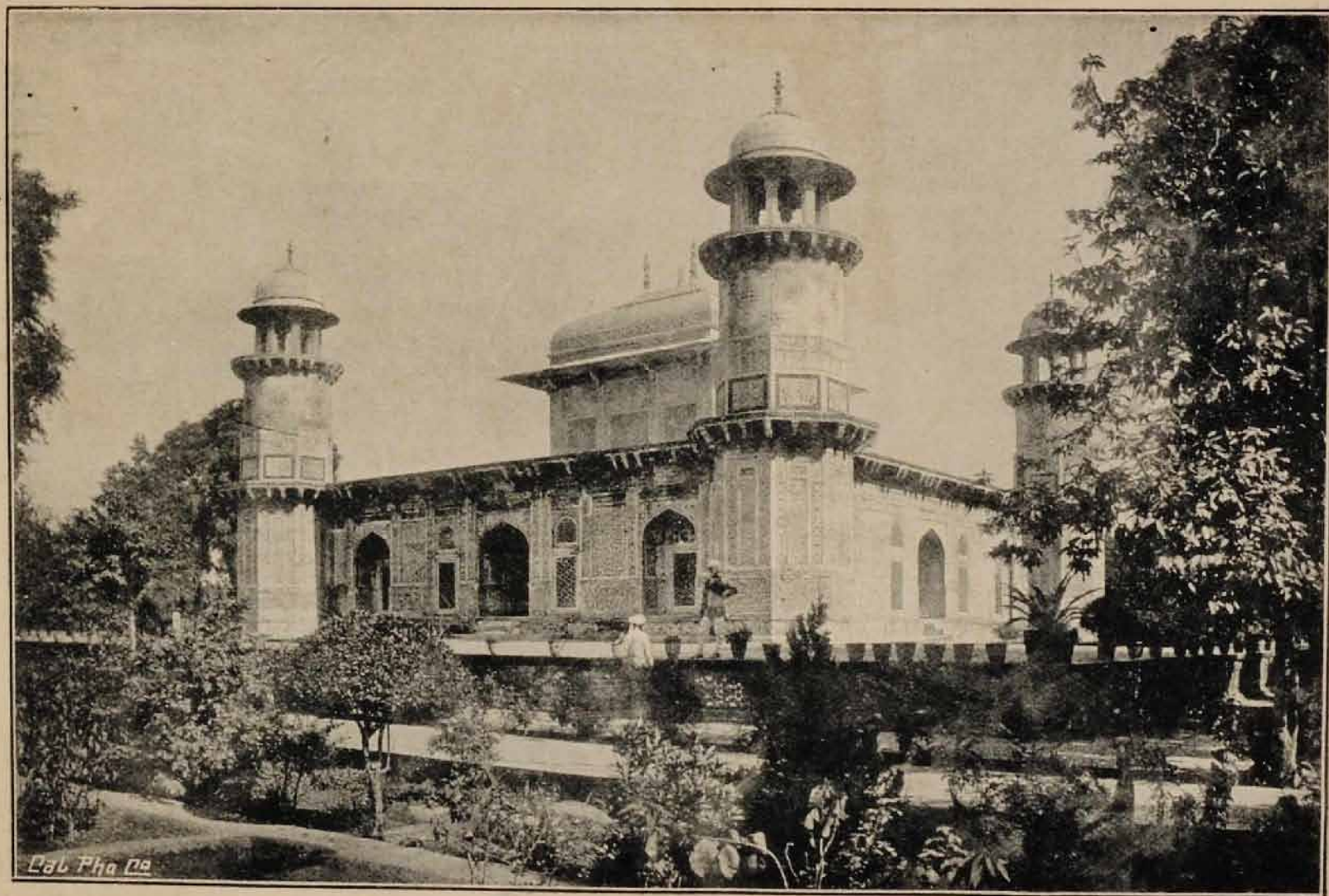
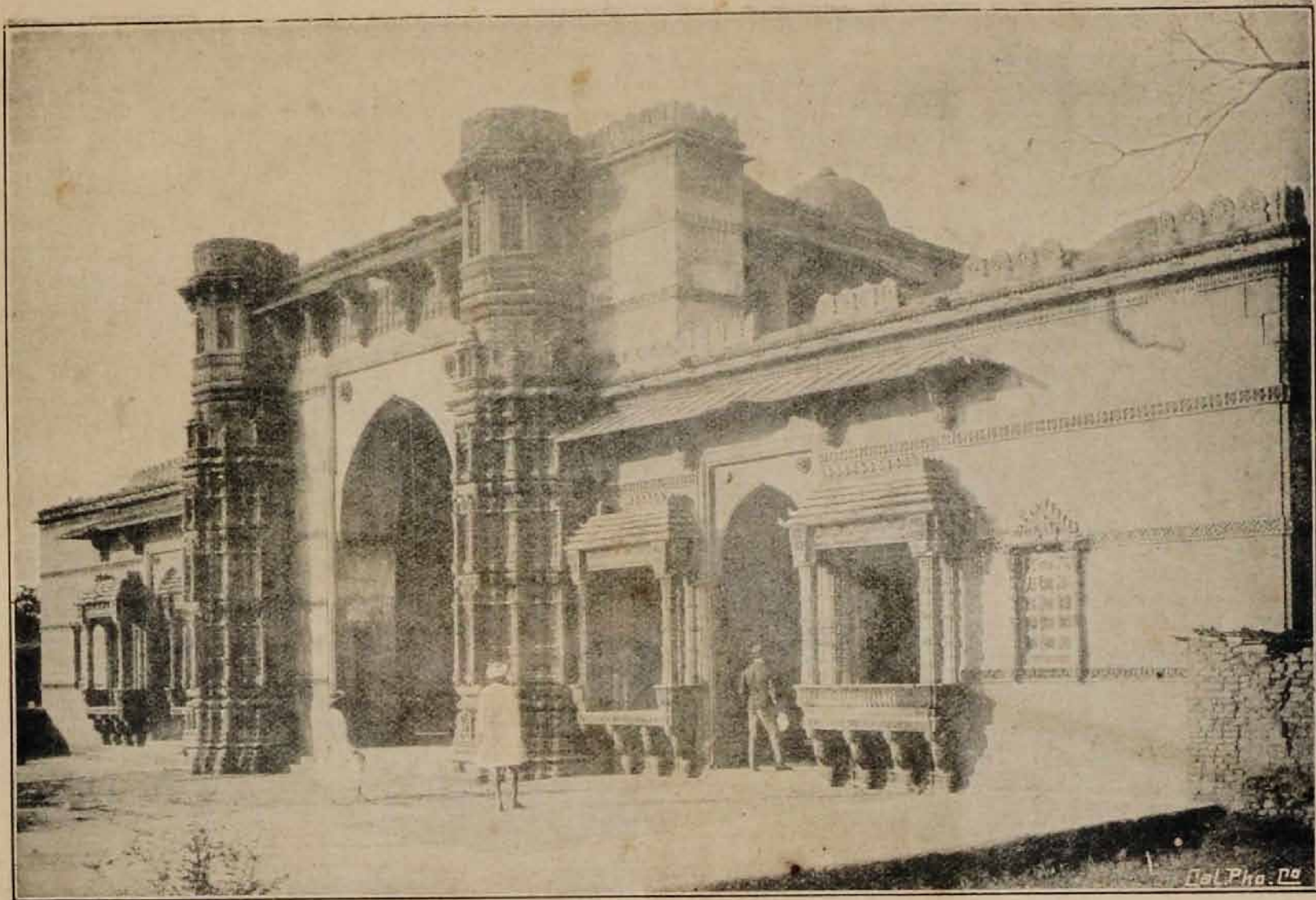


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Etmad-ud-Daula's Tomb, Agra.



Photo, by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Rani-ki Musjid, Ahmedabad.

People wishing to see Agra buildings should book to Agra Fort Station. Third class fare from Calcutta to Agra Fort Rs. 7-13.

AHAR.

Ancient town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, lying on the right bank of the Ganges, 21 miles north-east of Bulandshahr. Large fair in June, at which crowds assemble to bathe in the Ganges. The town abounds in temples, which are, however, of no great antiquity nor of any architectural interest. There is one *kucha serai* for travellers.

Ekkas are generally available at Chola Bulandshahr Station on the East Indian Railway for Bulandshahr and thence to Ahar.

Bulandshahr is 866 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 7-13-0.

AHIYARI.

Village in Darbhanga District, Bengal, 15 miles from Darbhanga and one mile from Kamtowl Railway Station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Scene of religious gathering held on the day of Ram Naumi. It is called Ahlyasthan, after a daughter of a Raja who married Gautam Muni and died at Ahyari. About 10,000 persons attend this fair. The village contains five temples with images of Rama and Sita.

No *serai*, *dharmshala* or *dâk* bungalow. Europeans can stay in Maharaja's bungalow at Kamtowl on payment of charges; other visitors and pilgrims must make their own arrangements in the village.

Third class fare from Darbhanga to Kamtowl Re. 0-2-6.

AHMEDABAD.

Junction station of Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rajputana-Malwa (Rajputana Section), Great Indian Peninsula (Dhond-Manmad Section) and Ahmedabad-Prantij Railways, and is the head-quarters of the District of the same name in the Bombay Presidency.

Ahmedabad ranks first among the cities of Guzerat and is one of the most picturesque and artistic towns in the whole Bombay Presidency. There are numerous mosques and tombs in the city and its neighbourhood, but the most interesting are the Jama Masjid, not far from the well-known Three Gates, and is said to be the most beautiful mosque in India; Rani Sipri's mosque, built by the widow of the king of Guzerat, Sultan Mahmud Begada, which has been called the "Gem of Ahmedabad," and is of its kind one of

the most exquisite buildings in the world; and Haibat Khan's mosque, chiefly interesting as one of the earliest attempts to combine Hindu and Mohammadan elements of architecture.

Outside the city are Dada Harir's well of peculiar and very striking construction, Shahi Bagh, Shah Alam and Sarkhij, which will repay a visit.

Shah Alam is a group of buildings of very pleasing design built in memory of the religious guide of Sultan Mahmud Begada. It comprises a tomb, a mosque and an assembly hall.

Hathi Singh's tomb is also worth seeing.

The artificial lake at Sarkhij is a work of great beauty.

There are upwards of 120 Jain temples at Ahmedabad and no less than 24 fairs are held here annually.

There is a refreshment room and waiting rooms with sleeping accommodation at the station, a travellers' bungalow in the city and *dharmshalas* and Parsi travellers' quarters near the station. Conveyances are always procurable.

Ahmedabad is 310 miles from Bombay and 539 miles from Delhi by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; third class fare Rs. 3-6-0 and Rs. 4-12-0, respectively.

AHMEDNAGAR.

A large Civil and Military station in the Bombay Presidency.

The "Happy Valley," a pleasantly cool place during the hottest weather, is 14 miles from the station. A good metalled road leads the greater part of the way to it, and the only charge made is annas 8 for conservancy. The city is about 3 miles and the cantonment about 5 miles from the station. Tongas and carts meet every train.

There are many places of interest in Nagar and in its vicinity. The fort built by the Mohammadan Kings of Nagar is in good preservation, surrounded by a deep ditch with a drawbridge, and is used as an Arsenal and Library, etc. Six miles from Nagar is Salabat Khan's tomb, situated on a hill, and is now used as a sanitarium. Ahmednagar was the capital of the old Mohammadan Princes.

Nagar is generally garrisoned by a Battery of Artillery, a European and a Native Infantry Regiment, and is the head-quarters of the Collector and Judges of the District, besides having the courts of other Revenue and Judicial Officers. There are several churches, schools, etc.

There are good waiting and refreshment rooms at the station and two *dharmshalas* for Indians in the city, one about 2 miles and the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. There is also a travellers' bungalow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station.

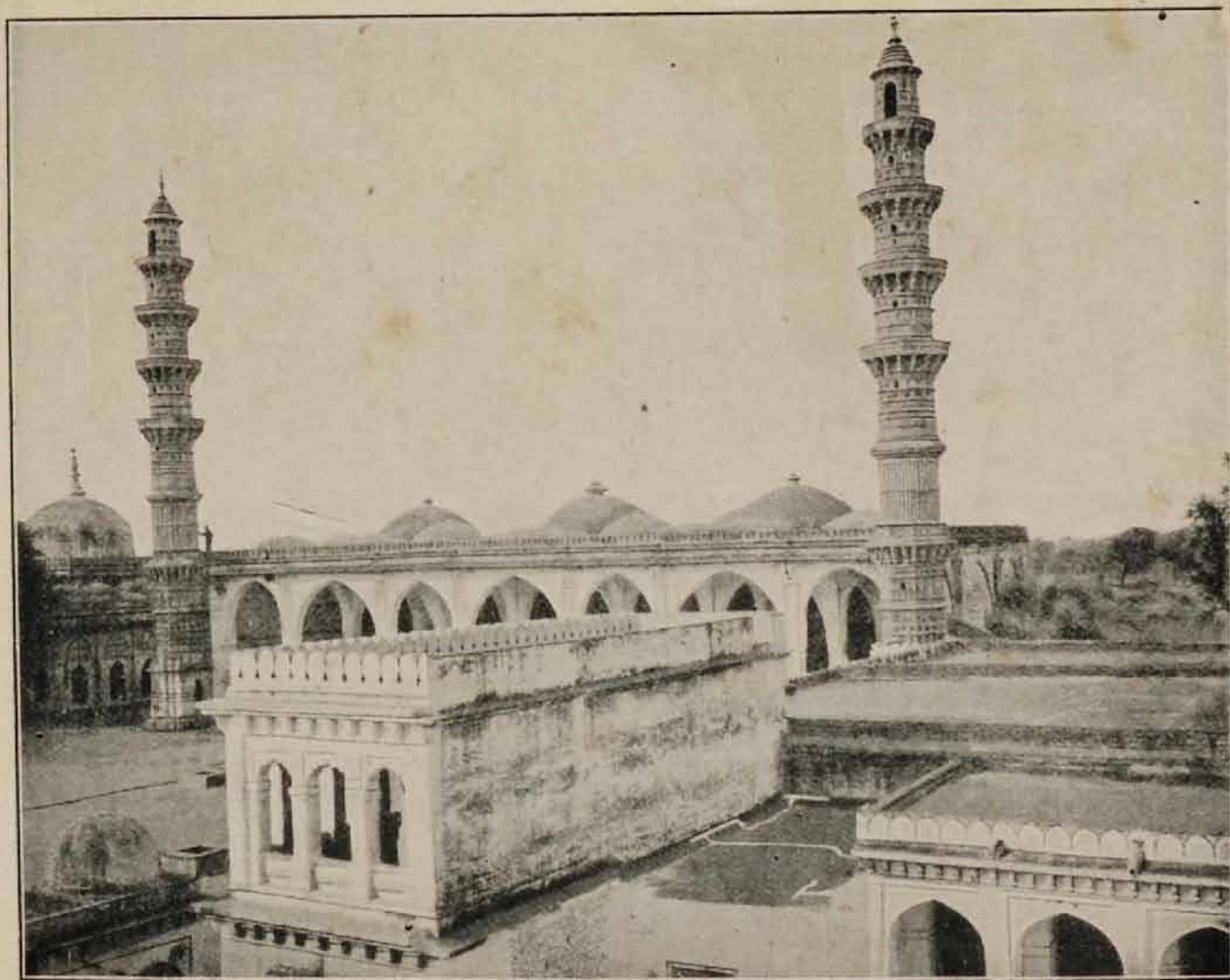


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Shah Alam's Mosque, Ahmedabad.

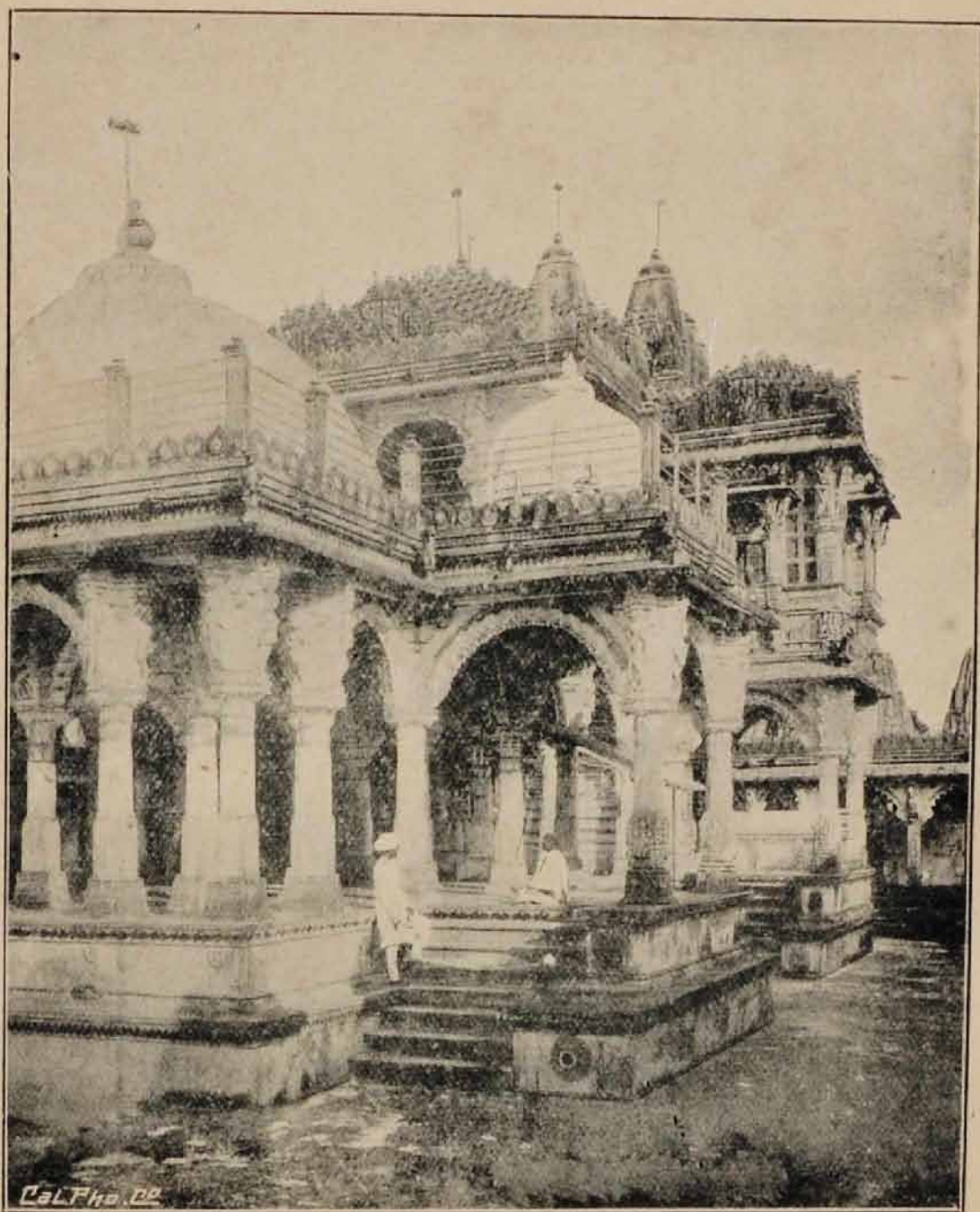


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Hutti Singh's Tomb, Ahmedabad.

Tongas are available at moderate charges all day to carry passengers from the railway station to the city.

Ahmednagar is 257 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway *via* Manmad and 218 miles *via* Dhond Junction; third class fare Rs. 2-10-0 and Rs. 2-5-0, respectively.

AHOBALAM.

Village and shrine in Karnool (Kurnool) District, Madras Presidency. Three pagodas of great local sanctity stand on a hill near the village, one at the foot, one half-way up, and one at the top. The first is the most interesting, as it contains beautiful relievos of scenes from the Ramayana on its walls and on two great stone porches (*mantapams*) which stand in front of it, supported by pillars 8 feet in circumference, hewn out of the rock. A fair is held here on Holi Purnima in the month of Phalgun (February-March), which lasts for four days and is visited by a large number of persons.

There is no *dharmshala* at Ahobalam, but there is a *mantapam* which is intended for the accommodation of Hindus only.

Ahobalam is 30 miles from Nandyal Station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, where country carts are obtainable for conveyance.

Nandyal is 350 miles from Mysore and 189 miles from Bezwada; third class fare Rs. 3-15-0 and Rs. 1-15-6, respectively.

AJANTA.

A village and ravine celebrated for its cave temples, situated in the Nizam's Dominions, 38 miles from the Jalgaon Railway Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Four miles from the town are the most celebrated caves or rock-cut temples. Twenty-four monasteries (*viharas*) and five temples or *chaityas* for public worship have been hewn out of the solid rock, many of them supported by lofty pillars, richly ornamented with sculpture and covered with highly finished paintings.

These temples and monasteries furnish a continuous narrative of Buddhist art during 800 years, from shortly after the reign of Asoka to shortly before the expulsion of that faith from India. The oldest of them are assigned to about 200 B. C.; the most modern seems to be of about 600 A. D. They are well worthy of a visit.

Pony chhukras and bullock carts can be obtained at Jalgaon. Guides are available on the spot to describe the caves.

Jalgaon is 261 miles from Bombay; third class fare by mail Rs. 4-1-0 and by ordinary trains Rs. 2-12-0.

AJMER.

Is the head-quarters of the district of the same name and of the railway officials of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Large administrative offices, locomotive and carriage and wagon shops are distant about one mile from the station.

This city is of great antiquity and celebrity, having been founded, according to tradition, by Raja Aja as far back as 145 A.D. It is situated in a valley, and the surrounding hills, though rocky, are very picturesque and beautiful. It is built on the lower slope of a hill and is surrounded by a stone wall on the north and west sides, in which there are five lofty and strong gateways. To the west of it is a very beautiful artificial lake, called the Ana Sagar, formed by arresting several torrents by a bund 600 yards long by 100 yards broad. In the rainy season the circumference of the Ana Sagar is upwards of six miles.

Among the objects of interest the most noticeable is the *Dargah*—an object of veneration alike to Mohammadans and Hindus—where is the burial place of Khwaja Moin Uddin Chishti, more briefly known as Khwaja Sahib, who is said to have wrought several miracles in his life-time. A festival, called *Urs Mela*, of six days' duration, is held annually here in the month of August, at which more than 20,000 pilgrims attend from all parts of the country. Adhaidin-ki-Jhopri is also well worth a visit, the carvings in the stone pillars and domes, which are in an excellent state of preservation, being of most beautiful designs and finished workmanship.

There is a mosque on the lower slopes of the Taragarh hill, which ranks as the finest specimen of early Mohammadan architecture.

Elegant marble pavilions, on the edge of the lake Ana Sagar in the Daulat Bagh, the public gardens, railway offices and the very handsome edifice of Mayo College, intended for the education of the Princes of Rajputana, are other places worth visiting.

Pushkar or Pukhar fair is held annually in November at a village about 7 miles in a south-westerly direction from Ajmer. It is the most noted festival in Rajputana; large numbers of horses and ponies from the surrounding country and deserts of Bikaner are gathered here at fair time and buyers from all parts of India assemble to make their annual purchases. The attendance of pilgrims to bathe in the waters of a sacred tank here is also enormous during the continuance of the fair.

Ajmer is a station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and is the junction with the Malwa Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Distance from Bombay 615 miles and from Delhi 235 miles; third class fare Rs. 6-4-0 and Rs. 2-6-0, respectively.

It is the centre of the Rajputana transport trade.

Refreshment and retiring rooms at the railway station in addition to a good travellers' bungalow, a Hindu hotel and a *serai* close to the station.

Conveyances can be obtained at the station and in the city.

AJODHYA.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 126 miles from Moghal Sarai Junction, 130 miles from Cawnpore Junction, and 405 miles from Saharanpur Junction.

Ajodhya is an ancient town in the Fyzabad District on the right or south bank of the Gogra (old Sarju) river. The old city has now almost disappeared. Its site is only known by heaps of ruins. In remote antiquity Ajodhya was one of the largest and most magnificent of Indian cities. It is said to have covered an area of 12 *yojans*, equal to 96 miles, and was the Kingdom of Kosala and the Court of the great King Dasaratha, the fifty-sixth monarch of the Solar line in descent from Raja Manu. Dasaratha was the father of Ram Chandra, the hero of the epic "Ramayan."

With the fall of the last king of the Solar line, Ajodhya became a wilderness and the royal families dispersed. Raja Vikramaditya (57 B.C.) is said to have traced out the ancient city and identified the different shrines and spots rendered sacred by association with the events in the life of Rama, the deified son of Dasaratha. The most important of these are Ramkot or fort and palace of the king, the Negeswara Nath shrine, sacred to Mahadeo, the Maniparbat or sacred mound, and a few temples still visited by thousands of pilgrims.

Kosala is also famous as the early home of Buddhism, and the Chinese traveller, Huen Thsang, in the 7th century, found 20 Buddhist temples with 3,000 monks at Ajodhya among a large Brahminical population.

The Mohammadan conquest has left behind it the ruins of three mosques erected by the Emperors Babar and Aurangzeb on or near the site of three celebrated Hindu shrines known as Janamasthan, Swargadwara, and Tareta-ka-Thakur.

The population of the modern town is about 11,643. Principal buildings are Darshan Singh's or Man Singh's temple and the Hanuman Garhi. The great fair of Ram Naumi, held every year in the month of Chetra (March-April), is attended by about 500,000 people.

The town is three miles from the railway station, where all kinds of conveyances are available.

Waiting rooms at station and several *dharmsalas* in the town.

Ajodhya is 545 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian and

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways and 46 miles from Lucknow; third class fare Rs. 5-13-0 and Rs. 1-1-3, respectively.

ALANDI.

Town in Poona District, Bombay Presidency, and a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Is a place of Hindu pilgrimage.

Close to the station is a *dharmsala* or rest-house for Indian travellers.

Alandi is 15 miles from Poona by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; third class fare by mixed train Re. 0-2-6 and by mail Re. 0-3-3.

ALAWA KHAWA.

Is the name of a celebrated fair held in Balia village, Dinajpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam. It is held in honour of Krishna every year on the occasion of a religious festival (*Raspuṛnima*), celebrated in October or November. The god is worshipped by the devotees with offerings of dried rice, and hence the name, which means to eat dried rice. The fair lasts from 8 to 15 days, and is attended by about 75,000 or 80,000 persons. A considerable trade is carried on here at this time.

The village is 36 miles from Haldibari Railway Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. It has no *serais* or *dharmsalas* and the pilgrims make their own arrangements. Country carts are available at Haldibari.

Haldibari station is 292 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 3-12-9.

ALIGARH.

Is the administrative head-quarters of the Aligarh District in the Meerut Division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The Civil Station forms, with the fort, a suburb of the ancient city of Koil, which by local tradition is said to owe its origin to a Kshatriya of the Lunar race. According to the earliest records obtainable Koil city was the stronghold of a powerful Dor-Rajput Chief and the present district of Aligarh was peopled by his clan, which is evidenced by the fact that at the present day the centre of the town is crowned by an old Dor fortress. The district was overrun by Mohammadans towards the close of the 12th century and afterwards by the renowned Timur and Babar of the great Moghal line. In the struggles for supremacy after the death of Aurangzeb, Koil was considered by the Mahrattas, Jats, Afghans, Rohillas and other factions of great strategical importance owing to

its commanding the Mathra, Agra, Delhi and Rohilkhand roads, and the district of Aligarh became the battlefield of the rival armies. During its possession by the Mahrattas from 1784 to 1803 the fort was made almost impregnable, and was selected by Scindia as a depôt in which to drill his troops in the European fashion with the aid of his French Generals De Boigne and Perron. In 1803 the British under Lord Lake stormed the fort, and after a desperate and prolonged resistance carried it by assault, and this gave the British the command of the whole of the Upper Doab as far as the Siwaliks.

Aligarh has a magnificent Mohammadan College founded by the late Sir Sayyad Ahmad, which is said to be the best college in India and is considered as a model for other colleges. The education imparted is of the highest type.

Conveyances are always available. There are *serais* and hotels and good refreshment and waiting rooms at the railway station. Close to the railway station is a *dharmshala*, built by Lala Ajudhia Pershad, with accommodation for about 20 people. Food, etc., can be obtained from shops in the vicinity, and there is a large bathing tank adjoining it. There is also a *dâk* bungalow quarter of a mile from the railway station.

Aligarh is the junction of the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways and is a large entrepôt of trade, the principal staples being ghee, cotton, piece goods, pulses, stranjees, saltpetre, seeds and wheat. It is 825 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 7-7-9.

ALLAHABAD OR PRIYAG.

Is a large Civil and Military Station between the Ganges and the Jumna on the East Indian Railway, 514 miles from Calcutta and 844 miles from Bombay; third class fare Rs. 5-1-0 and Rs. 9-1-0. Third class fare from Bombay to Allahabad by mail Rs. 13-13-0. It is the head-quarters of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

At some distance from the civil station and cantonment at the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges rivers stands the fort founded by Akbar in 1575, inside of which is a stone pillar about 30 feet high erected by the Buddhist King Asoka about the year B.C. 240. Asoka had his edicts inscribed on this monument, and there are other inscriptions connected with the history and wars of the time.

Allahabad is held in great reverence by the Hindus, being the meeting place of the three most sacred rivers, the Saraswati, the Ganges, and the Jumna. The largest religious fair in the Province, known as the Magh Mela, is held in December and January on the plain near the fort, just above the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, and attracts about 250,000 persons; but at the Kumbh

Mela, held every 12th year, as many as a million pilgrims are present at one time.

There are Alfred Park, made in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit in 1870, one of the finest in India, Macpherson Park in Cantonments, and close to the railway station is the Khusru Bagh with its three mausoleums.

There are several good hotels and *serais* besides the retiring and refreshment rooms at the railway station. There is also a *dharmshala* just outside the station built by Messrs. Beharilal Kunjeral Singhanian, where all necessaries are procurable. Conveyances are procurable at all times.

Allahabad is prominently connected with the Mutiny, a regiment of natives having risen in rebellion.

ALWAR.

The capital of the State of the same name in Rajputana and a station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 98 miles from Delhi and 792 miles from Bombay.

The city, which is about 2 miles from the railway station, is commanded over by a magnificent fort, which rises 1,200 feet high and is surrounded with gardens and big trees, which lend vastly to the beauty of the town. The buildings of most note in the city are—(1) the Banneh Bilas Palace, (2) the City Palace, (3) the Cenotaph of Maharao Raja Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji Bahadur, which is a fine specimen of Indian architecture, and the view from the pavilion is one of the most beautiful in India, (4) the famous Library containing the rarest Oriental and most valuable manuscripts and illuminated scrolls worth lakhs of rupees, (5) the Armoury, (6) the charming Sileserh Lake, 7 miles from the capital, (7) the Lansdowne Palace, His Highness Maharaja Sewai Jai Singhji Bahadur's Residence built on a hill, (8) the Diamond Jubilee Tank, (9) the High School, (10) the Connaught House, (11) Noorshahji's Tomb, (12) Company Bagh, (13) Fateh Jang ka Gumbaz, and (14) Temple of Jagannath and five other large temples belonging to Jain and Saraogi sects.

There is a travellers' bungalow and a comfortable *serai*, called 'More Serai,' about a mile from the railway station and just close to the city, for Indian visitors.

Only ekkas can be had for conveyance at the station as carriages are not allowed by the Durbar.

Third class fare from Bombay to Alwar Rs. 7-10-0 and from Delhi Re. 1-0-0.

ALWAYE, S. I. RAILWAY.

The railway crosses the Alwaye Branch and main rivers by handsome bridges of three and nine 80-foot spans, respectively.

Alwaye is the sanitarium of Cochin, to which both Europeans and Indians resort during the hot months of April and May. The Resident and the Maharaja of Travancore have houses here. The Palace of the Raja of Cochin is at Chewara, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. In February or March Hindus from all parts of Malabar flock to the great Sivaratni festival held at the temple near the river.

Distance from Madras 415 miles and from Shoranur 55 miles ; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 4-8-0 and Annas 12, respectively.

There are no *chuttrams* and *dharmsalas* here, and the pilgrims have to stop in the open near the temple.

AMALNER.

Is in Bombay Presidency and is the junction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with the Tapti Valley Railway. Through trains run between Bhusawal and Surat *via* Jalgaon and Amalner without change. The town is situated on the Pori river. The river is crossed by the railway about two miles from town by a masonry pier of 13 spans and iron girders. An annual fair is held during the Dushahra at Parola, which is 12 miles from the station, and is visited by nearly 10,000 people. Horse tongas and bullock carts are procurable at the station. There are ginning and cotton presses.

Large numbers of pilgrims attend the annual fair at Sakaram Bowa Maharaj's temple.

Amalner is 327 miles from Bombay *via* Bhusawal ; third class fare Rs. 3-7-0.

AMARAPURA (THE CITY OF THE GODS).

A town in Amarapura Sub-Division, Mandalay District, Burma, on the right bank of the Irawadi river. It was founded in 1783 as a new capital for the Burmese Kingdom, but it was destroyed by fire in 1810 and afterwards suffered much by an earthquake. This town is well laid out ; but with the exception of a few temples it is built only of bamboos. Several of the buildings however, being richly gilt, have a showy appearance.

The most remarkable edifice is a celebrated temple, adorned with 250 lofty pillars of gilt wood and containing a colossal bronze statue of Buddha. The remains of the palace of the Burmese monarchs still exist in the centre of the town.

An annual fair called Yedañaku Pway is held in the month of August about a mile from the Amarapura station in memory of two

brothers of the royal family who were killed for having failed to lay the foundation stone of a pagoda. A temporary station is established at this place during the fair for the convenience of visitors.

There are several *dharmsalas* and *kyoungs* for the accommodation of pilgrims and visitors. Amarapura is 338 miles from Rangoon; third class fare Rs. 5-4-6.

AMARKANTAK.

Hill in Rewa State, Baghelkhand, Central Provinces. Height above sea-level 3,493 feet.

Amarkantak is one of the most holy places to Hindus. It is said that Vishnu destroyed a *rukshas* or demon who lived here in three castles of metals, one within the other, under the protection of Brahma, the creator. Amarkantak is also the birthplace of Kalidas, author of the famous poems of Meghdut and Amarikantak. A fair is held here on the occasion of Maha Sivaratri festival; fairs are also held when sun or moon eclipse occurs. Thousands of pilgrims travel to bathe in the holy river on these occasions.

There are five *kunds* or pools and some interesting temples on this hill, all of which are considered sacred, being at the source of the holy river Nerbuda.

Bullock carts, ponies and doolies can be had at the Pendra Road Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Carts can go as far as the foot and ponies and doolies to the top of the hill. There is a *dharmsala* for pilgrims at Amarkantak.

Pendra Road Station is 508 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 5-7-9.

AMARNATH, KASHMIR.

A very holy place in Kashmir; from Calcutta to Rawalpindi 1,393 miles by rail, thence to Srinagar, the capital of the Kashmir State, by tonga or ekka, and thence to Amarnath, which is 8 marches on foot. Third class railway fare from Calcutta to Rawalpindi Rs. 14-1-0.

Amarnath is held to be the dwelling place of the god Siva. A great fair is held here at the Salono festival and is resorted to by large numbers of pilgrims. The prayers of the pilgrims are supposed to be favourably answered if the pigeons which inhabit its recesses fly out at sound of their tumultuous supplications. The water falling from the roof forms a stalagmitic column, said to form the image of the god and believed by the worshippers to wax and wane along with the moon.

The best route from Rawalpindi to Srinagar is *via* Murree and the Jhelum valley. Tongas and ekkas are available both at Rawalpindi and Murree, but they travel by daylight. Fares are as follows :— Tongas from Rawalpindi to Murree Rs. 8 a seat, distance 39 miles, time occupied in travelling six hours ; from Murree to Srinagar Rs. 37 with 20 seers of luggage, distance 158½ miles, time 54 hours ; ekkas from Rawalpindi to Srinagar Rs. 22.

AMBAD.

Chief town and head-quarters of Ambad taluk, Aurangabad District, Hyderabad territory, Nizam's Dominions. Its foundation is ascribed to a Hindu prince, named Amba, who, wearied of the cares of government in his own state in Northern India, took up his abode in a small cave to the east of the town, which he named after himself. The site of the cave is now occupied by a handsome temple. An annual fair is held in connection with the temple at the cave in the month of Aushwin (September-October), which is visited by several thousand people.

Six miles from Ambad is a village called Awana, near which is the tomb of Saiyyad Alauddin. About a thousand Mohammadans visit this tomb on Thursdays and Fridays.

There are no *serais* and *dharmshalas* at Ambad and the people have to stop in the temple.

Jalna, the nearest railway station on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, is 272 miles from Secunderabad, Deccan ; third class fare Rs. 2-14-0.

Tongas and country carts are available at Jalna for conveyance of passengers to Ambad.

Principal trade in cotton and grain.

AMBARNATH.

Means "Immortal Lord," a name of Siva. It is a small village in Kalyan District, Bombay Presidency, and a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The old Hindu temple, situated in a pretty valley less than a mile east of the village, is interesting as a specimen of genuine Hindu architecture, possibly dating as far back as the eleventh century A.D. An inscription found on it is dated Sak 982 (A.D. 1060). Each of the three doors of the temple has a porch approached by four or five steps and supported by four nearly square pillars. The Mandap or entrance hall is 22 feet 9 inches square. The roof of the hall is supported by four very elaborately carved columns. In their details no two of them are exactly alike ; but, like the pillars in the cave temples of Ajanta, they have been wrought in pairs, the pair next the shrine being if possible the richer. The

gobhara or shrine, also square, seems to have been stripped of its ornamentation, and now only contains the remains of a small linga, sunk in the floor. The outside of the building is beautifully carved. The principal sculptures are a three-headed figure with a female on its knee, probably intended to represent Mahadeo and Parvati, and, on the south-east side of the Vimana, Kali. The sculpture both on the pillars of the hall and round the outside shows a skill not surpassed by any temple in the Presidency. Near this temple is a cave, where it is said a holy man (rishi) remained in heavenly meditation for years. He could tell the past and future, and performed other miracles.

A fair is held in connection with the temple on Vadya Chatrodashi (14th) of the month of Magh (January).

At the railway station bullock carts can be had for conveyance of passengers to the village, which is about a mile distant. There are no *serais* or *dharmsalas* at the village.

Ambarnath is 38 miles from Bombay on the Poona-Raichur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Third class fare by ordinary train Re. 0-8-0.

AMBASAMUDRAM.

Town and head-quarters of the Ambasamudram taluk, Tinneveli District, Madras Presidency. It is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the railway station and is chiefly inhabited by weavers, who trade in cloth. Five miles to the south-west is Papanasam, noted for its Siva temple and waterfalls. During July and December a bathing festival takes place, which draws a large number of pilgrims. Hard by is Banathirtham, a place largely visited by devotees. There is also a large spinning mill here worked by water. Paddy is the chief product. Waiting-room accommodation at the railway station.

Ambasamudram (on the South Indian Railway) is 468 miles from Madras Beach Junction; third class fare Rs. 5-2-0.

AMBATTUR.

Town in Saidapet tahsil, Chingleput District, Madras Presidency, and a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Large laterite quarries, from which most of the stone for the Madras Harbour Works was obtained. There is a very ancient and famous temple of "Masilamani Easvarar" at Thirumullavoyal about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the station said to have been built by the Raja of Chola. Many persons, especially Madrasses, visit this temple during "Brahama Ootchavum," which is performed

in May; near by is the temple of "Pachamalai Ammen," of equal importance, which hundreds of persons visit on the fire-treading festival day.

Common bullock carts can be had at Ambattur Station for Thirumullavoyal during the festival. There are several *chuttrams* for the accommodation of pilgrims near the temple in the village. Ambattur is 10 miles from Madras; third class fare by passenger train Re. 0-1-9.

AMBUR.

On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. From Mailpati to Ambur the Palar river runs parallel to the railway, and about half a mile to the north of the station and on the southern bank of the river is the temple of Nageswara; three miles south of the station near the village of Pariankuppam is the famous temple of Samudrammah. Thousands of pilgrims are attracted to these temples annually. The weekly fair or "Shandy day" is Friday. This town is known to have some of the best tanneries in India. Chief manufacture toys.

There are no *chuttrams* or *dharmsalas* here, but the visitors are accommodated by villagers in their own houses.

Single-bullock carts are generally available at the station at very moderate charges.

Ambur is 113 miles from Madras by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 1-3-0.

AMRAOTI.

Head-quarters of the district of the same name in Berar and a railway station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 419 miles from Bombay; third class fare from Bombay Rs. 4-6-3. The most remarkable building is the temple of Bhawani, also called the Amba Temple, said to have been built a thousand years ago, together with seven other temples built about a hundred years ago. Tradition goes that this temple was the scene of the votive ceremonies of Rukmini, sister of Rukmin, Raja of Vidarbha, before her projected marriage to Sisupala, Raja of Chedi, which was prevented by Krishna carrying her off from Amroati.

Amraoti is celebrated for its cotton trade and is the richest town in Berar. There are several cotton mills here. In 1804 General Wellesley encamped here after the capture of Gawilgarh.

There are rest-houses for native and European travellers.

AMRESHWAR.

Is a temple on the banks of the Narbadda river about 7 miles from Mortakka Station on the Rajputana, Malwa Railway and contains the image of Onkarjee or Onkarnath Mahadeb. The temple is said to have been built in the time of Mahabharata.

Amreshwar is considered a very sacred place by Hindus and is much resorted to by pilgrims throughout the year, many of them staying there the whole month of Shrawan (July-August). A large fair is held here on the Kartick Purnamashi (October), at which about 10,000 pilgrims assemble. Bullock carts are generally available at Mortakka Station for conveyance.

There is a *dharmsala* at Amreshwar, but it is seldom used, as the Pandas or priests accommodate the pilgrims in their own houses.

Mortakka is 356 miles from Ajmer ; third class fare Rs. 3-11-0.

(See also Onkarnath.)

AMRITSAR.

A large city on the North-Western Railway in the Punjab.

The principal object of interest is the Golden Temple or more commonly known as Durbar Sahib. This temple was constructed in 1586, and is much venerated by all Sikhs, and among the Sikh gentry it is considered an act of virtue to contribute something towards its adornment. It is a small building constructed of white marble and the roof covered with a thin plate of gold, and is situated in the middle of a large tank. A causeway of marble leads to it and a marble pavement borders the tank. The Granth Sahib or Sikh Scripture is kept here with great care. Two minarets on the east of the tank are well worth a visit, the view from the top being exceedingly fine.

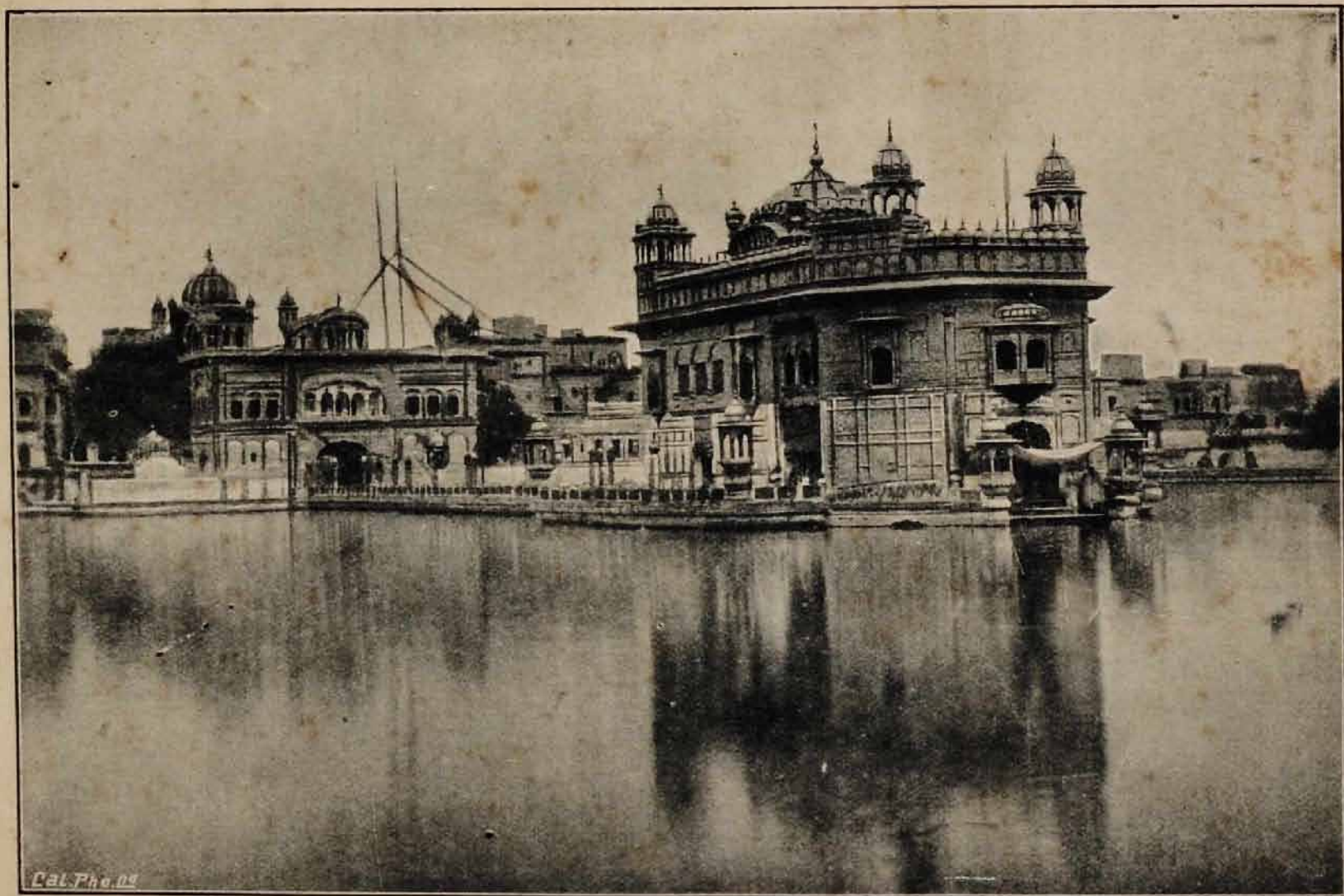
Other places worth visiting are the Hall Bazaar, the Town Hall, the Government School, the Santook Sar Tank, and the new City Gardens.

On the occasions of Dewali and Baisakhi festivals large fairs are held here, which are resorted to by thousands of people from all parts of the Punjab.

Amritsar is noted for carpets and shawls, which obtained a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition.

Good refreshment and waiting rooms at, and a dâk bungalow about a mile from, the railway station. Conveyances are obtainable at all times.

There are several *serais* or inns and *dharmsalas* at Amritsar ; one built by Lala Sant Ram for Hindus is within a few minutes' walk from the station, and one built by Mian Mohammad Shah for



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Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Golden Temple, Amritsar.

Mohammadan visitors is in Hall Bazar about two furlongs from the railway station.

Third class fare from Amritsar to Lahore Re. 0-6-0.

ANAMASAMUDRAMPET.

Village in Nellore District, Madras Presidency ; contains a fine mosque, one of the most ancient in this part of the country and the scene of a great annual gathering in July, of nine days, to celebrate the *Urus*, a festival held in honour of the founder, Khwaja Rahmatullah. The mosque has an endowment of eight villages, its trustees holding the title of Pirzadas.

ANANDPUR.

Town in Hoshiarpur District, Punjab, on the left bank of the river Sutlej. Nearest convenient railway station, Jullundur, is 81 miles from Lahore on the North-Western Railway, from where it is reached partly by ekka and partly on pony. Founded in 1678 by Guru Govind Singh, the tenth and last spiritual successor of Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith. Residence of the principal branch of the sacred family of Sodhis or descendants of Guru Ram Das and head-quarters of the Nehang sect of Sikhs. Great annual religious fair is held here about Holi and is attended by an enormous concourse of Sikhs. Centre of trade for trans-Sutlej tract. There are two *serais* and three *dharmsalas* in the town.

Another route to Anandpur is *viâ* Sirhind on the North-Western Railway—from Sirhind to Ropar by tonga or ekka and thence to Anandpur by country bullock carts.

Third class fare from Lahore to Jullundur Re. 0-15-3 and to Sirhind Rs. 1-13-0.

ANTRAVEDI.

Shrine on the coast in Godavari District, Madras Presidency ; situated at a distance of about six miles from Narsapur. Antravedi also forms the last of the seven sacred stations on the Godavari at each of which devotees performing the ceremony of Saptasaganayatra have to bathe. Thousands of pilgrims visit this place on the occasion of the grand car festival which takes place on Magh Sudha, Akadshi (about the end of January) and continues for the following five days.

There are several *dharmshalas* at Antravedi and more accommodation is temporarily arranged for at the time of the festival.

Nearest railway station for Antravedi is Nidadavolu on the North-East Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, at which pilgrims can take boats.

Nidadavolu is 347 miles from Madras ; third class fare Rs. 4-8-0.

ANUPSHAHR.

Town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, and headquarters of tahsil of the same name, 75 miles south-east of Delhi on the high western bank of the Ganges. It was founded by Raja Anup Rai in the reign of Jahangir. This town is resorted to by Hindu pilgrims, who bathe in the Ganges at certain seasons. The largest assemblage is on the full moon of Kartik (November-December), when about 50,000 persons gather together from all quarters.

Good *serai* or inn for Indian travellers, but the pilgrims generally stop in Pandas' or priests' houses or in the open.

Ekkas and *gharries* can be had at Chola Bulandshahr for Anupshahr.

Chola, a station on the East Indian Railway, is 912 miles from Calcutta. Third class fare Rs. 8-2-0.

ANWA.

Town in Silod taluk, Hyderabad territory, Nizam's Dominions ; situated on the river Jua, 5 miles south of Shaoni and about 25 miles from Jalgaon Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The chief object of interest is a small temple with a stone roof, supported on a number of pillars, covered with small sculptured figures, beautifully carved. Two annual Hindu fairs held here in the months of Chait (March) and Magh (January) are largely attended.

It is a large depôt for cotton, which is exported to Khamgaon and Jalgaon.

Jalgaon is 261 miles from Bombay ; third class fare by mail train Rs. 4-1-0 and by ordinary trains Rs. 2-12-0.

There are no *serais* or *dharmshalas* at Anwa and visitors have to make their own arrangements.

APPEKONDU.

Village on the sea-coast in Vizagapatam district, Madras Presidency, 13 miles from Vizagapatam Station on the Madras and

Southern Mahratta Railway. Remarkable for its sacred shrine of Siva as Sameswaradu, where ceremonies for the removal of calamities of stellar conjunctions are considered to have peculiar efficacy. Numerous pagodas formerly existed in the neighbourhood, but have now been buried under sand drifts. The village is now held at an annual rent to Government.

There are several resting places at Appekondur for different castes. Bullock carts are procurable at Vizagapatam at Rs. 2-8-0 for double journey.

Vizagapatam is 487 miles from Madras; third class fare Rs. 6-6-0.

APRAJIT DEVI OR KANAKPUR.

A village about 3 miles west of the Murarai Station on the Loop Line of the East Indian Railway.

The temple at this village contains a black stone image of Devi. The belief is that worship and devotion here makes men clean from all sins.

There are no *serais* or *dharmshalas* at the village and the pilgrims must either stop in the temple or make their own arrangements.

Bullock carts for conveyance can be had at Murarai Station, which is 155 miles from Howrah. Third class fare from Murarai to Howrah Rs. 1-14-0.

ARANTANGI.

The village is about half a mile from the station; is the headquarters of the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate. There is a *chuttram* here. A weekly fair is held every Tuesday. The chief export is cloth. About a mile from the station is the temple of Veeramahaliammankoil, where a festival is held annually during the month of May. A temple named Avadiyarkoil, dedicated to Anthmanathaswami, is situated about 7 miles south-east of Arantangi. Pilgrims pass this way on their way to Rameswaram. Two festivals—Ani Tirumanjanam and Arudra Darshanam—are held annually in June and December and draw large crowds of pilgrims. The temple is a fine structure and contains excellent specimens of stone carving, and is well worth a visit.

Arantangi is on the South Indian Railway and is 276 miles from Madras Beach Junction; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 3-10-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-2-0.

ARIAPAD OR HARIPAD.

Shrine of great sanctity in Travancore State, Madras Presidency, situated at a distance of about 36 miles from Quilon

Station on the Maniyachi-Quilon Branch of the South Indian Railway. Quilon is 555 miles from Madras Beach Station of the South Indian Railway; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 6-1-0.

The building of this temple is notable and the State contributes largely towards its support. Three annual festivals are held in connection with this temple in honour of Velayudha Swamy. These festivals fall in Chingom (August-September), Dhanu (December-January), and Medom (April-May), each lasting for ten days, but the most important of them is the one held in Medom. No conveyances are available at Quilon and there are no *dharm-salas* or any kind of rest-houses at Haripad. Principal trade of Haripad in rice, spices, and cloth.

ARKONAM.

Is the junction of the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways. The South-West and North-West lines of the Madras Railway also diverge here. The South Indian Railway Station is connected by a bridge across the line. At Conjeevaram, 17 miles from Arkonam by the South Indian line, are some of the most celebrated temples in Southern India. A grand festival is held there in the month of May at the temple of "Sree Devaraja Swamy," which lasts for ten days and attracts pilgrims from almost all parts of India.

Arkonam is a station on the Madras Railway and is the headquarters of the Telegraph Engineer and the District Engineering and Traffic Officers of that Railway.

There is a Sub-Magistrate's and Sub-Registrar's Court, also a Civil Dispensary in the town.

Several *chuttrams* and hotels for Indians of all castes are situated close to the station, where meals can be had at a small cost. There is a refreshment room at the station and comfortable quarters upstairs, where passengers can find accommodation at moderate rates. There is also a refreshment room for Indians at the station.

Arkonam is 43 miles from Madras; third class fare by mail Re. 0-9-0 and by other trains Re. 0-8-0.

ARONACHAL.

Is in Madras Presidency and is a station of the Vinapuram-Guntakal Section of the South Indian Railway. Its present name is Tiruvannamalai; third class fare from Pondicherry Re. 0-14-0. About half a mile to the west of this station is the sacred

place Aronachal. The temple is situated on a hill 2,664 feet above the sea, and contains a five-headed image of Mahadeo. There are also the images of Parvati and Brahma, etc. There are several *dharmsalas* here and horse julkas and bullock carts are available.

Tiruvannamalai is 58 miles from Katpadi Junction; third class fare Re. 0-11-0.

AROR.

Ruined town 5 miles south-east of Rohri, Shikarpur District, Southern Sind. Formerly the capital of the Hindu Rajas of Sind. There is a cave considered by the Hindus sacred to the goddess Kalkadevi, where an annual fair is held. Another fair takes place at Aror about the same time in September in memory of a celebrated Mohammadan Saint, Shaikh Fariduddin Shah Shakarganj, who is said to have miraculously transmuted dust to sugar.

Rohri is 488 miles from Lahore; third class fare Rs. 5-11-6.

ARSIKERE.

A station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for Hassan. Outside the town to the north are some ruined temples, one of which is a special type of the Chalukyan style of architecture. There is a temple on the summit of a hill close by, reached by a flight of several hundred stone steps, dedicated to Vishnu. A large number of pilgrims visit the temple during the Dusahra.

The Mysore Harn-halli Gold Mine is about 7 miles. Refreshment rooms at station. Dâk bungalows for Europeans and Indians and several *chuttrams* in the town.

Arsikere is 522½ miles from Poona. Third class fare Rs. 5-7-3.

ARVI.

Town in Wardha District, Central Provinces, about 34 miles north-west of Wardha town. It is said to have been founded 300 years ago by Telang Rao Wali, and hence sometimes called Arvi Telang Rao. The Hindus claim Telang Rao as a Brahman and the Mohammadans as a Mohammadan. Both worship his tomb. Arvi is a considerable trading town. Has a *serai*.

Arvi Road is a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway 7 miles from Poona. Third class fare by mail Rs. 1-4-6 and by other trains Rs. 1-0-3.

ASSIA.

Range of hills in Cuttack District, Bengal; containing very interesting Buddhist, Mohammadan, and Hindu remains of ancient temples, forts, caves, sculptures, etc. The principal hills are covered with Buddhist ruins and figures, with sandal-wood trees and famous antiquities, and one of them has two beautiful images of Indrani.

ATHIRALA.

Shrine on the Cheyair river, in Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency. The sanctity of this spot centres in the pond attached to the temple, the waters of which are said to cleanse from the most heinous crimes, as illustrated by the purification of Parasu Ram (one of the incarnations of Vishnu) from the sin of matricide. The festival of Sivaratri, held here for three days in the middle of February, attracts many thousands of pilgrims from Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Nellore Districts. The temple has an endowment of £383 per annum.

Nearest railway stations for this place are Nandalur and Razampeta on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Distance of these stations from Madras 137 and 130 miles, and third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 1-7-0 and Rs. 1-6-0, respectively.

The distance of Athirala from Nandalur Railway Station is 4 miles and from Razampet 6 miles, but the latter is the most convenient station for Athirala as a good road runs between these two places. Jutkas and bullock carts are procurable at Razampet at annas six per single journey.

Travellers' bungalows at Nandalur and Razampet and *dharm-salas* or *chuttrams* at Athirala.

ATUR.

Taluk in Salem District, Madras Presidency. The Pagoda of Kari Raman on the Periya hill in this taluk is a shrine of great sanctity. Four annual fairs are held here. Atur is a station on the Arkonam Branch of the South Indian Railway and is situated at a distance of $40\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Madras Beach Junction. Third class fare by mail Re. 0-9-0 and by other trains Re. 0-8-3.

AURANGABAD SAYYID.

Town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, about 12 miles north-west of Bulandshahr town on the East Indian Railway, 866 miles from Calcutta. Founded A.D. 1704 by Sayyid

Abdul Aziz, who ousted the turbulent Jaroliyas of the neighbourhood, with the permission of Aurangzeb, and called the new town after his patron's name. A religious fair is held at Sayyid Abdul Aziz's tomb.

Ekkas and bullock carts can be had at Bulandshahr for Auran-
gabad.

Third class fare from Calcutta to Bulandshahr Rs. 7-3-0.

AVANI.

An ancient village in Mulbagal taluk, Kolar District, Mysore State. Hindus regard this village as the *Avantika-Kshetra* one of the ten places of greatest sanctity in India. In ancient times it was called the Gya of the South. There is a considerable group of temples dedicated to Rama, Bharata, Satrugna, etc. It is said that Rama encamped at this village on his return from Lanka or Ceylon, and Sita, Rama's wife, when subsequently banished by her husband, came here and gave birth to her twin sons, finding in Valmiki, the famous poet and author of the Ramayana, a protector of herself and a preceptor for her children. Valmiki resided on the hill overlooking the village, which is called Valmiki Parvata after him. Avani is also the place of residence of the Guru or religious guide of the Smarta sect.

The great annual festival held on the occasion of Sivaratri in the Hindu month of Phagun (February-March) in honour of Ramalingesvara (the linga set up by Rama) lasts for ten days. About 10,000 people attend this fair and about 20,000 cattle are brought for sale.

Betmangala Water-works and Jewel Filter are 7 miles from here.

Avani is 22 miles from Bowringpet Station on the Bangalore Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, where double-bullock carts and jutkas or single-horse carriage conveyances are available. There is only one *chuttram* or rest-house for Indian visitors at Avani. European visitors can stop at the Mulbagal travellers' bungalow.

Bowringpet is 176 miles from Madras; third class fare by mail train Rs. 2-5-0 and by ordinary trains Rs. 1-14-0.

AZHIKKAL.

Is on the South Indian Railway and has a good waiting room for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers. The station is built at Baliapatam, a small trading town, about 5 miles north-west of Cannanore and composed of a street of shops and large houses. About a mile from the station there is a large and famous Hindu temple, a large tank at Cherrakal, and a large *chuttram*

for Indian travellers said to have been built by the Raja of Cherrakal. Meals can be had at this *chuttram* free of charge for Brahmins. The town is situated on the left bank of a magnificent river, which discharges itself into the sea 4 miles to the southwest of it. The banks are fringed with cocoanut and other trees.

The chief products are pepper, timber, cocoanuts, and grains.

The Sea Customs Office is about three miles from the station. Azhikkal is 474 miles from Madras. Third class fare by ordinary train Rs. 5-2-0 and by mail Rs. 6-3-0.

EABA BUDAN OR CHANDRA DRONA.

Range of mountains in Kadur District, Mysore State, in the form of a horseshoe. Here was coffee first cultivated in India. The coffee berry is said to have been introduced from Mecca about two centuries ago by a Mohammadan saint, who has given his name to the mountains. His body lies buried in a cave on the southern slopes, which is now under the custody of a Musalman Kalandar, who resides at Attigundi, the principal village on the hills and about a mile from the cave; but the spot is equally venerated by Hindus, who regard it as the throne of Dattatreya. A fair is held here at new moon on the occasion of Dewali festival, which lasts for about a month; also an Urs, which falls on the 3rd day of the native new year.

Kalhatti on this range is a summer retreat for Europeans, where there is an experimental cinchona plantation. Two artificial lakes at the base of the eastern hills.

There is a travellers' bungalow about two furlongs from the Kadur Railway Station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and several rest-houses for Indians on the hill. Baba Budan is 40 miles from Kadur, where country carts can be had for conveyance.

Kadur is 498 miles from Poona; third class fare by mixed train Rs. 5-3-3 and by mail Rs. 6-8-0.

BADAMI.

Town in Badami Sub-Division, Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, 3 miles from the Badami Railway Station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Interesting for a Jain excavation and cave temple ascribed to 650 A.D., together with 3 caves of Brahminical construction, one of which has an inscription bearing the date 579 A.D. The Jain cave is only 31 feet across by about 19 feet deep. These caves mark the period when Hinduism was reasserting itself previous to its final triumph over Buddhism in the next century or two. The Narasimha Avatar, Vishnu seated on the five headed serpent Ananta, and a variety of sculptures

still survive. In one cave temple the front pillars have three brackets of wooden like design ornamented by male or female figures and dwarfs, of considerable beauty of execution. Some of the pillars are more architectural in their forms and in the best style of Hindu art. About 9 miles from the railway station is the village Parasgad, at which there is a large Hindu temple of the goddess Shri Banasankari. A large fair is held annually in the month of January, when several hundreds of pilgrims visit.

There is a *dharmsala* for the accommodation of Indian travellers near the station and one in Badami town, but none at Parasgad.

Bullock carts can generally be had at the station for Badami and Parasgad.

Badami is 423 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways *via* Hotgi Junction; third class fare Rs. 4-6-9.

BADNERA.

Is a town in Bombay Presidency and a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

There are waiting rooms and a refreshment room at the station. There is also a comfortable *dāk* bungalow. Meals usually supplied at the station refreshment room. Badnera is the junction for the Amraoti Branch line and nearest road for Ellichpur. It has a weaving and spinning mill. A fair is held annually between November and December at Kundenpur, distant 18 miles, and lasts for a month; it is both a religious and commercial fair and is attended usually by about 60,000 people. An annual fair of a similar character is also held at the same time at Bhattake, 6 miles from Badnera, and a cattle fair takes place at Oombarwada, 30 miles from Badnera, from September to March. The trade done at these fairs is chiefly in copper and brass pots, country cloth, ironware, country carts, and toys. Fairs are also held annually at Goonuja and Toolamba, 8 miles from Badnera, in December and February, respectively.

Badnera is a Junction Station 413 miles from Bombay. Third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 4-5-0 and by mail Rs. 6-7-0.

BADRINATH.

Peak of the main Himalayan range in Garhwal District, United Provinces; height 23,210 feet above the sea. Nearest railway station for the people of Upper India is Hardwar on the Hardwar-Dehra Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and for the pilgrims from other parts of India the nearest railway station is Kathgodam on the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway. Badrinath is reached by *jhāmpans* or on foot from both the railway stations. On one of its shoulders, 56 miles north-east of

Srinagar, stands the shrine of Vishnu, which also bears the name of Badrinath. This temple was built some 800 years ago by Sankara Swami, who brought up the figure of the deity from the bottom of the river, after diving ten times, and is held in greatest reverence by Hindus. Below the shrine a sacred tank stands on the hillside, supplied from a thermal spring by means of a spout in the shape of a dragon's head. Pilgrims of both sexes, sometimes as many as 50,000 persons, visit this temple annually and bathe in the sacred pool. The god is daily provided with food in gold and silver vessels and a large staff of servants attend to his various wants. The chief priest, known as Rawal, is always a Brahman from Kirat Malawar in the Deccan.

There are several *dharmsalas* to accommodate the pilgrims.

Hardwar is 49 miles from Saharanpur by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and Kathgodam on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway is 66 miles from Bareilly; third class fare Re. 0-11-3 and Rs. 1-8-0, respectively.

BAGESWAR.

Town in Kumaon District, United Provinces, 27 miles from Almora and 911 miles from Calcutta. Carries on a brisk trade with Central Asia, and forms one of the main outlets for the Tibetan traffic. A great Bhutia fair is held in January, at which the produce of the lower hills is exchanged for that of the Alpine valleys. The probable attendance at this fair ranges from 10,000 to 25,000 according to the weather.

Bageswar is 62 miles from Kathgodam Railway Station on the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway. Distance of Kathgodam from Bareilly Junction 66 miles; third class fare Rs. 1-8-0. Ponies, coolies, and dandies can be had at Kathgodam for conveyance. The rate of coolie hire is four annas per stage for a march between 10—14 miles, annas 8 for a pack pony, and Rs. 2 for riding ponies.

There are *dāk* bungalows at Almora, Bageswar, and at all the intermediate stages for Europeans. There are also *dharmsalas* and *serais* at Bageswar.

BAGHERHAT.

Village and head-quarters of Bagherhat Sub-Division in Khulna District, Bengal.

A little to the west of this village are several interesting ruins of the famous buildings of Khan Jahan. At a distance of 3 miles towards the west is situated the chief of these splendid buildings called Shastgumbaz—a 60-domed mosque. About a mile and a half from Bagherhat is the tomb of Khan Jahan, where an

annual fair is held in March-April at full moon. The tomb is situated on a mound within a double enclosure, and is covered by a dome 47 feet in height. It is also visited by pilgrims throughout the year.

Bagherhat is 22 miles from Khulna by water. Boats can be had for conveyance at Khulna at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 each.

There are no *serais* at Bagherhat, and it is said that pilgrims erect temporary sheds for themselves during the fair.

Khulna is a station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway at a distance of 109 miles from Calcutta. Third class fare Rs. 1-6-9.

Chief trade of Bagherhat in betel-nuts and rice.

BAHRAICH.

Chief town in Bahraich District in Oudh, on the Naipalganj Road Branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The principal building of interest is the shrine of Masaud, a famous warrior and saint. The shrine is maintained by the reputed descendants of some servants of the saint, and over 150,000 pilgrims, both Mohammadans and Hindus, visit the place during an annual fair held in the month of Jaistha (May-June). The tombs of his principal followers are also objects of veneration. A famous Mohammadan monastery still exists in the town founded by a holy man from Multan about 1620 A.D.

The Daulat Khana, once a handsome range of buildings, now in ruins, was built by Nawab Asfudaula.

An annual cattle fair is also held here. Dâk bungalow and *serai*. Conveyances available.

Bahraich is 38 miles from Gonda Junction. Third class fare Re. 0-6-3.

BAIKANTHPUR.

Town in Patna District, Bengal; it is situated on the Ganges 5 miles below the point where the Poonpoon joins that river. Baikantpur is a place of great sanctity, thronged by pilgrims at the festival of Sivaratri (February-March). The town was much larger at the beginning of the 19th century than it now is, and then had a considerable weaving population.

Poonpoon is a station on the East Indian Railway and is 341 miles from Calcutta. Third class fare Rs. 3-11-3.

BAIRAMGHAT.

A place of great sanctity situated within the boundary of Karinja, a village in Ellichpur District, Berar, 14 miles east of

Ellichpur town; site of an annual fair held in October, at which about 50,000 people assemble. Sacrifices of thousands of animals are offered before a rock, approached by a flight of steps, the Hindus on one side and the Musalmans on the other. A most curious and authentic fact is that although thousands of animals are sacrificed not a fly is to be seen there.

Karinja is 21 miles from Murtazapur and 33 miles from Amraoti Railway Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Horse tongas and bullock carts can be had at both these stations.

Amraoti to Bombay 419 miles *viâ* Badnera Junction; third class fare by mail Rs. 6-8-3 and by ordinary trains Rs. 4-6-3.

Murtazapur to Bombay 386 miles; third class fare by mail¹ Rs. 6-1-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-0-0.

BAITARANI RIVER.

The Styx of Hindu mythology; rises among the hills in the north-western portion of the Keunjhar State, Orissa. It is said that Rama, when marching to Ceylon to rescue his wife Sita from the ten-headed demon Ravana, halted at the riverside on the border of Keunjhar; and, in commemoration of this event, large numbers of people visit this river every January.

BAKESWAR OR KANA.

A small river in Bengal; rises in Birbhum District. Springs impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen are found in the bed of the stream. One mile south of Tantifsara village a group of hot sulphur springs (named Bhum Bakeswar) attract an annual concourse of pilgrims, whose piety has erected a little temple city of more than three hundred brick shrines to Mahadeo on the river bank.

BAKSAR.

Village in Unao District, Oudh, on the left bank of the Ganges, 34 miles south-east of Unao town. Annual fair in the month of Kartik (October-November), when about 100,000 people assemble to bathe in the Ganges, which is held to be particularly sacred at this place, where there is a famous temple dedicated to the goddess Chandika. There is a village school and Sanscrit Pathshala. This village and considerable other estate in Oudh was awarded to the late Maharaja Sri Digbijai Singh, K.C.S.I., for his loyalty and giving refuge to fugitives from the Cawnpore massacre of July 1857.

Unao (on Bengal and North-Western Railway) is 34 miles from Lucknow; third class fare Re. 0-7-0.

BALASORE.

Head-quarters of the Civil District Government and a town of importance on the Khargpur-Waltair Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the right bank of the river Barabalong about 6 miles from the sea-coast, where at Chandipur an Ordnance Proof Department has been opened since 1896 for proof of large arm ammunition. It is 143½ miles from Howrah; third class fare Rs. 1-14-0.

Close to the railway station is the temple of Mahadeb "Jorheswai," which is said to have risen from the ground. A mela is held here annually on the night of Sheoratri in the Hindu month of Phagun (February-March) with a gathering of people from two to three thousand. There is also the famous temple of Gopinath, about six miles west of the railway station, which is reached by road on carts. This temple is visited by pilgrims to Jagernath.

There is a handsome Roman Catholic Church, and close to the railway station are post office, dâk bungalow, and a circuit-house. There is also a *dharmshala*. *Ticca gharries* are available for conveyance.

BALDEVA OR BALDEO.

Is a village and a place of pilgrimage in Muttra District, United Provinces, 10½ miles from Muttra town. Modern town so called from a famous temple in its centre, which is the daily resort of large numbers of pilgrims. A sacred bathing tank, the Khir Sagar or Ocean of Milk, is situated close to the temple. The ancient village was called Rirha, and now forms the suburb of the present town. The annual fair at Deschhat held in September is attended by about 10,000 pilgrims and at the Buldeo Poonoo fair about 20,000 persons assemble. Both these fairs are held in honour of Thakur Baldeoji.

There are 12 *Kunjs*, two *dharmshalas*, and one dâk bungalow at Baldeo. *Ekkas* and *gharries* can be had at Muttra for Baldeo. The usual charge for an ekka is from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 and that for a *gharry* from Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 5-0-0.

Muttra is 868 miles from Bombay and 89 miles from Delhi by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by mail train Rs. 10-11-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 and by ordinary trains Rs. 9-2-0 and Rs. 1-4-0, respectively.

BALIA.

A village in Dinajpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam. A celebrated fair called Alawakhawa is held here every year in honour of Krishna in October or November on the occasion of

Raspuṛnima festival. The god is worshipped by the devotees with offerings of dried rice, from which the fair derives its name. The fair lasts from eight to fifteen days and is attended by about 75,000 or 80,000 persons. A considerable trade is carried on here at this time. The village is 30 miles from Haldibari Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Country carts are available at Haldibari. There are no *serais* or *dharmsalas* in the village and the pilgrims have to make their own arrangements.

Distance from Calcutta to Haldibari 292 miles and third class are Rs. 3-12-0.

BALIGHATIAM (BALIGHATAM).

Village in Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency, near which is a shrine of Siva as Brahmēswarudu, of peculiar sanctity. The Swami or idol, contrary to usual custom, faces west instead of east. The river Panderu or Varahanadu, which washes the rock on which the temple stands, flows for some distance from south to north. This combination of directions is particularly auspicious in the estimation of Hindus, and the shrine, under the name of Uttara Vahini, is held in great veneration. On the river bank is a small bed of pulverized shale, which, from its resemblance to ashes, is declared by the priests to be the site of a sacrifice performed by Balichakravarti.

Country carts can be obtained at Narasapatnam Railway Station on the North-East line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, which is about 23 miles from Balighatam. Narasapatnam Station is 439 miles from Rayapuram; third class fare Rs. 5-12-0.

• No *dharmsalas* or *chuttrams* at Balighatam.

BALLABPUR.

Suburb of Serampur in Hugli District, Bengal. Two festivals connected with the god Jagannath, which are celebrated with great pomp here and at the neighbouring village of Mahesh, attract large concourses. The first is the *Snan Jatra* or bathing festival, which takes place in May, and lasts only one day; the second and more important, the *Rath Jatra* (car festival), is celebrated six weeks after the bathing of the idol. The god is brought out of his temple in Mahesh, placed upon a car, and dragged to Ballabpur, a distance of about one mile. Here he is deposited in the temple of a brother god, Radhaballabh, where he remains for eight days, when the *Uta Rath* or return journey takes place, the god being escorted back to his temple in the same way as he was brought out. A large fair held at Mahesh at the time of the festival lasts for eight days. Religious ceremonial is confined to the first and eighth days, when the idol is

moved to and brought back from Ballabpur, on the remaining days a brisk trade is carried on. On the first and last days the crowd is immense, having been estimated on some occasions to be about 100,000.

Ballabpur and Mahesh are at a distance of 2 and 3 miles respectively from Serampur, where ticca gharries are available for conveyance. There is a bungalow at Serampur about 15 minutes' walk from the railway station, but there are no *dharmshalas* at Ballabpur and Mahesh.

Serampur is 12 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Re. 0-2-6.

BALOTRA.

Town in Jodhpur State, Rajputana, situated on the right bank of the Luni on the route from Balmer to Jodhpur city, 62 miles south-west of the latter. It is situated on the highroad from Jodhpur to Dwarka, a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the west of Guzerat. A stream of pilgrims annually passes through the town. There is an excellent market and abundance of good water. A fair lasting 15 days and attended by more than 30,000 people is held annually in March in honour of Malinath at Tilwara village about 9 miles from Balotra.

Balotra is a station of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway; it is 411 miles from Delhi. Third class fare Rs. 4-5-0. Good waiting rooms for 1st and 2nd class passengers and two *dharmshalas* in the town.

BANAVAR.

A station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The road west from here leads to Halebid and Belur. The former is the ancient Dora Samudra, the capital of the powerful Hoysala Kings. It contains the remains of some of the most remarkable Hindu temples in India. In regard to the principal one of the Hoysalesvara begun in the 11th century but never finished, Mr. Fergusson, the great authority on architecture, says "had it been completed, it is one of the buildings on which the advocate of Hindu Architecture would desire to take his stand." "The effects far surpass anything in Gothic art, and are just what mediæval architects were often aiming at but which they never attained so perfectly." His whole critique is well worth reading by visitors to the temple. "A more beautiful temple than the Kedaresvara it is impossible to conceive, but it has now unfortunately fallen to ruins owing to the growth of a tree in the principal tower. The Jain temples are also deserving of notice, and contain polished black pillars which give a double reflection."

At Belur the temple of Chennakesava is an equally beautiful example of the Chalukyan style, erected by the Hoysala King, Vishnuvardhana, in the 12th century. But it was injured during the attacks of the Mohammadans and the tower was rebuilt in an incongruous style. The temple is remarkable for the elaborate sculpture of its details. "The amount of labour," says Mr. Fergusson, "which each face of the porch displays is such as I believe never was bestowed on any surface of equal extent in any building in the world."

Belur is 28 miles from the railway station and there is a good road to it for country bullock carts, which can be engaged through the Station Master at Rs. 3 each.

There is a travellers' bungalow and a *dharmshala* at Banavar; also a *dharmshala* at the station.

This station is 513 miles from Poona; third class fare by mixed train Rs. 5-5-6 and by mail Rs. 6-11-0.

BANDUKPUR.

A place of Hindu pilgrimage. Fairs are held in January and February at the Basant Panchmi and Sivaratri festivals, respectively, when crowds of devotees visit the place for the purpose of pouring water from the Ganges or Nurbudda on the image of Jageshwar Mahadeo in fulfilment of vows made or prayers granted or favours solicited. The temple was erected in 1781 by the father of Najaji Ballal of Damoh in obedience to a dream, which revealed to him that at a certain spot in the village of Bandukpur an image of Jageshwar Mahadeo is laid buried.

Bandukpur is a station on the Katni-Bina Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Distance from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway 788 miles, third class fare Rs. 6-15-0; and by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway 704 miles, third class fare Rs. 6-4-0.

BANGALORE.

On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway about 219 miles from the city of Madras and 692 miles from Bombay. The climate is very healthy and pleasant, though in the early part of June the days are somewhat hot and dry.

It is within the Mysore dominion, but is governed by British officials with the Resident at their head.

The principal objects of interest are the Fort, the Residency, Lal Bagh and Cubbon Park; the fort is said to have been built in 1537 by Kempe Gonda. In 1638 Bangalore was captured by a Bijapur General, in 1758 the fort was given to Hyder Ali, and

in 1791 the British army captured Bangalore, and on the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu, 1799, Mysore was given to a descendant of the old Wodeyars.

The Lal Bagh is a public garden and is exceedingly picturesque. The Cubbon Park is a favourite resort of an evening; a military band plays there several times a week and the local gymkhanas have several lawn tennis courts.

There are eight good hotels and boarding houses and nine *dharm-salas* in Bangalore. One of these *dharm-salas*, called Thotappah Chetty's Choultry, is about 200 yards from the city station and one about half a furlong from the cantonment railway station. Four of the others are at one, two, three, and six furlongs from the city station and two at one and three miles from the cantonment station. Single bullock carts and pony jutkas are always available at the two stations and in town and cantonment.

Third class fare from Madras to Bangalore by mail Rs. 2-14-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-5-0.

BANSDA.

Native State in the Province of Guzerat, Bombay Presidency. At Unai, 7 miles from here, is a hot spring, where an annual bathing fair is held at full moon in March, which lasts for six days. About six or seven thousand pilgrims assemble.

BARABAR HILL.

In Gya District, Bengal; is a range of great interest to the archæologist, as it contains many remarkable antiquarian remains. It is between 6 and 8 miles east of the Bela Station on the Patna-Gya Railway. On the highest peak (Barabar) is an ancient temple, sacred to Sidheswara, containing a linga, said to have been placed there by Bara Raja, the Asur King of Dinajpur, whose bloody wars with Krishna still live in the remembrance of the people. A large fair, called "Ananta Chaturdasi fair" and attended only by men, is held here in September in honour of the god Siva. It is attended by between 10,000 and 20,000 pilgrims. Worship to the image is done at night. An *ex tempore* bazar is established for the day, at which sweetmeats and other offerings for the god are sold. To the south and near the base of the hill are the remarkable rock-cut caves called Satghar (seven houses). Three of these caves are chiselled to a wonderful polish, the fourth being still unfinished. The remaining three caves are on the Nagarjuni hill. Not far off is the sacred spring of Patalganga and at the base of Kanwadol (crow's rocking stone) is an enormous figure of Buddha. Many other figures and sculptures are found among these hills.

Pilgrims go to this sacred hill on foot, no conveyance of any kind being available at Bela.

There are no *serais* or *dharmsalas* either at Bela or on the hill, and the pilgrims have to take shelter in caves, which are under the supervision of an officer of the Tikari Raj. Each of these caves can accommodate two or three men at a time.

Bela is 305 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 3-6-9.

BARAPIND.

A village in Phillour Tahsil, Jallundur District, Punjab. Distance from Goraya, the nearest railway station on the North-Western Railway, 3 miles.

A great fair called Chauki Pir is held here in honour of Sakhi Sarwar, more popularly known as Nagahewala Pir, during the month of February, which is attended by about 20,000 Hindus and Mohamadans.

Ekkas available at the Goraya Railway Station.

Goraya is 101 miles from Lahore and 249 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 1-3-0 and Rs. 2-10-0, respectively.

BARODA.

Is the capital of the State of that name and its ruler is called the Gaekwar.

The places most worth a visit are the Nazarbogh Palace, the Makanpura Palace, and the gold and silver guns. Several new public buildings, such as the Palace College, Courts of Justice, the Countess of Dufferin Hospital, etc., have added materially to the appearance of the city. The new palace, "Rajmahal," was erected at a cost of Rs. 45,00,000.

The camp has much the appearance of an English park, a feature which the country presents all along as far as Ahmedabad.

There are a great many Hindu temples in Baroda; the chief ones to see are Vithal Mandvi, Swami Narayan Mandvi, and the temple of Khandoba.

There are some remarkable *Baulis* in the neighbourhood, which the visitor should not pass. Some of them, nearly 500 years old, are circular wells with galleried apartments round them below the surface; others are surrounded with open pavilions.

The Regalia of Baroda can be seen on application. The jewels worn by the Maharaja on state occasions are very fine, amongst them being a diamond collar of 500 diamonds of immense size.

The pearl carpet, 10 feet by 6, woven entirely of strings of pearls, took three years to make and cost Rs. 30,00,000.

There are good waiting and refreshment rooms with sleeping accommodation at the station, and a travellers' bungalow in the camp about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. There is also a *dharmshala* near the station. Conveyances meet all passenger trains.

Baroda is 248 miles from Bombay and 602 miles from Delhi by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; third class fare Rs. 2-13-0 and Rs. 5-8-0, respectively.

BARSI ROAD.

Junction with the Great Indian Peninsula and the Barsi Light Railways, where passengers change for Barsi town, 22 miles distant. There are refreshment and waiting rooms at the station. Pandharpur, with temple of Vithoba, is about 31 miles from the station on the river Bhima. Extensive fairs held twice annually in July and November. The road to Pandharpur is metalled and suitable for cycling in fair weather, but not during the rains.

Barsi town is 22 miles from Barsi Junction, 256 miles from Bombay, and 115 miles from Poona; third class fare from Barsi Road to Barsi town, Bombay, and Poona Re. 0-5-6, Rs. 2-12-6, and Rs. 1-13-0, respectively.

BASARA KODU.

A small village, some 6 miles east-south-east of Adoni, a railway station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. There are several shrines in and about this village, but the best known in this taluk is located in a natural cave a short distance south-east of the village. Puja is performed once a year on the 1st of Chitrai, when an image of Hanuman is brought here from a small temple in the village. If there should have been drought before, the proceedings are said to be invariably followed by rain. The shrines dedicated to Someswara are about a mile from this village.

Adoni is 308 miles from Madras; third class fare by ordinary train Rs. 3-4-0 and by mail Rs. 4-0-0.

BASIM.

Town in Berar and head-quarters of the district. It is 52 miles south-south-east from Akola on the Bombay-Nagpur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is said to be a very old town founded by Wachh, a Rishi, and originally named after him as Wachh Gulin. A legend tells of a King, Wasuki, afflicted

with leprosy, who was cured by bathing in a pool outside the town, which he enlarged to a tank, known as Padma Tirtha, still largely resorted to for bathing in. It is said to petrify articles exposed to its action. The most striking buildings are the temple and the tank of Balaji, constructed about 100 years ago by Bhawani Kali, a general of the Bhonslas.

Third class fare from Bombay to Akola Rs. 3-13-0.

BASODA.

Is the station for Seronj, an important commercial town, about 15 miles to the west of the railway in the Native State of Tonk. There is an important fair held at Seronj from the middle of January to the middle of February. Waiting room at railway station.

Basoda, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is 379 miles from Delhi and 579 miles from Bombay; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 4-15-0 and Rs. 6-6-0 and by mail Rs. 5-11-0 and Rs. 9-1-0, respectively.

BASRA.

Village on the Bidhia Dhari river in the 24-Parganas, Bengal, 20 miles from Calcutta. It was here that the celebrated *fakir*, Mobarak Ghazi, who overawed the wild beasts and rode through the jungles on a tiger, settled while the place was yet in the heart of the forest. In the Revenue Surveyor's report of the District it is stated that altars to Mobarak Ghazi are common in every village in the vicinity of the jungles adjoining the Sundarbans, and woodcutters never enter the jungle without invoking Mobarak Ghazi's protection against the wild beasts. A number of *fakirs*, who call themselves descendants of Mobarak Ghazi, earn their livelihood by the offerings made on these altars by woodcutters and boatmen. The custom is for the *fakir* to go to the spot where the wood is to be cut and remain there three days without food, during which time Mobarak Ghazi appears to him in a dream, marking out the precincts within which wood can be cut by lopping branches from the trees. Prayers and offerings are then made and the woodcutters are warned not to go beyond the boundary marked out. When the boat is filled offerings are again made, and one or two rupees are given to the *fakir*. It is strange enough that these woodcutters are very seldom carried off by the tigers which everywhere infest the jungles: they go in without fear, the hatchet required to hew the timber being their only weapon of defence.

Steamers run from Calcutta to the Sunderbunds. Passengers should embark at the Armenian Steamer Ghat in Calcutta.

BASTAR.

Feudatory State, attached to Chanda District, Central Provinces. The Raja resides at Jagdalpur, which is the principal town. Throughout the State Danteswari or Mauli (who is identified with Bhawani or Kali) and Mata Devi are objects of universal worship. The higher castes also adore the well-known deities of the Hindu Pantheon. Danteswari, however, must be regarded as the tutelary divinity of the Rajas, and generally of the Bastar dependency. It was under her guardianship that the reigning family left Hindustan and dwelt at Warangal; and when the Mohamadans drove them out of the kingdom of Telingana, it was she who directed and accompanied their flight as far as Dantiwara, where she took up her abode. Her temple stands at the confluence of the Sankhani and Dhankani rivers, and within the temple enclosure the hereditary pujari or priest has his residence. Most travellers offer a goat to the goddess when they pass her shrine. Some, too, consult her by placing flowers upon the head of her image. As the flowers fall to the right or the left, so her response is deemed favourable or the reverse. The idol is of black stone and generally dressed in a white muslin *sari* and wearing female ornaments.

BATESAR.

An ancient village situated on the right bank of the Jumna at a distance of 41 miles south-east of Agra and 6 miles north-west of Bah, the head-quarters of Bah tahsil, in which Batesar lies. It is connected by an unmetalled road with Bah on the road from Agra to Etawah.

The early history of Batesar is obscure. The name is supposed to be derived from *Vetesaranath*, a title of Siva, signifying "the lord of the banyan tree;" but tradition states that there was a former city of Surajpur or Suryapur and this name is still used by the Jains. The importance of the present Batesar dates from the time of Raja Badan Singh of Bhadawar, who lived about the middle of the 17th century. He built in 1646 the shrine of Batesar Nath to Mahadeo. The interest of this place, however, centres mainly in the great commercial fair. It begins in the middle of Kartik and lasts over a month, and the attendance at it amounts to 100,000 persons, who come to bathe in the Ganges. Large numbers of ponies, camels, buffaloes, elephants, cattle, carts, etc., are brought for sale. The fair is held on the *bihar* on the sandy waste of the Jumna.

Ekkas are available at Shikohabad Station on the East Indian Railway, which is 12 miles from Batesar.

There are no *serais* or *dharmshalas* at Batesar, and the pilgrims have to stop in the open.

Shikohabad is 38 miles from Agra Fort Station by the East Indian Railway ; third class fare Re. 0-8-0.

There is a dâk bungalow at Shikohabad close to the railway station.

BAUSI.

Village in Bhagalpur District, Bengal ; situated near the base of Mandar Hill. The numerous buildings, tanks, large wells and stone figures, found for a mile or two round the base of the sacred hill, show that a great city must once have stood here. The people of the neighbourhood say that it contained 52 markets, 53 streets, and 88 tanks. According to local tradition on the night of the Dewali festival a large building (the ruins of which still exist, and the walls of which contain an immense number of small holes, evidently intended to hold *chiraghs*) was formerly illuminated by a hundred thousand of these lights, each house-holder being allowed to supply only one. The popular tradition ascribes the ruin of this building to Kala Pahar. A Sanskrit inscription on a stone triumphal arch seems to show that the city was in existence less than 300 years ago. After the destruction of the temple of Madhusudan on Mandar Hill, the image of the god was brought to Bausi, where it now remains. Once a year, on the Paus-Sankranti day, the image is carried from Bausi to the foot of the hill and is swung on the triumphal arch above referred to. From 30,000 to 40,000 pilgrims assemble at this festival from all parts of the country to bathe in the sacred tank at the foot of the hill, and a fair is held, which lasts for 15 days.

Bausi, a station of the Mymensingh-Jagannathji Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is 363 miles from Calcutta ; third class fare Rs. 4-14-0.

BEGAMABAD.

Town in Meerut District, United Provinces, and a station on the North-Western Railway. Distance from Delhi 29 miles ; third class fare Re. 0-5-6.

The town contains a handsome temple built by Rani Bala Bai of Gwalior. *Sikri-Devi-ka-mela* is held here in March in connection with another temple in the town, which lasts for four days. About 4,000 persons assemble. The town contains a ruined mosque, built by Nawab Zafar Ali, the founder of the town ; also police station, post and telegraph offices, and school. There is a bungalow and a *kucha serai* near the station.

BEGAM KOTE.

A village in Lahore Tahsil and District, Punjab, situated about 3 miles from the Shahdara Railway Station on the North-Western Railway.

A large fair takes place here in the month of June at the tomb of a Mohammadan Saint, Dilawar Shah, which attracts about 4 or 5 thousand persons from the surrounding country.

Tumtams can be had for conveyance from Shahdara to Begam Kote.

Shahdara is 5 miles from Lahore; third class fare Re. 0-1-0.

BEHAR.

Town in Patna District, Bengal, on the Bukhtiarpore-Bihar Railway, 18½ miles from Bukhtiarpore. Is a place of considerable trade. The most remarkable building in Behar is a large *serai* recently built for the use of Hindu and Mohammadan pilgrims.

The tomb of Shah Makhdum, on the south bank of the river, is resorted to by more than 20,000 Musulmans, once a year, when a large fair is held. Many other tombs and mosques are found in the city.

The city is supposed to have been the capital of the ancient kingdom of Magadha, soon after the commencement of the Christian era, but its early history is involved in obscurity.

Staging bungalow. Conveyances available.

Third class fare from Calcutta to Behar Rs. 3-12-6; distance 328 miles.

BELGAUM.

District in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. In the Parasgad Sub-Division is the hill of the goddess Yellama, which is a famous place of pilgrimage in this District. At the full moon of April and November two fairs are held here, which last for three days. The number of pilgrims varies from 15,000 to 40,000. The November ceremonies represent the death of Yellama's husband and those in April his return to life. In November the ceremony is performed at a small shrine about a quarter of a mile distant from the main temple, and at a certain stage of it the immense multitude raise a deep wail and the women, in sympathy with the goddess in her widowhood, shatter the glass bangles on their arms.

Belgaum is a station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Distance from Poona 245 miles; third class fare by mixed train Rs. 2-8-9 and by mail Rs. 3-3-0.

BELUR.

Village in the Hassan District, Mysore State, on the right bank of the Yagachi river ; 23 miles by road north-west of Hassan ; an ancient city known in the Puranas as Velapura and locally regarded as Dakshina Varnasi or Southern Benares. It owes its sanctity to the celebrated temple of Chenne Kesava, adorned with carvings and sculptures from the master-hand of Jakanachariya. This building was erected and endowed by a King of the Hoysala Ballala dynasty, on the occasion of his conversion from the Jain faith to the worship of Vishnu, about the middle of the 12th century. The annual festival held for five days in April is attended by about 5,000 persons. Head-quarters of the taluk of the same name.

Banavar, on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, is 28 miles from Belur and is the nearest railway station for it. This station is 512½ miles from Poona ; third class fare by mixed train Rs. 5-5-6 and by mail Rs. 6-11-0.

There is a travellers' bungalow for Europeans and a *dharmshala* for Indians at Belur. Bullock carts can be engaged for Belur through the Station Master of Banavar at Rs. 3-0-0 each.

BENARES OR KASHI.

Junction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with the Bengal and North-Western Railway ; is situated on the northern bank of the Ganges. It is 476 miles from Calcutta, 938 miles from Bombay *via* Allahabad, and 1,550 miles from Madras.

To Hindus Benares is the most sacred place on earth. They affirm that it is not built on earth but on a point of Siva's trident. At one time it is said to have been of gold ; but in Kali Yug it has been turned into stones and mud. Though the Ganges is believed to be sacred during its entire course, as it flows past Kashi its cleansing power is vastly increased. The rites performed there have double efficacy ; the very soil is fraught with blessing. All who die within Panch Kosi, or within a circle of 10 miles around the city, are sure to go to heaven, whatever may have been their sins.

There are numerous temples at Benares, but the temples of Bisheshwar, Bhaironath, and Durga are the most important. Bisheshwar temple is dedicated to Siva and is considered the holiest of all the holy places in the sacred city. It stands a short distance from Man Mandir Observatory and contains a plain linga of uncarved stone. The god Bisheshwar rules Benares as spiritual monarch, under whom Bhaironath, whose shrine is at some distance from Bisheshwar temple, acts as minister and magistrate : all the inhabitants of Benares and the vast crowd of pilgrims who annually

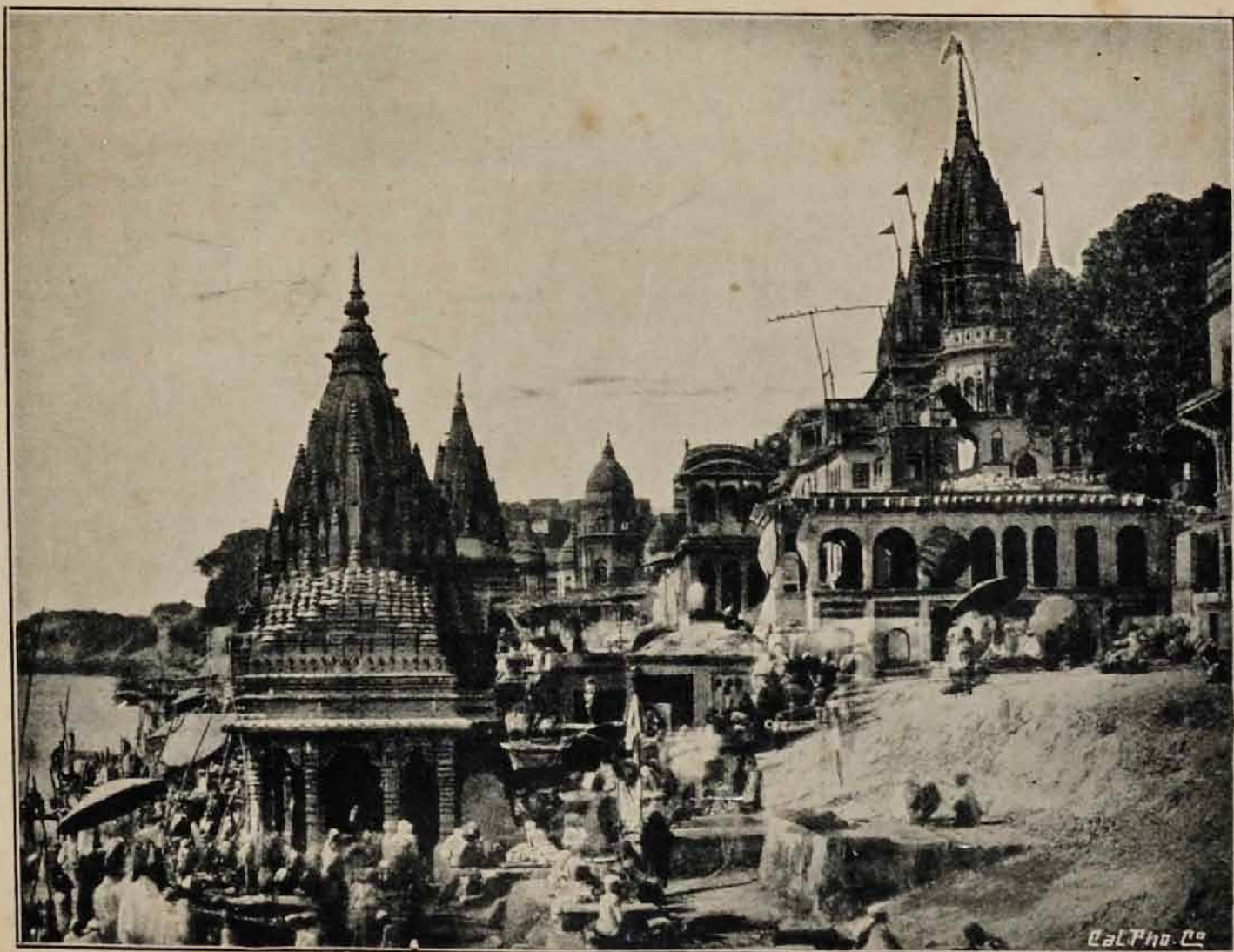


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Vishnupud and other Temples, Benares.



CalPhoto Co.

Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Burning Ghat, Benares.

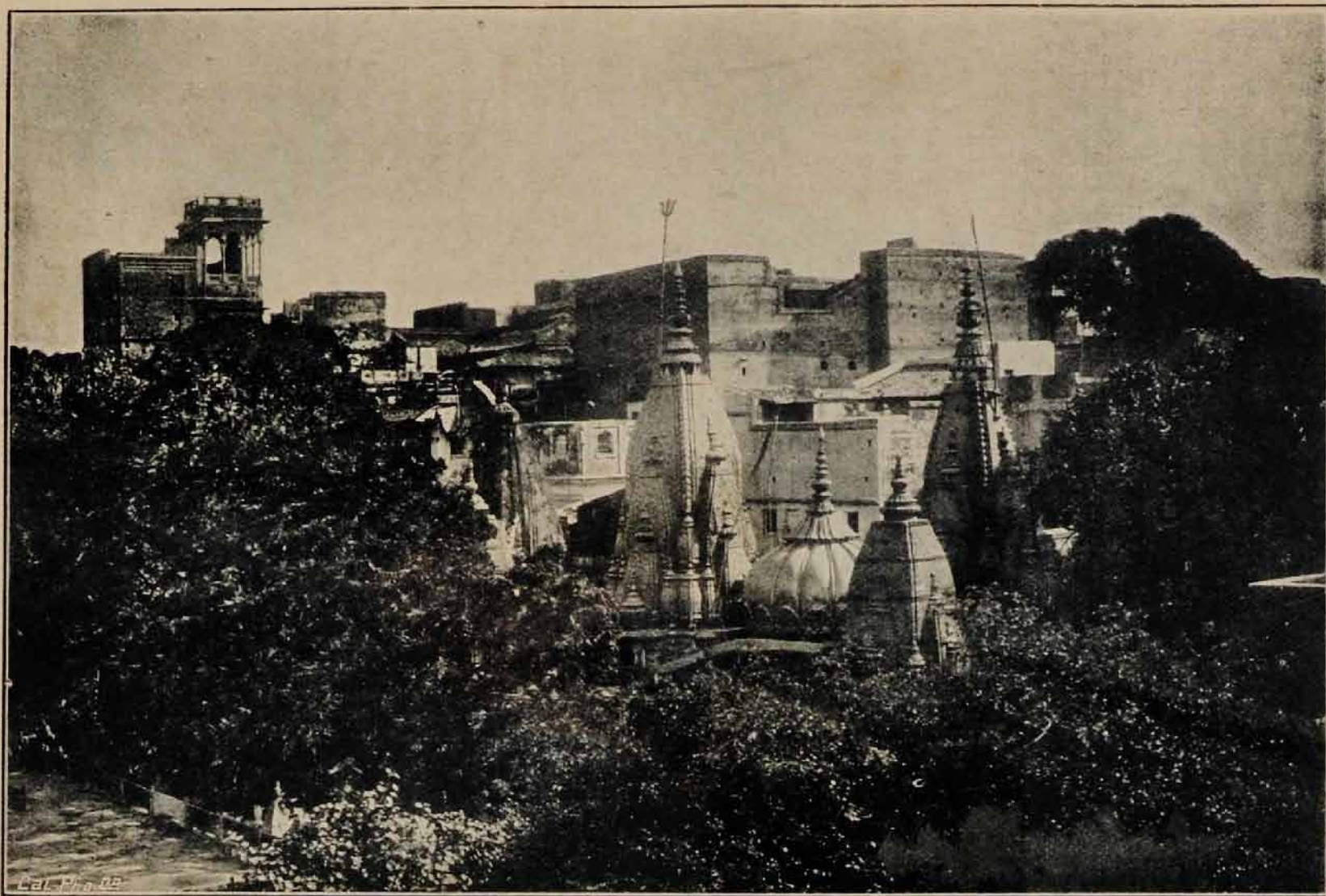


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Besheshar Nath or Golden Temple, Benares.

visit Benares go to worship at the shrine of Bisheshwar. This temple is called by Europeans the Golden Temple as the large dome of the quadrangle and the spire of the temple are covered with plates of gilded copper. The temple of Annapurna, the "Supplier of Food," is in front of the Bisheshwar temple and is much resorted to by the pilgrims. The temple of Durga, with its fine tank, is situated at the southern end of the city.

Besides the temples there are a good many sacred *ghats*, tanks, and wells. The principal *ghats* are five in number—(1) *Asi Sangam*, the junction of the Asi with the Ganges at the southern boundary of the city; (2) *Dasashawamedh*; it is said that Brahma, at the instigation of Siva, performed Ashwamedh or the celebrated horse sacrifice here, from which the *ghat* derives its name; (3) *Manikarnika ghat* is the holy burning place of the Hindus; (4) *Panch Ganga ghat*, believed to be the confluence of five sacred rivers, viz., the Dhantapapa, Jarnanda, Kirnandi, Saraswati, and Ganga; (5) *Barna Sangam*, the junction of the Barna and the Ganges. Of other *ghats* Kedar *ghat*, Raja of Nagpur *ghat*, and Scindia's *ghat* are worthy of notice.

The sacred tanks are—(1) *Manikarnika*, near the *ghat* of that name. It is the duty of every pilgrim to bathe here; (2) *Pishach Mochan*, or deliverance from demons. All persons living in Benares bathe here once a year, as also pilgrims, when they come, as a precaution against evil spirits; (3) *Agastya Kunda*.

The wells worthy of mention are—(1) The *Gyan Bapi* or *Gyan Kup*, between the mosque of Aurangzeb and the temple of Bisheshwar, in which the god Siva is supposed to dwell; the name of the well implies "Well of Knowledge"; (2) *Amrita Kunda* or the well of immortality, the water of which is held to be of peculiar efficacy for the cure of skin diseases, including leprosy; (3) *Nagkunda*, i.e., "the Serpent's Well." This well is, doubtless, of great antiquity, and the ward in which it is situated, in the north-western part of the city, takes its name from it. An annual *mela* is held here, when people bathe in this well as a safeguard against snake-bite.

Prince of Wales's Hospital on the main road from cantonment to Rajghat, the Town Hall built at the sole expense of His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Central Hindu College and Government College in the city, and Raja Kali Shankar's Asylum for blind and leprous pauper patients, which is supported by the funds left by Raja Kali Shankar assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government, Divisional Lunatic Asylum, the Central Jail, the District Jail, the Office of the Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, the Collector's Office and other Courts, and London Mission Institute in the civil lines are the modern buildings worth seeing.

A houseboat has been set aside by Babu Motichand, Rais of Azmatgarh, Benares city, for European gentlemen and ladies wishing

to visit the *ghats*. Twenty-four hours' notice should be given to use the boat.

Two Companies of British Infantry and a Battalion of Native Infantry are stationed in the cantonment, which is three miles from the city.

Two hotels in cantonment. There is a *dharmasala* near the Kashi Station and numerous *dharmasalas* in the city; also a *dâk* bungalow about half a mile from the cantonment station.

Ekkas available at Kashi Station and *gharries* at the Benares Junction Station.

Kashi is 7 miles from Moghal Serai, 513 miles from Saharanpur, and 426 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Re. 0-1-6, Rs. 4-9-6, and Rs. 4-6-6, respectively.

BERI.

Town and municipality in the Rohtak Tahsil, Punjab, on the highroad between Delhi and Bhiwani. Founded A.D. 930 by an anonymous trader of the Dogra caste. Is the great mercantile centre of the neighbourhood and the residence of many wealthy bankers. Two largely frequented fairs are held in February and October in honour of the goddess Devi, at the latter of which a pony and donkey show is held.

Rohtak is 254 miles from Lahore; third class fare Rs. 2-15-9.

Conveyances available for Beri.

BETTIA.

The largest town in the Champaran District, Bengal, and the most important centre of trade. The most noteworthy building is the Maharaja's palace situated on the west side of the town.

A large fair in honour of Rama is held in the town in October which lasts for 15 days and is attended by from 25,000 to 30,000 persons.

Bettia, on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, is 451 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 4-9-0.

BEZWADA.

Chief town of the taluk of that name in the Kistna District, Madras Presidency, situated on the north bank of the river Kistna. Junction with the Madras and Southern Mahratta and His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways. Bezwada is the entrepôt for most of the canal traffic of the Kistna Delta and connected by good waterways with Madras, Ellore, Masulipatam, Coconada, and Rajahmundry. It possesses much interest for the archæologist;

contains rock-cut temples of the Buddhist period, as well as very ancient Hindu pagodas. During the excavation for the canals and the anicut (which here crosses the Kistna) many valuable antiquarian discoveries were made.

Refreshment room at station and a travellers' bungalow. There are also three *chuttrams* and two *choultries*. One of the *chuttrams* is about 50 yards from the station. Single-bullock carts are available for conveyance.

Bezwada is 268 miles from Madras; third class fare Rs. 3-8-0.

BHADDBHUT.

Village and place of pilgrimage in the Broach Sub-Division, Broach District, Bombay Presidency, on the north bank of the Narbada and about 8 miles from Broach city. A fair is held in honour of Mahadeo, under the name of Bhadeswar, during August-September, and lasts through the entire intercalary month, an event which happens once in every nineteen or twenty years. It is attended by about 60,000 persons. But the ceremonies at Bhadbhut are of a special nature; they do not form part of a course of pilgrimage. There is a small temple.

Broach is 204 miles from Bombay (Colaba); third class fare Rs. 2-6-0.

Conveyances available at Broach for Bhadbhut.

BHADRACHALAM.

Chief town of taluk of the same name in Godavari District, Madras Presidency, about 104 miles from Rajahmundry. It receives its name from being near the rock on which Bhadraru performed his devotions. It is celebrated for the temple of Ramachandra, who is said to have crossed the river Godavari at this spot, on his famous expedition to the Island of Ceylon, and also for the annual Sriramnaumi fair held here in the month of Chaitra (March) in his honour. About 20,000 pilgrims, chiefly from the coast, visit Bhadrachalam on this occasion. This temple was built four centuries ago by Rishi Pratishta, but additions have been made from time to time. It consists of a main building with a fine dome flanked by 24 smaller temples on both sides. The sacred jewels are said to be of great value. The Nizam contributes towards the maintenance of the temple. Twenty miles from Bhadrachalam is Parnesla, another shrine of great antiquity.

There is a Forest bungalow at Bhadrachalam, where European visitors can stop for a small charge of annas 8 a day. There are also two *dharmsalas*, one for Brahmins of the Vishnuite sect, and the other for pilgrims and visitors of all castes and creeds. During

the fair temporary sheds on a large scale are erected by Government for the accommodation of pilgrims.

Bhadrachalam is 56 miles from Yellandu Station on His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. Double-bullock country carts can be had at Yellandu for a hire of between Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 for the whole distance from Yellandu to Bhadrachalam.

Yellandu is 93 miles from Bezwada and 277 miles from Wadi Junction; third class fare Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4-0, respectively.

BHADRAMA.

Town in Fyzabad District, Oudh, on the banks of the Mahra river, 10 miles south of Fyzabad town on the road to Sultanpur. Rama is said to have met his brother Bharat at this place, and its name is derived from Bhayadarsa, "the meeting of the brothers." A religious fair is held at Bharatkund, which is attended by about 5,000 persons.

Bharatkund is 88 miles from Allahabad by the Allahabad-Fyzabad Branch line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; third class fare Rs. 1-1-9.

BHAGALPUR.

Forty-six miles by rail from Sahebgunge and 157 feet above sea-level, is a large civil station and commercial town, situated on the right bank of the river Ganges, with a population of 75,760.

There are waiting rooms at the station, a dāk bungalow, a large *serai* within view of the station, and close to it are two large Hindu *dharmshalas*, one named Jain *dharmshala*, built by Rai Dhanpat Singh Bahadur of Azimganj, with accommodation for 200 people, and the other named Tormull's *dharmshala*, with accommodation for 100 people.

Bhagalpur is the head-quarters of the Commissioner and the usual divisional civil staff. It possesses a large native college, a civil hospital and dispensary, and a central jail, which is well known for its manufacture of pardahs, carpets, and blankets.

About 3 miles from the station there is a Jain temple, which is a favourite resort of pilgrims, and close to which there is a large *serai* for the convenience of Indians. Champanagore, which was a Buddhist capital, is about 4 miles west of Bhagalpur. Sultan-gunge, 15 miles from Bhagalpur, is also famous for the temple of Gopinath, which is built on a rock in the middle of the Ganges, and visitors wishing to see this temple can always procure a ferry.

Bhagalpur, a station of the East Indian Railway, is 265 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 3-0-3.

BHAGIRATHI.

River of Bengal and a branch of the Ganges. Hindus regard it as sacred. About the origin of this holy stream it is said that King Sagar, the thirteenth ancestor of Rama, had ninety-nine times performed the *Aswamedha Jajna* or great horse sacrifice, which consisted in sending a horse round the Indian world with a defiance to any one to arrest its progress. If the horse returned unopposed, it was understood to be an acquiescence in the supremacy of the challenger and the animal was then solemnly sacrificed to the gods. King Sagar made preparations for the hundredth performance of this ceremony, but the god Indra, having himself performed the sacrifice and jealous of being displaced by a rival, stole the horse and concealed it in a subterranean cell, where a holy sage was absorbed in heavenly meditation. The sixty thousand sons of Sagar traced the horse to its hiding place, and, believing the sage to be the author of the theft, assaulted him. The holy man thus aroused from his meditation cursed his assailants, who were immediately reduced to ashes and sentenced to hell. A grandson of Sagar in search of his father and uncles at last found out the sage and begged him to redeem the souls of the dead. The holy man replied that this could only be done if the waters of the Ganga (the aqueous form of Vishnu and Lakshmi) could be brought to the spot to touch the ashes. Now, Ganga was residing in heaven under the care of Brahma, the creator, and the grandson of Sagar prayed him to send the goddess to earth. He was unsuccessful, however, and died without his supplication being granted. He left no issue, but a son, Bhagirath, was miraculously born of his widow, and through his prayers Brahma allowed Ganga to visit the earth. Bhagirath led the way to near the sea, and then declared he could not show the rest of the road. Whereupon Ganga, in order to make sure of reaching the bones of the dead, divided herself into a hundred mouths, thus forming the delta of the Ganges. One of these mouths arrived at the cell, and by washing the ashes completed the atonement for the sin of the sons of King Sagar.

A great fair is held at Sagar in Magh Sankranti (February). Sagar is reached from Calcutta by steamer.

BHAIROGHATI.

Temple and pass in Garhwal State, United Provinces, at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and the Jahnvi, in a deep gorge confined within perpendicular walls of granite; considered a place of great sanctity, and visited by Hindu pilgrims from all parts of India.

This place is reached from Hurdwar Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

BHANDAK.

Town in Chanda District, Central Provinces, 18 miles north-west of Chanda town. Tradition runs that here stood the great city of Bhadravati, mentioned in the Mahabharata, the scene of battle for Samkarna horse. The demi-god Bhima, whose footprint is still pointed out on the Dewala Hill, bore away the horse for sacrifice by Dharma the King. The temple caves at Bhandak and in the Dewala and Winjhasani hills, the traces of forts on those hills, the temple of Bhadravat, numerous other ruined temples, tanks, palaces, etc., testify to the existence here of a great city in the remote past.

BHANDUP.

Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, which supply Bombay with water, are about four miles from the station. Visitors to the lakes proceeding *via* Bhandup should make arrangements beforehand for horse or carriage conveyance. Bhandup is the nearest station to the Kennery Caves, but there is a better road from Thana, a railway station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 21 miles from Bombay.

Bhandup on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is 17 miles from Bombay; third class fare Re. 0-4-0.

BHARATPUR.

Chief town and fortress of Bharatpur State, Rajputana, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 877 miles from Calcutta and 815 miles from Bombay. The town is named after Bharat, well known in Hindu mythology, and is considered to be under the tutelary influence of Krishna, who is worshipped here under the name of Behari. The fortress is historically interesting, having been besieged by Lords Lake and Combermere in 1805 and 1827. A considerable fair is held here annually. Excellent *chauris* are made at Bharatpur.

Third class fare from Calcutta (*via* Agra) and Bombay Rs. 8 and Rs. 8-8-0, respectively.

BHAWANANDPUR.

Village in Salbari Pargana, Dinajpur District, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, 6 miles north of Rani Sankail Police station and one mile west of the river Kulik. Scene of the celebrated Nekmard fair held in honour of a *pir*, or Mohammadan Saint, buried here. His tomb, in a mat hut in the middle of a

mango grove, is visited during the six or seven days of the fair by about 150,000 persons from all parts of the country. The fair is opened on the first day of the Bengali year, corresponding to the 10th or 11th April. A great trade in oxen from Purneah and the surrounding districts, ponies from the Bhutan hills, horses from Kabul and the Behar District, elephants from the Darjeeling *tarai* and Assam, and camels from the North-West is transacted during the fair.

Dinajpur is 104 miles from Calcutta by Eastern Bengal State Railway; third class fare Rs. 1-5-9.

BHERAGHAT.

Village in Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, on the banks of the Narbadda; remarkable for the scenery in its neighbourhood. The river winds in a crystal stream between perpendicular rocks of magnesium limestone popularly known as the "Marble Rocks," 120 feet high, which appear to meet overhead and in one part approach so close that the people call the pass the "Monkey's Leap." By moonlight the views are specially fine, and the place is much visited by travellers. Indra is said to have made this channel for the waters of the pent-up stream and the footprints left upon the rock by the elephant of the god still receive adoration. On a conical hill in the neighbourhood stands a Hindu temple commanding a magnificent prospect. Woods cover the hill except on one side, where steps lined with masonry lead to the shrine, which is surrounded by a circular cloister ornamented with sculpture of many Hindu gods, particularly of Siva. A fair is held here every November. Bheraghat and the "Marble Rocks" are three miles from the railway station of Mirganj on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Mirganj is 607 miles from Bombay; third class fare by mail Rs. 9-8-0 and by other trains Rs. 6-5-0.

BHETRAGAON.

Town in tahsil Dalmau, Rai Bareli District, Oudh, 12 miles from Rai Bareli town. A fair in honour of the goddess Ananda Devi, the tutelary deity for the place, attended by about 5,000 persons, is held here annually.

Rai Bareli is 149 miles from Moghal Serai and 370 miles from Saharanpur; third class fare Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 3-7-9, respectively.

BHILSA.

This place is noted for the remarkable and interesting series of Buddhist topes found in its neighbourhood. Mr. Fergusson

describes this series as "the most extensive, and, taking it altogether, perhaps the most interesting group of topes in India," and devotes half of his work on *Tree and Serpent Worship* and 45 plates, besides woodcuts, to the illustration of the great tope at Sanchi.

The Bhilsa topes cover a district 17 miles east and west by 6 miles north and south, and consist of about 65 individual examples. Sanchi possesses 10 topes; Sonari, 8 miles to the south-west, has 8 topes; Sadathra, 8 miles to the west, has 9 topes; Adher, 13 miles south-east of Bhilsa, has 3 topes, and Bhojpur, 8 miles in the same direction from Bhilsa, has 35. Most of these are believed to be of Asoka's period, that is, third century B.C., but the larger mound at Sanchi is said to be some three centuries earlier.

There is a waiting room at Bhilsa Station.

Bhilsa, a station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is 555 miles from Bombay; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 6-1-0 and by mail Rs. 8-11-0.

BHINGHORA.

A place of Hindu pilgrimage in Saharanpur District, United Provinces. In a small recess of the mountain bounding the Dehra Dun on the south and in a perpendicular rock about 350 feet high is a *kund*, or sacred pool, supplied with water from a small branch of the Ganges; and above the pool an excavation in the rock, about 5 feet square, occupied by a *fakir*. It is said that Bhima was stationed at this point to prevent the Ganges from taking a different course, and the small cave referred to is said to have been made by the kick of the horse on which he was mounted. Pilgrims bathe in this pool; the waters are supposed to have the power of cleansing from sin. A small temple has been built into the rock, from which a flight of steps leads down to the sacred pool.

Saharanpur is 112 miles from Delhi by North-Western Railway; third class fare Rs. 1-5-0.

BHIMAVARAM.

Village in Nellore District, Madras Presidency. Adjoins the Shrotriem of Singara-Ayakonda and granted in support of the Singara-Ayakonda shrine. The ancient Vaishnav temple on a neighbouring hill is said to have been founded by Agastya-Malai Muni; on the same hill is a cave temple, the entrance to which is blocked by a large stone image, which the temple guardians will not allow to be removed. The annual fair in honour of Vishnu, known as Narasinha-wami, is celebrated in April.

BHIRI.

A village in Gujranwala District, Punjab.

Nearest railway station, Gajargola on the North-Western Railway, is 5 miles from Bhiri and 91 miles from Lahore. An annual fair called Urs Shah Rahman is held here in May, at which about 5,000 persons assemble from adjoining districts.

No *serai* at Bhiri and no conveyance is available at Gajargola. Third class fare from Lahore to Gajargola Rs. 1-1-0.

BHIRI.

Village in the south-west of Wardha District, Central Provinces, about 10 miles from the Wardha town, noted for its annual fair, lasting for six days, held on the occasion of Janama Ashtami, celebrating the birth of Krishna, which is attended by about 2,000 pilgrims.

No *serai* or *dharmsala* at Bhiri. Nearest railway station, Wardha on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is 472 miles from Bombay; third class fare by ordinary train Rs. 4-15-0 and by mail Rs. 6-7-0.

BHIT SHAH.

A town in Hala Taluk, Hyderabad (Sind) District in the Bombay Presidency. There are some families of *Pirs* of considerable local repute. The town was founded in 1727 by Shah Abdul Latif, in whose honour annual fairs are held in February and April, each lasting for three days. About 5,000 Mohammadans attend on each occasion.

BHOPAL.

Formerly Bhojpal (after Raja Bhoj, who built it); is over seventeen hundred feet above sea-level, and is pleasantly situated along the margin of a lake formed by the damming of the water of one of the sources of the Betwa river. It is the capital of the Bhopal State, which covers an area of nearly nine thousand square miles, yielding a revenue of about £320,000 per annum, and having a population of nearly a million inhabitants. The State is governed by Her Highness Sultana Shah Jehana Begum, who resides at Bhopal. The city of Bhopal is irregularly built, but there is picturesque effect in the quaint and narrow streets with their high houses having verandahs of curiously carved wood. The Jamma Musjid is one of the most prominent features, being on an eminence in the centre of the town, approached by high stone staircases; surrounding the mosque are the principal jewellers,

and other shops. On the summit of a hill within a short distance is the citadel of Fatehgarh, from which a good view of the city and the large lake at the base of the fortress can be obtained. Visitors can gain admission to the beautiful gardens belonging to Her Highness situated near the city. There is a *dâk* bungalow and a *serai*, called "Sikandri *Serai*," near the station; also several *serais* and *dharmsalas* in and about the city, which is about a mile from the station. Ekkas at the rate of annas 4 each are available at the station to carry passengers to the city.

Bhopal is 521 miles from Bombay; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 5-10-0 and by mail Rs. 8-2-0.

BHUBANESHWAR.

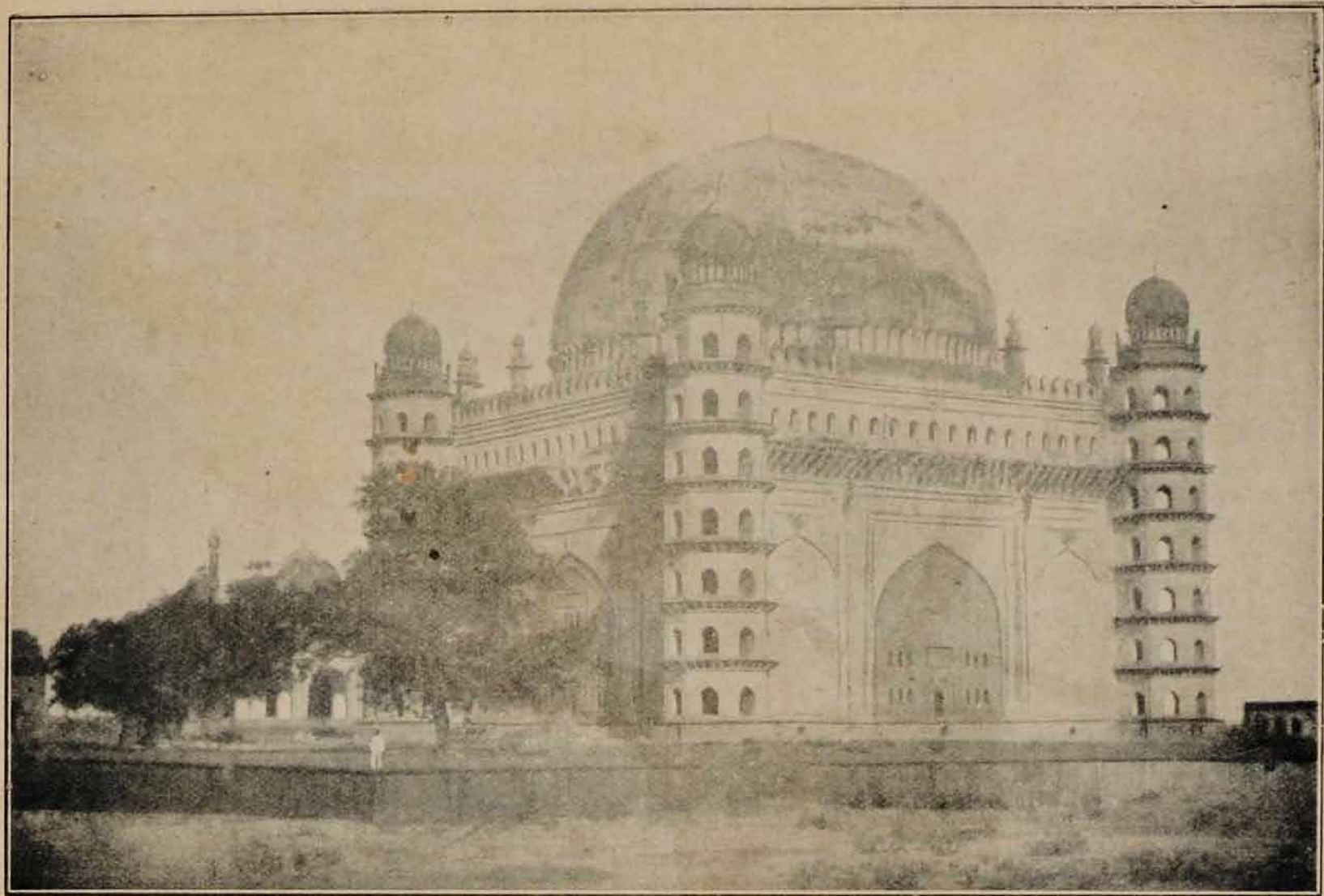
On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; is a sacred place of pilgrimage and for six centuries was the capital of the Siva worshipping Kings of the Kesar or Lion dynasty of Orissa—A.D. 500 to 1130. Seven thousand shrines once clustered round the sacred tank of Bindusarawar, but of these only some 500 or so remain, and nearly all of these are deserted and in ruins. They exhibit every stage of Orissa art from mere piles of stone in the usual sugar-loaf shape to the exquisite designs and ungrudging toil of the artist of the 7th and 12th century culminating in one lovely little temple of Mukteshwar, which is undoubtedly the gem of the place. The great temple was built in the 7th century and is commonly known as that of Lingaraj Mahadeo. There are numerous temples around it.

About three miles from here are some Buddhist remains on the hills of Khondgiri and Udaigiri consisting of caves and rock-cut temples, dating from about the 3rd or 4th century B.C. The place is visited by pilgrims on their way back from Juggannath. There are several *dharmsalas* here.

Bhubaneswar is 271 miles from Calcutta; third class fare by mail train Rs. 4-4-0 and by ordinary trains Rs. 3-9-0.

BIANA.

A town in Bharatpur State, 50 miles to the south-west of Agra. Nearest railway station, Bharatpur, is on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The town is of considerable antiquity and size. Besides many temples and well-built stone houses, there is a most remarkable fort, called Bhim Lat or the "Staff of Bhim." This fort was once considered one of the chief strongholds in India. It was held by the Jadun Raja Bijai Pal and was taken by Sayyid Salar Masaud, nephew of the great Musalman conqueror Mahmud of Ghazni, in 1004 A.D.



Boli Gumbaz, Bijapur.

Biana is a place of great sanctity in the eyes of Mohammedans of that part of the country, who declare that if a few of the followers of the Prophet had received the crown of martyrdom here, the place would have superseded the title for veneration and pilgrimage held by Mecca.

It was also the scene of a sanguinary battle between Babar and Rana Sanga, a Rajput prince of Udaipur.

Bharatpur is 815 miles from Bombay and 196 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 7-13-0 and Rs. 2-1-3, respectively.

Country carts are available at Bharatpur.

BIJAPUR.

Head-quarters of the district of that name and a station on the Maras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Bijapur, "the City of Victory," was the premier city of the Deccan from about 1489 to 1686. It was the capital of the Adil Shahi Dynasty of the Mohammedan Kings, of whom the important, if we read history from the buildings now extant, were Yusuf Adil Shah (1489-1510), Ibrahim Adil Shah II, and Mohammad Adil Shah (1626-1656). The last was so conspicuous in his efforts to improve the appearance of the city that inhabitants of the present day are apt to ascribe to him all the buildings the origin of which is unknown to them. His tomb, the magnificent "Boli Gumbaz" (dome of speech), is the first large building one meets with when entering the city outer wall from the railway station and lies east of the town. The dome is 198 feet high and contains a most perfect whispering gallery, and the tomb is perhaps the most effective building in appearance in Bijapur.

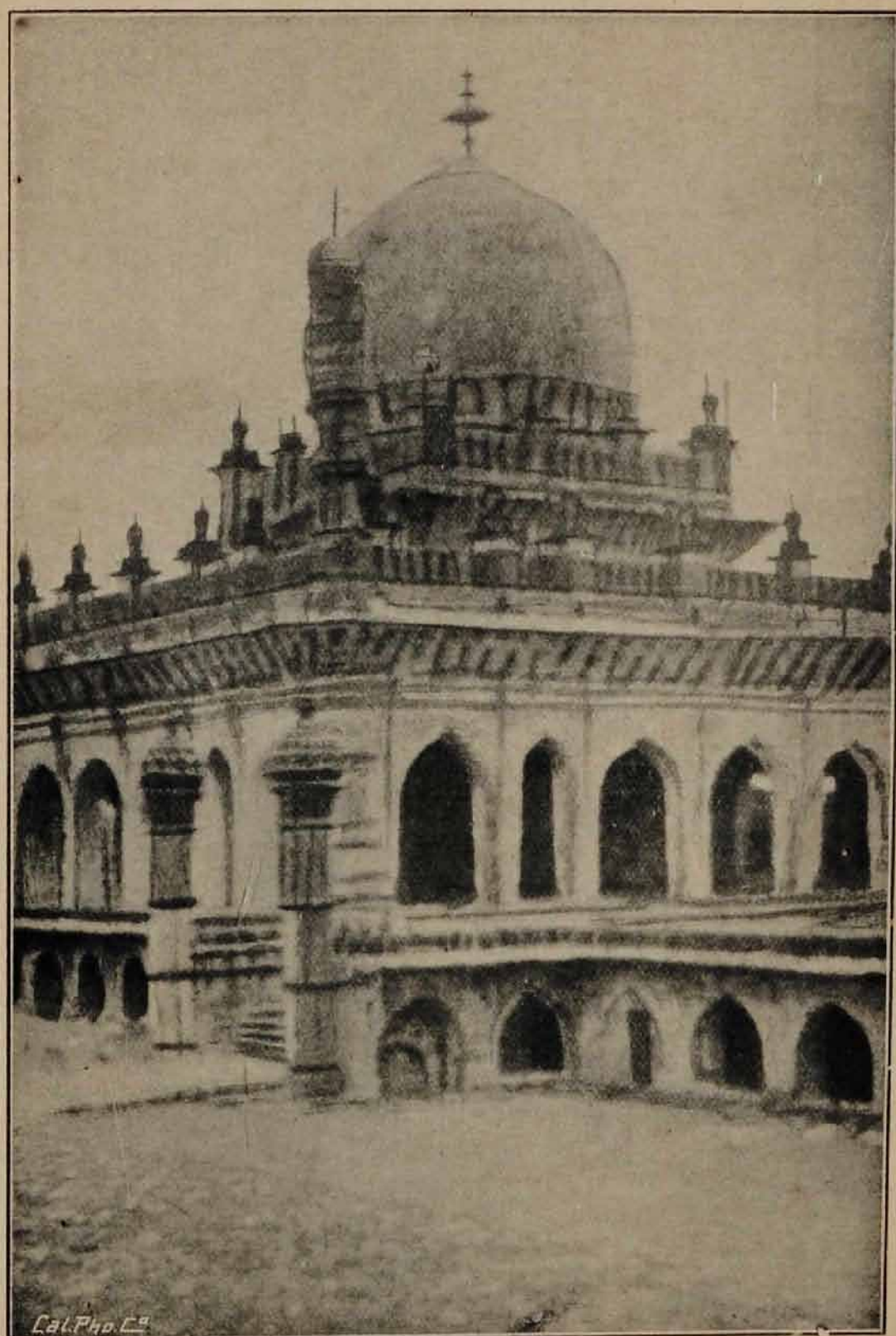
By Mohammad also was built the Asar Mahal, the next building of importance, about a mile from the station and to the left hand. It alone of all the royal palaces survives; its immunity from destruction at the hands of the Moghal Emperor Shah Jehan being due to its being the place of deposit of two hairs of the beard of the Prophet Mohammad brought to Bijapur by Mir Mohammad Saleh Hamadani. The relic is entrusted to a council of five, who alone are allowed to enter the room in which it is kept. The hairs are enclosed in a glass tube in a small box of ebony and gold again enclosed in a strong blackwood case. The box is never opened, and the account of how it is kept is handed down by hearsay. Here too was the Royal Library, which fell a victim to white-ants and rapacious and greedy custodians, and the remnants of which (almost all religious works in Arabic) were sent to the India Office in 1844.

Ali Adil Shah II's tomb is on the right hand on the road leading from the station to the city. It is unfinished, roofless and with pointed arches of dark basalt.

The next object of interest is the Sherzi Burj (Lion Bastion), so called from the two figures of lions on it. Here is the big gun of Bijapur called the Malik-i-Maidan or "Lord of the Field." It was cast at Ahmednagar by a Turkish Officer in 1549 and has on it the name of the founder, Mohammad Bin Hasan Rumi, and two other inscriptions, the one nearest the mouth having been added when Aurangzeb took the city in 1681. Near at hand is the Upari tower. The story runs that in 1565, after the battle of Talikote, when Ali Adil Shah I defeated the King of Vijayanager, he began to build the city wall, allotting a section to each of his nobles. His famous General, Haider Khan, however, was away conquering Belgaum and Dharwar, and on his return the wall was completed. To avert his chagrin at not having been given a share in so noble a work, the King told him to build a tower which should overlook all the others, and the Upari tower was the result. It contains another big gun, the Lumcherry or Far Flyer.

The city outer wall is some $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference and its original gates are the Bahmini (north), Allahpur (east), Mecca (west), and Fateh (south). The name of the last, which means "Victory," was changed by Aurangzeb from Mongoli when he took the city as his successful attack was made from the high ground south of the town. This gate was guarded by two of the strongest bastions in Bijapur, the Landa-Kasab (from which one of the best views of Bijapur can be obtained) and the Fringhee Burj built by a Portuguese General of Ali Adil Shah. Outside the Zohra postern west of the city (the Mecca gate is now closed) are the mosque and Rauza of Ibrahim Adil Shah II on the same platform containing two of the city's handsomest buildings.

Bijapur owed perhaps to Adil Shah I more than it did to any of its other Kings, for Farishta says it was he who built the Torvi Water Works, which supplied water all over the city. The course of the shafts or "Uswas" can be still traced. Torvi is a place 3 miles west of Bijapur, and about a mile above that place a reservoir was constructed by a dam thrown across the valley. Other buildings of interest outside the citadel are the Mehtar Mahāl and the Jama Masjid. The name of the former is thus explained, that Ibrahim I was stricken with leprosy, and on consulting an astrologer was told that he should give a large sum of money to the first man he met when he went out in the morning and that the money should be spent in charity. Next morning the King on going out first met a sweeper and not the astrologer as the latter intended. The sweeper astounded at his sudden wealth built the mosque and the gateway. The Jama Masjid, the largest mosque in the Deccan, was commenced in 1537 A.D. by Adil Shah I and, though helped by Aurangzeb and the head Raja of Satara, was never finished, and the Azan is proclaimed from a block of marble in the centre of the courtyard in front of the *Mimbar*, there being no minaret for the purpose.



Cal. Pho. Co.

Rauza of Ibrahim, Bijapur.

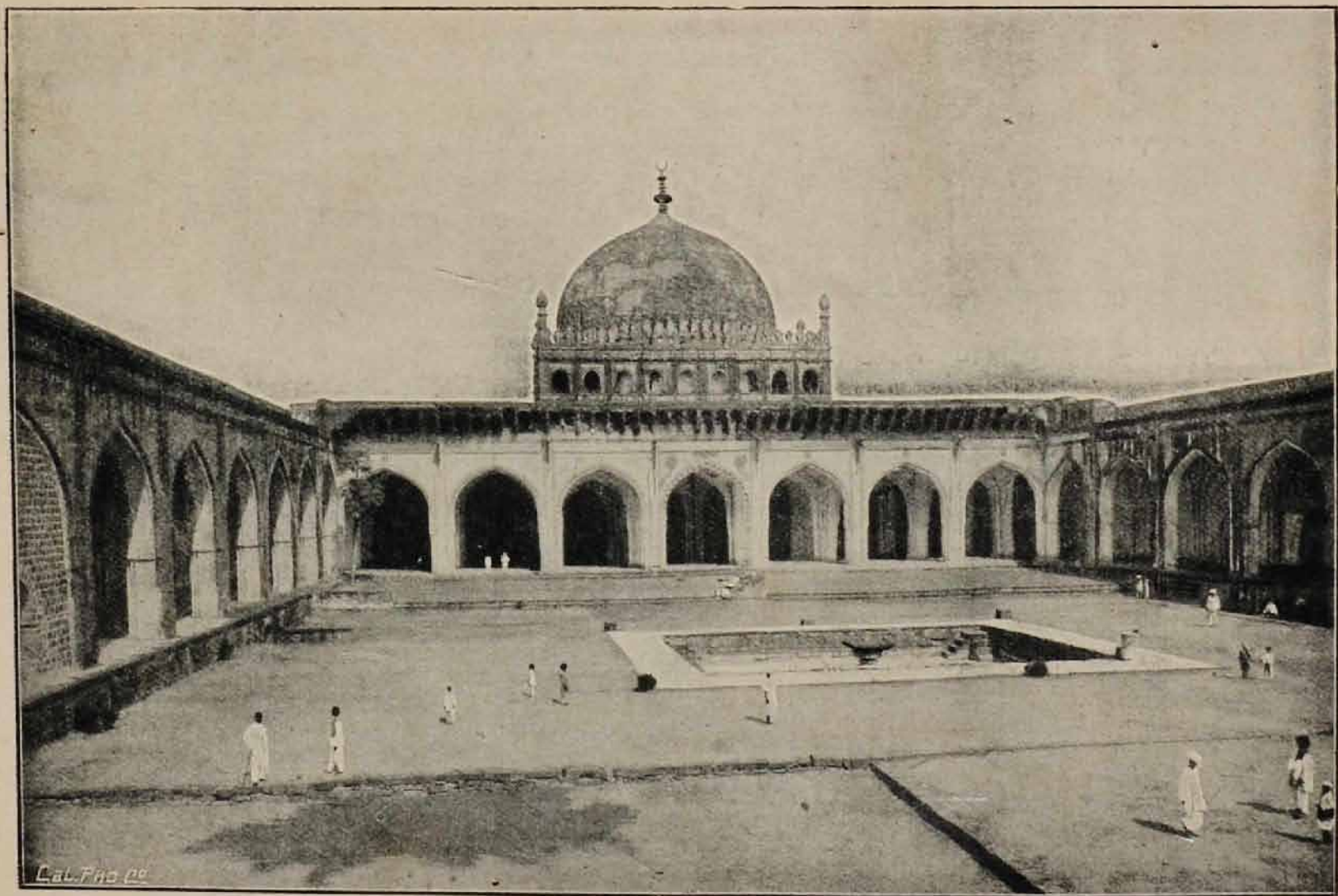


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Juma Masjid, Bijapur.

The Ark-Killah (or "Sun Fort") is the citadel of the place. Within the walls are a number of artistic buildings. Outside is a moat, which Tavernier tells was so full of crocodiles that no one dared cross it. The buildings are:—Chini Mahall, now used for the courts of the Judge and Magistrates, fine building called Sat Manhili, formerly seven stories high but of which three are said to have fallen, the Anand Mahal or Taj palace now used as quarters for the Civil Surgeon, and the Gugan Mahall or Hall of Audience.

Chief trade in cotton, wheat, oilseeds, etc. Manufactures:—Cotton carpets and country shoes.

There is a travellers' bungalow about a mile and a *dharmsala* about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. Tongas are always available in town and at train times at the station. The usual rate for a tonga is Re. 0-8-0 from railway station to the two resting-places.

Distance from Bombay to Bijapur *via* Hotgi 350 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; third class fare by mail Rs. 5-2-9 and by other trains Rs. 3-10-9.

BIJNAUR.

Town and administrative head-quarters of Bijnaur District, United Provinces, three miles from the left bank of the Ganges. It is a neat town and through its centre runs a broad main road, the principal place of business, metalled and flanked with good drains. This town is the centre of a large local trade in sugar, for which Bijnaur has a high reputation. Manufacture of Brahminical threads, cotton cloth, and knives.

A great bathing fair, held in November at Daranagar on the Ganges, 6 miles south, lasts for five days and attracts about 40,000 pilgrims.

There are *serais* both at Daranagar and Bijnaur; also a *dāk* bungalow at the latter place just opposite Civil Dispensary.

Bijnaur is 19 miles from Nagina Railway Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Mail carts and ekkas are generally available at the station for Bijnaur at rates varying from 6 to 8 annas for mail carts and 4 to 6 annas for ekkas per passenger. At Bijnaur bullock carts can be had for Daranagar.

Nagina is 73 miles from Saharanpur; third class fare Re. 0-15-3.

BILASPUR.

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 445 miles from Calcutta. About 15 miles to the north is Rattanpur, formerly the capital of the Hai-Hai-bansi Rajputs, who ruled over India about 500 B.C. It is considered one of the most sacred places in the district. The town itself is now in ruins, but the sight of the old fort, with

its crumbling walls and half filled moat, recall its former grandeur. While looking at the town numerous blocks of solid masonry of uniform shape will be seen, which are said to have been erected to commemorate the Suttias. The most noticeable of these is the pillar erected near the fort in memory of the 20 Ranis of Raja Lukshman Sahi, who became Satti on the funeral pyre of their husband. There are many temples, but the temple of Ratteneshwar, from whom the town derives its name, is the most important, but they are all looked upon as very sacred and of great antiquity. There is a small lake enclosed by hillocks here which is considered by Hindus as very sacred, and to it they all proceed at full moon to bathe.

A metalled road leads from Bilaspur to Rattanpur, and country carts and tongas can be had at fixed rates.

There is a *serai* and a *dharmshala* at Bilaspur about 2 miles and a *dâk* bungalow about 3 miles from the station, and only a Public Works Department bungalow at Rattanpur. Pilgrims make their own arrangements.

Third class fare from Calcutta to Bilaspur Junction Rs. 4-13-6.

BILGRAM.

Chief town of Bilgram tahsil in Hardoi District (Oudh), 15 miles south of Hardoi, where ekkas and hackney carriages are available for Bilgram. A famous Mohammadan Saint, whose tomb is the oldest Musalman building in the place, is said to have slain a demon named Bel by his enchantments, and so the name of the place was changed to Bilgram. The town abounds with fragments of carved stone bas-reliefs, pillars, and capitals of old Hindu columns. Great blocks of stone and *kankar* mark what are believed to be the remains of the old fort and temple of Srinagar and the Sagar tank. It is an important grain mart, and is also noted as the birthplace of several famous Mohammadan poets, historians, and Government officials.

Ram Lila fair is held here in November, which lasts for about ten days and is attended by 15,000 persons.

There is an Inspection bungalow and a *serai* at Bilgram.

Harâoi, a station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is 259 miles from Saharanpur Junction and 261 miles from Moghal Serai Junction; third class fare Rs. 2-15-3 and Rs. 2-15-9, respectively.

BIRNAGAR.

Town in Ranaghat Sub-Division of Nadya District, Bengal, and a station on the Ranaghat-Murshidabad Branch of the Eastern

Bengal State Railway, 73½ miles from Calcutta. Third class fare from Calcutta to Birnagar Rs. 1-3-6. The present name of Birnagar was bestowed upon the town by Government in appreciation of the bravery displayed by the inhabitants in capturing a gang of dacoits, while its older and more popular name is "Ula." Birnagar was one of the foremost towns in rural Bengal in respect of population, arts and industries, but the epidemic of 1857 caused great ravages, and it has ever since been steadily declining. A festival lasting three days and attended by about 10,000 pilgrims is held here in May, in honour of the goddess Ulai, the goddess of cholera, one of the forms of the wife of Siva.

The local magnates, known as Mukerji Babus, keep open their *Athithisala* to all guests who want free board and lodging.

Carts, palanquins and carriages are available at Birnagar at short notice.

BIRUR.

Junction with Shimoga Branch and station for the Baba Budan Mountains. The chain is in the form of a horseshoe. The cave containing the grave of Baba Budan, who first introduced coffee into Mysore, is styled the Southern Mecca and is a place of great pilgrimage for Mohammadans. The Hindus, who equally venerate the place, call it the throne of Dattatraya, the reappearance of whom at the mouth into which in ancient times he vanished is looked upon as a sign prophetic of the final *avatar* of Vishnu and the beginning of the millennium.

Birur is a place of considerable traffic in cocoanuts, arecanuts, gram and other produce.

There is a third class travellers' bungalow just close to the railway station and two *dharmsalas* in the town, which is three-quarters of a mile from the station.

Birur is a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 494½ miles from Poona; third class fare by mail Rs. 6-7-3 and by mixed Rs. 5-2-6.

BITHUR (BRAHMAVARTA).

Town in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, lying on the south bank of the Ganges, 12 miles south-west of Cawnpore city on the Cawnpore-Achnera Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Bithoor or Brahmavarta is a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage and the large bathing fair held on the full moon in November every year attracts thousands of pilgrims. Picturesque front facing the river, adorned by *ghats* or bathing

steps, temples and handsome residences. The principal ghat, known as Brahmaghat, was built by Raja Tikait Rai, Minister of Ghias-ud-Din, Nawab of Oudh, with an imposing Saracenic arcade on its upper platform, and a bathing fair is held there on the full moon in November, and is attended by hordes of pilgrims. Baji Rao, the last of the Peshwas, was banished to this town and had extensive palaces there. His adopted son, Nana Sahib, was the instigator of the massacre at Cawnpore in 1857.

There is a bungalow close to, and two *dharmsalas* within 5 and 10 minutes' walk of, the railway station. *Pandas* or priests also have houses to accommodate pilgrims.

Bithur is 16 miles from Cawnpore, 654 miles from Howrah, 278 miles from Delhi *via* Hathras Junction, and 860 miles from Bombay *via* Cawnpore and Itarsi. Third class fare Re. 0-2-9, Rs. 6-5-0, Rs. 3-2-0, and Rs. 9-15-0, respectively.

BITRAGUNTA.

Is 8 miles from the sea. There is a temple of Vishnu on a hill $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station in which an annual festival is held. It is said to be the Gretna Green of the Madras Presidency, where love, and not lucre, brings together couples from far and near to be joined in wedlock who would otherwise have to remain single, barred from matrimony by the heavy expenditure which caste customs impose on marriage ceremonies conducted at home. The Brahmotchavam festival of Sree Venkata Chalapati or Venkateswarulu is celebrated here towards the end of February every year.

There are three *chuttrams* near the hill, where only meals are served during the festival and pilgrims have to take shelter under topes. No travellers' bungalow.

Manufactures and trade *nil*.

Bullock carts can be had at the railway station for the hill at annas 12 per return journey.

Bitragunta is a station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 131 miles from Madras; third class fare Rs. 1-11-0.

BODHAN.

Village and place of pilgrimage in the Mandvi Sub-Division, Surat District, Bombay Presidency. A fair is held when the planet Jupiter enters the constellation of the Lion, an event which happens every 12 years; about 2,000 people attend, the majority being from Surat, Broach, and Ahmadabad Districts, and from Baroda and Rajpipla territory. The temple contains the image of

Gautameshwar Mahadeo, in whose honour the fair is held. The temple holds lands free of rent.

Kim Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is 13 miles from Bodhan and 182 miles from Bombay (Colaba). Third class fare from Bombay to Kim Rs. 2-6-0. Bullock carts are generally available at Kim for Bodhan at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per cart.

There is only one *dharmshala* at Bodhan and the pilgrims generally have to put up at their priests.'

BOMBAY.

Is the chief seaport of Western India and the capital and seat of Government of the Bombay Presidency. It is a very prominent town and is the natural centre of the cotton industry in India, which has been rapidly growing.

In 1661 the town was ceded by the Portuguese to Charles II, as part of the dowry of his queen, Catherine of Braganza. The King, however, appears to have found his distant acquisition unprofitable, and in 1668 he transferred it to the East India Company on payment of an annual rent of £10 in gold. In 1773 Bombay was subjected to the control of the Governor General, and from that time its history merges into that of the Presidency. After the first Mahratta war in 1774-1782, and after many vicissitudes, the English had permanent occupation of it.

The town of Bombay is built on a cluster of islands now forming a peninsula lying nearly due north and due south and terminating in a narrow point of land at the extremity of Colaba. In the beauty of its scenery, as well as in the commercial advantages of its position, Bombay is unsurpassed by any of the cities in the East. The harbour, stretching along the eastern face of the town, studded with numerous native craft, is magnificent and affords a secure shelter to steamers and merchantmen. This part of the town is most thickly populated.

Among the sights to be seen in the neighbourhood of Bombay the most celebrated are the Caves of Elephanta, about an hour's sail from the Mazagon or the Apollo Bunder or from the Ballard Pier, near the Mint. Bassein is worth visiting for the ruins of the old Portuguese fortifications. The sail up the river from Thana to Bassein is very enjoyable. The route may be varied in returning by taking the train at Bassein Road on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line to Bombay. The Kennery Caves, some three miles to the north of the Tulsi Lake, are most interesting and are easy of access. Vehar and Tulsi lakes, which partly supply Bombay with water, are picturesquely situated at the foot of the Salsette Hills, about two hours' drive from Bombay.

In Bombay itself the following are the sights best worth seeing :—

- (1) The Natural History Society's Museum.
- (2) The Prongs Lighthouse. Admission tickets obtainable from the Port Officer.
- (3) The Colaba Memorial*Church erected in memory of the men who fell in the first Afghan war. Open from sunrise to sunset.
- (4) The Library and Museum of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall, Elphinstone Circle. Open from 9 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. Admission by introduction of a member.
- (5) His Majesty's Mint, near Town Hall, Elphinstone Circle, open daily. Admission by an order of the Mint Master.
- (6) St. Thomas's Cathedral, Church Gate Street.
- (7) The Public Works Office, Church Gate Street.
- (8) The General Post Office, Church Gate Street.
- (9) The Elphinstone Garden, Fort.
- (10) The Arthur Crawford Market, Esplanade.
- (11) The Government Dockyard and Factory, Apollo Street. Admission on Mondays and Thursdays on application to Warden at the Gate.
- (12) The Telegraph Office, Esplanade Road.
- (13) The Secretariat, Mayo Road.
- (14) The High Court Building, Mayo Road.
- (15) His Majesty the King-Emperor's Equestrian Statue (by Boehm), Esplanade.
- (16) Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Statue, by Noble, Esplanade.
- (17) The Rajabai University Tower and Library, Esplanade Road.
- (18) The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Esplanade Road.
- (19) The Sir Cowasji University Hall, Esplanade Road.
- (20) The Victoria Terminus Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Hornby Road.
- (21) The Administrative Offices of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway near Church Gate Street.
- (22) The Municipal Buildings, opposite Victoria Terminus.
- (23) The Panjrapol, or hospital for diseased and decrepit animals, Bhuleshwar.
- (24) The Grant Medical College and Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Byculla. Admission by an order from the

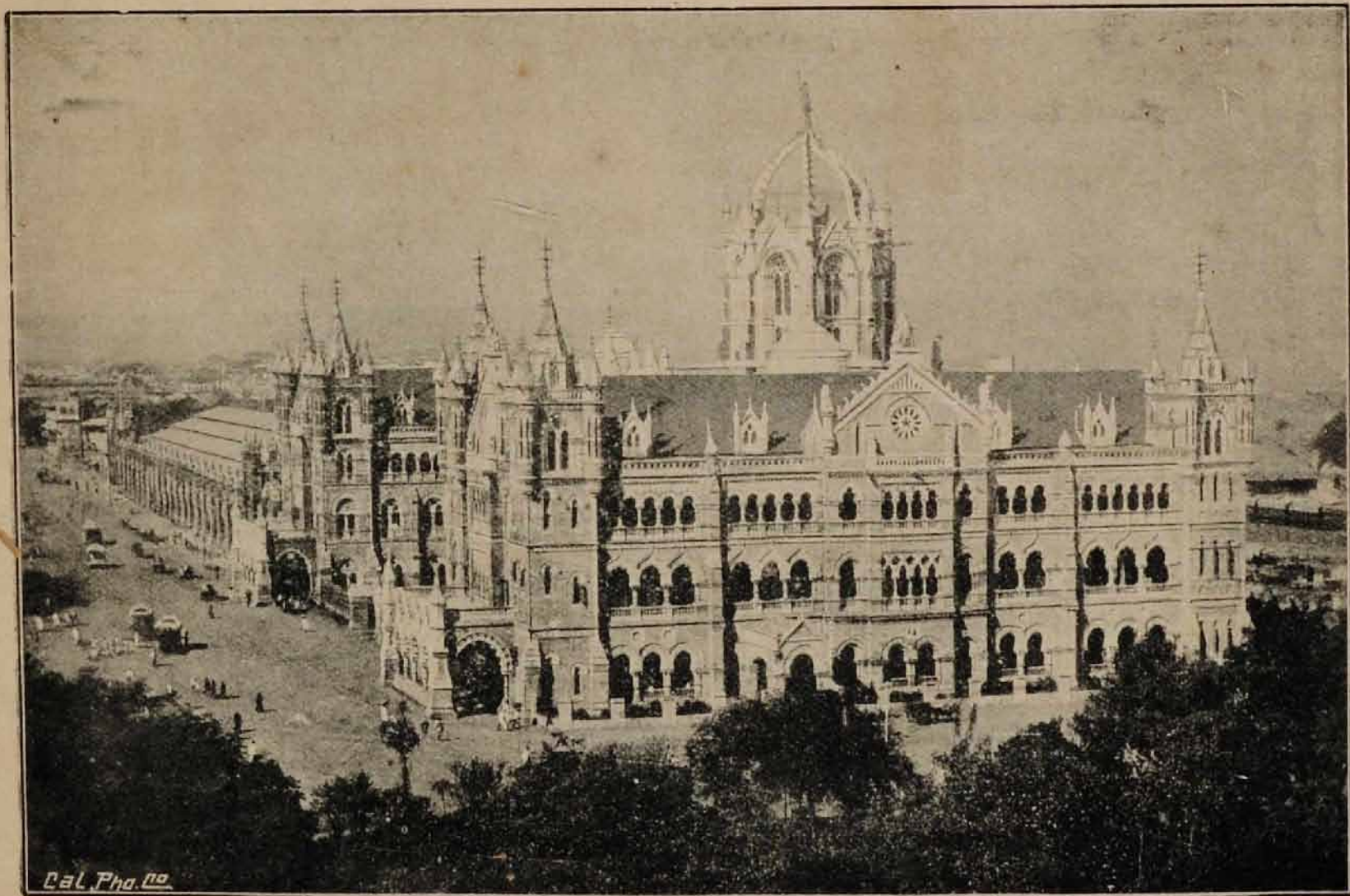


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

Principal of the Grant Medical College and Surgeon to the Hospital.

- (25) The Spinning Mills at Tardeo, Parel and Warlee.
- (26) The Prince's and Victoria Docks, Frere Road.
- (27) The Tower of Silence, Chowpati. Admission tickets obtainable from Secretary, Parsee Panchayat.
- (28) The Malabar Hill Reservoir and Hanging Gardens.

Parel too is a place of interest, where large locomotive workshops of Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways are situated, the former on the left and the latter on the right. On the right can also be seen in the distance the old Government House and the Roman Catholic Convent.

The invigorating sea breezes to which Bombay lies open make it one of the healthiest places. Even in the hottest months the climate is tolerable.

Bombay is the terminus of all the great railway lines in India. The chief station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the Victoria Terminus at Bori Bunder. The Byculla Station is nearer to Malabar and Cumballa Hills.

There are a good many hotels for Europeans and Indians and *dharmsalas* in Bombay and conveyances can be obtained at any time.

Distance from Bombay to Delhi 957, from Lucknow to Bombay 885, from Howrah *via* Jubbulpore 1,349, and from Lahore 1,306 miles. Third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 9-15-0, Rs. 10-3-0, Rs. 13-3-0 and Rs. 13-9-0, and by mail Rs. 11-10-0, Rs. 13-12-0, Rs. 16-6-0 and Rs. 16-5-0, respectively.

BORIAVI.

Is about one and a half mile from Vurtal, where there is a monastery and a temple dedicated to Krishna. It was founded in 1810 by a Brahmin named Sahajanand Swami, who lived the life of an ascetic, and strongly denounced immorality, especially amongst the priesthood, and was on this account subjected to much persecution, which, however, by engendering enthusiasm amongst his followers, added to his power.

Two large fairs are held here annually; the first, in honour of the founder of the monastery, on Chaitra Sud 15th (April), and the second, in honour of his father, on Kartik Sud 15th (November).

Boriavi is a station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 274 miles from Bombay. Third class fare Rs. 3-7-0.

There are two *dharmshalas* at Vurtal, but none at Boriavi.

Country carts can be had on hire at the rate of about annas 3 per mile.

BORIVLI (DYSUR).

Is a station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and is near the caves of Montpezir and the ruins of a Jesuit monastery, built in the 16th century, to which large numbers of Roman Catholics periodically repair. The famous Kennery Caves, supposed to be the work of Buddhists after their expulsion from Karlee, are within 4 miles of this station. There are in all above one hundred of these caves cut out of the hillsides, and their excavation is said to date back to the 9th or 10th century. The great temple is $88\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, with a vaulted nave 40 feet high, resting on 34 octagonal pillars. The Durbar cave is $96\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $42\frac{1}{4}$ feet, but only 9 feet high. Traces of painting and plaster are still observable in nearly all the caves. Remains of masonry terraces and gardens are still to be seen on different parts of the hill. There are also a number of stone cisterns supplied by water which percolates through the hillside. From the top of the hill a most extensive view is obtained, Bombay city and harbour being visible to the south, Bassein to the north, and the Indian Ocean to the west.

There is a waiting room at the station and a *dharmshala* near it. Bullock carts can be had at Borivli for conveyance of passengers to Kennery Caves at a charge of Rs. 2 for return journey.

Borivli is $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bombay; third class fare Re. 0-4-9.

BOWRINGPET.

On the Bangalore Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 176 miles from Madras. Third class fare Rs. 1-14-0. Is the station for Kolar, the head-quarters of the district and about 12 miles to the north, and also the junction for the line to the Gold Mines, which are to the east. Close to the station is the town of Bowringpet, named after Mr. Bowring, late Chief Commissioner of Mysore. What was a few years ago a desert waste has been transformed into a populous and thriving industrial centre. There is a weekly fair held at Bowringpet every Friday and at Kolar every Thursday.

A good *chuttram* or rest-house is situated near the station. The population of the Kolar District is 519,030.

BROACH.

Is a station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and is a place of great commercial importance, being the

principal station for cotton export in Guzerat, possessing some of the most prosperous mills in the Bombay Presidency. Sailing vessels trade as far as the Customs Bunder, and a large coasting trade is carried on, but the heavy exchange formerly existing with Bombay by sea has been much reduced since the opening of the railway.

The attractions of Broach itself are very few, but it is a place of considerable importance to Hindus, and one to which they repair in large numbers. Sakaltirth (signifying "purifying spot") is about 10 miles above Broach on the Nerbudda, where a large fair is held every year in the month of November, lasting five days.

Near Sakaltirth, on an island, is the famous Banian tree (Kabir Wad), so large that it is said to cover 10,000 men under it. The legend is that it grew out of the tooth-pick of Kabir, whose name it bears.

There are good waiting rooms at the station, and at a short distance from it is a good *dharmshala* with quarters for Europeans.

Conveyances can be had at the station.

Broach is 204 miles from Bombay (Colaba); third class fare Rs. 2-6-0.

BUGGA SHER.

A village in Muzaffargarh Tahsil, Punjab, 4 miles from Muzaffargarh town and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the railway station. Tumtums are available at the railway station to carry passengers to Bugga Sher. A large fair, usually attended by about 3,000 zamindars from the surrounding villages, is held here on Mondays in July every year in memory of a Mohammadan Saint who gives the fair its name.

There are no *serais* at Bugga Sher and the people have to stop in the open.

Muzaffargarh is 336 miles from Lala Musa Junction on the North-Western Railway; third class fare Rs. 3-15-0.

BUKERA.

A village in Alahyar-jo-Tando Taluk, Hyderabad District, Sind, 18 miles east from Hyderabad.

There are four tombs here held in reverence by Musalmans; one of them, of Shaikh Banapotra, is said to be 500 years old; and another, Pir Fa al Shah's, 400 years old. A fair is held at these tombs twice a year and is attended by thousands of Musalmans.

Hyderabad is 674 miles from Lahore and 111 miles from Karachi; third class fare Rs. 7-14-6 and Rs. 1-4-9, respectively.

BUKKUR.

Fortified island in the river Indus, lying between Sukkur and Rohri in the Shikarpur District. A little to the north of it is the small isle of Khwaja Khizr (or *Jind Pir*) containing a shrine of much sanctity; while to the south is another islet known as Sad Bela, possessing some sacred shrines. Cheti Chand, Besakhi, and Pahi Chand fairs are held in these islets in March, April, and December, respectively; attendance about 18,000, 9,000, and 3,000.

The whole of this island is occupied by a fort whose walls are double and which presents a very fine appearance from the river and has a show of great strength.

During the Mohammadan reign this island was considered a stronghold of some importance.

Sukkur on the North-Western Railway is the nearest railway station for these islands. Distance from Lahore 490 miles; third class fare Rs. 5-12-0. Hackney coaches available at the station.

There are several *serais* and *dharmsalas* at Sukkur and a dâk bungalow near the station, but none in the islands.

BULRI.

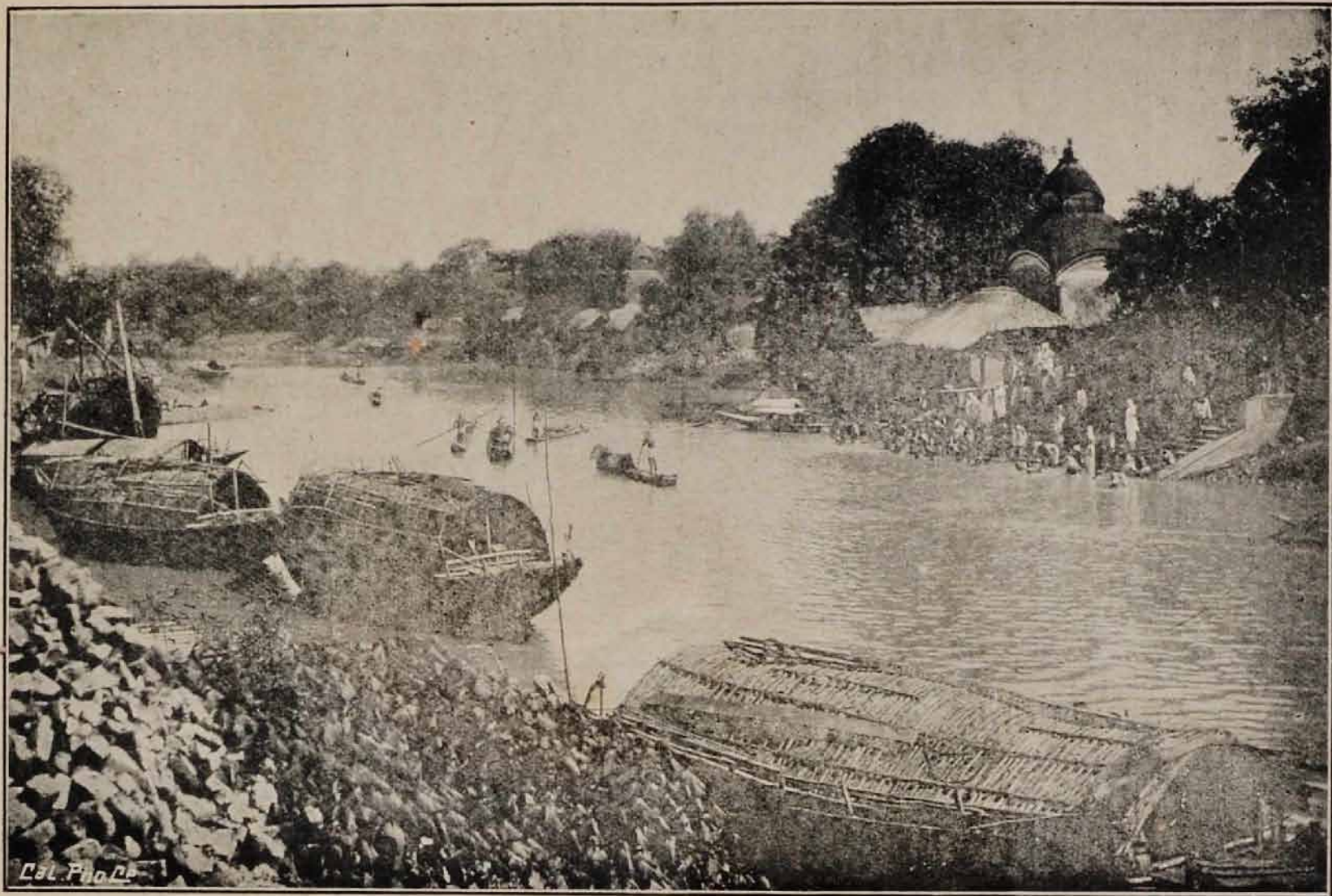
A village in Gooni Taluk, Hyderabad District, Sind, 20 miles from Tando Mohammad Khan Station on the Badin-Hyderabad-Kotri Section of the North-Western Railway.

The village contains the shrine of a Mohammadan Saint, Shah Karim, who is said to be a descendant of Imam Husain. A large fair, lasting for ten days and attended by about 10,000 persons from distant places, is held here every January in his memory. The village derives its name from Bulri, a fisherman's wife, who was a devoted follower of the Shah. There are several *serais* where pilgrims can stop.

Tando Mohammad Khan is 22 miles from Hyderabad Junction; third class fare annas 4. Camels and bullock carts procurable at Tando Mohammad Khan.

BURHANPUR.

A walled town in the Central Provinces about 3 miles from the Burhanpur Railway Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It was founded in A.D. 400 by Nasir Khan, the first independent prince of the Taruk dynasty of Khandesh, and has seen a great many historical changes. The city was plentifully supplied with pure water by a system of water-works exhibiting considerable skill in construction. There are eight aqueducts still to be traced in the neighbourhood.



Cal. Photo.

Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Kalighat, Calcutta.

It contains two fine *masjids*, the minarets of which may be seen from the railway peeping above the trees, and among the ruins of the Padesha Killa is a well preserved specimen of the Turkish bath of the zenana of the palace, with domed honeycombed roofs and marble floors, and from the platform some 80 feet above the river a fine view is obtained of the Tapti, which flows under the walls of the palace, and Aseergarh in the background. Lal Bagh, which was one of the principal pleasure grounds of the Nawab of Burhanpur, is within 5 minutes' walk of the station. From January to April and August to October fairs and festivals are held at the tombs of the several Muhammadan Saints, the most important of these being Hurgutshah Bicaree, visited by from five to ten thousand people.

The principal manufacture is that of gold and silver wire drawing and the working of the rich *kimkhwab* and brocaded silk and of coarser cloth and materials.

Waiting room at, and a *serai* near, the station. Close to the railway station are cotton presses and a ginning factory; also ginning factories in the town.

Burhanpur is 310 miles from Bombay and 647 miles from Delhi; third class fare by mail Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 8-6-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 6-13-0, respectively.

BYCULLA.

Passengers for Malabar and Cumballa Hills, Breach Candy Mahalaxmi and Mazagon should alight at this station. The Victoria Gardens, which are situated a few hundred yards from the railway station, are worth a visit; they contain the Albert Statue, a good museum and a collection of wild animals, etc. A Military Band occasionally plays in the gardens near the museum. The Victoria Technical Institute is also situated near the station.

Conveyances available.

Byculla is 3 miles from Bombay (Victoria Terminus) by Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by mail Re. 0-0-9 and by other trains Re. 0-0-9.

CALCUTTA.

Is the winter head-quarters of the Government of India and several railways meet here. The name is taken to be derived from Kalighat, the shrine of the celebrated goddess "Kali," wife of Shiva, which lies to the south of the city. The neighbouring country was known, in very remote times, as Kali-Kshetra or the field of Kali. The present temple is about 300 years old, and has no pretensions to beauty or grandeur.

Kali is often simply called Devi or Mahadevi. She is also called Durga, Kali, Chandika and Bhairavi. She is represented with four arms. In one hand she has a sword, in another the head of the giant she has slain, and with the two others she is encouraging her worshippers. For ear-rings she has two dead bodies; she wears a necklace of skulls; her only clothing is a girdle made of dead men's hands, and her tongue protrudes from her mouth. She stands with one foot on the thigh and the other on the breast of her husband. After her victory over the giant she danced for joy so furiously that the earth trembled beneath her weight. At the request of the gods, Siva asked her to stop; but as, owing to her excitement, she did not notice him, he lay down among the slain. She continued her dance until she caught sight of her husband under her feet; upon which she thrust out her tongue.

According to Kalika Purana the offerings of the flesh of the antelope, rhinoceros and the sacrifice of three men are most pleasing to the Devi and the blood drawn from the offerer's own body is looked upon as a proper oblation to the goddess Chandika.

With regard to the origin of the temple it is said that Parvati destroyed herself at the slight shown to her husband by her father, Daksha, who had not invited him to the sacrifice. Siva was inconsolable at her loss, and throwing her corpse over his shoulders wandered through the earth, causing the greatest consternation and trouble. Vishnu appealed to by mankind in their distress let his discus fly through the air, by which Parvati's body was cut into fifty parts, and wherever any part touched the ground a temple rose. It is said that at Kalighat the second toe of her left foot is preserved.

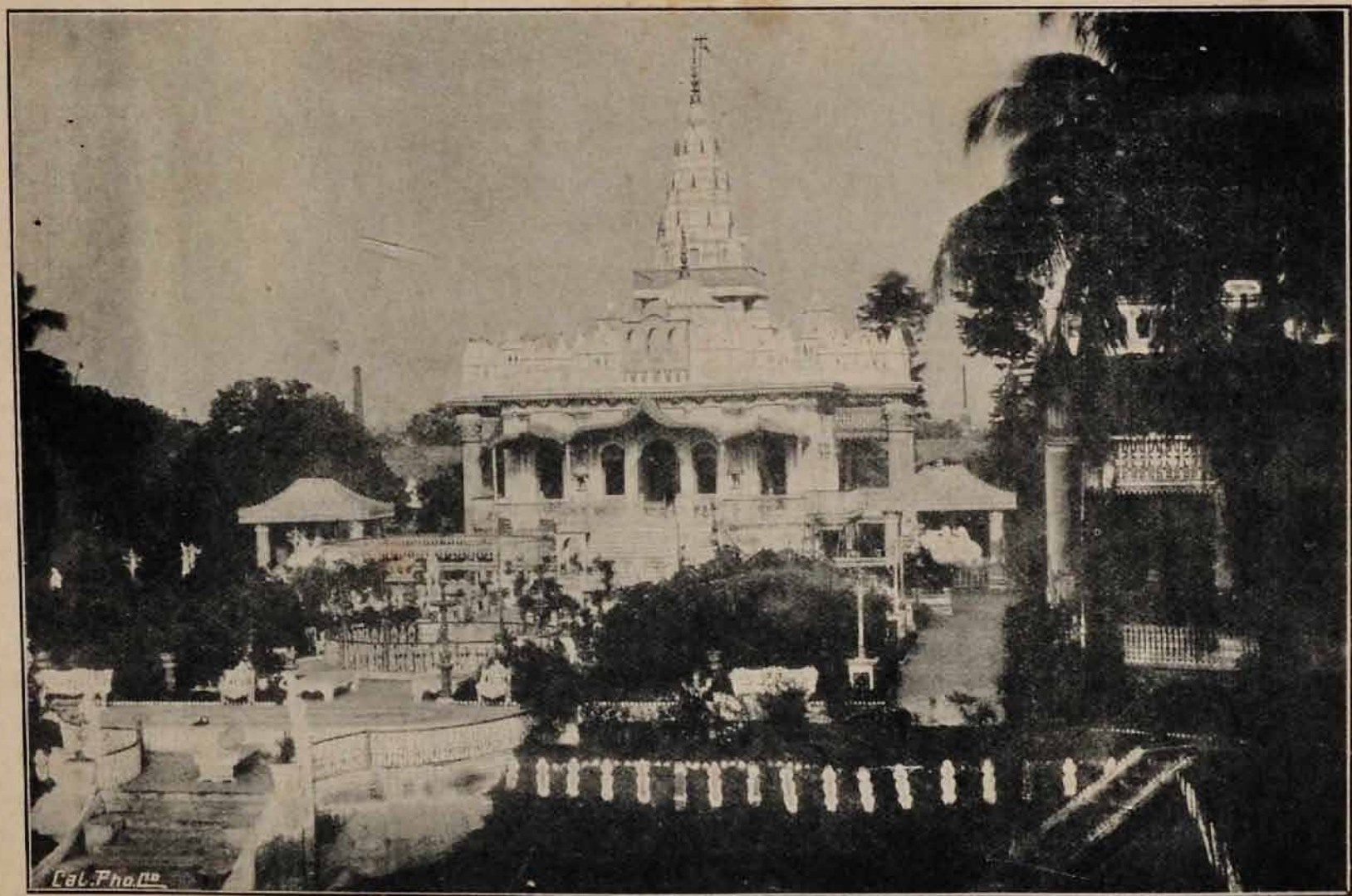
To this temple at Kalighat pilgrims come every day in the year, but on the days of any festival connected with the worship of Siva or Durga immense crowds assemble. Parents desirous of sons, and families in any great sorrow, vow to Kali that if a son be given, or the trouble that oppresses them be removed, a kid will be sacrificed to her.

Badri Das's Jain temple is also worth seeing.

The city of Calcutta extends for miles along the east bank of the river Hooghly and is 80 miles from the sea coast. The town of Howrah with an outline of mills and factories, the Sibpur Government College of Engineering, and the Botanical Gardens face the city on the opposite bank of the river.

The first mention of Kalikata is found in 1596 in the time of the Moghul Emperor Akbar, and a century later the British established factories and the East India Company made it their headquarters.

The old Fort William was constructed in 1700 under the presidency of Madras. The existing Fort William was commenced by Clive in 1757 and completed in 1773 at a cost of £2,000,000.



Cal. Pho. Co.

Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Jain Temple, Calcutta.

In 1756 Siraj-ud-Dowlah, Nawab of Bengal, surprised and took the settlement and immured 146 British officials in a room, which is tragically known in history as the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, of whom only 23 survived. In 1757 Clive put the Nawab to flight and took Calcutta and laid the foundation of the British Empire in the East.

Calcutta is a beautiful town. It possesses many magnificent buildings of European and Indian merchants and well-to-do people in Chowranghee and other parts of the town for which it has justly been called "The City of Palaces." Other places of interest are the Royal Mint in Strand Road, Botanical Gardens at Sibpur, in which still stands the great Banyan tree said to be 138 years old and is said to have once sheltered an army, Zoological Gardens at Alipur, Eden Gardens and Ochterlony Monument, 165 feet high, on the Maidan, Indian Museum and Asiatic Institution in Chowranghee.

About 3 miles towards the Khiter Bazar is another temple called Bhui Kailas, containing Siva Linga. On the occasion of the Sheoratri festival a fair is held here, which is attended by thousands of pilgrims.

There are several *dharmshalas* and *serais* for different sects as follows:—

- (1) Close to Howrah Railway Station owned by Raja Sew Bux Bagla, where food and refreshments are available.
- (2) Bara Bazar, Calcutta, No. 9, Shama Bye's Lane, owned by Babu Motichand Nakhat for Hindu and Jain travellers—lodging free.
- (3) Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Mullick Street, built by Raja Soorajmal Bahadur—accommodation free.
- (4) *Musafirkhana* owned by Haji Shaikh Buksh Ellahi, Nos. 50 and 51, Tara Chand Dutt's Street, near the mosque popularly known as Nakoda Masjid, intended for the free use of Mohammadan visitors to Calcutta.
- (5) Another magnificent *musafirkhana* has lately been built near the Nakoda Masjid.

Hackney carriages are available at the station and in the city at all times of the day and night. An electric tramway runs in all the main bazars and streets from morning to midnight.

Calcutta is 1,213 miles from Lahore by East Indian and North-Western Railways; 1,349 miles from Bombay by Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways *via* Jubbulpore, and 1,032 miles from Madras (Rayapuram); third class fare Rs. 11-15-0, Rs. 13-3-0, and Rs. 13-7-0, respectively.

CAUVERY.

A great river of Southern India, famous alike for its traditional sanctity, its picturesque scenery, and its utility. It is known to devout Hindus as Dakshin Ganga, or the Ganges of the South, and the whole of its course is holy ground. According to the legend preserved in the Agneya and Skanda Puranas, there was once born upon earth a girl named Vishnumaya or Lopamudra, the daughter of Brahma; but her divine father permitted her to be regarded as the child of a mortal, called Kavera-Muni. In order to obtain beatitude for her adoptive father she resolved to become a river whose waters should purify from all sins. Hence it is that even the holy Ganga resorts underground, once in the year, to the source of the Cauvery, to purge herself from the pollution contracted from the crowds of sinners who have bathed in her waters. At Tala Kaveri, where the river rises, and at Bhagamandala, stand ancient temples annually frequented by crowds of pilgrims in the month of Tulamasa (October-November).

In its course through Mysore State the Cauvery forms two islands of Seringapatam and Sivasamudram, which vie in sanctity with the island of Srirangam lower down in Trichinopoly District.

Enclosing the island of Sivasamudram are the celebrated Cauvery falls, unrivalled for romantic beauty. The river here branches into two channels, each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet in a succession of rapids and broken cascades. The scene has been rendered accessible to visitors by the munificence of a native of Mysore, who has constructed two stone bridges of rude but solid workmanship to connect the island with either bank.

The following are the principal railway stations on the banks of the Cauvery :—

- (1) Seringapatam on Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 77 miles from Bangalore City. Third class fare Re. 0-12-9.
- (2) Paschamvahini on Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 77½ miles from Bangalore City and half a mile from Seringapatam. Third class fare from Bangalore Re. 0-13-0.
- (3) Trichinopoly on South Indian Railway, 331 miles from Madras. Third class fare Rs. 3-9-0.
- (4) Erode on South Indian Railway, 243 miles from Madras. Third class fare Rs. 2-9-0.

Srirangam, the most sacred place on the Cauvery, is about 2 miles from Trichinopoly.

CAWNPORE.

Is a large civil and military station on the south bank of the Ganges in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and is the junction of Oudh and Rohilkhand, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, East Indian, Indian Midland, and Bengal and North-Western Railways. Cawnpore is a place of great interest to travellers as being the scene of the most terrible episode of the mutiny. There is a handsome Memorial Church (having a peal of bells) built near the scene of General Wheeler's entrenchment. The place of massacre is pointed out near the river, and the well into which the victims were thrown is covered by a beautiful marble figure representing an angel, whose appearance in the spirit of Christianity breathes forgiveness and peace. Around the monument is one of the best-kept gardens in India.

There are two hotels, one, the Civil and Military, in cantonments about 5 minutes' drive from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station, and the other, "The Empress," under European management, conveniently situated for both cantonments and civil lines, about 10 minutes' drive from the railway station; also waiting and refreshment rooms at the railway station.

The cantonment and civil station lie along the right bank of the Ganges, while the native city stretches inland towards the south-west and also fills up space between the Military and Civil portions of the European quarter. Starting from the east on the Allahabad Road, the racecourse first meets the eye of the visitors. The native cavalry lines succeed to the westward, after which comes the brigade parade-ground. North-east of the latter lie the European Infantry Barracks, while the intervening ground between these cantonments and the river bank is occupied by the Memorial Church, the Club, the Artillery Lines and the various military offices. The Mall, locally known as "Thandi Sarak," leads from the Cantonments to Civil lines past the St. Catherine's Hospital, Messrs. Murray & Co.'s Agency, the Cawnpore Supply Association, the Commercial Buildings, and other principal native and Parsi shops. On the right lies the Queen's Park with a colossal statue of Queen Victoria in bronze, across are the Memorial Gardens enclosing the famous well. Still further to the west stands the civil station, with the Bank of Bengal, Christ Church, the Theatre, the General Post Office, the Alliance Bank of Simla, the Allahabad Bank and the Chamber of Commerce Buildings and other European buildings.

Commercial Cawnpore extends towards the west and is bounded on the north by the Ganges.

The principal factories include the Muir Mills, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Elgin Mills, Cawnpore Cotton Mills, Victoria Mills,

Empire Engineering Works, Cawnpore Brush Factory, the North-Western Provinces Tannery, Cawnpore Sugar Works, besides several flour and ginning mills.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have a large work at Cawnpore and have established, besides High Schools, a Hospital, an Industrial Home, and Printing Works.

The American Methodist body also have a Mission here with European High Schools for girls.

Old Cawnpore lies 3 miles further along the river side, separated from the present city by fields and gardens.

The modern origin of Cawnpore deprives it of architectural attractions, and it cannot boast of such ancient palaces or handsome edifices as adorn Agra, Benares, and other historic capitals.

Cawnpore is the fourth city in size and importance of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ; it covers an area of 6,079 acres.

There are three large *serais* in Cawnpore : two of them are in Sadar Bazar about half a mile from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station and the third about a mile and a half from that station. The accommodation in all of these *serais* is for about 150 to 200 persons.

Cawnpore is 633 miles from Calcutta and 839 miles from Bombay ; third class fare Rs. 5-15-9 and Rs. 9-10-0, respectively. Third class fare from Bombay to Cawnpore by mail Rs. 13-2-0.

CHAMPA.

On Bengal-Nagpur Railway is the chief town of the Champa State on the river Hasdeo.

About 2 miles to the north-west of Champa lies the village of Pittanpur, near which is the temple of Sheo Pittiaeshwar. On the Holi festival profuse offerings are made to the god Mahadeo, who is believed to cure all diseases of the body instantaneously. A fair was started some 12 years ago, which has since then grown to considerable importance.

The village of Korba, where a large coal-field is known to exist, lies near Champa.

There is a *serai* near the Champa Railway Station and a Public Works Department bungalow not far from it, but there are no rest-houses at Pittanpur village either for Europeans or Indians and the people have to make their own arrangements.

Bullock carts are generally available at Champa for Pittanpur village.

Champa is 412 miles from Calcutta ; third class fare Rs. 4-8-0.

CHUNAR.

Fortress and ancient town in Mirzapur District, United Provinces, distance from Benares 26 miles and from Mirzapur 20 miles. The fort has passed through many historical changes, but it is now used as a place of confinement for State prisoners.

A little to the east lies the tomb of a Mohammadan Saint, whose piety was clearly established, when he was carried a prisoner to Delhi, by his fetters dropping off each evening at time of prayer. The last act of the dying man was to shoot an arrow from the fort into the jungle to fix the site of his tomb. His mausoleum lies at a rather long bow-shot from the fortress; other Musalman mausoleums have grown up around it, and a cemetery in a beautiful garden. It is visited each year by crowds of devotees, both Hindus and Musalmans, but especially the former, who present offerings of rice and tie a knot on a long string which hangs down in the sanctuary, breathing at the same time a wish or a vow. The town of Chunar is the seat of a flourishing native literary society.

There is a dāk bungalow and a *serai* at Chunar.

Chunar is a station on the East Indian Railway, situated at a distance of 439 miles from Calcutta. Third class fare from Chunar to Calcutta Rs. 4-7-6.

CHANDOD.

Village and place of Hindu pilgrimage in Guzerat within the territory of Gaekwar, situated 10 miles south of Dabhoi on the right bank of Nerbudda. Chandod is considered one of the most holy places in Western India. The chief fairs held here and at the village Karnali in the months of Kartik (October-November) and Chaitra (March-April) are visited by from 20,000 to 25,000 persons. There are two *dharmsalas* at this village.

Chandod is 302 miles from Bombay by Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Gaekwar Dabhoi Railways; third class fare Rs. 4-8-3.

CHHAPAR.

A village in Ludhiana tahsil and district, Punjab, and a railway station on the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Branch of the North-Western Railway. It is 17 miles from Ludhiana Junction and 64 miles from Jakhal Junction; third class fare Re. 0-3-3 and Re. 0-12-0, respectively. Ludhiana is 9 miles from Phillour; third class fare Re. 0-1-9.

A large fair is held here in September, date uncertain, in honour of god Goga (Serpent), which lasts for three days and is attended by about 75,000 persons from the neighbouring villages and Native

States. The popular local belief is that the children of the people who do not offer worship to Goga die of serpent bites. In the temple, which is of no architectural beauty, there is a hole through which cool air comes in, and the priests in charge of the temple tell the people that it comes from Goga's breathing.

The village is about two and a half miles from the railway station, and as there are no metalled roads or conveyances, the visitors have to walk to it. No *serai* or *dharmshala* in the village.

CHHIPIA.

Small village in Gonda District, Oudh, of no commercial importance and only noticeable for its handsome temple erected in honour of a celebrated Vishnuvite religious reformer in Western India, named Sahajanand, who was born in this village about a century ago, and ultimately succeeded to the headship of the great Vishnuvite monastery at Jungarh. His followers claim for him divine honours as an incarnation of Krishna, and worship him under the title of Swami Narayan. His descendants are still at the head of the sect. About 50 years ago the sect which he had founded in Gujarat erected a temple at his birthplace. The fane itself is entirely of stone and marble imported from Mirzapur and Jeypore. Behind the temple is a large *bazar*, and two square brick houses with turrets at each corner for the accommodation of the spiritual chiefs of the order. Two large fairs are held here annually, one on the occasion of Ram-Naumi festival, and the other at full moon of Kartik. Throughout the year pilgrims of all classes of society, and from the most distant parts of India, visit the birthplace of their deified leader.

CHIDAMBARAM.

Or more correctly Chittambalam, "The atmosphere of wisdom," is the chief town of Chidambaram Tahsil in South Arcot District and a station on the South Indian Railway. It is 154 miles from Madras Beach Junction. Third class fare Rs. 1-12-0. It is chiefly noted for its temples. The principal temple called Sabhananiken Kovil or Kanak Sabha (Golden Shrine) is sacred to Siva and Parvati. It is said that the earliest portions of this vast structure were built by Hiranya Varna Chakrasti, the golden colour king, who was cured of leprosy by bathing in a tank at this place. This splendid group of buildings measures 600 yards by 500 yards, covering 39 acres. Two walls, each 30 feet high, surround it; and at each of the four corners stands a gopura, 122 feet high, faced with granite blocks 40 feet long and 5 feet thick, covered with copper. The temple of Ganesa is said to contain the largest image of the god in India. The Vedic Sages Patanjli, Vyagrahapad,

Upamanya, and other Rishis (saints) are considered to reside here but are invisible to mortal eyes.

Besides a Sanskrit School, two English Schools and a Girls' School there are several Pathshalas where instruction is imparted in Vedas. There are also several *choultries* or *chuttrams*, of which eight are very spacious and comfortable. The most important among them is the Nattukotai *chuttram*, where Bairagis (wandering mendicants) are supplied with rice, etc., and regular meals are given to Brahmins every day.

Two grand festivals are held at Chidambaram, one in June and the other in December, when from thirty to forty thousand pilgrims assemble. To the west of Chidambaram are Vriuddachalam, Mannargudi and Srimushnam, which are also famous places of pilgrimage.

Silk cloth for women and *Kaili* (a kind of cloth used specially by the Mohammadans of South India) are the chief manufactures of Chidambaram.

At the station jutkas (a small single-horse carriage) and single-bullock carts are always available. In the town, which is within a quarter of a mile from the station, double-bullock carts are also available.

CHINCHAVAD.

A village and station on Bombay-Raichur Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, situated at a distance of 109 miles from Bombay. Third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 1-2-0. There are two celebrated Hindu temples at Chinchavad; one, called Moraya Gosawi's temple, is in the village, and the other, known as Sri Ganpati's temple, stands on the bank of the river Powna. Moraya Gosawi is said to have been one of the great Saints in the 17th century. An annual fair is held in his honour in the month of December, which continues for three days and attracts about 10,000 pilgrims.

There is a *dharmshala* near Sri Ganpati's temple on the Powna about a mile and a half from the railway station.

CHINGLEPET (THE "BRICK TOWN").

Chief town of Chinglepet District, Madras Presidency, and junction for Arkonam Branch, South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach Junction 37 miles. Third class fare by boat mail Re. 0-8-0 and by ordinary trains Re. 0-7-3. There are refreshment rooms both for Europeans and Indians and waiting rooms for 1st and 2nd class passengers at the station. Horses and bullock carts are available. The "Seven Pagodas" (or Mahavellipore)

are conveniently reached *viâ* Chinglepet. The Siva temple of Tirukalukundram "Patchitheertham," 9 miles south-east of Chinglepet, is visited throughout the year by pilgrims, for whose accommodation there are six *chuttrams* (rest-houses) in the town. Tirupporur, 16 miles north-east of Chinglepet, is a temple dedicated to Subramania Swamy and draws large crowds of people at the feast of Kirthikay.

District Court, Jail, Reformatory School, Hospital, and other public buildings at Chinglepet.

The old fort is partially in ruins.

CHINIOT.

Town in Jhang District and head-quarters of the Chiniot Tahsil situated 2 miles south of the present bed of the Chenab. Nearest railway station Chiniot Road on the Wazirabad-Khanewal Section of the North-Western Railway is 16 miles from Chiniot town. This town was founded prior to the Mohammadan conquest of Upper India. It suffered much from the Durrani inroads during the last half of the 18th century and also during the troubles of 1848, being the scene of constant sanguinary struggles between the leaders of local factions. Chiniot is a thriving town, most of the houses being of excellent brickwork, lofty and commodious, especially those of the Khoja traders, who have large business dealings with Amritsar, Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. Handsome mosque built by Nawab Sadulla Khan Tahim, Governor of the town in the reign of Shah Jahan; also a shrine dedicated to Shah Burhan, a Mohammadan Saint, revered by Hindus and Mohammadans alike. Chiniot is celebrated for its wood carving and masonry, and many of its masons are said to have been employed in building the Taj Mahal at Agra. The architect of the Golden Temple at Amritsar was also a Chiniot man. Manufacture of coarse cloth, exports of cotton, wood, ghi, bones, horns and hides. There is a beautiful garden well stocked with fruit trees. The country is well wooded and the surrounding scenery is attractive. Ekkas are available at station for transit of passengers to Chiniot town generally at the rate of Re. 0-12-0 per passenger.

There is a *serai* and several *dharmsalas* in the town for the accommodation of travellers.

Chiniot Road is 146 miles from Lahore *viâ* Wazirabad; third class fare Rs. 1-11-6.

CHINTPURNI.

Mountain range in Hoshiarpur District, Punjab, 28 miles from the encamping ground of Bharwain on the Dharmasala Road.

Height 3,896 feet above the sea. Chintpurni is famous for the temple of headless Devi. Thousands of pilgrims resort to this temple from all parts of the country about the month of March.

Ekkas are always available at Hoshiarpur for Chintpurni at Rs. 1-2-0 per *parao* (a march of 10 or 12 miles), but on the occasion of the fair the rates become very high and uncertain.

Nearest railway station for Chintpurni is Jullundur City on the North-Western Railway 81 miles from Lahore. Third class fare, from Jullundur to Lahore Re. 0-15-3.

CHITRAKOT.

The celebrated hill of this name is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station and is a place of pilgrimage. It is probably frequented by devout Hindus more than any other place in Bundelkhand. It is said to have attained its great sanctity when Ramchandra visited it during his wanderings. It is also mentioned in Ramayan, the great Hindu epic. Footprints of Rama, Sita, and Lachhman are still shown at a temple called Charanpadika on the Parikrama.

Round the base of the hill is a terrace upon which pilgrims perform the ceremony of circumambulation ("Parikrama"). This terrace was erected by Ramachandra Kunwar, Raja of Panna, about a century and a half ago. There are 33 places of worship, dedicated to various deities, situated on the low surrounding hills on the banks of the Paisuni and in the valley and plains at the foot of the hill, all of which are connected with the ceremonies performed at Chitrakot. Of these places, seven, named Kot-Tirth, Diwanganga, Hanuman Dhara, Phataksila, Answiya, Gupt Godawari and Bharat-Kup, are those most frequented by devout Hindus, who go through the ceremonies of bathing and meditation at each of them. They are within a circuit of 5 *kos* (10 miles) and are collectively known as the "Panch Koshi Tirtha." Most of them are in small Native States in the Baghelkhand Agency (head-quarters Sutna).

Two large fairs are held in March-April and October-November, the former at the "Ramnaumi" and the latter at "Dewali" festivals. At every new moon and on the occurrence of eclipses, a small mela is held.

Chitrakot is a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Distance from Jhansi 157 miles; third class fare Rs. 2-2-0.

CHITORGARH.

Is the junction of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway with the Udaipur-Chitor Railway and is situated in the territory of His

Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur, 35 miles from Neemuch and 115 miles from Ajmer. The famous fort of Chitor is an isolated rock, standing up from the plains of Mewar as a bold hill mass, rising 500 feet above the country at its base, and extending north and south some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The hill presents bare and vertical scarps, crowned with an old line of battlements, which up to the principal gate, Ram Pol on the west, is some 350 feet above the base. To the historian this locality possesses great interest on account of its having been the scene of so many stirring events and fierce Rajput struggles for independence. In the reign of Lukshmi in 1290 Chitor was stormed and sacked by Ala-ud-din. On this occasion the awful sacrifice of "Johur," was performed by the Rajput women, several thousands of whom are said to have been suffocated in the subterranean chambers of the fort, the list being closed by the fair Queen Padmini, for the possession of whose person Ala-ud-din is said to have besieged the fort. There are some old temples, tanks and houses still worth seeing on the hill.

Chitorea or little Chitore lies close at its southern extremity, and though in comparison a mere rounded hillock, 150 feet lower, has more than once in history proved a point of vantage against the great southern bastion of the fort itself.

The hill is about 2 miles away from the station, but riding camels, village ponies and country carts can be obtained from the headman of the village.

There is a dâk bungalow close to the station, belonging to the Udaipur Raj, but there are no *serais* or *dharmshalas* for the accommodation of Indian visitors and the people have to put up in unoccupied shops in bazar behind the railway station.

Chitorgarh is 526 miles from Bombay and 116 miles from Ajmer; third class fare Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 1-3-0, respectively.

CHITTUR ("LITTLE TOWN").

Is the head-quarters of North Arcot District and of Chittur Taluk. It is a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, situated at a distance of 221 miles from Madras Beach Junction Station. Third class fare by boat mail Rs. 2-15-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-7-0. There is a bungalow quarter of a mile from the station and two *chuttrams* (rest-houses) for Indians. Granite and bulpum are exported from this place.

There are famous Hindu temples dedicated to Sri Varadaraja Swamy and Kothandarama Swamy at Indrapuri, commonly known as "Yadamari," 5 miles due south from this station. A grand festival takes place here for ten days in May and attracts people in large numbers from the neighbouring taluks of the district.

COIMBATORE.

On the South Indian Railway. (Population 38,967.) Is the principal town of the district of that name and the head-quarters of the Collector. Messrs. Stanes & Co. and other firms have large coffee-curing establishments here. About 3 miles from this is the noted temple of Parur visited by Malayalam pilgrims and others. There is also a spinning and weaving establishment.

There are several *chuttrams* or *dharmsalas* in Coimbatore and Parur. Single-bullock carts and pony jutkas can be had at station.

Coimbatore is 306 miles from Madras. Third class fare by mail Rs. 4-0-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-3-0.

CONJEVERAM.

Or Kanchipuram is the head-quarters of Conjeepuram Taluk, Chinglepet District, Madras Presidency. It was an important city of the Chola Kingdom, and in the 14th century the capital of Tondamandalam. After the fall of the Vijayanagar family in 1644, it was subject to the Mohammadan Kings of Golconda, and at a later date became part of the Arcot dominions. In 1751, Clive, returning from Arcot, took the town from the French.

Conjeeveram is one of the seven holy cities of India, a pilgrimage to which is supposed to confer happiness in heaven. It has been called the Benares of the South. In the 7th century it was a great Buddhist centre; but the following century, it was Jain, and Jain nuns are still to be seen in the district. About the 12th century the place fell under the Hindu predominance. Two of the temples, among the largest in South India, were built by Krishna Raya about 1509.

The two towns of Great and Little Conjeeveram possess groups of temples, *choultries*, *Agraharams* (Brahman resting-houses and alms-houses), etc., and are much frequented by pilgrims.

The huge Siva temple at Great Conjeeveram has some noble gopuras, large mandapas—the usual 1,000 pillared hall, and some fine tanks, with flights of stone steps. The largest gopura has 10 storeys, its height being 188 feet. The summit affords a fine bird's-eye view of the entire temple and the surrounding country.

The Vishnu temple of Little Conjeeveram is about 2 miles distant from the Great Temple. Here is a very remarkable hall of pillars, 96 in all, carved at the basis into horsemen and animals. In front of the tank are two columns for flagstaves, and a beautiful pavilion with a painted roof resting on four slender pillars. The treasury of this temple is rich in ancient jewels.

The great annual festival held in May is attended by thousands of pilgrims, many of whom come from long distances.

Conjeevaram is a station of the South Indian Railway. It is 59 miles from Madras Beach Station. Third class fare Re. 0-11-0.

CONTAI ROAD STATION.

Head-quarters of Contai Sub-Division in Midnapur District, Bengal, and a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. About 10 miles inland to the west lies the town of Kassiaree, where abound well preserved remains of considerable antiquity and interest. The fort or monastery of Kurumbera has 10 feet high walls of laterite still almost intact and contains complete row of cloisters about 8 feet wide. Inside it is a temple of Siva, now in ruins, with the Mahadev at the bottom of a well, where the god still has many worshippers. At the west end inside the enclosure there is a mosque which appears from an Ooriya inscription on the west inner wall to have been erected by Mohammad Taher during the reign of Aurangzeb, but it fell into disuse when the fort was recaptured by Hindus. To the north is a deep and large tank full of alligators called the Jageswar Kundu.

According to local tradition the monastery was built by the Maharaja of Kapileswar of the Deo Raj family of Ooriya. Here also lived the famous Bagh Raja, when the place was covered with jungle. His cattle grazed on the fields on the western bank of the river Subarnarekha which then flowed through it. One day the herd in charge of the flock was chastised by the Raja because one of the cows gave less milk than usual. The herd privately watched the cow and following her closely saw her cross the river and after taking an easterly direction make towards a Mahadeo in that locality and pour forth her milk on the god's head. Bagh Raja hearing of this communicated it to Maharaja Kopileswar, who caused the Kurumbera to be built and consecrated it to the god.

Perhaps the most curious ruins are those of stone pillars of Kearchand which are scattered over a large plain and number about one thousand. They are said to have been devised by a Hindu King, Jaber Singh, as a means to intimidate his enemies by making them appear as so many men on watch day and night. At Uria State there is a temple bearing an inscription on a marble tablet to the effect that it was built by Raja Chohan Singh.

There is a Moghul-para which abounds with specimens of Moghul architecture most of which date from the reign of Aurangzeb.

The place is renowned for its large tussur-silk manufacture.

Contai town is 35 miles from Contai Road Station. Camel and bullock carts are procurable at the station.

There are no *serais* and *dharmshalas* either near the station or in the town, but there are four dâk bungalows, one about 50 yards from the station and others on the way to Contai town.

Contai Road Station is 94 miles from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway ; third class fare Rs. 1-3-9.

CUDDAPAH.

Is the head-quarters of the district of the same name and is a station on the North-West Line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Distance from Madras 162 miles. Third class fare Rs. 1-11-0. It is a town of large native trade. In the town are four buildings now occupied by Government offices, but which were formerly palaces of the Nawab of Cuddapah. These contain some good workmanship. Scattered in the district are numbers of interesting specimens of native architecture, especially at Madanapalle, where there is a pagoda and a beautifully carved monolith.

The name Cuddapah is said to have been derived from *kripa*, 'mercy ;' but others connect it with Gadapa, "a gate," *i.e.*, the gate to Tripati. During the Mohammadan occupation the town was called Neknamabad.

There is a *chuttram* one furlong from the railway station and two *chuttrams*, one *dharmsala* and a travellers' bungalow for Europeans in Cuddapah town $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station, where pony jutkas are at all times available to take passengers to the town and back.

DADAR.

Is the junction of Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Station is only a few yards from this station and the passengers for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the connected railways should change here. The objects of interest are the Pottery Works and the two Mahra Gardens. There is also a comfortable *dharmsala* for Hindus only situated between the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Stations. There are two woollen mills and two dyeing factories close to the station.

Dadar is 6 miles from Bombay (Victoria Terminus) by Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 8 miles by Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from Bombay (Colaba); third class fare Re. 0-1-3 and Re. 0-1-6, respectively.

DAKOR.

Distant about 20 miles from Anand, is the most celebrated place of pilgrimage on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Line. It boasts the largest lake in the Kaira District, but its chief interest

is in the temple where the image of Krishna, reported to have been brought from Dwarka, is enshrined. The building cost one lakh of rupees; the idol's throne of wood is beautifully carved and His Highness the Gaekwar some time ago spent Rs. 1,25,000 in ornamenting it with silver and gold.

Dakor is one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimage. Hindus of every caste, from the Brahmin to the Dhed, come here; the latter, however, are not allowed to enter the temple, but are compelled to worship at a distance.

The chief gatherings are at the full moon of October (Asso) and November (Kartik), when from 50 to 100 thousand pilgrims attend, many of them from distant parts of the Deccan and Kathiawar; at other full moons the number of pilgrims varies from 5 to 10 thousand.

About 20 miles north of Dakor is the walled town of Kapadwanj; a place of considerable trade. Soap, glass, and leather jars for ghee are manufactured here. There is a fine reservoir in the town, and a good rest-house near the east gate. There are also ruins of many Mussalman mosques and tombs and a Jain temple, built about 25 years ago at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000; it is richly ornamented with marble pillars and inlaid marble pavements. Nearly midway between Dakor and Kapadwanj are the hot springs of Lasundra, the greatest temperature being 115 degrees. They are slightly sulphurous and are believed to be efficacious in skin diseases.

Tongas run between Dakor and Kapadwanj.

There are about 10 *dharmshalas* or rest-houses in Dakor town and several at Kapadwanj.

Dakor is on the Anand-Godhra Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Distance 289 miles from Bombay (Colaba); third class fare Rs. 3-13-6.

The town is about 1½ miles from the railway station. Gharries can be had at the station.

DALMAU.

A town in the Rai Bareli District, Oudh, on the river Ganges, 60 miles from Lucknow and 48 miles from Cawnpore. It stands on a cliff of considerable height above the river and is of great antiquity and historical and archæological interest; climate is very healthy except in rains.

The largest fair in the district, called Katki fair, is held here on the last day of Kartik and lasts for three days. This fair is greatly increasing in popularity and about 300,000 pilgrims assemble here to bathe in the river, some of whom come from a very long distance.

It is 19 miles from the nearest railway station—Rai Bareli—on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, but has a good metalled road and conveyances are available.

Considerable trade in hides to Cawnpore, oil seeds and poppy seeds is carried on here.

There is a *serai* in the town. Conveyances available at Rai Bareli on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Rai Bareli is 149 miles from Moghal Serai and 568 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 1-13-0 and Rs. 6-2-0, respectively.

DAMRAON.

It is about 10 miles from the Buxar Station on the East Indian Railway. The temple here is said to contain the images of Ram Chandra and Ahlia Bai. It is said that Ahlia Bai, who was a wise and learned woman, was turned into stone by the curse of her husband Gautama Muni. When Ram Chandra visited this place she again returned to life and was translated to heaven.

There is a *dâk* bungalow and a *serai* at Damraon and a bungalow for Government officials in Buxar town about a mile from the station.

Buxar is 411 miles from Calcutta by East Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 4-4-0.

DANTAN.

Chief village in pargana of the same name in Midnapur District, Bengal, and a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 104 miles from Calcutta. The temple of Shamaleshwar, at the entrance of which there is a statue of a large ox lying in front of Siva, having its four legs cut off according to tradition by that infamous iconoclast Kalapahar. Bhoj Raja is said to have erected this temple, but its origin is shrouded in obscurity. The place is considered to have derived its name from the fact that Chaitanya on his way to Juggernath had brushed his teeth here. The place, however, appears from Jadunath's History of Dantan to be much more ancient than Chaitanya.

The Bidhyadhar and Shashankar tanks here are of historical origin. The former was excavated under the orders of Bidhyadhar, Minister of Raja Telinga Mukanda Deb, and the latter was excavated by Raja Shashanka Deb on his way to Juggernath. It is said that there is an underground communication between the two tanks.

Considerable trade in cloth made of *tassar* and cotton made in Mourbhanj State in the same district.

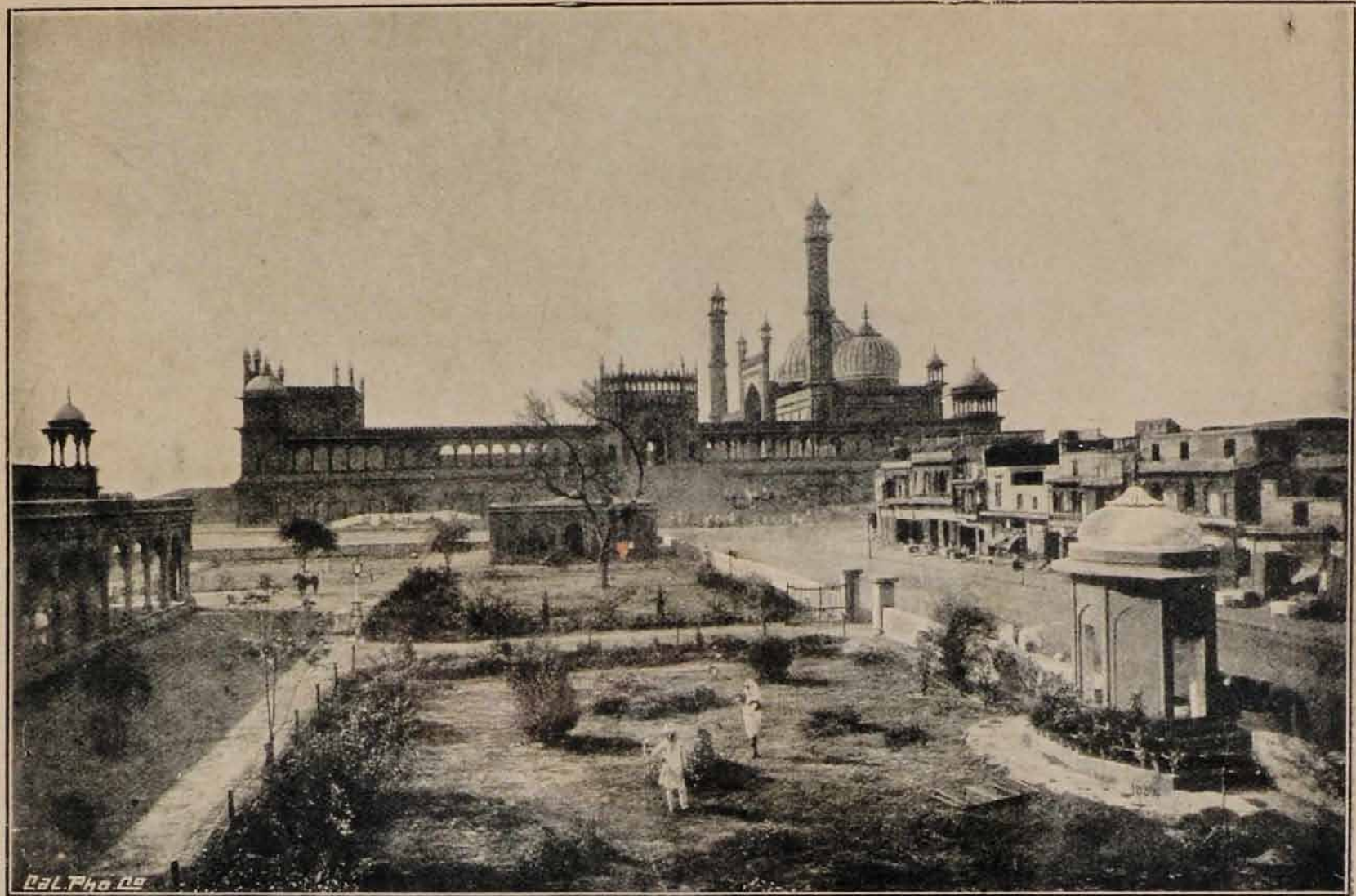
Travellers' bungalow close to the railway station and *serais* and *dharmshalas* in town, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station. Country carts generally available at the station. Third class fare from Calcutta to Dantan Rs. 1-5-9.

DEBI PATAN.

Village with temples and large religious fair in Gonda District, Oudh. It is stated to be probably one of the oldest seats of the Sivaite cultus in Northern India. The earliest legend connects it with Raja Karna, son of Kunti, the mother of the three elder Pandavas by the sun-god and hero of the impenetrable cuirass, who, abandoned in his cradle on the Ganges, was adopted by Adirath, the childless King of Anga. Brought up at the court of Hastinapur, Karna was refused by Drona the arms of Brahma, which, however, he eventually obtained from Parasuram by faithful service at his retreat on the Mohendra mountain. In after-life he attended Durjodhana to the Swayamvara described in the Mahabharata, and having taken a prominent part in the great war, was finally granted the city of Malini by Jarasindhu, the Sivaite King of Magadha. A large religious-trading fair, lasting for about ten days, and attended by about 100,000 persons, is held here each year. The principal articles of commerce are—hill ponies, cloth, timber, mats, ghi, iron, cinnamon, etc. During the fair large numbers of buffaloes, goats and pigs are daily sacrificed at the temple.

DELHI.

Is the junction of Bombay, Baroda and Central India, East Indian, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and is situated on the west bank of the river Jumna, 903 miles from Calcutta, 957 miles from Bombay by Great Indian Peninsula and 849 miles by Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and 122 miles from Agra. Third class fare from these places respectively is Rs. 8-1-6, Rs. 9-15-0, Rs. 8-1-0 and Rs. 1-11-0. Although the present city was only built by the Emperor Shah Jahan in A.D. 1631, the neighbourhood has been the site of an important city for many centuries, the Hindu chroniclers going back as far as B.C. 1400. The city was in the occupation of the Hindus nearly up to the 12th century, when it fell into the hands of the Mohammadans, being captured by Kutub-ud-Din, Viceroy of Mohammad of Ghor and founder of the slave dynasty, in A.D. 1192, who in A.D. 1206 became King and was crowned at Lahore. The celebrated minaret called the Kutub Minar was commenced in his reign and completed in that of his successor, and was built to commemorate the capture of Delhi. The city remained under Musalman rule until A.D. 1399,



Photo, by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Juma Musjid, Delhi.

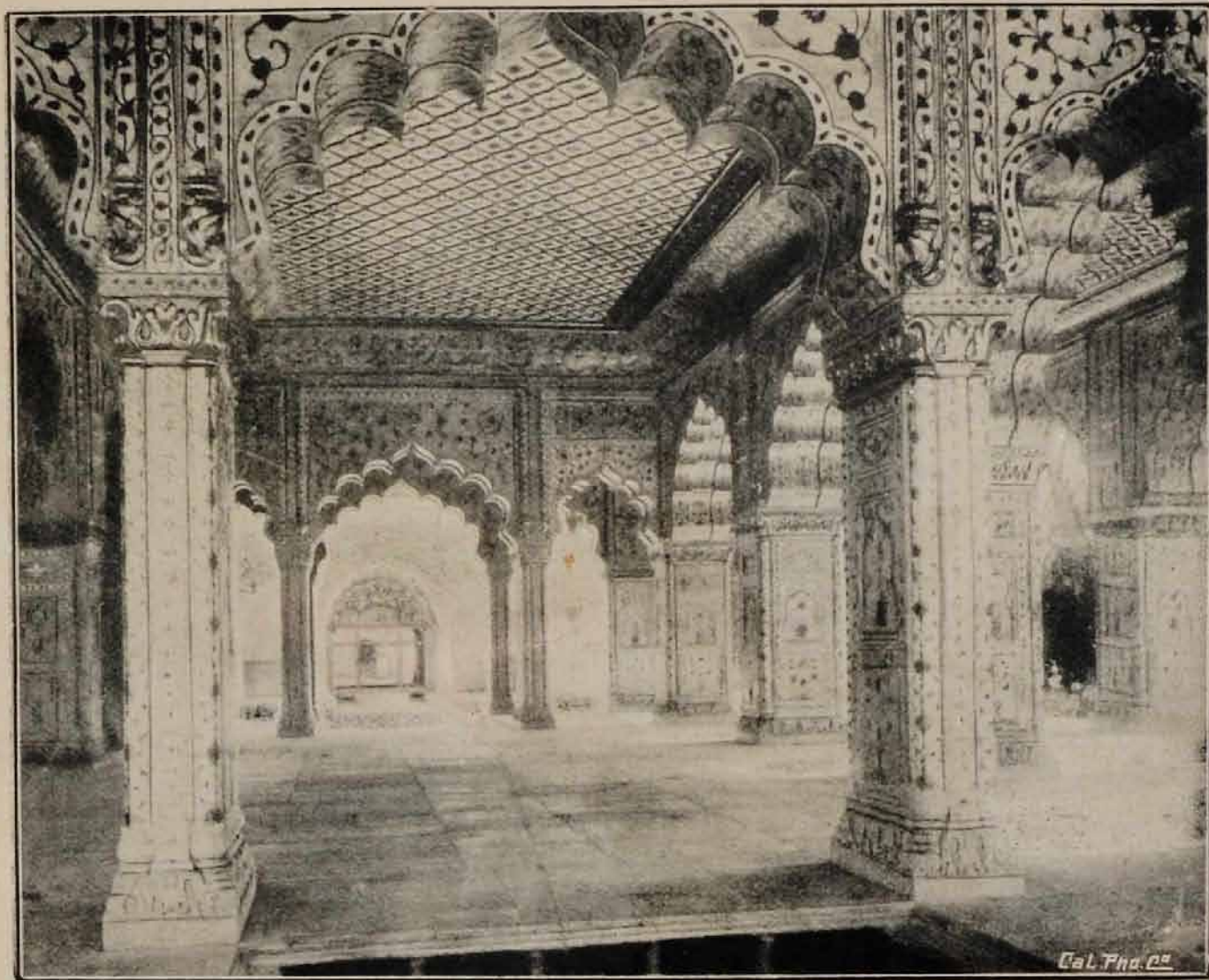


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Interior of Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi.

when the King was defeated by Tamerlane (or Timoor the Tartar), who is said by Ferishta to have put to death 100,000 prisoners, taken in previous encounters, a few days before the battle which established his rule. After the action, Timoor had himself proclaimed Emperor of India, and having appointed the Viceroy of Lahore as his deputy he started on his homeward journey. His authority, however, extended only to a few districts outside the city, the several Viceroys in other parts of India continuing independent. From A.D. 1450. to A.D. 1526 Delhi was ruled by the Afghan dynasty of Lodhi, but in the latter year Babar, a descendant of the renowned Tamerlane, advanced upon the city, and in a bloody battle on the plain of Panipat the last King of the Lodhi dynasty was killed, and Delhi again became subject to the Moghuls, Babar entering the city on May 10th, 1526, and being proclaimed Emperor of India. He only lived until A.D. 1530, but in less than four years, against enormous odds, he recovered most of the ancient possessions of Delhi. It remained under the Moghuls with slight interruptions up to A.D. 1760, from which date to A.D. 1857 the city was subject to many vicissitudes, but in the latter year, the year of the great Mutiny, it was captured by the British from the rebel troops, and since their occupation the city has advanced rapidly in prosperity.

The Kutub Minar mentioned above is eleven miles south of Delhi. It is a tapering shaft ornamented at intervals by bands and balconies. It is the highest pillar in India, being 238 feet high. The summit is reached by 379 stone steps, from which a magnificent view is obtained.

In the Kutub square there is a pillar, composed of a mixture of iron, copper and zinc, supposed to have been placed there by the Hindus in A.D. 319. It is one of the most curious monuments in India, being in one solid piece; its total height from the top of the capital to the bottom of its base is 23 feet 8 inches. The base of the pillar is an irregular knob in shape, resting on several little pieces like bits of bar-iron let into the stone underneath, and secured with lead. Its weight is estimated at more than 17 tons. It is called "Feroz Shah's Lath."

The fort or palace is enclosed by walls, the circuit of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and although much of its splendour has disappeared since the Mutiny, it is well worth a visit. In it is the Diwan-i-Khas, or Hall of Audience, for the nobility, a beautiful building of white marble ornamented with rich mosaics; in this hall was the famous peacock throne which was carried off by the Persians in A.D. 1739; it has been variously valued at £2,000,000 to £6,000,000. Near the Diwan-i-Khas is the Moti or Pearl Mosque, small but most exquisitely finished.

The Jumma Musjid, the most famous mosque in India, is situated between the Kashmir and Delhi Gates on a rocky

eminence called the Jujolapahar. The mosque is 200 feet long and 120 feet broad, covered by three splendid cupolas of white marble. From the top of the minarets, which are 130 feet high, most extensive views of the city and surrounding country are obtained.

The public gardens near the railway station and the museum attached thereto will well repay a visit.

The tomb of the Emperor Humayun, who, after being driven from his kingdom, returned and succeeded in re-establishing the Moghul dynasty on the throne of Delhi, is about 2 miles to the south of the city; it is a noble building of red stone inlaid with marble and surmounted by a dome of marble.

Other places in or near Delhi that are worth visiting are the Ridge, on which is erected a monument to General Nicholson and others who fought and fell at the Siege of Delhi in 1857 just within the city wall opposite the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's station (Delhi Sadar), Sufdar Jang's tomb, the Royal Baths, the Kala Musjid or Black Mosque, so called from the dark hue given to it by time, which is supposed to have been built by one of the early Afghan sovereigns, the tomb of the poet Khusro (author of the *Bagh-o-Bahar*), the Nicholson Gardens, and the cemetery.

The city walls are $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles round, and there are 10 gates therein. The city is supplied with water by a canal from the Jumna, commencing 120 miles above Delhi, and the water from the river near the wells in Delhi being almost unfit for use.

Chandni Chowk is the main street of Delhi, and the varied nationalities and costumes met therein cannot escape notice.

A grand fair is held at Mahroli, on the site of old Delhi, 11 miles from the present city, in the rainy season. Enormous numbers of spectators flock to it from Delhi and other places.

There are several spinning mills, factories, breweries, etc.

Delhi is famous for its art wares of gold and silver embroidery.

There are several good *serais* near the station. There is a *dharmshala* built by L. Chhunna Mal about a quarter mile from the station, where food can be procured at moderate rates and accommodation is free.

DEOBAND.

Town and municipality in the Saharanpur District on the North-Western Railway, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Muzaffarnagar. Half a mile from the town is a small lake called Devi Kund, whose banks are covered with temples, ghats, and *sati* monuments.



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Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Mausoleum of the Emperor Humayun, Delhi.

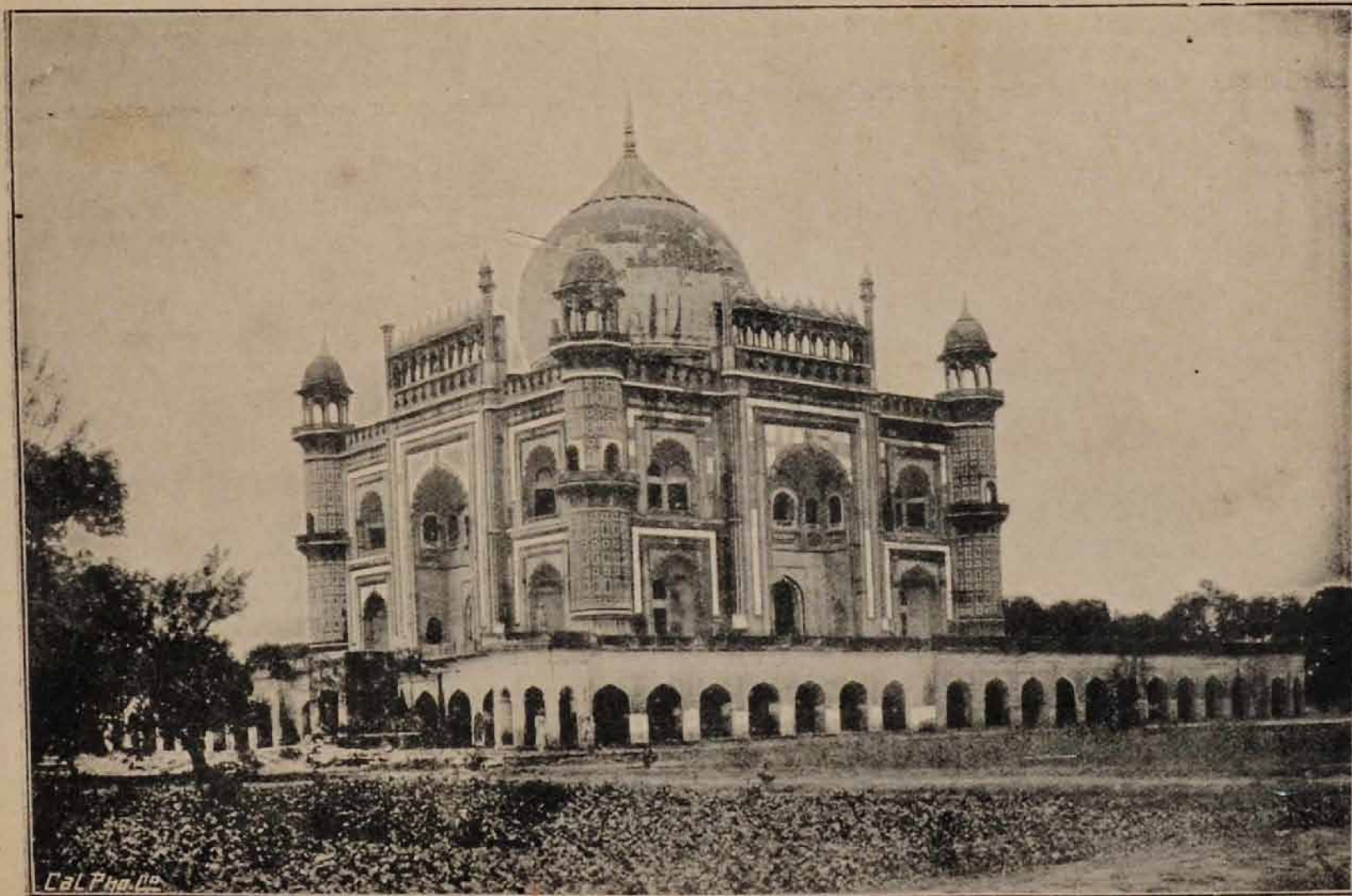


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Mausoleum of Safdar Jung, Delhi.

much frequented by devout pilgrims. It is an ancient town, and was originally called Deoban or the Sacred Grove. A religious assembly still takes place in a neighbouring wood, which contains a temple of Devi. The Pandavas passed their first exile within its precincts. About 5,000 people attend the fair by rail. Deoband has a famous Mohammadan theological school.

Export trade in grain, refined sugar and oil; manufacture of fine cloth.

There is a rest-house for Indian visitors in the town, which is about a mile and a half from the railway station. Ekkas are available at train times to convey passengers to town at the rate of one anna per passenger.

Deoband is 259 miles from Lahore and 90 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 3-0-6 and Rs. 1-1-0, respectively.

DEOGARH.

Is the head-quarters of the Deogarh Sub-Division, Sonthal Parganas, and is 4 miles east of the chord line of the East Indian Railway. The principal object of interest is the group of 22 temples dedicated to Siva, to which pilgrimages are made by Hindus from all parts of India. The oldest temple is called Baidyanath, and is said to contain one of the 12 oldest "Lingams" of Siva in India. It has a population of 8,838. Three large fairs are held here every year. The Bhadra Purnima fair takes place in September and lasts for a fortnight, the fair of Sri Panchmi is celebrated for a month in December and January, and the Sivaratri festival comes off in February. From thirty to forty thousand visitors attend on each occasion.

Besides two *dharmshalas*, which are at a distance of half a mile from the railway station, and Pandas' or priests' houses, temporary sheds are erected by Government for the accommodation of pilgrims during the fairs.

Deogarh is 205 miles from Calcutta on the East Indian Railway. Third class fare Rs. 2-8-0.

DERA NANAK.

Town in Batala tahsil, Gurdaspur District, Punjab, lies on the bank of the river Ravi, 13 miles north-west of Batala. Baba Nanak, the first Sikh Guru, settled and died at the village of Pakhoke, opposite the modern town, and his descendants, the Bedis, continued to reside upon the same spot until the encroaching river swept away their village. They then crossed the stream and built a new town, which they called after the name of their holy ancestor

The majority of the inhabitants still consists of Bedis. Handsome Sikh temple dedicated to Baba Nanak. A second temple, known as the Tali Sahib from a large Tali or Shisham tree which stood near it, was carried away by an inundation in 1870, but has since been rebuilt. Police station, Anglo-Vernacular school, post office, and dispensary.

Chola Sahib fair is held here in March, which lasts for a day and attracts about 4,000 people.

Batala is 24 miles from Amritsar on the Amritsar-Pathankot Branch of the North-Western Railway; third class fare Re. 0-4-6. Ekkas available at Batala for Dera Nanak.

DEWA.

A very ancient Musalman town in the Nawab Gange tahsil of the Bara Banki District in Oudh, lying at a distance of 8 miles north of the district head-quarters. A large fair is held here on the 17th of the Musalman month of Shaban in honour of Hazrat Shah Hisam Hajjaji of Baghdad, which attracts about 25,000 pilgrims. Manufactures of the town are pottery and glass bangles. A metalled road leads from Nawab Gange to Dewa. Camel carts and ekkas are available at Nawab Gange as well as at Bara Banki, the rates of hire being annas 2 and 4 per seat, respectively, but during the fair the rates rise very high. There is a small *serai* at Dewa, but the people attending the fair generally get accommodation in private houses. Bara Banki is 661 miles from Calcutta by East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways and 18 miles from Lucknow; third class fare Rs. 6-15-0 and Re. 0-3 9, respectively.

DEWALWARA.

Small village in Arvi tahsil, Wardha District, on the river Wardha, 6 miles west of Arvi. Noted for the large fair held every November, for over a century past, in the bed of the river close by. The fair lasts for 20 to 25 days, during which time pilgrims and merchants from Nagpur, Poona, Nasik, Jubbulpur, etc., flock to the fine temple of the goddess Rukmini, besides transacting a large business. Immediately opposite Dewalwara stood Kundinapur described in the 10th chapter of the sacred book Bhagbat as extending from the river Vidarbha (Wardha) to Amraoti, where King Bhimak reigned over the Vidharbha country and gave his daughter in marriage to the god Krishna.

Nearest railway station Arvi Road, on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, is 97 miles from Poona. Third class fare from Poona to Arvi Road Rs. 1-4-6.

Bullock carts available at Arvi. No *serai* or *dharmsala*; pilgrims stay in temple or in the open on the bank of Wardha river.

DHAMANGAON.

Waiting room at station. Dhamangaon is gradually rising into commercial importance and owns cotton presses and ginning factories. It is also the railway station for Yeotmal, the Civil station of the Woon District, 29 miles from Dhamangaon, the seat of a Deputy Commissioner. Yeotmal has also two steam and one hand presses and two gins. Palegaon, 8 miles beyond, has one gin and Anjonising, 7 miles further, has one gin. A fair is held annually about March in honour of a Hindu ascetic, Bagajee Bua, at the village of Warood, about 12 miles from the railway station, and lasts for 15 days. The fair is also of a commercial nature. There is a regular mail tonga employed by the Postal Department in which provision is made to carry passengers.

There are three *dharmsalas* for the accommodation of Indian visitors and a *dâk* bungalow for Europeans very close to the railway station.

Bullock carts are procurable at Dhamangaon for Warood village at Rs. 3-0-0 a cart.

Dhamangaon is 434 miles from Bombay by Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by mail Rs. 6-13-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-8-0.

DHAUNKAL.

A village in Wazirabad tahsil, Gujranwala District, Punjab, about 3 miles from Wazirabad town. Sakhi Sarwar fair is held here every Thursday and Sunday during the month of June, when about 10,000 people assemble. There is no *serai* at Dhaunkal. Ekkas available for Dhaunkal at Wazirabad.

Wazirabad is 62 miles from Lahore; third class fare Re. 0-11-6.

DHOLPUR.

Is the capital of the State of same name, and situated on the banks of the Chumbal river. The residences of the Maharana and of a Political Agent are here.

Among the places of interest is a mosque built by Shah Jahan in 1636, which is surrounded by a mausoleum in which are the remains of a Sayyad missionary.

The original town is supposed to have been built by Raja Dholandeo in the beginning of the 11th century. The Emperor Babar mentions Dholpur as having surrendered to him in 1526, and his son Humayun is said to have moved the site further to the north to avoid the encroachments of the Chumbal river. An enclosed, and to some extent fortified, *serai* was built in the reign of Akbar. The new portion of the town and the palace of the Rana were built by Rana Kirat Singh, the great-grandfather of the present Chief. A fair called Sarad Purra is held here for 15 days in the latter part of October, when a large traffic in merchandise, cattle, and horses is carried on. About 2 miles from Dholpur is the sacred lake of Machoondo, attributed to the god Krishna.

There are good waiting rooms at the station and a *dâk* bungalow close by.

Dholpur is 804 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 154 miles from Delhi. Third class fare by ordinary passenger train Rs. 9-3-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 and by mail Rs. 10-6-0 and Rs. 2-3-0, respectively.

DHULIA.

Is the head-quarters of the Collectorate of Khandesh and a principal trade centre on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. An annual fair is held at Dhulia every year on the banks of the river Panjra. The ruins of Sultanpore, containing a fort, are 24 miles beyond Dhulia. Two miles beyond is a fine well, the architecture of which, with its staircase and domes, is striking. Pimpalner, 44 miles beyond Dhulia, also affords several objects of interest to the visitor, the best of which are the ancient temples of Palsane, and some caves with large carvings in stone, the carved figures being remarkably perfect. The Bhamar caves, 35 miles from Dhulia, are also objects of interest.

Dhulia is 239 miles from Bombay *viâ* Chalisgaon; third class fare Rs. 2-9-0.

DINDIGUL ("THE ROCK OF DINDU," AN ASURA OR DEMON).

Town in Dindigul taluk, Madura District, Madras Presidency, and a station on the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach Station 309 miles; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 4-1-0 and by ordinary trains Rs. 3-7-0. The place is famous for its tobacco manufactories. As the town stands about 900 feet above sea-level, the nights for a considerable portion of the year are not sultry or oppressive. The hills on the left hand facing the south are named the Sirumalays, those on the right are

called the Lower Pulneys. The old fort of Dindigul is built on a rock 280 feet above the level of the surrounding country and has been the scene of many sieges. In 1783 it was taken by the English from Tippu Sahib, and was formally ceded by him in 1792. There is a refreshment room at the station. Messrs. Spencer & Co. have their cigar factory in the town. A fair is held every Monday.

On the Pulney Hills, 36 miles from Dindigul, stands the famous pagoda dedicated to "Pulney Andavar." Pilgrims journey hither from almost all parts of Southern India. Festivals are held in the months of January and March. American and Lutheran Missions have their churches here not far from the railway station. Cotton, castor seeds, onions, ground-nuts, cigars, dressed skins, bamboo, firewood, timber and dry crops are the chief exports of this place. Tanning bark, wet skins and salt are the chief imports. This town is noted for iron and bronze works, and there are about 10 tanneries.

There are two *chuttrams* at Dindigul for Indian visitors, where meals can be procured at moderate rates. There is also a travellers' bungalow about a mile from the railway station, which can be occupied by Europeans on payment of Re. 1 per diem. Meals can be ordered from Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s refreshment room at the station. There are three *chuttrams* and several rest-houses for Europeans at Pulney.

Horse and double-bullock carriages are always available at Dindigul for Pulney, the former at a charge of Rs. 5-0-0 and the latter at Rs. 3-0-0. Tongas and riding horses can be had at Pulney to go uphill.

Passengers for Pulney Hills should alight at Ammayanayakanur, where there is a rest-house at station and refreshments can be obtained. Bullock carts are available here.

Ammayanayakanur is 332 miles from Madras Beach Junction ; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 4-4-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-9-0.

DOD-KURUGOD.

Near to this village on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway on the bank of the river is a very ancient fig tree, called the Vidurasvatham, said to have been planted by Vidura about 4,000 years ago. It has a great reputation for curing the most serious complaints of pilgrims to its shrine, which is well endowed. Vidurasvatham consequently is a famous place of pilgrimage for Hindus. There is a travellers' bungalow close to the railway station and two *chuttrams* at a distance of about one mile.

Dod-Kurugod is 402 miles from Bezwada ; third class fare Rs. 4-3-6.

DWARKA (THE CITY OF THE GATES).

Seaport and a most important place of Hindu pilgrimage, situated at the western extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula in Bombay Presidency. The Vishnu Purana says that the Yadavas, the tribe to which Krishna belonged, having been very much weakened, Krishna built the city of Dwarka, defended by high ramparts and beautified with gardens and reservoirs of water, crowded with houses and buildings, and splendid as Amaravati, the capital of India. Thither Janardana conducted the inhabitants of Muthra.

On the day that Krishna died, it is said that the ocean rose and submerged the whole of Dwarka except alone the dwelling of the deity of the race of Yadavas. The sea has not yet been able to wash that temple away, and there Kesava constantly abides even to the present day. Whoever visits that holy shrine, the place where Krishna pursued his sports, is liberated from all sins.

The Hindus believe that the temple was raised in one night by supernatural agency. It consists of a shrine, a spacious hall of audience, the roof of which is supported by 60 granite and sandstone pillars, and a conical spire 170 feet in height. The body of the temple has five storeys, its height being 100 feet. About 10,000 pilgrims visit this temple every year.

Dwarka is reached by steamer from Bedi Bandar, which is 4 miles from Jamnagar Station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar Railway. Distance from Bhavnagar to Jamnagar 203 miles; third class fare Rs. 3-0-0.

EDAKKOLAM.

A station on South Indian Railway, 382 miles from Madras; third class fare Rs. 4-0-0.

About half a mile distant is situated a famous Vishnu Temple of "Thirunavoi" built on the bank of the river "Baratha Puzhai." During the new moon feasts in January, February, July, and October a large number of pilgrims from Tellicherry, Cannanore, Calicut, Shoranur, etc., resort to this temple. In April an important feast lasting for about ten days is held, to which a large concourse of devotees is attracted.

There is a *dharmasala* about a mile from the station, where only Brahmans are allowed to stop. No other *dharmasala*.

ELEPHANTA.

Is an island in Bombay harbour, about 6 miles from the city. It is nearly 5 miles in circumference and consists of two

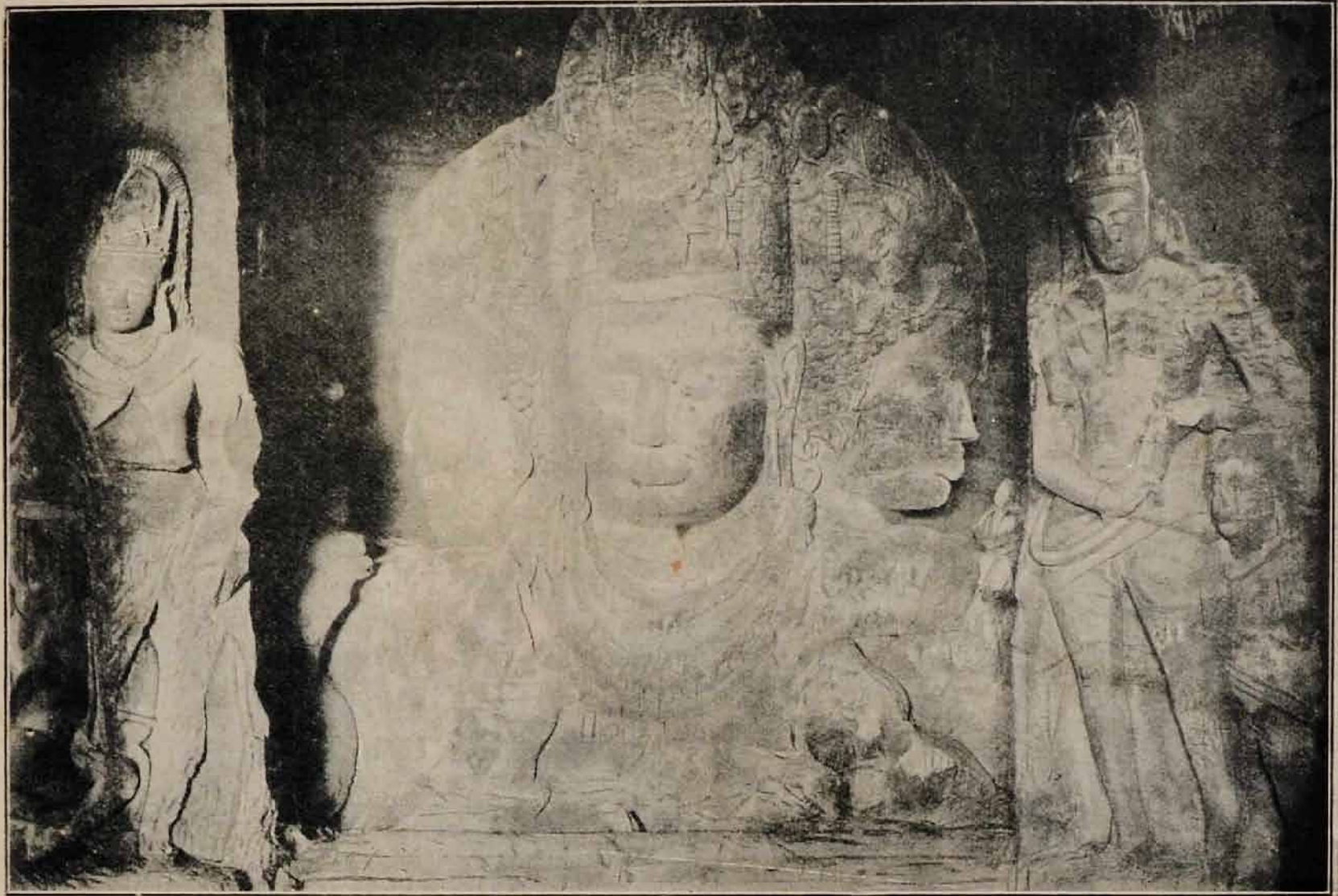


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Three-Headed Figure representing Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, Elephanta caves.

long hills, separated by a narrow valley. It was named Elephanta by the Portuguese, from a large stone elephant which stood near the old landing place on the south side of the island.

The island is noted for its caves. Of these wonderful excavations four are complete or nearly so; a fifth is a large cave now much filled up. The most important of these is the Great Cave situated in the western or larger of the two hills of the island. The entrance is reached by a winding path about three-quarters of a mile from the landing place. The cave is entirely hewn out of hard rock. From the front entrance to the back it measures about 130 feet, and its length from the east to the west entrance is the same. Three massive columns cut out of the rock divide the entrance and support a huge overhanging cliff, covered with verdure and flowering creepers.

The body of the caves may be considered a square of about 91 feet each way, supported by six rows of columns. The most striking of the sculptures is the famous colossal *Trimurti* at the back of the cave. This is a representation of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, as the creative, destructive, and preservative principles. Brahma is the embodiment of *Rajas*, passion, desire, by which the world was called into being; *Sattva*, goodness, by which the world is preserved; and *Tamas*, darkness or anger, by which the world is annihilated. The linga chapel, on the right hand side of the temple on entering, contains several *dwarapalas*, or door-keepers, and other figures; and two compartments on either side of the *Trimurti* are also ornamented with numerous sculptured groups.

The compartment to the east of the *Trimurti* contains gigantic figures, grouped about a gigantic *Ardhanari* or Siva represented as a half male, half female divinity. The figure is nearly 17 feet in height. In the compartments to the west are two figures of Siva and Parvati. In another compartment is represented the marriage of Siva and Parvati, in which she stands at his right hand. In a compartment in the west end of the cave there is a figure of Siva as *Kapalabhr̥it*. There is a skull in the head-dress and a rosary of skulls hangs in front. This is Siva as Bhairava.

There are several other temples.

The Great Temple is still used on Sivite festivals, especially by banyas. A *me'la* is held here on the occasion of the Sivaratri festival.

Distance from Calcutta to Bombay 1,349 miles; third class fare Rs. 13-3-0.

ELLORA.

Village in Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad, Deccan. Distance from Aurangabad 13 miles and from Daulatabad 7 miles. The village is partly walled and contains a Mohammadan shrine famed throughout the Deccan for its marvellous healing powers.

Ellora is famous for its rock caves and temples. These contain, besides Symbols of Sanscrit Mythology and Statues of the Hindu deities, several Jain and Buddhist objects of worship.

These caves are divided into three distinct series, the Buddhist, the Brahminical, and the Jain. The Buddhist series contains 12, the Brahminical 17, and the Jain 5 caves. The chief building called the Kailas is, Mr. Fergusson says, the most wonderful and interesting monument of architectural art in India. Its beauty and singularity always excited the astonishment of travellers. This wonderful structure measures 138 feet in front, the interior is 247 feet in length by 150 feet in breadth, the height in some places being 100 feet. This temple as well as the others is said to have been built about the 8th century by Raja Edu of Ellichpur, by whom the town of Ellora was founded, as a thanks-offering for a cure effected by the waters of a spring near the place. This temple is dedicated to Siva, but it is surrounded also with figures of Vishnu and the whole Puranic pantheon.

The temple stands in a great court averaging 154 feet wide by 276 feet long at the level of the base, entirely cut out of the solid rock. In front of this court a curtain has been left, carved on the outside with the forms of Siva and Vishnu and their congeners. It is pierced in the centre by an entrance passage with rooms on each side. Passing this the visitor is met by a large sculpture of Lakshmi over the lotuses, with her attendant elephants. In front of the great court occupied by the temple is a Mandapa for the Nandi and on each side of this Mandap stands a pillar or *dvajadand* 45 feet high, or, with what remains of the *trisula* of Siva on the top, a total height of about 49 feet.

Daulatabad is a station on His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, 336 miles from Secunderabad. Third class fare Rs. 3-8-0.

Tongas can be had at Rs. 10-0-0 each for the caves by giving 24 hours' notice to the Station Master, Daulatabad.

There is a rest-house near the station, where a fee of one rupee per day is charged for a set of rooms. There are also a rest-house and a dâk bungalow at Ellora. To occupy the latter, however, the first Talukdar of Aurangabad's permission is necessary.

EMINABAD.

Town in Gujranwala tahsil of the Gujranwala District, Punjab. Now a town of small importance, but perhaps the most ancient

in the district; particulars, however, of its early history are not recorded. It figures in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as the head-quarters of a large Mahal or fiscal division and contains some fine ruined specimens of Mohammadan architecture dating from imperial times. It is the residence of a leading Kshatrya family. It is also associated with the stay of the Sikh Guru Nanak and contains a temple called Roori Sahib.

A considerable fair is held in April on the occasion of the *Baisakhi* festival in April, which lasts for two days and attracts about 20,000 persons. Cattle and horse show prizes are distributed on this occasion.

The town is about 3 miles from the station of the same name on the North-Western Railway. Distance from Lahore 34 miles and third class fare Re. 0-6-3. Ekkas and tumtums are available at train times.

There are both *serais* or inns and *dharmsalas* for the accommodation of Indian visitors in the town.

ERANDOL.

Is a station on the Jalgaon-Amalner Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway about 7 miles from Erandol town in the Sub-Division of the same name in Khandesh District, Bombay Presidency. About 25 miles from Erandol Road are the hot springs of "Unabedev." They lie about 3 miles north of Adawad, under the Satpura Hills. Hot water issues from an oblong hole from what appears to be a solid block forming the base of an old Hindu temple. There is a remarkable passage to a small shrine in the block of masonry but over the springs.

Chief trade in cotton and cotton seed.

Bullock carts can be had at the station for Erandol town, where there is a *dharmsala* for the accommodation of Indian visitors.

Erandol Road is 311 miles from Bombay; third class fare by passenger train Rs. 3-5-0.

ERODE.

Town in Coimbatore District, Madras Presidency. Is the junction with the South Indian Railway, 243 miles from Madras; third class fare Rs. 2-9-0. All passengers for Trichinopoly, Tanjore and other places on that line change here. About 2 miles from the station is the famous Cauvery river, which is held sacred and is much resorted to by Hindus for bathing purposes.

Seven miles from Erode is Bhavani, at the junction of the Kauvery and the Bhavani rivers, which is considered a sacred place.

Erode is the head-quarters of a Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Sub-Magistrate and District Munsiff. Cotton and plantains are cultivated in the district. A fair held every Thursday.

Close to the station are several refreshment rooms for Indian passengers. There is also a large *choultry* near the station where Indian travellers are allowed to stay for three days free of charge.

ETAKKAT.

On South Indian Railway, 462 miles from Madras ; third class fare Rs. 4-15-0. There is a temple here named "Urbasakkavu" dedicated to a deity named "Devattar Vettakkuru," to which devotees from Mahe, Calicut, Quilandi, Tikkatti, Badagara, Tellicherry and Cannanore resort throughout the year. Some of the buildings surrounding the temple have copper roofs and others are tiled ones.

There are no rest-houses for Europeans or Indians here.

ETAWAH.

A Hindu town formerly the seat of a Mohammadan Governor under the Moghal Empire and now the civil head-quarters of the Etawah District, in the Agra Division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The native town is situated about half a mile from and east of the Jumna river, and a mile from the railway station. It is 720 miles from Calcutta by East Indian Railway, with an elevation of 512 feet above sea-level and a population of 42,570. Third class fare from Calcutta Rs. 6-10-9. Originally peopled by predatory tribes, who raided alike on friend and foe, and by the Meos, who have not inaptly been termed "the Ishmaelites of the Upper Doab." Etawah District was in the early part of the 11th century overrun by Mohammadans under Mahmud of Ghazni, who plundered the city; and in 1486 it was again sacked by Muhammad of Ghor. The Great Baber, the founder of the Moghal Empire, annexed the district and city in 1528, and his illustrious grandson, Akbar, included them in the Sirkar of Agra. A remarkable feature connected with Etawah is that although for so many years under the control of the Moghal Government their Mohammadan conquerors have never been able to obtain much territorial possession in the District; the zemindars or landowners being generally descendants of the Kanaujya Brahmans. The principal places of interest are the old fort, now in ruins, but bearing traces of having been of great strength; the Jama Musjid or large mosque, the Athala, a Hindu temple, and the modern buildings of Humeganj, a spacious square in the centre of the city, which contains the principal cotton, grain and other marts, the Magistrates' courts; police station; Mission-house and dispensary, adjoining which are the Hume High School, which, with Humeganj, are named after Mr. A. O. Hume, who was for many years Collector of Etawah; and a commodious *serai* for Indian travellers. The town is connected with

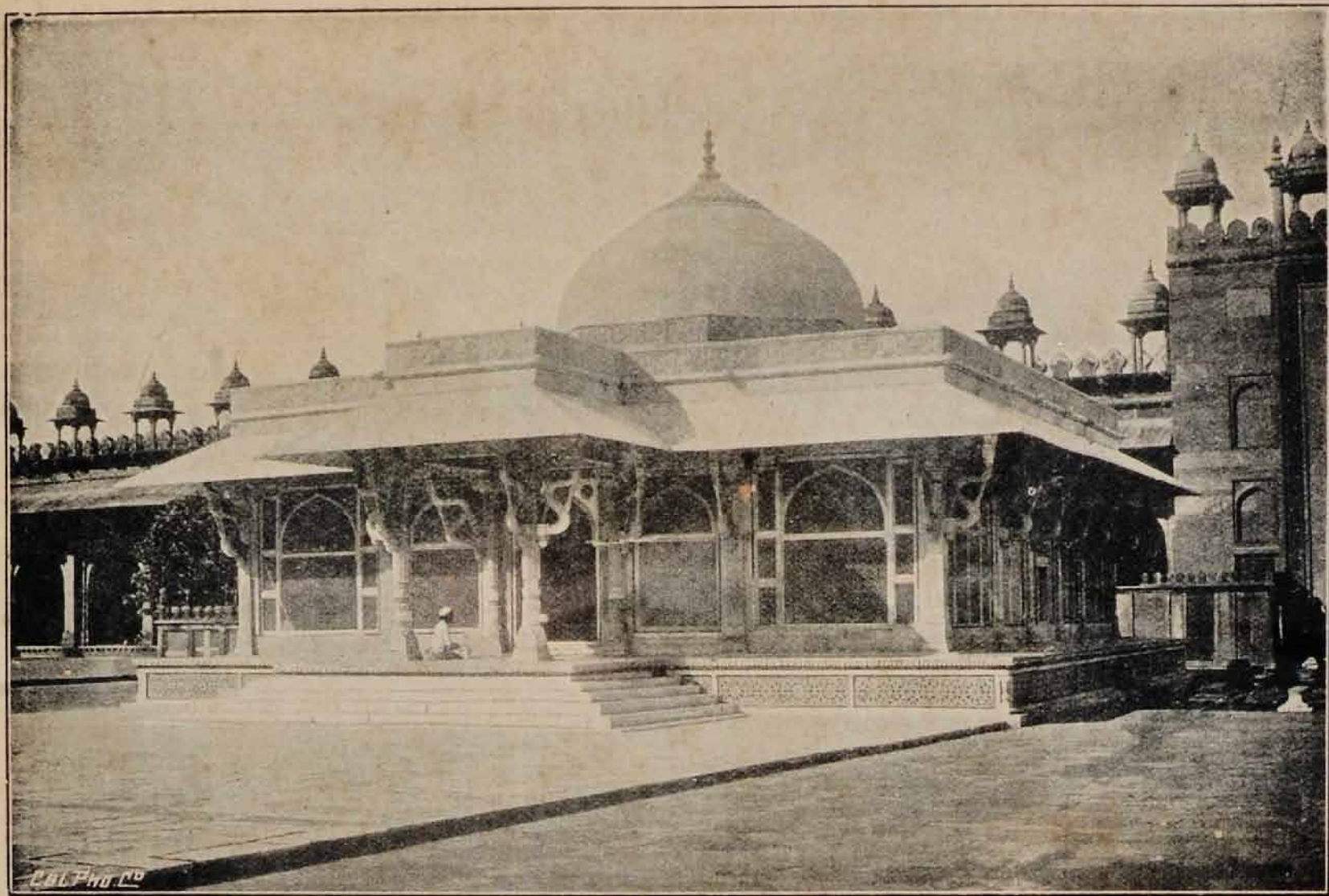


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Marble tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti, Fatehpur Sikri.

Gwalior, Farrukhabad, Agra, and Mainpuri by splendid roads, which intersect each other in the principal bazar. The civil station is north-west of the town, close to the railway station, and is laid out with fine roads and avenues of trees. In 1857 numbers of mutineers and rebels repeatedly marched through the district, and on the 17th June of that year the civil authorities were forced to retire to Agra, but the people and nearly all the Indian officials remained loyal to the last. The trade of Etawah in cotton, ghi, grain, indigo, oil-seeds, and other agricultural produce is considerable, and it is well served by 63 miles of 1st class and 596 miles of 2nd and 3rd class roads; by the East Indian Railway, which runs through the district; by the Jumna and Chambal rivers; and by the Lower Ganges Canal. There is a small dâk bungalow in the civil station. Three small bathing fairs are held on the banks of the Jumna.

There is a dâk bungalow about $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile from the railway station and a good many *serais* and *dharmsalas* in the town; one *dharmsala*, which is under construction and will be ready shortly, is about 5 minutes' walk from the station.

● Conveyances available.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

Town in Agra District, United Provinces, and a former capital of the Mughal Empire. It is situated 23 miles west of Agra town. It was founded by the Emperor Akbar about 1570 with a view to make it the permanent seat of the Mughal Empire, and was enriched by magnificent architectural works in the time of Akbar and Jahangir, but was afterwards abandoned in favour of Delhi. The principal building here is the great mosque, which is said by Fergusson to be hardly surpassed by any in India. In its courtyard stand two tombs. One is of Shaikh Salim Chishti, a Musalman Saint, through whose intercession Akbar obtained an heir in the person of Prince Salim, afterwards known as the Emperor Jahangir. The tomb consists of an elaborately carved shrine in white marble and is worth seeing. Besides this numerous other splendid buildings and architectural remains, such as Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Elephant Gate, Hiran Minar, etc., will well repay a visit.

There is a dâk bungalow and a splendid *serai* here. Chief manufacture cotton carpets.

Achnera on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is the nearest station for Fatehpur Sikri, but it would be better for visitors to book to Agra, where ekkas are available.

Agra is 122 miles from Delhi by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 792 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 1-9-0 and Rs. 7-3-9, respectively.

FATWA.

Town in Patna District, Bengal, and a station on the East Indian Railway, 8 miles from Patna City and 324 miles from Calcutta. It is situated at the junction of the Poonpoo with the Ganges. Fatwa was described by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton in 1812 as a large country town, which might contain 2,000 houses and 12,000 people with a considerable trade and manufacture of cloth. Its position on the railway and on the Ganges naturally gives it commercial importance. Fatwa is also a place of considerable sanctity. Five festivals are held here annually, when large numbers of pilgrims bathe in the sacred river. At the Barni Dwadshi festival, commemorating an incarnation of Vishnu in the form of a dwarf, 10,000 to 12,000 persons bathe at the junction of the Poonpoo with the Ganges.

Third class fare from Calcutta to Fatwa Rs. 3-9-3.

FRENCH ROCKS.

So called from the French troops in the service of Haidar and Tipu having been quartered there. The name given by the Indians to the town is Hirodi. Roads branch off to various places of interest.

North-west the road leads by Chinkurali, where there is a conspicuous monument to Mr. Webb, a former British Resident. It is now known as the *Rama-Khamba*, or war pillar, from a skirmish which took place there between the Mysore troops and the mutinous British force marching to Seringapatam. Chinkurali was also the scene of a great battle, in which Haidar was severely defeated by the Mahrattas.

Continuing north the Jain village of Sravana Belagola is of special interest. It contains the colossal image of Gomatesvara, on a high hill, one of the most remarkable monuments in India, and numerous Jain temples. Here, according to the ancient rock inscriptions, Bhadra Babu, one of the original promoters of the Jain faith, died; also his disciple Chanda Gupta, the Sandrakoptos of the Greek historians. North-east the road leads to Melukote, a sacred place of the Srivishnavas where Ramanuja, the reformer of the sect, had his residence and where there are many temples, that of Chellapulli-Raya being richly endowed. On the way to Melukote is Tennur, which was the capital of the Hoysala Kings, when driven out of Dorasamudra by the Mohamadans. Close to it is a fine sheet of water, known as the Motitalah, whose construction is attributed to the reformer Ramanujacharya. Its present name was given to it by Nasir Jang, son of the Subadar of the Deccan, who amused himself there while awaiting the payment of tribute from Seringapatam.

Distance from French Rocks to Melukote is 18 miles and 15 miles from Hirodi. At Hirodi plenty of carts are available, cost of conveyance ranging from Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 2-0-0. There is a travellers' bungalow, but visitors should make their own arrangements for catering.

French Rocks is a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Poona-Nanjangad Branch). Distance from Poona 700 miles; third class fare R. 8-14-6.

There is a *chuttram* at French Rocks near the railway station and, a *chuttram* and a bungalow at Chinkurali.

FYZABAD.

One hundred and thirty miles from Moghal Serai Junction, 80 miles from Lucknow, 402 miles from Saharanpur Junction, and 599 miles from Calcutta. Third class fare Rs. 1-9-9, Rs. 1-0-9, Rs. 4-9-9, and Rs. 6-5-0, respectively. Fyzabad Division is administered by a Commissioner.

Railway, metalled roads to Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Allahabad, Lucknow and other principal towns, and unmetalled roads crossing the country in every direction are the means of communication besides the water highway along the Gogra.

There are numerous markets in the town and trade is very active. The imports are sugar, tobacco, spices, salt, cattle, and English piece-goods. The exports are wheat and other food grains, hides, timber, country cloth, opium, etc.

Fyzabad is comparatively a modern place, although there are several ancient Mohammadan buildings in its vicinity.

In 1030 A.D. Sayyad Salar Masaud, the son of Salar Sahu, one of the Generals of Sultan Mahmud, invaded Oudh, and passed through Fyzabad. It is not certain whether any great battle was fought here, but a portion of the highroad is still pointed out along which the country people will not pass after dark. They say that at night the road is thronged with headless horsemen of Sayyad Salar's army. Sayyad Salar, after a series of victories, was slain and his troops completely defeated at Bahraich by the confederate Rajput princes.

The city has fallen into decay since the death of the celebrated Bahu Begam, Dowager-Begam of Shuja-ud-Din in 1816, who had held it rent-free since 1798, and who lived and died here. Her mausoleum is described as the finest building of the kind in Oudh.

The Dilkhushi palace adjoining the dome was the residence of this lady. Several other Mohammadan buildings, mosques, gardens, etc., all more or less out of repairs, are situated in the town. There is a tomb at a mile distance from the grave of Bahu Begam, Gulabbari, where her husband was interred.

Shuja-ud-Din was the first of the Oudh Viceroys who made Fyzabad his permanent residence in 1756. After his death in 1780 the capital was removed to Lucknow.

The military strength consists of a battery of Royal Artillery, one European and one Native Infantry Regiment, and a Native Cavalry Regiment.

There is a charitable dispensary in the town and a refreshment room at the railway station.

There are three *serais* at Fyzabad—two about a mile and the third about 3 miles from the railway station. Both *ekkas* and *gharries* can be had for conveyance in the town and at the station. The *dâk* bungalow here is about three-quarters of a mile from the railway station.

GANGOI.

Town in Saharanpur District, United Provinces. Nearest railway station, Sarsawa on the North-Western Railway, is about 20 miles from here. Gangoh consists of an old and new quarter, the former founded by the legendary hero Raja Gang, from whom the town derives its name, and the latter by the Mohammadan Saint Shaikh Abdul Kaddus, who gives his title to the western suburb, where his tomb still stands in the midst of many other sacred shrines. The Shaikh performed several miracles in his life-time and his tomb is an object of great reverence. A fair called Pir Ala Bakhsh Shah Walayat Sahib is held at Gangoh in August, which lasts for four days and is attended by about 5,000 Hindus and Mohammadans. Gangoh was threatened by the rebel Gujars during the Mutiny, but they were utterly defeated by Mr. H. D. Robertson and Lieutenant Boisragon towards the end of June 1857.

Little trade.

There are two *serais* or inns and one *dharmsala* at Gangoh. *Ekkas* and bullock carts can be had at Sarsawa for conveyance of passengers to Gangoh.

Sarsawa is 120 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 1-6-6.

GANGOTRI.

Mountain temple in Garhwal State, United Provinces; stands on the right bank of the Bhagirathi or Ganges.

The mouth of the Ganges at Ganga Sagar, and its source at Gangotri, in the Garhwal State, are considered peculiarly sacred. There is a temple, 8 miles from the source of the river, which contains the images of Ganga, Bhagirathi, etc. The pilgrims regard it as the limit of their journey, and as there are no houses in the neighbourhood they soon leave, taking a flask of water from the river.

GARBETTA.

A station on the Midnapore-Jherriah Extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The temples of Sarba Mangala and Kangeswar Siva are old spacious and lofty buildings, but it is not known when or by whom they were built. At Roycote are the ruins of the magnificent palace constructed by Raja Tej Chandra, which serves also as a fort.

There are seven large tanks, excavated in the 16th or 17th century, in each of which there is a stone temple in the centre. The temple of Siva is the loftiest. The expenses of worship at these temples are defrayed by the Nyagram family.

There is a travellers' bungalow about 3 miles from the railway station, where a charge of Re. 1 per day is made for occupying it.

Garbetta is 111 miles from Calcutta ; third class fare Rs. 1-7-3.

GARHDIWALA.

Town and third class municipality in Hoshiarpur tahsil and district in the Punjab. A considerable entrepôt of the sugar trade and scene of an important fair held in March and September in honour of the goddess Devi. Average attendance about 20,000.

Has a *dharmshala*. Ekkas and ponies obtainable at Hoshiarpur and Jullundur.

Nearest convenient station for Garhdiwala is Jullundur city on the North-Western Railway, which is 81 miles from Lahore ; third class fare Re. 0-15-3.

GARHMUKHTESAR.

On the Delhi Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Is an ancient town in the Meerut District, United Provinces, 26 miles from Meerut town and stands on the right bank of the Ganges. Originally a ward (*mohalla*) in the mythical city of Hastinapur, celebrated in the Bhagavata Puran and in the Mahabharata. Derives its name from the great temple of Mukhteswara Mahadeo, dedicated to the goddess Ganga, consisting of four separate shrines, two on the cliff and two below it. Close by stand 80 *Sati* pillars. A great fair at the full moon of Kartik (November) attracts 200,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country. Inhabitants chiefly Brahmans.

Little trade except in timber and bamboo rafted down the Ganges from the Dun and Garhwal.

There is a *dâk* bungalow about half a mile from the railway station and a *serai* close to the station. A *dharmshala* is being built by a *Seth* of Delhi near the station.

Garhmuktesar is 54 miles from Delhi; third class fare Re. 0-12-0.

GAUHATI.

Is the Junction of Assam-Bengal, Bengal Central and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

Chief town of Kamrup District, Assam, situated on both banks of the Brahmaputra, but principally on the left or south bank. Gauhati is, with the exception of Barpeta in the same district, the most populous town in the Brahmaputra Valley and spreads over an area of two square miles. According to local tradition, it is identified with the city of Prayagajotishapura, the capital of King Naraka and his son Bhagadatta, monarchs mentioned in the Mahabharata. Of its former glories, whether as the capital of a Hindu King or of an Ahom Viceroy, the relics which exist are the mounds and extensive lines of brick fortification which lie scattered along the banks of the Brahmaputra.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the town is a frequented place of Hindu pilgrimage, the temple of Kamakhya (a name of Durga). Three large gatherings take place at this temple in January, August, and September. A picturesque temple to Siva, under the title of Umananda, situated on a rocky island in the mid-channel of the Brahmaputra, immediately opposite the centre of the town, is also an object of veneration.

Gauhati was formerly a military station, but the cantonments have now been abandoned. This town is an important centre of river trade, and one of the largest seats of commerce in Assam.

There is a dâk bungalow close to the railway station and a *dharmsala* about a mile and a half towards Kamakhya hill. There is also a Bengalee Hindu hotel about a quarter of a mile from the station. The pilgrims, however, generally stop in *Pandas'* (priests') houses on the hill. *Ticca gharries* at the rate of Re. 1 for the first hour and annas 8 for each succeeding hour are available.

Gauhati is 480 miles from Chittagong; third class fare Rs. 7-8-0.

(See also Kamakhya.)

GHOMAN PINDORI.

Village near Batala Railway Station on the North-Western Railway. An important fair called Namdeo is held here every year, in January. It lasts for three days and attracts about 20,000 persons, a large number of whom travel by rail.

Batala is 24 miles from Amritsar; third class fare Re. 0-4-6. Ekkas available at Batala.

GIRAR.

Town in Wardha District, Central Provinces; 37 miles south-east of Wardha town. The shrine of the Musalman Saint Shaikh Khwaja Farid crowns the summit of a neighbouring hill and attracts a continual flow of devotees, both Hindus and Mohammadans. This holy man was born in Hindustan, and after wandering 30 years as a fakir he settled on the Girar Hill about 1244. Two travelling traders once mocked the Saint, on which he turned their stock of cocoanuts to stone; then, moved by their supplications, he created a fresh stock from dry leaves. The traders were so struck by these wonders that they attached themselves to the Saint's service, and their graves can yet be seen on the hill.

The shrine derives revenue from five villages.

Hinganghat on the Wardha-Warora Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the nearest railway station for Girar. It is 21 miles from Wardha Junction and 493 miles from Bombay. Third class fare Re. 0-4-0 and Rs. 4-15-0, respectively.

No *serai* or dâk bungalow at Girar. Conveyances available by previous arrangement with the Tahsildar of Hinganghat.

Travellers' bungalow close to Hinganghat Railway Station; also spinning and weaving mills, presses, and gins.

GIRNAR.

Sacred hill in Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency, situated about 10 miles east of Junagadh town on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railway. The hill rises to about 3,500 feet above sea-level, and forms one of the sacred seats of Jainism, only second in importance to Palitana. A rock at the foot of the hill outside the town is covered with Asoka's inscriptions, 250 B.C.

There are six *parabs* or rest-houses on the ascent to the temple of Neminath. The temple of Ambamata, which crowns the first peak of the hill, is much resorted to by newly married couples of the different sub-divisions of the Brahmin caste. The bride and bridegroom have their clothes tied together, and, attended by their male and female relatives, present cocoanuts and other offerings to the goddess, whose favour is sought to secure a continuance of wedded felicity.

The principal group of temples at Girnar, some sixteen in number, is situated on a ledge about 600 feet from the summit. The largest and possibly the oldest of them is that of Neminath. An inscription upon it records that it was repaired in A.D. 1278. The temple stands in a courtyard measuring 195 feet by 130 feet over all. Around the courtyard are arranged 70 cells, with a covered and enclosed passage in front of them, each of which contains a cross legged seated figure of the Tirthankar Neminath, and

generally with a picture representing some event in his life. Immediately behind the temple of Neminath is a triple one, erected by the brothers Tejpala and Vastupala, who also erected one of the principal temples on Abu. Doolies, tongas and bullock carts are available at Junagadh Station to visit this hill.

There is a travellers' bungalow at Junagadh and waiting rooms at the station.

Junagadh is 559 miles from Bombay (Colaba) *viâ* Viramgam, Wadhwan, Dhola, and Jetalsar Junctions; third class fare by mail Rs. 7-7-0 and by other trains Rs. 5-15-0.

GAROT.

In Khushab tahsil, Shahpur District, Punjab.

Nearest railway stations, Khushab and Hadali, are situated on the Lala-Musa-Sher Shah Branch of the North-Western Railway. Hadali is 196 miles from Lahore and Khushab 187 miles; third class fare Rs. 2-4-9 and Rs. 2-3-0, respectively.

In the month of April a large fair is held here every year on the occasion of the *Baisakhi* festival, which is attended by about 4,000 persons. The fair lasts for one day.

Garot is 14 miles from Hadali, where camels can be obtained for conveyance.

There are two *dharmsalas* for the accommodation of Hindus and one *dara* and some mosques for Mohammadans at this village.

Another Mohammadan fair, called Muhammad Jamal fair, is also held here on the 20th of Ramzan every year, which attracts large numbers of visitors from Khushab, Shahpur, Sahiwal, and from the surrounding villages.

GODAVARI.

A great river of Central India, which runs across the Deccan from the Western to the Eastern Ghats; for sanctity, picturesque scenery, and utility to man surpassed only by the Ganges and the Indus; total length 898 miles. The traditional source of this river is on the side of a hill behind the village of Trimbak, in Nasik District, Bombay Presidency, about 50 miles from the shore of the Indian Ocean. At this spot is an artificial reservoir, reached by a flight of 690 steps, into which the water trickles drop by drop from the lips of a carven image, shrouded by a canopy of stone. In the Central Provinces the Godavari grows into an imposing stream, with a channel vaying from 1 mile to more than 2 miles in breadth, occasionally broken by long alluvial islands. On the opposite side several flourishing towns are to be seen, and the plain stretching away southwards, which included the capital of the ancient

Kingdom of Telingana, is thickly dotted with tanks for irrigation. Below the junction of the Sabari the scenery assumes the character which has earned for the Godavari the name of the Indian Rhine.

The peculiar sacredness of the Godavari is said to have been revealed by Rama himself to the *rishi* Gautama. The river is sometimes called Goda, and the sacred character especially attaches to the Gautami mouth. According to popular legend it proceeds from the same source as the Ganges by an underground passage; and this identity is preserved in the familiar name of Vridhaganga. But every part of its course is holy ground, and to bathe in its waters will wash away the blackest sin. Once in every 12 years a great bathing fair and festival, called Push Karam, is held on the banks of the Godavari, alternately with the other eleven sacred rivers of India. The spots most frequented by the pilgrims are—the source at Trimbak; the town of Bhadrachalam on the left bank about 100 miles above Rajahmundry, where stands an ancient temple of Ramachandradu, surrounded by 24 smaller pagodas; Rajahmundry itself; and the village of Kotivalli, on the left bank of the eastern mouth.

GOKARN (COW'S EAR).

Town in North Kanara District, Bombay Presidency. Gokarn is a place of pilgrimage frequented by Hindu devotees from all parts of India, especially by wandering pilgrims and ascetics, who go round the principal shrines of the country. The Mahaleshwar temple here is built in the Dravidian style, and is famed as containing a fragment of the original *Linga* given to Ravan by Siva. Upwards of a hundred lamps are kept perpetually alight from funds supplied by devotees. A fair is annually held in February, at which from 2,000 to 8,000 people assemble. Gokarn is mentioned both in the Ramayan and Mahabharata.

The pilgrims to Gokarn should book to Mormugao station on the West India Portuguese Railway and thence go to Tadri Port by steamer which leaves Mormugao for Tadri Port twice a week during the fair season. Bullock carts are procurable at Tadri Port for Gokarn by previous arrangement at 6 to 8 annas per cart. Bullock carts are also available at Mormugao and Haveri stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway at two annas a mile excluding toll and ferry charges.

There is a Local Fund bungalow at Gokarn, which travellers can occupy on payment of rupee one per diem. There is also a *dharmsala*, but pilgrims generally put up with Brahmins.

Mormugao is 364 miles from Poona; third class fare Rs. 4-11-3.

GOLA GOKARNATH.

Town in Kheri District, Oudh, on the road from Lakhimpur to Shahjahanpur. Picturesquely situated at the base of a semi-circle of small hills covered for the most part with *sâl* forests with a lake to the south. The Gosain community has a monastic establishment here and numerous tombs have been built in honour of its principal men. Seat of an important Hindu fair, held twice every year in the months of Phalgun and Chaitra, in honour of Gokarnath Mahadeo. These fairs last for 15 days each and are attended by from 75,000 to 100,000 persons, traders as well as pilgrims.

Seat of considerable sugar manufacture.

There are five *dharmsalas* for the accommodation of Indian visitors close to the railway station, but no *dâk* bungalow.

Gola is a station on the Lucknow-Bareilly Section of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway. Distance from Lucknow $104\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Third class fare from Lucknow to Gola Gokarnath Rs. 1-1-6.

GOREGAON.

This station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is within a mile of the famous Hindu cave temple of Jogeshwari, which is 120 feet square inside. There is a *dharmsala* near the station.

Goregaon is 18 miles from Bombay (Colaba); third class fare Re. 0-3-9.

GUDIYATTAM.

On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 96 miles from Madras town; third class fare Re. 1. This is an Indian town of importance, about 3 miles north of the station. There is an annual festival held in the town known as "Gangammal Jathrai." It generally takes place in May and large numbers visit it. Jutkas and bullock bandies are always available for passengers. There is a large temple at Palliconda about 2 miles south-east of the station. A fair or "Shandy" for sale of provisions, cattle, etc., is held weekly on Tuesdays.

GUJRAT.

Chief town and administrative head-quarters of Gujrat District, Punjab, on the North-Western Railway. The existing town was founded either by Shah Jahan or by Akbar. During the reign of Shah Jahan it became the residence of a famous Mohammadan Saint, Pir Shah Daula, who adorned the city with numerous buildings from the offerings of his visitors. These buildings were washed

away by floods, and most of them have been rebuilt. Childless devotees vow at this shrine that if children are given them the first offspring will be offered to the *Pir*. The children thus offered are called *chuhās* or rats of the *Pir*, and curiously enough their heads are of remarkably small size and they are void of common sense. The town was rendered memorable during the Second Sikh war, which decided the fate of the campaign, bringing the whole Punjab under British rule.

An annual fair called *Urs Shah Jahangir Sahib* is held here in the month of *Har* (June) in honour of the Mohammadan Saint, which lasts for a day and attracts about 6,000 people, who assemble from the town and the neighbouring villages.

The principal buildings of antiquarian or architectural interest are the Imperial bath-house or *hammam*, a large Imperial well with steps leading down to the water, and the shrine of *Shah Daula Pir*. Gujrat contains 69 Mohammadan mosques, 52 Hindu temples, and 11 Sikh *dharmshālas*. The streets of the town, though narrow, are well paved and the sanitary arrangements are very good.

Gujrat is the great commercial centre of the district. It is also an *entrepôt* for piece-goods, raw iron, and other European goods. A large traffic of dried fruits from Kashmir passes through this town.

Chief local manufactures:—Cotton cloth, pashmina weaving, brass vessels, swords, saddlery and inlaid work of gold, etc.

Conveyances are available.

Gujrat is also famous as the birthplace of *Sohni*, the heroine of the love story of “*Sohni Mahiwal*.”

Gujrat is 71 miles from Lahore; third class fare Re. 0-13-3.

There is a *serai* near the town, which is about 1½ miles from the railway station. Conveyances available at the station. There is also a *dāk bungalow* about 2 miles from the railway station.

GULBARGA.

The original capital of the Deccan and head-quarters of the Southern Division of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and a station on the Poona-Raichur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. There are a number of Mohammadan tombs, which are maintained by the Nizam's Government.

An *Urus* is held here annually, beginning from the early part of January and lasting for a week. People from all parts of His Highness's Dominions, numbering from about 30,000 to 50,000, assemble at this great fair. It is celebrated in commemoration of a famous Mohammadan Saint, whose shrine people come in large numbers to visit. This *Banda Nawaz* or *Gisu Daraz*, as

the Saint is called, came to Gulbarga during the reign of Firoz Shah in 1413. When the King heard that the Saint had arrived near Gulbarga he went from Firozabad to meet him. He was treated with much consideration, and the King's brother, afterwards Ahmad Shah Wali Bahamini, built a palace for him, and was a regular attendant at the Saint's lectures. A few years after his arrival the King sent to ask the blessing of the Saint for his son whom he had selected as his successor, but the holy man said that as the crown was decreed to descend to his brother by the will of Providence it was in vain for him to bestow it on another. The King was much alarmed and ordered the Saint to quit the city, pretending that his *Dargah* was too near the palace and that the crowds of his disciples and students were dangerous to the peace of the capital. The Saint obeyed and retired to the spot where his tomb now stands. When the King's brother was compelled to fly from Gulbarga he, accompanied by his son, visited the Saint before leaving and asked his advice and blessing. Gisu Daraz taking the turban off his son's head divided it into two parts, one of which he bound round the father's head and the other round the son's and predicted sovereignty to both. After his succession to the throne in 1422 Ahmad Shah Wali made many valuable presents to the Saint and gave him large *jagirs* and built him a magnificent college close to the city. Some of his descendants still reside at his tomb. The shrine is much venerated by Mohammadans of that part of India. The walls are decorated with Koranic texts in gilt letters, and there is also a Persian couplet laudatory of the Saint's virtues.

Fine and coarse carpets and tents of various descriptions are manufactured in the Central Jail.

A large mill has recently been opened a short distance from the station, which turns out cotton cloth and yarn.

Waiting room at station and a large two-storeyed *serai* in the heart of the town, which is maintained by His Highness's Government.

Gulbarga is 353 miles from Bombay; third class fare by mail Rs. 5-8-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-11-0.

GYA OR BUDH-GYA.

The head-quarters of the Gya District and is the terminus of the Patna-Gya Branch of the East Indian Railway. It is also connected with Luckeesarai and Moghul Serai by the South Behar and Moghal Serai-Gya Railways, which are worked by the East Indian Railway. It is 292 miles from Calcutta and is of great historical and religious interest as being the head-quarters of ancient Buddhism, of which religion the great temple of Budh-Gya, 7 miles from the railway station, is now one of the chief remnants.

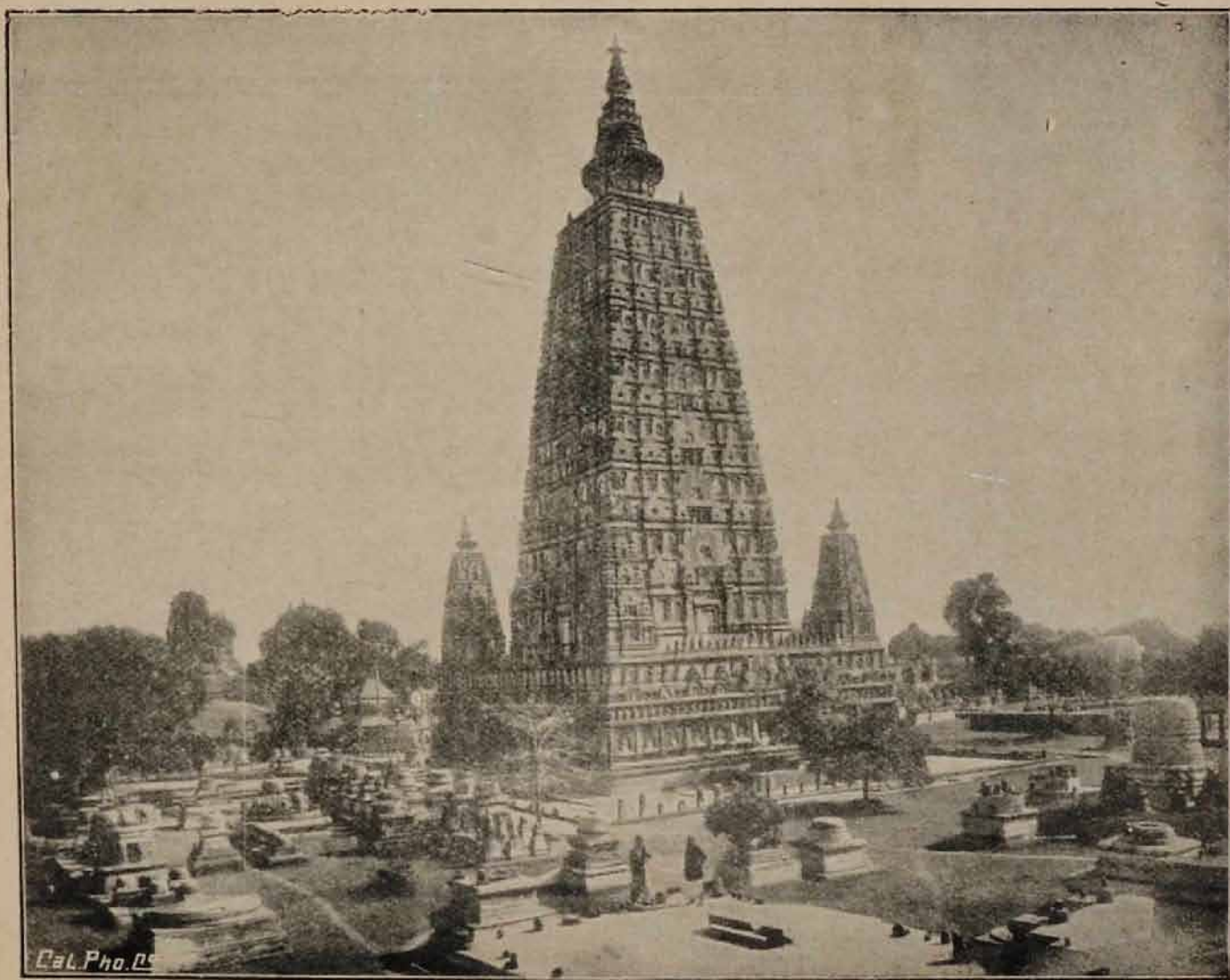


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta

N.-W. View of Budh Gya.

Buddhists are now allowed to remain permanently at Budh-Gya, where there are at present Buddhist monks, and where a remarkably beautiful image of Budh, brought from Japan, is located in the Burmese monastery. The shrines at Gya are now in the hands of Brahmans and are largely resorted to by pilgrims for *shradhs* or funeral ceremonies, in consequence of a belief that by performing *shradhs* at Gya the souls of departed relations are at once transported direct to Vaikuntha, or the Heaven of Vishnu.

There are two dâk bungalows at Gya about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station.

Third class fare from Calcutta to Gya Rs. 3-4-9.

GWALIOR.

Capital of Gwalior State and the residence of Maharaja Scindia.

Gwalior city has threefold interest—first, as a very ancient seat of Jain worship ; second, for its example of palace architecture of the best Hindu period (1486—1516) ; third, as the fortress capital of one of the greatest and most enlightened Princes of India. The fort of Gwalior, which was restored to Scindia in exchange for Jhansi in 1885, stands on an isolated rock of ochreous sandstone formation. The face of the fort is perpendicular, and where the rock is naturally precipitous it has been scarped, and in some portions the upper part overhanging the lower. The greatest length of the fort from north-east to south-west is a mile and a half, and the greatest breadth 300 yards. A rampart, accessible by a steep road and further up by huge steps cut out of the rock, surrounds the fort. This vast staircase, the principal entrance of which is known as the “Elephant’s Gate” from the figure of that animal being sculptured above it, is protected on the outer side by a massive stone wall. The citadel stands on the north-eastern corner of the enclosure and presents a very picturesque appearance.

The old town of Gwalior, which is of considerable size, lies at the eastern base of the rock. It contains the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus, which was erected during the early part of Akbar’s reign.

There are two remarkable Hindu temples in Gwalior. The one, called Sas Bahu, is a Jain erection and is said to be dedicated to Padamnath, the sixth Tirthankara. It is now dreadfully ruined, but is still a most picturesque fragment. What remains standing is a cruciform porch, measuring 100 feet from front to rear, and 63 feet across the arms of the porch ; of the remaining building only the foundation remains. The porch, which is three storeys high, however, is in a fair state of preservation, but the roof is much shattered. The surface is covered with various sculptures

The most striking Jain work at Gwalior is a series of rock-cut sculptures, excavated all round in the rock, about 100 in all, varying in size from 57 feet to ordinary life size; most of them are representations of Adinath, the first Tirthankara, whose symbol is a bull. A seated figure of Neminath, the 22nd Tirthankara, is 30 feet high, his symbol being a shell. All these were excavated during the 33 years from A.D. 1441 to 1474.

Another temple in the fortress of Gwalior is called the *Telika-Mandir* or "Oilman's Temple." It is 60 feet square with a portico on the east projecting 11 feet. •

The palace built by Man Singh (A.D. 1486—1516) forms the most interesting example of early Hindu work in India. It is 300 feet by 160 feet externally, but on the east side it is 100 feet high, having two underground storeys looking over the country.

The Kateshwar fair is held in the latter part of November up to middle of December. Merchants and traders come from all parts. It is also a large mart for horses and cattle.

There is a museum in the palace garden, which is worth a visit.

The Maharaja has built a house for respectable visitors, opposite the station, to which a limited number of persons are admitted under certain restrictions, which can be ascertained by a reference to the Superintendent of Guest House, Gwalior Residency, to whom all applications for the use of the house must be made. Travellers are advised that a reply to their applications should be awaited before they reach Gwalior. There are refreshment rooms at the station and a *serai* near by. Another *serai* is in the city about two miles from the station. Ekkas and tongas are available at train time to carry passengers to the city.

Gwalior is the junction for the Gwalior-Sipri and Gwalior-Bhind Sections of the Gwalior Light Railway.

Gwalior is 763 miles from Bombay and 195 miles from Delhi by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 8-11-0 and Rs. 2-9-0 and by mail Rs. 10-6-0 and Rs. 2-13-0, respectively.

HALA.

Town in the Hala Sub-Division, Hyderabad District, Sind, Bombay Presidency; formerly known as Murtizabad. This town, called New Hala, was built about 1800 in consequence of Hala Old, 3 miles distant, being threatened by the river Indus. Among the antiquities round which the new town has grown up are the tomb and mosque of a *pir*, who died in the 16th century and in whose honour a great fair, attended by about 5,000 Mohammadans, from all parts of the province, is held every year in the month of January.

Hala has long been famous for glazed pottery and tiles made from a fine clay obtained from the Indus, mixed with powdered flint. The ornamentation is brilliant and tasteful. This place is also celebrated for *susis*, a kind of cloth worn by native women. The local trade consists chiefly of grain, piece-goods, ghi, cotton and sugar.

Hala contains a Subordinate Judge's and Mukhtiarkar's court, a dispensary and a *serai*.

Nearest railway station, Oderolal on the North-Western Railway, is 650 miles from Lahore; third class fare Rs. 7-10-0.

HARDA.

A station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Some 10 miles from this station is the village Namawar, which contains sacred Hindu temples. The journey from Bombay to this place may be of interest to geologists. Is the residence of an Assistant Commissioner and has a Civil Hospital for natives. A fine building constructed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for Library, Reading and Billiard Rooms, standing in tastefully laid out grounds, can be seen from trains when near the station. Harda is a large mart for the export of grain and seed.

Harda is 417 miles from Bombay and 541 miles from Delhi; third class fare by mail Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 8-1-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-6-0 and Rs. 6-14-0, respectively.

Waiting rooms for Europeans and Indians at station and a commodious bungalow and a *serai* within view of the station.

HARDWAR.

This sacred town is of great antiquity and has borne many names. The name of "Hardwar," or "Hari Dwar," literally "Vishnu Gate," seems to be of comparatively modern origin. Its earlier names *Mayura* or *Mayapur* connect it with Shivaite worship, rather than with any form of Vishnu. Abul Fazal in the time of Akbar says of *Maya* "Haridwara" on the Ganges being sacred ground for 36 miles in length. In the next reign Tom Coryat visited the place and described it as "Hara-dwara," the capital of Shiva. A dispute exists to this day between the followers of Shiva and Vishnu as to which of these deities gave birth to the Ganges. Both quote "Vishnu-Purana," which ascribes the Ganges to Vishnu and the *Alakananda*, the eastern branch of the Ganges, to Shiva. The Shivaites argue that the proper name is "Hara-dwara," "Shiva's gate." The Vishnuites maintain that it was "Hari-dwara," "Vishnu's gate." It was, however, a scene of sacred rite long before either Shivaism or Vishnuism developed in their present forms.

As the spot where the Ganges issues forth on its fertilizing career, Hardwar obtained the veneration of each of the religions of India and preserves the memorials alike of Buddhism, Shivaism, and Vishnuism, and of rites perhaps earlier than any of them.

It was also known as *Kapila* or *Gupila* from the sage Kapila, who passed his life in religious austerities at the spot still pointed out as *Kapila Sthan*. Hieun Thsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, in the seventh century visited a city which he calls "Mo-yu-lo" and the remains of which still exist at "Mayapur," a little to the south of the modern town.

The temples generally visited by pilgrims are—

- (a) Chandi-pahar on the left bank of the Ganges.
- (b) The temple of Mayadevi.
- (c) The modern temple of Saravanath.

The great object of attraction at the present day is the "Hari-ke-Charan" or "Har-ki-pari" Ghat. This is the principal bathing ghat with the adjoining temple of "Gangadwara." The "Charan" or footmark of Vishnu is imprinted on a stone let into the upper wall of the ghat and forms an object of special reverence. The great assemblage of pilgrims takes place on the first day of the month of Baisakh, the commencement of the Hindu Solar year (March-April) and the anniversary of the day upon which the Ganges first appeared upon the earth. Every 12th year, the planet Jupiter being then in Aquarius, a feast of peculiar sanctity occurs, known as *Kumbha Mela*, which is attended by an enormous concourse of people. Holi Dakhanti, Dasehra Jeth, and Katki Puno fairs are held about a mile from Hardwar in March, April and June and November. Attendance 6,000, 80,000, 8,000, and 5,000.

Many pilgrims go to see Kankhal, situated about 2 miles south-east of Hardwar, where there are a good many temples. The following are the chief: Raja Daksha Prajapati's temple, the Satee Kunda, Raja Landhaura's temple, and Daksha Sthan, where Raja Daksha performed his rites or *yajna*; but Shiva, husband of Satee, the Raja's daughter, was not invited at this celebrated *yajna*; moreover, the Raja abused Shiva. On hearing her husband thus abused without any cause Satee was sorely troubled and died at a spot still known as Satee Kunda. Hardwar is 921 miles from Calcutta and from Saharanpore 49 miles; third class fare Rs. 8-14-0 and Re. 0-11-3, respectively.

Numerous *dharmsalas* at Hardwar for the accommodation of pilgrims; also a dâk bungalow about two furlongs from the railway station.

HASTINAPUR.

A village about the site of the famous city of ancient times mentioned in the Mahabharata as having been founded by Hastin,

a descendant of Bharata, the mighty King of the whole earth, and was the scene of the bloody battle between the Pandavas and Kauravas. The old city has disappeared, and this is only to be expected as the whole of Hastinapur was washed away by the Ganges. The present village is 22 miles from Meerut and is held sacred by Hindus.

A fair is held here at the time of the full moon of Kartik in honour of Jain sages and devotees who lived here in the past. About 20,000 persons assemble on this occasion, most of whom are Saraogis.

The two Jain temples here have some buildings attached to them, where pilgrims generally put up.

Bullock carts, *bahlies* and *ekkas* are available at Meerut to carry pilgrims to Hastinapur. The charges for bullock carts and *bahlies* are generally Rs. 12 and Rs. 8, respectively, for the return journey. *Ekkas* can go only as far as Mawana, the remaining 6 miles of road being unmetalled.

Meerut city is 41 miles from Delhi by North-Western Railway; third class fare Re. 0-7-9.

HINDAUN.

Town in Jaipur State, Rajputana, situated on the old route from Agra to Mhow, 71 miles south-west of the former, 344 miles north-east of the latter, and 14 miles due north of the town of Karauli, the capital of the Karauli State. Hindaun is also connected with the Hindaun Road Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway by a metalled road, 35 miles in length. It was once an extensive city, but now, owing chiefly to Mahratta devastations, has much decayed. The Mahabir fair held here annually on Chait Sudi Poonima (March) is attended by as many as 100,000 pilgrims.

Hindaun is a station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 74 miles from Agra Fort Junction; third class fare Re. 0-12-3.

Ekkas can be had at the station for Hindaun town, where there is good accommodation for pilgrims. There is also a *dák* bungalow.

HOSHANGABAD.

Waiting room at station. This is the head-quarters of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, with Assistants, and it is also a Mission station. The river Nerbudda flows past Hoshangabad, dividing the Bhopal State and the British possessions. It is now bridged by a fine viaduct constructed by the Bhopal State Railway. A large religious fair is held annually in the Hindu month of Sud Kartik (corresponding to November) in the bed of the Nerbudda.

where that river joins the Bara Tawa river at a spot called Bindrabhan, near which is a shrine dedicated to Mahadeo.

There is a dâk bungalow about a mile from the railway station opposite the church on the road leading to District offices.

There are several *dharmshalas* here, out of which about half a dozen are attached to temples in the city, one on the bank of the Nerbudda, and one called Ramjee Baba's *dharmshala* is just outside the railway fencing opposite the station.

Stone slabs are exported from here.

Hoshangabad is 476 miles from Bombay and 482 miles from Delhi by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Third class fare by mail Rs. 7-7-0 and Rs. 7-5-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-15-9 and Rs. 6-3-0, respectively.

HOSPET.

A town with a Tahsildar's and Sub-Magistrate's court; is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector. About 7 miles from the station is the ruined city of Hampi, on the bank of the river Tungabhadra, the ancient capital of the Vijianagr Kings finally overwhelmed by the Kings of Bijapur and Golconda. During the reign of the Rajas of Vijianagr the city of Hampi was extended and beautified with palaces and temples. In the travels of Cæsar Fredrick the palace is thus spoken of: "I have seen many Kings' courts, yet have never seen anything to compare with the Royal Palace of Vijianagr, which has 9 gates." Among the ruins still to be seen are the Vittova temple, the palace, elephants' stable, ladies' bath and many more or less interesting structures. There is a great annual festival here in March or April which is attended by a very large number of pilgrims from all places. Refreshment room at station. There is a comfortable and healthy travellers' bungalow at Kamalpur (8 miles from Hospet Railway Station within half a mile of the ruins). Excursions to all the principal ruins should be made from it as a base, as the village of Hampi lies on the bank of the Tungabhadra and is feverish during the nights during the time when the river is full. Intending visitors to Hampi should give at least a week's notice to the Tahsildar, Hospet, for procuring bullock coaches. Country carts are always obtainable at short notice. Although provisions are available at Kamalpur and there is a maty at the travellers' bungalow, it is advisable for visitors to bring their own food. Visitors should make their own arrangements for catering as the servant in charge of the bungalow is not a khansama. Tinned food and bread can be purchased at the railway station refreshment room.

Hospet is 423 miles from Poona by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway *viâ* Hubli; third class fare Rs. 4-6-6.

HOTGI.

Is the junction with the East Deccan Section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Passengers for Bijapur change at this station. Bijapur, the head-quarters of the district of that name, is $58\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hotgi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The citadel of Bijapur was founded by a Mohammadan King in the beginning of the 16th century; after passing through many vicissitudes Bijapur was taken by Aurangzeb in 1686, and passed into the hands of the British Government in 1818. The citadel contains interesting memorials of departed Mohammadan greatness in the shape of mosques and handsome mausoleums, and will amply repay a visit.

Good waiting and refreshment rooms at station. There is also a *serai* and Hindu hotel about 100 yards from the railway station, but they are for the humbler class of people. Hotgi is a station on the Poona and Raichur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Distance from Bombay 292 miles and third class fare by mail Rs. 4-9-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-1-0.

IGATPURI.

Waiting and refreshment rooms at the station; also a good dāk bungalow a short distance from the station. Igatpuri is a sanitarium situated at the top of the Thull Ghaut, nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is frequented by European visitors during the hot season, the air being cool and invigorating. The Railway Company have Locomotive Works at Igatpuri, in which they employ a large number of Europeans and natives. There are Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches and schools and an Anglican Church, a Masonic lodge, and a co-operative store open to the public. A picturesque lake, which supplies the town, also Kasara (ten miles distant), with good pure water, lies half a mile from the station. The annual Sardardine fair held at Pimpri about three miles from the station, in September, is attended by about 3,000 Hindus.

There are three *dharmshalas* at Igatpuri for the accommodation of Indian visitors. Bullock carts generally and tongas sometimes are available. Igatpuri is 85 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by ordinary trains Re. 0-14-0 and by mail Rs. 1-5-0.

IMLOTA.

A village in Dadri Tahsil, Jhind State, about 4 miles from Charkhi Dadri Station on the Rewari-Bhatinda-Fazilka Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

A cattle fair is held at Imlota about the second week of September every year, which lasts for 14 days. It is attended by about 2,000 persons and about 15,000 cattle are brought to it. Another fair of similar character is held twice a year at Bhadwana, 11 miles from Charkhi Dadri Station, where cattle of the good Haryana breed are brought for sale.

There are no *serais* or *dharmsalas* at Imlota, but temporary sheds are erected during the fair. At Bhadwana there is a *serai* as well as a *dharmsala*.

Charkhi Dadri Station is 35 miles from Rewari and 87 miles from Delhi; third class fare Re. 0-5-9 and Re. 0-14-6, respectively.

INDARPUR BHAWAN.

A village in Saharanpur Tahsil and District, United Provinces. It is situated at a distance of 28 miles from Saharanpur town.

A great fair is held here in the early part of October in honour of Shakumbur Devi, which lasts for six days and attracts about 500 persons by rail and a large number by road.

Carriages can go only as far as Kalsia, the road beyond Kalsia being kucha, but bullock carts can be taken from Saharanpur to Indarpur. There are no *serais* or *dharmsalas* at Indarpur.

Saharanpur is 112 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 1-5-0.

INDORE.

Is the chief town of Indore State and capital of Holkar's territories, situated on the left bank of the Kan river. It is the residence of the Maharaja and the Resident or Governor General's Agent for Central India. It is a city of modern date, built by Ahalya Bai, and stands on an elevated and healthy site nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The spacious palace with its lofty many-storeyed gateway is conspicuous from every point. The other chief objects of interest are the Lal Bagh or Garden, with its pleasant summer palace, and interesting collection of animals, the mint, market place, large cotton mills, etc. The railway station is about a mile from the palace. The Residency is a handsome and substantial stone house situated in a beautiful park, through which the river flows. The Rajkumar College, where the young chiefs of Malwa are educated, is situated within the jurisdiction of the British Residency.

Indore is 307 miles from Ajmer, 542 miles from Delhi, and 922 miles from Bombay; third class fare Rs. 3-3-0, 5-10-0, and 6-10-0 respectively.

There are two *dharmsalas*, one about 500 yards at the back of the railway station and the other in the city about a quarter of a mile from the railway station. An excellent third *dharmsala* is in course of building.

JAHAZGARH.

Fortress in Rohtak District, Punjab, near the town of Jhajhar. It is said to have been built by the military adventurer George Thomas, at the close of the 18th century, and called after his own name, but corrupted by the people into the existing form.

A cattle fair is held here in March and September, which lasts for a fortnight. About 30,000 persons and 50,000 cattle come to this fair.

Nearest station, Sampla on the Lahore-Ferozepore-Bhatinda and Rohtak to Delhi line of the North-Western Railway, is 18 miles from Jahazgarh. Bullock carts can be had at the former place for the conveyance of passengers to the latter. At Rohtak, which is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from here, ekkas are available for Jahazgarh. No *serais* or *dharmsalas* at Jahazgarh; people have to stop in the open. There is a *dâk* bungalow for Europeans.

Distance from Lahore to Sampla 268 miles; third class fare Rs. 3-2-3.

JAIPUR.

Is the capital of the territory of Jaipur or Amber, and is one of the most beautiful and interesting cities in India. It is about two miles in length from east to west and one mile in breadth and is entirely surrounded by a wall of masonry with lofty towers and well-protected gateways. The main street, which is 40 yards in breadth, runs along the whole length of the city. It is intersected by several streets of about the same breadth, and at each point of intersection is a market square.

The palace is near the centre of the city, and its premises and gardens are about half a mile in length. The front of the principal royal residence is extremely high, having seven storeys. Near the main street is a lofty tower surmounted by a cupola of stone. The garden, which is surrounded by a high embattled wall, is very beautiful, being full of fountains, cypresses, palms and flowering shrubs, with a succession of terraces and alcoves extremely rich and striking.

The most remarkable apartments in the palace are the *Dewan-i-Khas*, or hall of audience, for the nobles, the *Dewan-i-Am*, the public hall of audience, and the *Sukhnewas*, which has recently been beautifully decorated.

Among the improvements introduced by the late Maharaja the most striking are the public gardens. They are over seventy acres in extent and were laid out from designs by Dr. DeFabeck at a cost of nearly four lakhs of rupees. They are probably, and as the Maharaja intended they should be, the finest gardens in India. In them are situated the Mayo Hospital and the Albert Hall, a fine building designed by Colonel Jacob, C.I.E., which contains the collection of the Jaipur Museum. Here every form of Indian art is well illustrated, and there is a large section which is devoted to educational models. A hand-book to the museum and its contents can be obtained at the entrance to the building.

Besides the palace, the gardens, and the city itself, there are many other places of interest in Jaipur, among which are the School of Art, the Observatory—now, however, almost disused—the Mint, and the Hawah Mahal (“The Palace of the Winds”), a magnificent building of the Saracenic order of architecture. But by far the most interesting place to visit is Amber, the ancient capital of the State, situated about seven miles from the betels on the margin of a small lake in a valley surrounded by hills, its temples, houses, and streets being scattered among numerous ravines furrowing the slopes of the surrounding hills and opening on the lake; on the slope of the hill rising west from the margin of the lake stands the magnificent palace of Amber. Higher up on the slope of the hill is the zenana, gloomy in exterior, but crowned with four elegant kiosks; higher up still is a huge gloomy castle with high towers and battlements and many loop-holes, and rendered more striking by one tall minaret rising above the whole cluster.

Here is a small temple, where a goat is daily offered to Kali as a substitute (according to local tradition) for the human being sacrificed every morning in bygone ages. To visit Amber the permission of the Political Agent is requisite, but that is easily obtained on the visitor intimating his wish to that officer.

There are two excellent hotels—“The Kaiser-i-Hind” and “Rustom Hotel” or dâk bungalow, and very fair conveyances are to be had at reasonable rates.

Places for which permission to visit is required.

Amber.—The old capital. Application should, if possible, be made on the previous day. The morning is the best time for a visit. There is a hotel for the supply of refreshments to tourists at Amber.

Jaipur Palace, including stables and old observatory.

Other places of interest.

Albert Hall and the Museum in the Ram-Newas Garden.—Open free from sunrise to sunset on week-days. From sunrise to 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. to sunset on Sundays.

School of Industrial Art.—10 A.M. to 5 P.M. in winter. Sunrise to 10 or 11 A. M. in summer.

Collection of Tigers.—In the City.

The Gulta.—A pass with picturesque tanks and temples.

The Ram-Newas Gardens and Zoological Collection.—H. H. the Maharaja's band plays here every Monday afternoon, and the fern-house and museum are lighted up after the music ceases.

The College and Central Jail can be seen by visitors on presentation of cards to the heads of those institutions.

Jaipur is the junction of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway with Jaipur State Railway to Madhopur. It is 699 miles from Bombay and 191 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 6-15-0 and Rs. 2-0-0, respectively.

JAJPUR.

Town and head-quarters of Jajpur Sub-Division, Cuttack District, Bengal; on the right bank of the Baitarani river. It was the chief town of the Province under the Kesari dynasty until the 11th century, when it was superseded by Cuttack, the modern capital. Jajpur is celebrated for its settlement of Brahman Sivaite priests, and as the head-quarters of one of the four regions of pilgrimage into which Orissa is divided, *viz.*, that sacred to Parvati, the wife of the All-Destroyer. In Jajpur are numerous ruins of Sivaite temples, sculptures, etc. It ranks fifth in the towns of Orissa and derives much wealth from its yearly fair in honour of Baruni, Queen of the Waters, on which occasion crowds of pilgrims flock to bathe in the holy Baitarani, the Styx of Hindu mythology.

Jajpur is a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (Kharagpur-Waltair Section). Distance from Howrah 202 miles; third class fare Rs. 2-10-3.

JAKHLAUN.

The extensive and archæologically interesting remains at Deoghar are within eight miles of this station by an unmetalled road, visitors making their own arrangements for food, service, and carriage. The ruins comprise a remarkable temple of the Gupta period, and a large cluster of very ornate Jain temples in deep jungles on a fortified hill, approached by rock-cut stairways from the Betwa below. At Juhajpur, two miles south of the station, is another group of temples, both Jain and Hindu, of some antiquity.

Jakhlaun is a station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is 636 miles from Bombay and 322 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 7-7-0 and Rs. 4-4-0, respectively.

JALALPUR.

Village in Hafizabad Tahsil, Gujranwala District, Punjab, 16 miles from Hafizabad town. *Urs* fair is held at the shrine of a Mohammadan Saint here for two days in February, when about 4,000 persons from adjacent villages assemble.

There is a *serai* and *dharmshala* at Jalalpur. Ekkas available at Hafizabad station.

Hafizabad station is on the Khanewal-Wazirabad Branch of the North-Western Railway. Distance from Multan 195 miles; third class fare Rs. 2-4-3.

JALGAON.

Is the junction for the branch line from Jalgaon to Amalner, where this branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway joins the Tapti Valley Railway which runs from Amalner to Surat. The town is about a mile from the station. Small waiting rooms at station; also travellers' bungalow and *serai* for Indians in close proximity. The Girna river flows to the west of the town and is crossed by a viaduct about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. An excellent market held weekly, where produce from all parts of Khandesh is offered for sale. About two miles from the station there is a large lake (the Mehruni). Jalgaon is the most important centre of trade of Khandesh, and possesses several cotton presses, large cotton spinning and weaving factories, and exports considerable quantities of cotton and manufactured goods.

The caves of Ajunta, which are 38 miles from the railway station, are easily accessible from this station by a good road. Pony *chhakras* without springs and bullock carts may be obtained by writing beforehand to the Mamlatdar of Jalgaon. The Ajunta caves contain celebrated fresco paintings, supposed to be two thousand years old. The copies prepared by the late Major Gill, at the cost of the Madras Government, were destroyed by the fire at the south wing at the Crystal Palace, but others were executed by Mr. John Griffiths and a staff of Art students of the Bombay School of Art. These are now deposited in the Indian Museum, South Kensington. Guides can be obtained on the spot to describe the caves.

Jalgaon is 261 miles from Bombay; third class fare by mail Rs. 4-1-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-12-0.

JARAG.

Village about 14 miles from Doraha Railway Station on the North-Western Railway. Sitla fair is held here for a day in the month of March, at which about 5,000 Hindus assemble.

Doraha is 130 miles from Lahore and 219 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 1-8-6 and Rs. 2-9-0, respectively.

There is no *serai* or *dharmshala* at Jarag and no conveyance is available at Doraha to carry visitors to Jarag

 JAUNPUR CITY.

Forty-six miles from Moghal Sarai and 164 miles from Lucknow; third class fare Re. 0-9-6 and Rs. 1-15-6, respectively.

Jaunpur is a very ancient city, where vast temples of the Hindus and monasteries of the Buddhists stood at one time by the side of the Gomti; some portions of their architecture survived to the Mohammadan invasion. In later days this place became the capital of a considerable Mohammadan Kingdom. The fort of Firoz, built about 1360 A. D., an irregular quadrangular building, overlooking the north of the Gomti, consists of a stone wall, built round an artificial earthen mound. The *hammam* or baths of Ibrahim which commemorate the name of the great Jaunpur Sultan were also constructed about 1420 A. D. The Atala Masjid, also built by Ibrahim in 1418, has now nothing left but a rich screen flanked by rugged pinnacles. The Dariba Mosque, built by two of Ibrahim's governors, has a domed hall and two wings marked by a low façade of the peculiar Jaunpur type. A quarter of a mile from the city some large piers, upholding a screen of great beauty, mark the site of another of Ibrahim's mosques, the Jama Masjid. The Lal Darwaza, erected by Bibi Raji, the Queen of Mahmud, about 1480, is still in good preservation with the handsome cloisters and gates. The Jama Masjid or great Mosque of Hussan, completed after his fall in 1478, occupies the west side of a terrace, while domed gateways on the three other sides give access to a large quadrangle 70 yards square surrounded by a colonnade in two storeys.

The town still possesses a considerable trade and is celebrated for its manufacture of perfumes. The paper-making industry has now almost become extinct in consequence of competition of machine-made paper. The district is almost entirely devoted to agriculture and its trade is confined to raw food stuffs. A considerable manufacture of indigo is carried out under European management.

There is a *dâk* bungalow about three miles from the railway station and three *serais* in Jaunpur town, which is about a mile from the station. Ekkas and hackney carriages available at train times.

JAWALA MUKHI.

An ancient town in Dehra Tahsil, Kangra District. It was once a considerable town as solid ruins testify to its former prosperity. It contains a very holy shrine of Devi, popularly called *Latanwali* Devi, surpassing in reputation even that of Kangra. The temple is built over a spot where a perpetual flame issues from the earth. According to an ancient account the flame proceeds from the mouth of the Daitya King or demon Julandhara. A great festival is held here in September, when over 50,000 pilgrims attend from all parts of India. Six hot springs occur in the neighbourhood.

There are 8 *dharmshalas* for the accommodation of pilgrims in the town and one *serai* built by the Maharaja of Patiala.

Nearest railway station for Jawala Mukhi is Pathankot on the Amritsar-Pathankot Branch of the North-Western Railway. Distance of Pathankot from Amritsar 67 miles; third class fare Re. 0-12-6.

Jawala Mukhi is also reached from Jullundur *viâ* Hoshiarpur. Ekkas are available at Pathankot and Jullundur.

JEJURI.

A village on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway about 32 miles from Poona; third class fare from Poona to Jejuri by mail Re. 0-6-9 and by other trains Re. 0-5-3. Is the chief seat of the worship of Khandoba, one of the most popular gods in Western India. He is said to have been a Raja who was regarded as an incarnation of Siva. He is sometimes represented with his wife on horseback attended by a dog. Children are dedicated to his service. People having no children vow that if Khandoba will help them their first child will be his. If a boy, he grows up "a dog of Khandoba" and wanders about as a vagrant. If a girl, after undergoing ceremonial "purification" she is branded with a heated stamp and is married to the god with great pomp.

JHANGI MAHI SHAH.

A small village in Dasuya Tahsil of the Hoshiarpur District, Punjab, situated about 5 miles to the west of Dasuya town. Nearest railway station, Jullundur on the North-Western Railway, is about 43 miles from this place.

In the beginning of Jaith a great fair is held here annually in honour of a Mohammadan Saint, Baba Mahini Shah, after whom this village takes its name. The fair lasts for about a week and is attended by thousands of Mohammadan pilgrims from great distances.

Produce.—Rice of the best quality. Conveyances (ekka, pony) are available from the Jullundur Railway Station to this place. Jullundur city is 81 miles from Lahore; third class fare Re. 0-15-3.

JUBBULPORE.

Is the junction of the Great Indian Peninsula and the East Indian Railways. There are waiting rooms for Europeans and Indians at the station and a *serai* near by. The town is about a mile from the station and is divided from the cantonment by the railway. Conveyances such as shigrams, tongas and ekkas may be had at the station. Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, Superintending Engineer, Telegraph officials have courts and offices here. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, two schools and a college. To the latter many of the Chiefs in Central India send their sons. Jubbulpore is the head-quarters of the Brigadier-General Commanding Nerbudda District, and the garrison generally consists of a European and a Native Infantry Regiment, a battery of Artillery and a squadron of Native Cavalry. There are several objects of interest in and about Jubbulpore, amongst others the Thuggee Jail, and School of Industry, where excellent tents, carpets, coarse cloth, etc., made by the prisoners are on sale. Conveyances can be obtained here for visiting the Marble Rocks, distant eleven miles, taking in Madan Mahal, an ancient keep of the Gond dynasty. Messrs. MacKinnon & Co.'s Brewery, Burn & Co.'s Pottery Works, Gokul Das Spinning and Weaving Mills, and a large reservoir supplying the city and cantonment with water.

Jubbulpore is 616 miles from Bombay and 784 miles from Calcutta; third class fare from Bombay Rs. 6 by ordinary and Rs. 9-10-0 by mail train and from Calcutta Rs. 6-13-0.

JULLUNDUR.

Administrative head-quarters of Jullundur District and Division, and is a railway station on the North-Western Railway, 81 miles from Lahore.

Jullundur lays claim to considerable antiquity, having been the original capital of the Rajput Kingdom of Katoch, which dates back to the period anterior to Alexander's invasion, and is referred to in the mythical epoch of the Mahabharata. An ancient tank called "Devi Talab" now alone attests to the existence of the primitive Aryan city.

A large fair is held here at the tomb of a Musalman Saint, Imam Nasir-ud-Din, in the month of June every year, which lasts for four days and attracts about 4,000 persons.

A large competitive concert, called Harballab Concert, also takes place on the ancient tank about the end of X'mas vacation in memory of a Hindu Sadhu who was considered to be the Singer Laureate of India. Singers come from all parts of India and are entertained by public subscriptions, to which the Kapurthala State largely contributes. The concert lasts for four days and is attended by crowds of people.

There are three good *serais* in the town, one of which is only a few yards from the station. Conveyances are available at all times of the day and night.

The cantonment is about 4 miles from the city. Third class fare from Jullundur to Lahore is Re. 0-15-3.

A cattle fair is also held here during the Dusahra festival, which is largely attended.

KADIRI.

Town in Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency, and the headquarters of the Kadiri taluk. There is Vishnu temple of Narasimh-swami, at which a festival is held towards the end of February, when crowds of pilgrims visit the temple. There is a large *chultram* (rest-house) and a travellers' bungalow, taluk catcherry, Sub-Magistrate's office, Sub-Registrar's office, Local Fund dispensary, police station, and school. Chief products are wheat, gram, cholam, cumboo, castor seeds, tamarind, and tanning bark. A fair is held every Sunday.

Kadiri is a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Distance from Madras Beach Station 399 miles; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 5-4-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-7-0.

KAILAS.

A sacred mountain of the Hindus in the inner Himalayas near the source of the Indus and Sutlej, beyond British territory. Height 20,226 feet. It is famous in Sanskrit literature as Siva's paradise. Its distance, however, prevents it from being largely resorted to by pilgrims; although it is still a favourite retreat of Hindu hermits, who like to end their days on Kailas.

To the south-west lies the sacred lake of Manasarowar which is said to be one of the four lakes of which the gods drink.

KAITHAL.

Ancient town and municipality in Karnal District, Punjab, 38 miles distant from Karnal town. Kaithal is picturesquely

situated on the brink of an extensive artificial lake which partly surrounds it with numerous bathing places and flights of steps. It is said to have been founded by the mythical hero Yudhisthira, and to have been connected with Hanuman. It bears a Sanscrit name of Kapisthala, or the abode of monkeys—a name which still applies. The town was renovated and a fort built, under Akbar. In 1767 it fell into the hands of the Sikh chieftain Bhai Desu Singh, whose descendants, the Bhai of Kaithal, ranked among the most important and powerful Cis-Sutlej chiefs. Their territories lapsed to the British Government in 1843.

The town carries on a small trade in gram, live-stock and blankets. Manufacture of *lac* ornaments and toys. Station of an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tahsil, Police Station, Dispensary, School, and there is a *serai*.

Kaithal is a railway station on the Southern Punjab Railway. Distance from Delhi 124 miles; third class fare Rs. 1-8-3.

KAKORA.

Small village in Budaun Tahsil, Budaun District, United Provinces; situated near the bank of the Ganges, 12 miles from Budaun town. It is noted for its large annual religious and trading fair held at the full moon of the month of Kartik (October-November), which lasts for more than a week and is attended by about four or five lakhs of persons from Cawnpore, Delhi, Farukhabad, and various parts of Rohilkhand. After performing their religious ablutions in the sacred river the pilgrims turn their attention to trade. The principal articles bought and sold are household furniture, confectionery and fruit, cooking utensils, shoes, cloth and other fabrics, to each of which a separate *bazar* is assigned. *Ekkas*, *ticca gharries*, country bullock carts are available at Budaun, but pilgrims generally alight at Sheikhpur, the next station to Budaun, to avoid crossing a small river, and the majority of them go to the fair on foot.

There are no *serais* or *dharmsalas* at Kakora and the pilgrims make their own arrangements.

Sheikhpur station on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway is 229 miles from Lucknow; third class fare Rs. 2-0-0.

KALAHASTI.

A station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and a town in North Arcot District, Madras Presidency, on the right bank of the Suvarnamukhi river, 185 miles from Villupuram Junction and 38 miles from Gudur Junction. Third class fare Rs. 2-1-0 and

Re. 0-7-6, respectively. Kalahasti is the residence of the Kalahasti zamindar and of a Sub-Magistrate; has large *bazars* and is one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage. It is sometimes called Sri Kalahasti. A magnificent festival called Sivaratri is held in March and continues for ten days. It is attended by from 15,000 to 20,000 pilgrims. There is a great temple containing a five-headed image of Mahadev. The centre of the town is occupied by a square filled with houses around which four broad streets run, meeting one another at right angles. The temple dedicated to Siva, from which the chief importance of the town is derived, stands at the base of the southern hill and near the south-west angle of the central square. Strange it is that, although there is no opening for the wind to go into the temple, the lamp hanging over the image is always trembling. The people consider this place as sacred as Benares itself.

In its suburbs a good deal of cloth is woven. Grain, bangles, etc., are the chief articles of trade.

The town is about a mile and a half from the railway station. Single bullock carts are available at train times at annas 2 to 3 each to carry passengers to the town.

There are three *choultries* and four or five hotels, where meals can be had at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

KALANAUR.

Town in Gurdaspur District of the Punjab, situated on the Kirran stream, 17 miles west of Gurdaspur town. It was a place of considerable importance in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. It is historically interesting as the spot where Akbar received the news of his father's death and ascended the Imperial throne.

On the occasion of the Sivaratri festival, a fair is held here in the month of March, which lasts for two days and is attended by about 5,000 persons.

It is ten miles from Batala Railway Station on the North-Western Railway, where ekkas can be had for conveyance.

Batala is 24 miles from Amritsar; third class fare Re. 0-4-6.

There is a *serai* in Kalanaur town for the accommodation of Indian visitors.

KALINJAR.

Town and celebrated hill fort in Badausa Tahsil, Banda District, United Provinces, 33 miles south of Banda town. Kalinjar is one of the very ancient forts of Bundelkhand. It is mentioned in the Mahabharata and *Sho Purans* as one of the nine

Utkals, from which will burst forth the waters that are to finally destroy the world. The Mahabharata mentions it as already a famous city, and states that whoever bathes in the lake of the gods, the local place of pilgrimage, is as meritorious as he who bestows in charity one thousand cows. The inhabitants of Kalinjar are principally Brahmins, but on occasions of festivals and fairs pilgrims come from distant parts of India.

The town has seven gates. Beyond the main gate there is a dip in the rampart leading to the Sita Sej, also called Rama Sijja, a stone couch in a small chamber hewn out of the rock. It is said to be the resting place of Sita on her return from Lanka.

Kot Tirath (properly Karor Tirath), Mrigdhara, the temple of Nil Kantha which contains a large *linga* called Nil Kantha Mahadeo besides other *lingas*, and some caves are places to be visited. Mrigdhara is a celebrated place here on account of the seven deer cut in the rock, which gives it its name. There are also two rock-cut chambers and a basin of water here. Pilgrims make offerings to the *rishis* whom these figures commemorate. It is said that these were seven disciples who offended their religious instructor and were cursed by him and born in their next life as Bhelias or hunters in the Dasharan forest; in their next stage as deer at Kalinjar; then as Brahmini ducks in Ceylon; subsequently as geese at Manasarowar lake; and, finally, as Brahmins in Kurukshetra. In this last life they attained deliverance from transmigration.

The famous fair of Katki is held at Kalinjar during the month of Kartik (November). It attracts more than one thousand pilgrims.

There are many Mohammadan tombs at Kalinjar and at the base of the hill.

The climate of Kalinjar is remarkably salubrious and the scenery highly picturesque.

Kalinjar is 18 miles from Badausa Station on the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Ponies and bullock carts can be procured for the carriage of passengers to Kalinjar by previous arrangement. The usual charge for a cart is Re. 0-2-0 per mile and that for a pony Re. 0-1-0 per mile. There is an old *serai* or inn and one *dharmsala* for pilgrims and Indian visitors, and a Government rest-house for Europeans, which can be occupied with the permission of the District authorities.

Badausa is 145 miles from Jhansi Junction and 847 miles from Bombay. Third class fare from Jhansi Rs. 2-0-0 and from Bombay Rs. 13-0-0 by mail train and Rs. 9-15-0 by ordinary trains.

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In its suburbs a good deal of cloth is woven. Grain, bangles, etc., are the chief articles of trade.

The town is about a mile and a half from the railway station. Single bullock carts are available at train times at annas 2 to 3 each to carry passengers to the town.

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Kalinjar is 18 miles from Badausa Station on the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Ponies and bullock carts can be procured for the carriage of passengers to Kalinjar by previous arrangement. The usual charge for a cart is Re. 0-2-0 per mile and that for a pony Re. 0-1-0 per mile. There is an old *serai* or inn and one *dharmsala* for pilgrims and Indian visitors, and a Government rest-house for Europeans, which can be occupied with the permission of the District authorities.

Badausa is 145 miles from Jhansi Junction and 847 miles from Bombay. Third class fare from Jhansi Rs. 2-0-0 and from Bombay Rs. 13-0-0 by mail train and Rs. 9-15-0 by ordinary trains.

KALYAN.

Is the junction of the North-East and the South-East Lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station; also a *dharmshala* for Indians near the station. Head-quarters of Mamlatdar of Taluka of the same name; also Sub-Judge's Court. Fine creeks suitable for boating; good fishing. A Mohammadan fair called "Bunder Fair" is held annually in May about a mile from the station. Brick and tile kilns, also large stone quarries in close proximity. Amber Nath, a celebrated Hindu temple, distance four miles. Rukminibai Hospital, in charge of a Government officer, is situated close to the station. Kalyan is a very ancient port.

Pony tongas and bullock carts available at station. Kalyan is 34 miles from Bombay; third class fare by ordinary trains Re. 0-7-0.

KAMAKHYA.

Hill in Kamrup District, Assam, about two miles west of Gauhati, overlooking the Brahmaputra river. On the summit is a celebrated and richly endowed temple of Kamakhya, a local name of Durga, which has given its name to the hill. The principal gatherings at this shrine are the Purushdvana in January, to commemorate the marriage of the goddess with the god Kameswar; the Mansa Puja in August, and the Saradiya Puja in September. All these festivals are attended by large crowds of people.

There is a dâk bungalow near Gauhati Station and a *dharmshala* about a mile and a half from the station. There is also a Bengalee Hindu hotel. Pilgrims, however, generally stop in the Pandas' (priests') houses on the hill. *Ticca gharries* at the rate of Re. 1 for the first hour and annas 8 for each succeeding hour are available at the station.

Gauhati is 480 miles from Chittagong; third class fare Rs. 7-8-0.

(See also Gauhati.)

KAMALAPURAM.

Is the head-quarters of second class Magistrate and Police Inspector and is a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; distance from Madras 176 miles; third class fare by mail Rs. 2-5-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-14-0.

Pushpagiri, about 5 miles north-east, is noted for its Hindu temple.

KAMPIL.

Village in Kaimganj Tahsil, Farukhabad District, United Provinces, situated on the bold cliff of the Ganges, 28 miles north-west of Fatehgarh town. This village is celebrated in the Mahabharata as being the capital of Southern Panchala and of King Draupada. Here his daughter Draupadi married the five Pandava brethren. The villagers still show the mounds where the Raja's castle stood, and point with pride to a small hollow called the Kund of Draupadi. They aver that the ancient city was formed by a hermit named Kampila Rikh and that before the days of Draupada it was ruled by a King named Brahmadata. Two yearly fairs are held here in October-November and March-April. Police Station, Post Office, School.

There are no rest-houses of any kind at Kampil, but the Jains put up in houses attached to a Jain temple. They are, however, now building a *dharmshala*.

At Kaimganj there is an inspection bungalow about 3 furlongs from the railway station and two *serais* in the town. A *dharmshala* is in course of building at a distance of about two miles from the station. Manufactures of Kaimganj:—Knives, nut-cutters and locks. Exports:—Oranges, tobacco, knives, locks, potatoes and sugar-candy.

Tobacco is exported from Kampil.

Kaimganj is 104 miles from Cawnpore by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and Fatehgarh 82 miles. Third class fare Rs. 1-1-0 and Re. 0-13-3.

Ekkas and bullock carts are generally available at Kaimganj for Kampil. The ordinary charge for an ekka is Re. 1 and that for a bullock cart Re. 0-12-0, but during the fair the charges rise to Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 1, respectively.

KANAUI.

An ancient city in Farukhabad District, United Provinces, situated on the west bank of the Kali Nadi five miles above the junction with the Ganges. The sacred river, which once flowed close beneath the city, has now receded some four miles north-eastward. It was in early times the capital of a great Aryan Kingdom and has seen great historical events. Most interesting ruins of ancient buildings extend over the land of five villages and occupy a semicircle nearly 5 miles in diameter. The shrine of Raja Ajaipal is first in interest; the Jama Masjid comes next. Coins and other antiquities are still plentifully found in the vicinity. This town once was the great traditional centre of Aryan civilization.

Kanauj is noted for Indian perfumery.

Kanauj is a station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and is 49 miles from Cawnpore. Third class fare Re. 0-8-3.

There is a *serai* in the town.

KANGA.

A village about two miles from Samasata Junction of the Karachi-Lahore Line and Samasata-Bhatinda-Delhi Branch of the North-Western Railway. Distance of Samasata from Lahore 279 miles and from Delhi 402 miles. Third class fare Rs. 3-4-3 and Rs. 4-11-6, respectively.

The village of Kanga contains the shrine of Mohkam Din, a *Pir* of considerable local repute. A large fair is held in the month of June in his honour, which lasts for three days and is visited by about 15,000 persons. During the fair the visitors are fed by the present *Pir*, who is said to be a descendant of Mohkam Din.

No *serai*.

Manufactures country cloth. Bareilly carts are available at the station during the fair.

KANGRA.

Town and municipality in Kangra District, Punjab, formerly the capital of a considerable Katoch State. It was anciently known as Nagarkot. The older portion covers the southern declivity of a hill, while the suburbs of Bhawan and the famous temple of Devi lie on the northern slope. The fort, to which alone in strictness the name of Kangra belongs, crowns a precipitous rock, rising sheer above Banganga, and dominating the whole surrounding valley, of which from time immemorial it has formed the key.

The Katoch princes ruled the Kangra valley from prehistoric times till the advent of the British. During the Moghal period the town possessed a far larger population than at the present day. The temple of Devi ranks among the oldest and most wealthy shrines of India, but it has been much injured by the earthquake of April 1905, which caused great loss of life and property in the district. The district head-quarters were removed to Dharmsala in 1855, since when Kangra has sunk into insignificance.

Kangra is noted for its jewellery work and its excellent blue enamel. There is a *serai* and a bungalow.

The fort is garrisoned by a detachment of a Gurkha regiment, stationed at Dharmsala. Kangra is a station of the Church Missionary Society.

Ekkas and tongas are available at Pathankote, which is the nearest railway station for Kangra on the Amritsar-Pathankote Branch of the North-Western Railway. Pathankote is 67 miles from Amritsar; third class fare Re. 0-12-6.

KANIA ASRAM.

Is thirty miles to the south of Hardwar. It is famous as the birthplace of Sakuntala. The climate of this place is very delightful throughout the year.

Conveyances available at Hardwar.

Hardwar is 49 miles from Saharanpur and 921 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Re. 0-11-3 and Rs. 8-14-0, respectively.

KANKHAL.

Town in Saharanpur District, United Provinces, lying on the west bank of the river Ganges and one mile south of Hardwar on the Hardwar-Dehra Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Kankhal is the place of confluence of the three branches of the Ganges. The temple of Daksheswar, a synonym of Siva, stands to the south of the town and marks the spot where, according to the Puranas, Mahadeo spoilt the sacrifice of Daksha, and Sati, daughter of Daksha and wife of Siva, immolated herself in the fire. Kankhal is considered one of the most sacred places by the Hindus, and it is believed that to bathe in the Ganges at this place washes away all sins and ensures paradise (*swarg*) after death. There is also a *kund*, called Sita Kund. On a hill not far off is Mahadeo's trident. It cannot, however, be traced by whom and when it was placed there and what it is made of.

Many of the houses here are very substantially built, and have their walls fantastically painted. The river bank is lined with shady and tastefully laid out gardens, which give the town a picturesque appearance.

Pilgrims generally return to Hardwar the same day, where there are numerous *dharmsalas* for their accommodation.

Distance of Hardwar from Calcutta by East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways 921 miles; third class fare Rs. 8-14-0, and from Delhi 161 miles and fare Rs. 2-0-3.

KANTALAM.

A village thirteen miles in direct line north-west of Adoni Railway Station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in

the Bellary District. It has the tombs of two holy men, Ranga Aiyar and Fakir Khadir Linga, who are said to have wrought very curious miracles. An annual *Urs* is held, towards which the Government gives an allowance. Free *jagirs* are attached to both the shrines.

There are no *serais*, *chuttrams*, *dharmsalas* or *dâk* bungalows at Kantalam. Indian visitors make arrangements for lodging in the village. At Adoni, however, there is a travellers' bungalow about two furlongs from the railway station. Bullock carts are available at Adoni for Kantalam at Rs. 1-8-0 for the whole single journey.

Country cloth is made at Kantalam and carpets at Adoni. Adoni has a great trade in cotton.

Adoni is 308 miles from Madras; third class fare by mail Rs. 4 and by other trains Rs. 3-4-0.

KAPADWANJ.

Is a walled town about 20 miles north of Dakor, a railway station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. It is a place of considerable trade; soap, glass, and leather jars for ghee are manufactured here. There is a fine reservoir in the town and a good rest-house near the east gate. There are also ruins of many Musalman mosques and tombs and a Jain temple, built about 25 years ago at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000; it is richly ornamented with marble pillars and an inlaid marble pavement.

Nearly midway between Dakor and Kapadwanj are the hot springs of Lasundra, the greatest temperature being 115°. They are slightly sulphurous, and are believed to be efficacious in skin diseases.

Tongas run between Dakor and Kapadwanj.

There are a good many *dharmsalas* at Kapadwanj.

Dakor is 289 miles from Bombay (Colaba) *viâ* Anand Junction; third class fare Rs. 3-3-6.

KAPAL MOCHAN.

A celebrated place of pilgrimage in Jagadhri Tahsil, Umballa District, Punjab, 9 miles from Jagadhri town. There are some pucca tanks and temples, and in the month of Kartik (October-November) a large fair is held here in honour of a holy man (*rishi*) who is said to have performed some miracles. To bathe here is considered to be a pious action. This fair attracts thousands of pilgrims from far and near. The pilgrims are accommodated in huts, but some bring their own tents. There are also some houses but they are generally monopolised by the wealthy visitors.

Jagadhri is 130 miles from Delhi and 32 miles from Umballa Cantonment. Third class fare Rs. 1-8-6 and Re. 0-6-6; respectively. Ekkas and bullock carts can be had at Jagadhri for Kapil Mochan.

KAPILMUNI.

Village in Khulna District, Bengal, situated on the bank of the Kabadak river, 5 or 6 miles below Tala. It takes its name from a Hindu sage (Muni) named Kapila, not the great Kapila who, according to Hindu mythology, destroyed the sons of King Sagar, but a celebrated devotee who established his abode here in ancient times, and set up the idol of Kapileswari, which is still worshipped. A grand fair is annually held here in honour of the goddess in March, on the day of the Baruni bathing festival. According to local belief the Kabadak at this place acquires for that day the sanctifying influences of the Ganges water, a result due to the virtues of Kapilamuni.

Passengers for Kapilmuni should alight at Jhikargacha Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and take steamer for Kapilmuni.

Jhikargacha Railway Station is 67 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Re. 0-14-0. Third class fare from Jhikargacha to Kapilmuni by Hoare, Miller & Company's steamer Re. 1.

KAPURTHALA.

Chief town and capital of Kapurthala State in the Punjab, 11 miles from Jullundur city by a metalled road and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kartarpur, a railway station on the North-Western Railway. Ekkas are available both at Jullundur and Kartarpur for Kapurthala, fare ranging from two to four annas per seat. Kapurthala has several beautiful gardens, palaces and villas belonging to His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala. About February Chowki Pir fair is held here, which is attended by thousands of Hindus and Mohammadans.

There is a *serai* near the ekka stand and a *dharmshala* in the town.

Jullundur is 81 miles from Lahore. Third class fare Re. 0-15-3.

KARAGOLA.

Village in Purneah District, Bengal; situated on the left bank of the Ganges. It is on the old route from Calcutta to Darjeeling. This village derives its chief importance from being the site of one of the largest fairs in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It was formerly held at Pirpainti in Bhagalpur District on the opposite

bank of the Ganges, but early in the 19th century it was removed to Purneah, and after various shiftings has been regularly held at Karagola since 1851. The fair lasts for ten days, and during this time the plain on which it is held is studded with streets of small shops constructed of bamboo and matting, in which nearly every article for domestic use is to be found, and a brisk trade in cloth of all kinds, cooking utensils, blankets, rugs, etc., etc., is carried on.

Karagola is a railway station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. It is 511 miles from Cawnpore; third class fare Rs. 4-7-0.

KARANJA.

Town in Murtezapur Tahsil, Akola District, Berar, 33 miles from Amraoti Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is said to take its name from an old Hindu Saint, Karinj Rishi, who, being afflicted with a grievous disease, invoked the aid of the goddess Amba, who created for him a tank opposite the temple of the goddess in which he bathed and became clean. Hindus therefore consider this place of great sanctity. There are several ancient temples, the carved woodwork of which is greatly admired.

There is a well-furnished dâk bungalow at Karanja, half of which belongs to the Public Works Department and is reserved for officers, but the other half, belonging to the Municipal Committee, can be occupied by travellers on payment of Re. 1 per day. A *khansama* is attached to this bungalow. There is also a good and commodious *dharmaśala* in the town for Indian visitors.

Amraoti is 419 miles from Bombay; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 4-6-3 and by mail Rs. 6-8-3. Tongas and bullock carts are available at Amraoti for the transit of passengers to Karanja.

KARANABASH.

Town in Anupshahr Tahsil, Bulandshahr District of the United Provinces, about 8 miles from Anupshahr. It is situated on the right bank of the Ganges and contains a very ancient temple sacred to Seetla, the goddess of small-pox, but it is not known by whom and when this temple was built. On the occasion of the Dusahra festival a great fair is held here, which is attended by thousands of people. The temple is visited by numerous women every Monday. The Dusahra fair is usually held in June and lasts for three days.

Ekkas and *gharries* can be had from Chola Bulandshahr to Anupshahr and thence bullock carts for Karnabas. Chola Bulandshahr, on the East Indian Railway, is 866 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 7-13-0.

Several *dharmshalas* and a good many mango groves at Karnabash where pilgrims and other visitors can stop.

KARATWA SATMONI.

A stream which flows 24 miles to the south of Jalpaiguri and finally falls into the Halhalya stream near Bogoora. According to Hindu belief to bathe in it is as pious an act as to perform *Ashwâ Medh* or horse sacrifice. It is said to have been made by Parvati, wife of Siva.

Pilgrims generally go to Satmoni *viâ* Chilhati and Haldebari. The distance from either of these two places is only 12 miles and country carts are procurable.

There are no *serais* or *dharmshalas* near the bathing place and pilgrims have to stop either in huts erected by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar or must bring their own tents.

Chilhati is 285 miles and Haldebari 292 miles from Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; third class fare Rs. 3-11-6 and Rs. 3-12-9, respectively.

KARAVADI.

Is a small hamlet of Dasarazupettai. It is the traditional site of the destruction of the giant Khardusan by Rama.

Karavadi is also a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway situated at a distance of 188 miles from Rayapuram, Madras. Third class fare from Rayapuram Rs. 2-7-0.

KARELI.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, sixty-three miles from Jubbulpore; third class fare Re. 0-11-0.

Gentlemen's and ladies' general waiting rooms. A commodious *dâk* bungalow near the station; also a *serai* for Indians. At the village of Birman, on the banks of the Nerbudda, distant nine miles from Kareli on the Saugor Road, an annual commercial and religious fair (Birman Mela) is held during November and December, or months corresponding to the Hindu month Kartik Sudh Pona, and lasts for about fifteen days. It is largely attended. An agricultural and cattle show is held by the District authorities and prizes are distributed to successful exhibitors. Visitors and traders from all parts resort to this fair.

KARLA.

Village about a mile and a half and the caves about three miles from the station of the same name. Bullock carts obtainable by previous arrangement. The Karli caves are amongst the finest and best preserved Buddhist caves in India. They were excavated at a time when the style was in its greatest purity. In them all the architectural defects of the previous examples were removed. The screen is ornamented and the style had reached a perfection never afterwards surpassed. Behind the station and within a few minutes' walk is situated the Ravi Varma Fine Art Lithographic Press, which has been established by the renowned artist of Travancore (whose name it bears) with a view to awaken a taste for Fine Art amongst his countrymen. This institution turns out works of art of very superior quality and finish, comprising pictures from "Hindu Mythology," etc. A mile to the south of the "Ravi Varma Press" are the Bhoja caves containing some most ancient carvings. Two ancient Mahratta forts, the "Lohogad" and "Vizapur," rise majestically over the caves and are well worth a visit.

Karla, on the Bombay-Poona-Raichur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, is 85 miles from Bombay; third class fare by mail Rs. 2-11-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-5-0.

KARNAL.

An ancient town on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, 979 miles from Calcutta, 76 miles from Delhi, and 47 miles from Umballa Cantonment. Is the Civil head-quarters of the Karnal District, and is said to have been founded by Raja Karna, the champion of the Kauravas in their great war with the Pandavas on the battlefield of Kurukshetra, which forms the stirring theme of the Mahabharata. It was at Karnal that the Persian Nadir Shah defeated the Moghul Emperor Mohammad Shah in 1759, and subsequently the district was occupied successively by the Raja of Jhind and the Mahrattas, who were dispossessed by Raja Gurdit Singh of Ladwa, from whom it was taken by the British in 1805 and confiscated. A large fort, which was occupied for many years as a British Cantonment, but abandoned in 1841, was for some years used as District School. The celebrated Dost Mohammad Khan, Amir of Kabul, in 1840, was detained in Karnal as a state prisoner for six months on his way to Calcutta.

The population of Karnal in 1901 was 14,909 Hindus, 8,367 Mohammadans, and 283 Christians and others. There is a reviving and good trade in the produce of the district, which is served by the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway and the Jumna Canal. The manufacture of country cloth, blankets, and boots formed for a long time the chief industries of Karnal, but they have been

declining during late years, although there are signs of a revival. The large Government Stud farm, which was at this station for many years, was closed in 1903.

There are several *serais* in the town; conveyances are available at station and in town at all times of the day and night. There is also a *dâk* bungalow close to the railway station.

Karnal is 979 miles from Calcutta and 47 miles from Umballa. Third class fare Rs. 9-2-0 and Re. 0-10-0, respectively.

KARNGARH.

Hill near Bhagalpur Town, Bhagalpur District, Bengal. The objects of interest are Sivite temples of some celebrity. These consist of four buildings (*maths*). Numbers of Hindus pay their devotions here on the last day of the month of Kartik. The temples contain several seats of Mahadeo or Siva, one much prized being made of stone from the Nerbudda, said to have come from the Marble Rocks near Jubbulpore. The place derives its name from Karna, a pious King of olden times celebrated for the enormous sums he bestowed on Brahmins. The plateau is locally known as the *kila* or fort and is said to be the site of the good Raja's palace.

Bhagalpur is 265 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 3-0-3.

There are three *dharmsalas* close to the railway station, the first named "Jain Dharmsala," built by Rai Dhanpat Singh Bahadur of Azimgang, with accommodation for 200 persons, the second named "Tormull's Dharmsala" with accommodation for 100 people, and the third named "Bhudor Mull's Dharmsala" about 600 yards from the station and capable of accommodating about 300 persons.

KARNPRIYAG.

Village in Garhwal District, United Provinces, situated at the junction of the Pindar and the Alaknanda. Forms one of the five sacred halting-places on the pilgrimage to Himachal. The principal temple dedicated to Uma, one of the forms of the wife of Siva, is said to have been rebuilt by Sankara Acharya, the famous religious reformer of the 9th century A. D. The Pindar river is crossed by an iron suspension bridge.

There is a *dharmsala* at Karnpriyag and provisions are available.

The best route for Karnpriyag is *viâ* Hardwar, where ponies and jhampans can be had to carry passengers to Karnpriyag.

Hardwar is 921 miles from Calcutta and 49 miles from Saharanpur; third class fare Rs. 8-14-0 and Re. 0-11-5, respectively.

KAROR.

Town in Leiah Tahsil of Mianwali District, Punjab, and a station on the Frontier Section of the North-Western Railway. It is situated on the left bank of the Indus. The town is surrounded by a circular road, along which, as well as along the main approaches to the town, are planted avenues of *Shisham* trees. The bazar is well paved, the shops having masonry fronts. A fair is held here annually in August in honour of a Saint, Makhdum Lal Isan, whose handsome shrine is then visited by from 30,000 to 50,000 persons from Bannu, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Mianwali Districts.

No *serai*; people have to stay in the open. There is, however, a *dâk* bungalow about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station.

Karor is 316 miles from Lahore on the Lala Musa-Sher Shah Branch of the North-Western Railway, *viâ* Multan and Sher Shah; third class fare Rs. 2-14-9 and Rs. 3-14-0, respectively.

KARTARPUR.

Town in the Jullundur District, 9 miles north of the head-quarters, and a station on the North-Western Railway; hereditary residence of the Sikh Guru, and therefore a place of great sanctity. It was founded in 1588 by Guru Arjan, whose father, Ram Das, obtained the site from the Emperor Jahangir. When Arjan came to the place and desired to build his hut, a demon who inhabited the trunk of a tree would not permit any wood to be cut until the Guru promised that he should not be disturbed, but should receive worship at the shrine.

A fair, called the Baisakhi fair, is held here about the middle of April, which attracts large numbers of people.

There is a *serai* just in front of Police Station outside the town and a *dharmsala* in the town. Conveyances are available at all times of the day.

Third class fare from Jullundur city to Kartarpur Re. 0-1-9, and from Lahore Re. 0-13-6.

KASARA.

Waiting room at the station; also a *dharmsala* in the village for Indians. The ascent of the Thal Ghaut incline, which commences at Vasind (177 feet above sea-level), assumes a more decided character after passing Kasara. At Kasara the level is about 930 feet above the sea. Between Kasara and Igatpuri a further ascent of about 1,050 is made in a distance of about ten miles. The average gradient is consequently 1 in 56, but the steepest gradient is 1 in 37. Three tunnels are passed, and after a run of about $4\frac{1}{2}$

miles the Reversing Station is reached. This station was constructed to obtain a more favourable line for the railway and to avoid severe curves. The position of the train is reversed, the engine being transferred from the rear to the front. The most severe gradient in the incline, 1 in 37 for nearly five miles, commences upon leaving the Reversing Station. Nine tunnels are passed, and the most important viaduct, the Ehegdon, from the top of which travellers look down a drop of 190 feet into the valley below.

This is believed to be the most lofty viaduct in India. The Thul Ghaut incline was commenced in 1859, and was finally opened for traffic in January 1865. It comprises 12 tunnels of an aggregate length of 2,652 yards. There are 6 viaducts of an aggregate length of 741 yards, and of various heights up to about 190 feet. There are 15 bridges of spans varying from 7 to 30 feet and 62 culverts.

It was surveyed, designed, and partially constructed under the direction of the Company's Engineer, the late Mr. James Berkley, M.I.C.E., who did not, however, live to see his work completed.

Kasara is a station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and is 75 miles from Bombay; third class fare by mail Rs. 1-3-0 and by other trains Re. 0-13-0.

KASHGANJ.

Is the junction station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for Soron, which is a place of great antiquity and chiefly important for its religious associations. Soron is much frequented by Hindu pilgrims, who come to bathe in the Burh-ganga, which forms a considerable pool lined with handsome temples and *ghats*.

Kasganj is 153 miles from Cawnpore by the Cawnpore-Achnera Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; third class fare Rs. 1-10-0.

KASHIPUR.

A municipal town in the Naini Tal District, 45 miles from Naini Tal. The nearest railway station for Kashipur is Kathgodam, which is the terminus of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway.

The largest fair in the district, which takes place at the temple of Balsundri Devi, three miles south-east of Kashipur, is held here at the end of March and lasts for 15 days. The fair commences on the first day of Chait at the temple, and after ten days is transferred to the Kashipur Bazar. Some 70,000 persons assemble and a large amount of trade is carried on in live-stock, piece-goods, metal utensils, carts, and agricultural implements. Manufactures in wood and fibres and all manner of forest produce. On this occasion gambling is practised to a very large extent.

There are some small temples on the west bank of Drona Sagar. Drona Sagar, the largest of all the numerous tanks about Kashipur, and the fort are said to have been constructed by the five Pandava brothers for the use of their teacher, Drona. This tank is 600 feet square. It is esteemed very holy and is much frequented by pilgrims on their way to the source of the Ganges.

Conveyances available at Kathgodam. Kathgodam is 66 miles from Bareilly Junction; third class fare Rs. 1-8-0.

KASTIWAL.

Village in Batala Tahsil, Gurdaspur District, Punjab, situated at a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Batala Railway Station, on the Amritsar-Pathankote Branch of the North-Western Railway.

An important fair called Baba Farid Guddar fair is held here in May, which lasts for five days and attracts about 30,000 persons.

No *serais* or *dharmsalas* at the village; people stop in the open.

Batala is 24 miles from Amritsar; third class fare Re. 0-4-6. Ekkas available at Batala for Kastival.

KASUR.

Town and municipality in Kasur Tahsil, Lahore District, Punjab, situated on the Lahore-Ferozepore Branch of the North-Western Railway. It is 42 miles from Lahore; third class fare Re. 0-8-0. Tradition says that this town was founded by Kush, one of Rama's two sons. It is now one of the most important towns in the district after Lahore. The main streets are paved and furnished with central and side drains and a sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained. Kasur has a considerable reputation for manufacture in leather harness and country shoes. It is also noted for *methi*, melons, earthen vessels, etc. Trade in wheat and gram.

The following fairs are held annually about Kasur:—

- (1) Imam Shah fair held towards the middle of February about 3 miles from Kasur. It is attended by about 2,000 persons.
- (2) Bulleh Shah fair held about the end of August. Number of persons attending 3,000.
- (3) Basant fair held at the Shrine of Sadrdiwan about the middle of February. Nearly 5,000 persons attend.
- (4) Holi fair held at Chittianwali in the third week of March; attracts nearly 7,000 persons.

- (5) Chaitar Chandar fair takes place at Mari in the third week of March and is attended by about 3,000 people.
- (6) Shershah fair held at Gharyala in April attracts about 5,000 people.
- (7) Khangah Shah Shams fair is held at Khem Kara in August. Nearly 7,000 persons attend.
- (8) Shah Thamman fair takes place about 4 miles from Raokhanwala in April. It is the most important of all the above fairs and attracts about 9,000 visitors.

All these fairs last for a day and are attended by both Hindus and Mohammadans.

There are no *dharmshalas* at any of the places where these fairs are held except at Shah Thamman and Kasur.

Ekkas are always available at Kasur for conveyance of passengers to the fairs.

KATAKRAJ.

Twelve miles from the Khewra Station on the North-Western Railway. The temple here contains an image of Devi. On the first day of Chet (March-April) a great fair is held here, which is attended by thousands of pilgrims.

Khewra is 142 miles from Lahore; third class fare Rs. 1-10-6.

KATAS.

Holy fountain in Pind Dadan Khan Tahsil of Jhelum District, Punjab, 11½ miles from the Khewra Railway Station on the North-Western Railway; and after Jawala Mukhi and Kurukshetra the most frequented place of pilgrimage in the Province.

Siva, being inconsolably grieved for the loss of his wife Sati, the daughter of Daksha, rained tears from his eyes, and so produced the two sacred pools of Pushkara near Ajmer, and Kataksha or Katas, in the Sind Sagar Doab. Katas lies on the north side of the Salt Range, 16 miles from Pind Dadan Khan and 18 miles from Chakwal. Walls, towers, and brick ruins crown the surrounding heights. Below these remains an enclosure contains the ruined *Sat Ghara* or seven temples. The origin of these temples is assigned to the Pandava brethren, who are said to have lived at Katas during a portion of their 12 years' wanderings. A large fair is held here in April, at which about 80,000 pilgrims assemble.

Ponies and mules can be had for conveyance at Khewra village by special arrangement. At Pind Dadan Khan ekkas and tumtums are generally available.

There are several rest-houses for the accommodation of pilgrims at Katas. -No trade or manufacture worth mention.

Khewra is 142 miles from Lahore ; third class fare Rs. 1-10-6.

KATHORGIRI.

Is a mountain between Aronachal and Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency. It has a famous temple, which attracts pilgrims from all parts of the country.

KATPADI.

Eighty-one miles from Madras and 393 miles from Azhikkal ; third class fare Re. 0-14-0 and Rs. 4-5-0, respectively.

It is the junction of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway with the South Indian Railway ; 57 miles south on the South Indian Railway lies Tiruvannamalai, famous for its large temple. Passengers can obtain tickets at stations on the Madras Railway through to Tiruvanna malai. Two miles from Katpadi Station Palar is crossed by a masonry bridge about half a mile in length. Near the station a fair or "shandy" is held each Saturday. Vellore is about 4 miles from the station to the south. It is a large Indian town of considerable trade and a detachment of Native Infantry from Madras was formerly quartered there, but the headquarters of the District offices are at Chittoor, 18 miles distant to the north. At Vellore is an old fort, and in it there is a temple containing exquisite specimens of stone carving in the Dravidian style. This temple has been lately very successfully restored by the Government.

The Central Jail is noted for the manufacture of different kinds of cloth.

There are two *dharmshalas* at Katpadi and several at Tiruvannamalai. Horse jutkas and bullock carts are available at both places. Trade of Katpadi in grain.

KAZIPARA.

Village in Barasat Sub-Division, District of the Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Barasat town on the Bengal Central Railway and included within the Barasat municipality. The site of a large annual fair held in December or January, in honour of a Mohammadan Saint, Pir Ekdel Sahib, who performed several miracles. The fair is attended by Hindus as well as Mohammadans. About 300 acres of land are held by Mohammadan priests for the maintenance of the mosque and due performance of religious services.

Barasat is 14 miles from Calcutta ; third class fare Re. 0-3-0.

KEDARNATH.

Is the name of a snowy peak of the Himalayas about 22,853 feet in height in Garhwal District, United Provinces, and also of a famous temple on its side. It is said to mark the spot where an incarnation of Siva, after fighting his numerous battles, attempted to dive into the earth to escape his pursuers, the Pandavas. He left his lower limb above the surface in the shape of a holy rock—the remaining portions of his body being distributed elsewhere. Close to the temple rises a precipice known as Bhairab Jhamp, where devotees formerly committed suicide by flinging themselves from the summit to obtain salvation, but the practice was suppressed by the British Government.

There are four other temples in the neighbourhood of Kedarnath, and the whole forms the Panch Kedar, a famous round of pilgrimage containing the scattered portions of Siva's body. One of the great *lingams* is said to be at Kedarnath.

The best route to reach Kedarnath is *viâ* Hardwar Railway Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, where jhampans and ponies are available.

Hardwar is 49 miles from Saharanpur and 921 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Re. 0-11-3 and Rs. 8-14-0, respectively.

KENDULI.

Village in Birbhum District, Bengal, on the north bank of the Ajai. Birthplace of Jayadeva, a disciple of the Vishnuvite reformer Chaitanaya and Sanskrit poet, the author of the celebrated *Govinda Gita*, a Sanskrit poem in praise of Krishna. An annual fair in honour of Jayadeva is held in the village on the last day of Magh (the commencement of February), and is attended by upwards of 50,000 persons.

KHAIRABAD.

Chief town of Sitapur District, Oudh, situated 5 miles south-east of Sitapur, the Civil Station and Cantonment of the District. Is a station on the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway. The town is said to have been founded by one Khaira, a Pasi, in the first year of the 11th century, and to have been subsequently taken possession of by a Kayasth family. Khairabad is the seventh largest town in Oudh. It contains 40 mosques and 30 Hindu temples, besides a handsome set of holy Mohammadan buildings. These consist of a *Kadam Rasul* (Prophet's footprint), an Imambara and mosques with intervening courtyards, all surrounded by a wall; a large fair is held in January, which lasts for ten days and

attracts about 60,000 persons. A second fair is held at the Dashara festival, attended by about 15,000 persons.

There is a *serai* or inn at Khairabad about a mile from the railway station. No *dharmsala* or bungalow.

Khairabad is 51 miles from Lucknow by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway ; third class fare Re. 0-8-6.

KHANDWA.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 353 miles from Bombay and 604 miles from Delhi. Third class fare Rs. 3-11-0 and Rs. 6-4-0, respectively. Is the Civil Station of the Nimar District and the junction with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Waiting room at the station and a large *serai* within view of the station. This station is suitable as a resting station for passengers travelling long distances.

“Toolja Bovani ” fair is held annually during January and February at a distance of 4 miles from the station and is usually attended by about ten thousand people. Visitors to the Oonkar Mandhata temple, distance about 40 miles from Khandwa, should book to the Sanawad Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, from which place country carts can be obtained. The sacred island is in the middle of the Nerbudda river and covers about a square mile. The numerous temples are considered of great antiquity and sanctity, and are consecrated to the worship of the god “Siva.” Some of these are of considerable architectural and historical importance.

The late Sir Richard Temple thus describes this place:—
 “Emerging from the horrid wilds, the Nerbudda again becomes beautiful, crashing in grand turmoil over dark trap rock, then flowing quietly down the shadow of the wall-like ridges, and then surrounding the sacred island in Oonkar Mandhata, the heights of which are covered with temples and priestly buildings. Here again the river forms itself into deep pools of still water, in which are imaged all the forms of rocks and structures. Here also at stated times are held religious gatherings, which greatly add to the beauty of the place. In former days devotees used to precipitate themselves from the rocky peaks to earn immortality by perishing in the Nerbudda.”

Khandwa is an important trade centre and owns cotton presses and ginning factories. At Moghat, 4 miles from the station, there are waterworks supplying water to the town.

KHATAULI.

In Jansath Tahsil, Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces. It contains the shrine of Jabar Pir, at which *Chharion-ka-mela* is held for a week in August. The fair attracts about 5,000 people from places between Delhi and Saharanpur.

Two *dharmsalas* and four *serais* not far from the railway station. Trade in molasses.

Khatauli is 62 miles from Delhi; third class fare Re. 0-11-9.

KHATMANDU.

Is the capital of the Nepal State and is situated in a valley about 4,500 feet above the sea. The name is said to have been derived from an ancient building which stands in the heart of the city near the royal palace. In the square in front of the palace are numerous handsome temples, many of which are several storeys in height and profusely ornamented with carvings, paintings, and gilding.

Machchhindranatha is considered the guardian deity of Nepal. It is said that Nepal had suffered from a drought 12 years, which threatened to be the ruin of the country. Narendra Das, a Nepal Raja, therefore went to Assam about 347 A.D. to invite an eminent Buddhist Saint. To do him honour, Brahma swept the road, reciting the Vedas as he did so; Vishnu blew the *Sankha*; Mahadeo sprinkled water on the road; Indra held an umbrella; Yama lighted the incense; Kuvera scattered riches; Agni displayed light; Vayu held the flag; and Ishan scared away demons. Copious rain fell on the arrival of the Saint, and the country was saved from famine.

In memory of this visit Narendra Das built a temple, and called it after Machchhindranatha, as the saviour of the country. He also instituted an annual fair, which is still celebrated as the greatest of all the national festivals. On the last day the blanket of Machchhindranatha is shaken before the people to show that he carries nothing away from them, and that, though in poverty, he is contented.

KHUSHAB.

Town in Shahpur District, Punjab, and head-quarters of Khushab Tahsil; situated on the right bank of the river Jhelum, about 8 miles from Shahpur town. Exports of grain, cotton, wool, ghi and country cloth; imports of English piece-goods, metal, dried fruits, sugar, and molasses. The town is also the chief mart for the trade of the Salt Range.

Khushab contains the shrine of Nazar Dewan Hafiz, who is said to have performed several miracles during his life-time. A fair is held in his memory in the month of March, which lasts for two days and attracts about 2,000 visitors.

There are two *serais* or inns at Khushab, one, built by the District Board, is just outside the city and the other, built by Lala Ratan Chand, is near the railway station.

Khushab is a railway station on the North-Western Railway, 187 miles from Lahore; third class fare Rs. 2-3-0.

KILA KADAIYAM.

On the South Indian Railway. It is 478 miles from Madras Beach Station. Third class fare Rs. 5-4-0. A fair is held here every Monday about three-quarters of a mile from the station, which is largely attended.

There is a *choultry* close to the station and a travellers' bungalow some little distance away, but it is not at present in good repair. At Pattalpur, a large village consisting chiefly of Lubbais, 2 miles from the station, is a famous Mohammadan mosque, visited largely during the Kandiri festival held in July. Jaggery is the chief produce.

KISHORIGANJ.

Town, municipality, and head-quarters of Kishoriganj Sub-Division, Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal and Assam; situated on the Kundali Khal, 13 miles east of Brahmaputra and 17 miles from the Gafargaon Railway Station on the Dacca Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. A fair is held here during the *Jhulan Jatra* festival in honour of the birth of Krishna, lasting for a month from the middle of July to the middle of August. Chief manufacture a kind of fine cloth called *Taujali*.

There are no *dharmsalas* at Kishoriganj, but during the fair temporary sheds are erected for the accommodation of pilgrims.

During the dry season *ticca gharries* and palanquins are available at Gafargaon at Rs. 7 and Rs. 2, but during the rains people have to go 7 miles by boat and 10 miles by road. Charge for a boat is Rs. 1-4-0.

Gafargaon is 317 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 4-1-0.

KODUMADI.

On the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach Station 315 miles; third class fare Rs. 3-8-0.

A fair is held here every Monday. On the banks of the Cauvery is an ancient and well sculptured Siva temple, at which a car festival is held during Chetrai (April and May).

There is a travellers' bungalow and a *chuttram* at a distance of about two and one furlong, respectively.

KOLAGHAT.

A station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 34 miles from Howrah. Third class fare Re. 0-7-3.

About 10 miles south on the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's Ferry stands Tumlook or Tamralipti, the earliest mention of which is found in the description left by the famous Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsiang, who visited this ancient Buddhist settlement maritime harbour in the middle of the 7th century of the Christian era. At that time Tumlook was a great port, and the Buddhists who had settled there in the beginning of the 5th century had founded ten monasteries, which sheltered one thousand monks. An Asoka pillar, 200 feet high, also proclaimed it as a centre of Buddhist faith. The earliest Kings of Tumlook were Kshetriyas and belonged to the Peacock dynasty.

The most famous among the temples of Tumlook are those consecrated to Bargabhma and Krishnarjan. The former, on elevated ground, is of most curious shape and construction. The architecture is of Buddhist style. The latter is ascribed to Raja Tamordhaja and contains the statues of Krishna and Arjan. Tradition says that when Maharaja Yudhistira, with the object of solemnizing the *Ashwamedh Yajna*, had set the consecrated steed at large under the protection of Krishna and Arjan, the animal wandered to Tumlook, then the capital of the powerful Raja Tamordhaja. The Raja's sons seized the steed, whereupon a severe fight between them and Arjan ensued, which lasted long and proved hopeless to Arjan. Arjan asked Krishna the cause of his failure. Krishna said that the man with whose sons he fought was under the blessing of Vishnu and invincible in war, so he must try to attain his object by stratagem. Then Arjan and Krishna transformed themselves into the shape of Brahmans and went to the Raja's palace, but there seeing many indications of the Raja's unsullied piety they felt ashamed to deceive such a God-fearing man, and presented themselves before him. The Raja was so gratified that in his fervour of devotion he prayed that he might daily enjoy the felicity of seeing Krishna, the Lord of the Universe, and Arjan in his palace and, this prayer being granted, caused stone statues of Krishna and Arjan to be made and enshrined in a temple which he specially made for the purpose. There is a railway company's *musafarkhana* at the station and several hotels in the town where Indian visitors can take food and rest for a short time.

KOLHAPUR.

Chief town of the State of that name. It has long been held in high esteem for the antiquity of its sacred shrines : contains a great temple dedicated to the goddess Mahalakshmi. The cloisters which formerly surrounded the temple lie buried many feet under the surface of the earth, which appears to have undergone at no distant period a severe convulsion. A crystal relic casket was found in a large *stupa* about 1880, bearing on its lid an inscription in Asoka characters of the 3rd century B. C. Small temples are frequently brought to light by excavation.

On a small hill about 5 miles from Kolhapur a fair is held in the month of Chaitra (March) every year in honour of the god Jatiba or Kedarling, who is the family god of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and is believed to be an incarnation of Shiva. Other places worth seeing at Kolhapur are—(1) The Provincial College organised in 1880, (2) Albert Edward Hospital, (3) Maharaja's new Palace, (4) Town Hall, (5) Technical School, (6) Rankala, and (7) Kalamba Tanks.

Manufactures :—Pottery, hardware, coarse cotton and woollen cloth, felt paper, perfumes, liquor and glass and lac ornaments.

There are several *dharmsalas* in the town and one at Shahupur near the station. There is also a hotel in front of the station and a *dák* bungalow about three-quarters of a mile from it. Conveyances are available at all times.

Kolhapur is 189 miles from Poona by the Southern Mahratta Railway; third class fare Rs. 1-15-9.

KONARAK, THE BLACK PAGODA.

Is situated on the coast 19 miles north-west of Puri. About the erection of the temple it is said that a young man called Samba was suspected by the sage Narada to be too familiar with the 16,000 wives of Krishna, so he cursed him and he became a leper. By worshipping the sun daily, crying out "O Surya, O Surya!" he was cured. When bathing next day in the river he found an image thrown there by Visvakarma, and carved out of a portion of the sun's body. Samba built a temple for the image in which the sun was to be worshipped as the curer of diseases. The whole temple is covered with sculptures of various kinds. In January or February a bathing fair is held here, when about 20,000 persons assemble. There are no *dharmsalas* at Konarak, but some huts once erected by Government are used by pilgrims.

Palanquins and bullock carts are available at Puri for Konarak.

Puri is 311 miles from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 4-1-0 and by the Madras mail Rs. 4-14-0.

KOPILAS.

Hill in Dhenkanal State, Orissa. Height from sea-level 2,098 feet. The hill takes its name from a temple situated near its summit, which in July of every year is visited by about 10,000 pilgrims on the occasion of Shivaratri fair; considerable trade is carried on during the fair.

This sacred hill is about 30 miles from the Kopilas Road Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Country carts and palanquins can be had at the station to reach the hill.

Distance of Kopilas Road Station from Howrah 244 miles; third class fare Rs. 3-3-0.

KOREKI.

A village in Pasrur Tahsil, District Sialkote, Punjab, situated at a distance of 27 miles from Sialkote town.

About the third week of September a large cattle fair, called Gullu Shah fair, is held here, which is attended by about 80,000 persons from all parts of the Province. The fair lasts for a week. There is a rest-house.

Tongas and tum-tums can be had at Sialkote for Koreki village *viâ* Pasrur.

Sialkote is 89 miles from Lahore; third class fare Rs. 1-0-6.

KORNALI.

A small village in Gujar Khan Tahsil of the Rawalpindi District, Punjab. It is situated at a distance of about six miles from the Gujar Khan Railway Station on the North-Western Railway. Mules, ponies, and camels can be had at the railway station.

The village contains a temple dedicated to a Hindu *fakir*, Baba Mohan Das, which is held in great veneration by all classes of people of the surrounding villages. On the occasion of the Baisakhi festival a large fair is held here, which lasts for three days and attracts several thousand persons. The Sikh scripture (Granth Sahib) is kept in the temple.

There is one *serai* and one *dharmshala* in the village for the accommodation of visitors.

Gujar Khan is 33 miles from Rawalpindi; third class fare Re. 0-6-3.

KOT ADU.

Village in Sanawan Tahsil, Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, and a railway station on the Sher Shah-Lala Musa Branch of the North-Western Railway.

In September a fair, lasting for three days and attended by about 5,000 persons from Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Multan, is held here every year in memory of a Hindu ascetic, Kanshigir, whose temple the village contains.

There are five *dharmshalas* at Kot Adu for the accommodation of Indian visitors.

Kot Adu is 264 miles from Lahore *viâ* Multan and Sher Shah; third class fare Rs. 3-1-6, respectively.

KOTAPPAKONDA (OR YELLAMUNDA).

Hill, village, and celebrated shrine in Narasaraipet Taluk, Guntur District, Madras Presidency. The hill is 8 miles south of Narasaraipet, with a temple to Siva, about 600 feet above the plain, approached by a winding flight of stone steps. A festival, attended by about 60,000 persons and lasting for two days, is held here at the new moon in the month of Magh (January-February). There is a considerable trade in timber at the festival and fair. All sorts of wood, from bamboo switches to logs and beams, is carted and sold there.

There is only one *dharmshala* over the hill, which is used by the proprietor himself to feed Brahmins during the fair; other people stop in the open.

Narasaraipet is 405 miles from Bangalore city by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; third class fare Rs. 4-4-6.

KOT FATEH KHAN.

A village in Fateh Jang Tahsil of Attock District, situated 5 miles from Gagan Railway Station on the North-Western Railway. Gagan is 38 miles from Rawalpindi; third class fare Re. 0-7-3.

On the occasion of the Baisakhi festival in April a fair is held at Kot Fateh Khan, which is attended by four or five thousand persons from Rawalpindi, Pindi Gheb, Fateh Jang and Peshawar and Jhelum Districts. The fair lasts for two days.

Hindus can stop at Dehri Than Singh and Sirdars have some houses for the accommodation of Mohammadans. Sirdars have also built a bungalow for European visitors.

No conveyances procurable at Gagan Station.

KOTTAPALLE.

Village in Ramachandrapur Taluk, Godavari District, Madras Presidency, and a station on the north-east line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Distance from Rayapuram—Madras 415 miles; third class fare Rs. 5-7-0. It is considered by Hindus a very sacred place; every twelfth year the village is crowded

with devotees, while near the pagoda the river is looked upon as peculiarly sanctifying. At Annavaram, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kottapalle, a festival is held every May in honour of Sree Veera Verikata Slyanarayana Swamy, which is visited by about 5,000 people.

No rest-house for Europeans and Indians at Kottapalle, but there is a *chuttram* and a dâk bungalow at Annavaram.

KOVVUR.

This is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar in Kistna District, Madras Presidency, and a place of Hindu pilgrimage on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

According to Hindu mythology Gautama Rishi, while performing penance here, accidentally killed a cow, and thus inadvertently brought upon himself one of the greatest sins. He prayed to the god Siva, and at last succeeded in bringing down the river Godavari, which flowed over the spot where the cow was killed and relieved Gautama of his sin. This place is, therefore, much frequented by Hindu pilgrims in the belief that bathing in the Godavari at this place cleanses from all sins. Kovvur is also the base of operations for the building of the Godavari bridge.

There is only one small *dharmshala* at Kovvur for people of low classes. Other pilgrims and visitors have to make their own arrangements.

Kovvur is 356 miles from Madras; third class fare Rs. 4-10-0.

KRAIMADAI.

Is a town in Coimbatore Sub-Division of Coimbatore District, Madras Presidency, and a station on the south-west line of the South Indian Railway, 323 miles from Madras; third class fare Rs. 3-6-0.

There is a pagoda of Vishnuites here, dedicated to the deity Sri Raganathaswami, which is held in the greatest reverence by the people of this part of the Presidency. In the month of March a large fair of car festival takes place here, which attracts about twelve thousand persons from all parts of the Presidency.

Tradition relates the origin of this temple as follows:—

A cowherd used to graze the cattle of the Raja of this place in the jungle, but one of the cows named Karampasvan one day stole away to a spot in the jungle and poured her milk over the head of an image of Mahadeo. The Raja was enraged at finding the cow milked and punished the cowherd, thinking him to be the author of the guilt. Next day the boy watched the cow and followed her

closely, when she took a certain direction into the jungle, and saw her pouring her milk over a certain spot. The boy was very angry at this and gave the spot a sharp blow with his hatchet. It struck on the head of the deity and blood gushed out from the wound caused by the blow, and the water of the pond became red. The boy was frightened and fell senseless on the ground. The Raja came to the spot in search of the cowherd, when the god appeared before him, and the Raja caused a temple to be erected there. There is also another temple dedicated to the god Siva, which contains four elephants of red stone and is of some architectural beauty.

There are six *chuttrams* for different classes of Hindus. The place of fair is about two furlongs from the railway station and bullock carts can be had for conveyance at Kraimadai.

KRISHNA.

Is situated on the Poona to Raichur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the banks of the river of the same name. Hindu travellers frequently break journey at this station in order to bathe in the river, which is considered sacred. The river is spanned by one of the most extensive viaducts on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The total length of the bridge is 3,854 feet.

Waiting rooms at station and a good *dharmsala* near by.

Krishna is 427 miles from Bombay; third class fare by mail Rs. 6-11-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-7-0.

KRISHNARAJAPURAM.

Is a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. There is a *chuttram* or rest-house a few yards from the station. About three miles south-west is the town of Ulsoor with a very old Hindu temple standing at the head of the Ulsoor Lake, which attracts a large number of pilgrims annually. Near the temple also there is a *chuttram*.

Krishnarajapuram is 211 miles from Madras; third class fare by mail Rs. 2-12-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-4-0.

KULITALAI.

On the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach Station 274 miles and third class fare Rs. 3-1-0. Kulitalai is the head-quarters of the taluk of the same name in Trichinopoly District, Madras Presidency. The most important festival held here is the "Pushyam" in January annually.

KUMBAKONAM (THE WATER-JAR MOUTH).

Is situated in the Tanjore District, Madras Presidency, about 190 miles south-west of Madras. It was formerly one of the capitals of the Chola Kingdom and is one of the most ancient and sacred towns in the Presidency, and so celebrated for its learning as to have been called the "Oxford of Southern India." The *gopura* of the largest temple is in 12 storeys, and is fully 160 feet high. The temple of Siva is approached by a curious arched passage, 330 feet long, lined, with shops on either side. The Mahamaham tank has its banks studded with temples, flights of steps, and a very large temple of red brick. There is a large number of huge idol cars, which at the annual festival are dragged by thousands of people. Every 12 years the waters of the Ganges are said to flow into this tank, when vast numbers bathe in it.

There are *chuttrams* or *dharmsalas* in town about a mile from the railway station, where pilgrims and visitors can stop for a day or two free of charge.

Kumbakonam is a railway station on the Madras to Tuticorin line of the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach junction 196 miles; third class fare Rs. 2-3-0.

KURLA.

There are Government Salt Pans, and some large Spinning and Weaving Mills. This is the first station on the island of Salsette, being connected with the island of Bombay by a causeway. The Vehar Lake, which supplies Bombay with water, is about five miles distant. There is a good road from Kurla to Vehar and horse conveyance is obtainable. Kurla is 10 miles from Bombay; third class fare Re. 0-2-3.

KURRACHEE.

Seaport, chief town, cantonment in Karachi District, Sind, Bombay Presidency. Karachi cantonment is 782 miles by the North-Western Railway from Lahore and the city 784 miles; third class fare Rs. 9-2-9 and Rs. 9-3-0, respectively. British India Steam Navigation Company's and Steam Navigation Company's steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee three times a week. The mail steamer reaches Kurrachee in 38 hours.

Kurrachee is a great commercial town; its trade having been enormously increased of late years, the dock and harbour accommodation has consequently been greatly extended. The climate of Kurrachee is very salubrious, the town and the cantonments being well open to the sea breeze. The maximum temperature of the place

in April and May is 90° and the minimum 50° in December and January. Average annual rainfall 7 inches. The chief buildings of Kurrachee, all of which are of modern type, are Frere Hall, containing General Library and Museum, Napier Barracks, Holy Trinity Church, Sind Club, Freemasons' Hall, Government Treasury, Post Office, Telegraph Departments, McLeod Railway Station, Empress Market, Civil Hospital, Boulton Market, Max Denso Hall, the Merewether Clock Tower, Sadar Court, Bank of Bombay, and a very large Roman Catholic Chapel. The waterworks opened in 1882 are 9 miles distant.

There is a dâk bungalow a mile distant from the railway station Hackney carriages are available at all times.

KUTNI.

It forms a junction for the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, and is the great lime centre. By the Bengal-Nagpur Railway it is 643 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 5-6-0; and by the East Indian Railway 676 miles and fare Rs. 6-5-3. From Bombay it is 673 miles; third class fare by ordinary train Rs. 7-3-0. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, formerly Indian Midland Railway, is a direct route for Northern India and the Punjab, and passes through country of great historical interest, both in ancient and modern times. The principal towns on this route are Saugor, Bhopal, Gwalior, Udaipur and Jhansi. This route over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will shortly be the nearest from Calcutta to Kurrachee.

There is a small 1st and 2nd class waiting room at the station, and a commodious *serai* for Indian passengers in the town.

Kutni is a grain-collecting centre of some importance, and a red paint, manufactured from oxide of iron ore, is also prepared for export.

KUTTALAM.

Village in Tenkasi Taluk, Tinnevely District, Madras Presidency, and the sanitarium of the district from June to October. The scenery of this place is greatly admired, and though it is only 450 feet above sea-level, the climate and flora are of a much higher elevation. The smallest cascade is 100 feet high and below it is a beautiful bathing place and a pagoda.

In the neighbourhood of Kuttalam are temples, which are much resorted to by pilgrims. A little to the north of the station the river Cauvery, considerably diminished in breadth, flows in an easterly direction under the line. Cloths for native women are manufacture

at Kuttalam. Paddy and cocoanuts are the chief exports. There are two rest-houses and three refreshment houses for Indians in the village.

Kuttalam is 182 miles from Madras Beach Station; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 2-6-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-1-0.

LAHORE.

Is the capital of the Punjab, and is one of the most ancient and famous cities in India. It is situated about a mile from the left bank of the river Ravi. The river once flowed by the city, and in 1662 made such encroachments that a massive brick embankment 4 miles in length was constructed at a great cost, but the river soon afterwards left its bed and turned to the north, and has never since resumed its old channel. The city of Lahore was formerly much larger, and its history is connected with every Mohamadan dynasty of Northern India, some time as the seat of government, but always as an important place, and it has, for many centuries, enjoyed a great reputation. The city was surrounded by a wall 15 feet high which has recently been demolished; it had 13 gateways. On the northern side is the citadel.

The origin of Lahore is to be found in the Rajput race; the city was probably the capital of one of the earliest of the Rajput States established in the west of India, for at the time of the Musalman invasion Lahore was the capital of an important Hindu principality exercising a kind of feudal superiority over other States. The city was founded about the end of the first or beginning of the second century of the Christian era.

All that is architecturally beautiful now in Lahore dates from the time of the Moghul Emperors. From A.D. 1767 the Sikhs kept possession of Lahore, but with the rest of the Punjab it was, after the battles of Aliwal, Moodki, Ferozshah and Sobraon, annexed to British territories in 1846.

The Central Museum was constructed for the Punjab Exhibition held in Lahore in 1864.

At Anarkali, opposite the Central Museum, is the celebrated gun Zamzamah, a huge piece made in India in A.D. 1761, used by Ahmed Shah in the battle of Panipat, and left behind at Lahore, being too unwieldy to take back to Kabul. This gun had, till Ranjit Singh got possession of it in 1802, been kept by the most powerful of the Sikh Misl, the Bhangis of Amritsar, and called by them the Bhangian wali Tope; it was regarded as the talisman of the Sikh empire and its capture added greatly to the prestige of Ranjit Singh.

The following places are worth seeing in Lahore :—

- (1) The General Post Office, (2) The Punjab Chief Court, (3) Government Telegraph Office, (4) Government Offices, (5) St. James's Church, once Anarkali's tomb, (6) University Senate Hall, containing Oriental College, (7) Government College, (8) Mission College, containing Law College, (9) Punjab Public Library, (10) Art and Engineering College attached to the Central Museum, (11) District Court, (12) Central Training College. All of these are on the Anarkali side. Lawrence Gardens, containing Montgomery and Lawrence Halls, Zoological Gardens, and Queen's Statue on the Mall.

The title Anarkali was given to Nadira Begam, a favourite slave girl of the Emperor Akbar, who, being suspected of returning a smile from his son Jahangir, was buried alive.

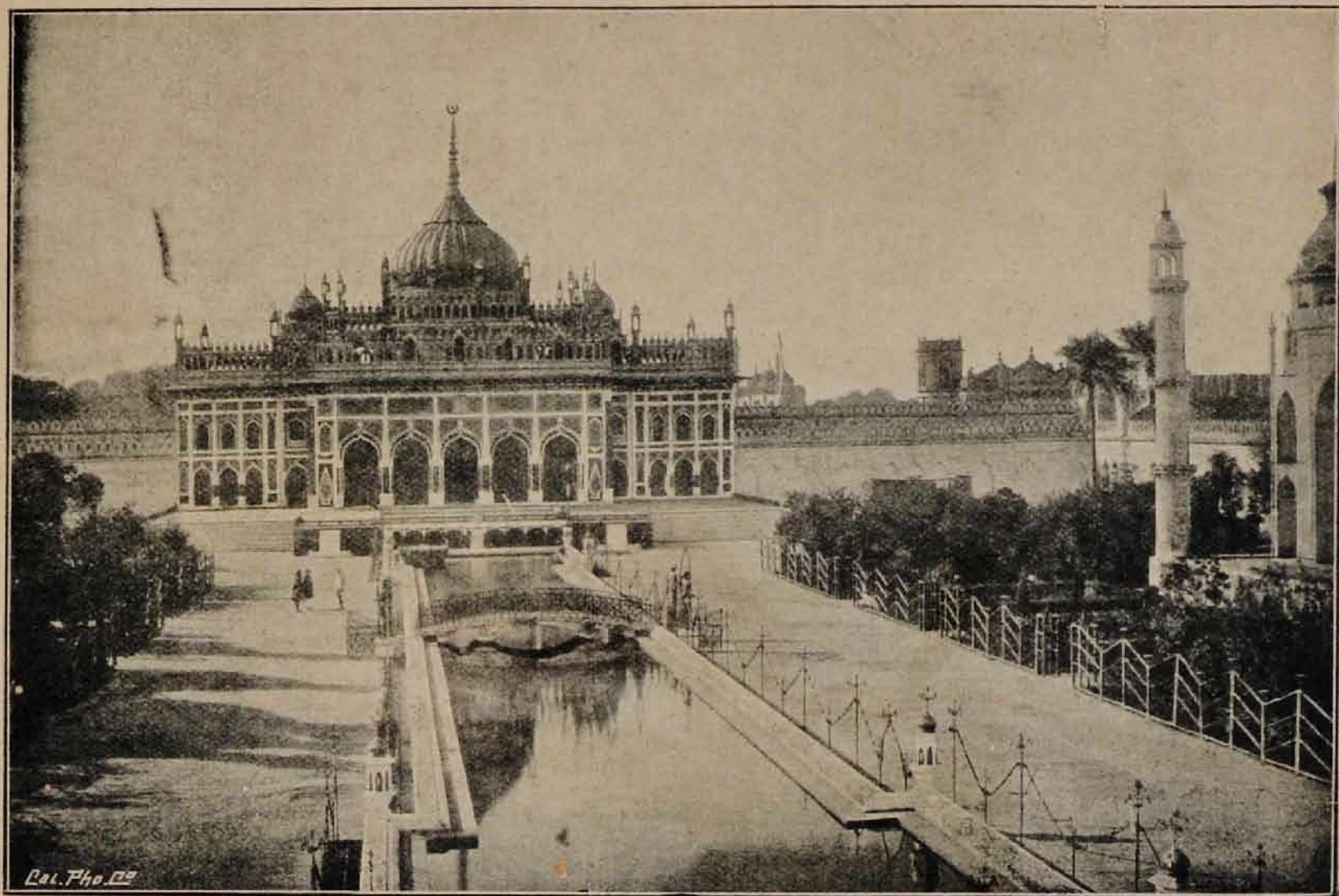
Government House faces the Lawrence Gardens on the left of the Mall on the road to Mian Mir. It was originally the tomb of Mohammad Kasim Khan, a cousin of the Emperor Akbar, who was a great patron of wrestlers.

The railway station and workshops are the next objects of interest. The station is the junction for the Punjab Northern Section of the North-Western Railway. The station buildings were designed with a view of being used in time of need as a fortification. The station plot of ground encloses a mosque known as the mosque of Dai Angah, the nurse of the Emperor Shah Jehan, by whom it was erected in A.D. 1621. The Railway Workshops are very extensive, covering over 126 acres. Over 2,000 men are employed. The Railway has provided substantial houses for its employes, with a good swimming bath, library, billiard room, theatre, and recreation ground. The church attached was formerly a Musalman tomb, and seats 80 persons.

Although Lahore is regarded as a healthy place, the heat is very great during the hot season, but in the month of December ice is collected.

Numerous fairs are held at Lahore, but the most popular of these are the Charaghan fair, which takes place in the last week of March and attracts about 90,000 persons from all parts of the Punjab; Shah Abulmali in February, attendance 50,000; Kadmonka mela in February, attendance about 40,000, etc., etc. Conveyances are available at all times of the day and night.

There are many shrines of Mohammadan Saints of great local repute in and about Lahore, but the most popular of them are those of Data Ganj Bakhsh, Madho Lal Husain, Shah Mohamad Ghaus, Mian Mir, etc. Annual fairs are held at these shrines, which draw large numbers of pilgrims.



Cal. Pho. Co.

Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Hoosainabad Imambara, Lucknow.

There are numerous hotels for Europeans at Lahore and several good *serais* and numerous *dharmshalas* for Indians in the city; one of the *serais*, called Mian Sultan's *serai*, is the largest and is only a few minutes' walk from the railway station. There are also good refreshment rooms for Hindus, Mohammadans, and Europeans at the station. A handsome *serai* has lately been built by Mian Chiragh Din close to the railway station.

Lahore is 349 miles from Delhi, 1,213 miles from Calcutta, and 1,306 miles from Bombay (by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway). Third class fare Rs. 3-8-0, 11-15-0, and 13-9-0, respectively.

LAL UDERO.

Five miles from Oderolal Railway Station on the Karachi-Lahore line of the North-Western Railway. Distance of Oderolal from Karachi 134 miles and from Lahore 650 miles. Third class fare Rs. 1-9-3 and Rs. 7-10-0, respectively.

The place is celebrated for the shrine of a Mahatma (holy man), which is venerated alike by Hindus and Mohammadans. A great fair, lasting for seven days and attended by about 30,000 persons, a number of whom come from beyond the Province, is held at this shrine in the month of March every year.

There is a *serai* as well as a *dharmshala* at Lal Udero for the accommodation of pilgrims. Camels, ponies, and *gharries* are procurable at the railway station.

LUCKNOW.

The capital of Oudh ranks fourth in size among Indian cities, being only surpassed by Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. It is a very large cantonment with British Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery Regiments, as also Native Cavalry and Infantry. Sa'adat Khan, founder of the Oudh Kingdom, became Governor of Oudh in 1732, and fixed his residence at Lucknow. The grandeur of the capital dates from Asaf-ud-Daula, the fourth Nawab. In 1798 the Nawab of Lucknow gave up half his dominion to the English, and in return obtained the protection of their troops. By the Treaty of 1801 Oudh came under the special guardianship of the British Power, and owing to the ill-government of the Nawab it was annexed in 1856. The principal places of interest are the Residency and the Bailie Guard Gate, the Machhi Bawan (Fish Palace), the Imambara, and Husainabad (Palace of Lights), as also the Martinière College founded by Major-General Claude Martin, who died in 1800 and was buried in a vault under the college buildings. The Wingfield Park is most beautifully laid out in beds of flowers and rare plants. The Museum, the Observatory, the Iron Bridge are well worth a visit. Among other important

places of historical interest are the Alambagh, where Havelock is buried, and the Dilkusha, where he died. The Kaisarbagh Palace and Chhatar Manzil are to the Lucknow tourist also important.

This is the head-quarters of the Lucknow Commissioner-ship. There are hotels and *serais* and conveyances are always available.

Lucknow is 619 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways and 885 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Third class fare Rs. 6-7-0 and Rs. 10-4-0, respectively.

LUDHIANA.

Administrative head-quarters of Ludhiana District, is a junction on the North-Western Railway, 233 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 2-7-0.

Ludhiana was founded in 1480 by Yusaf and Nihang, Princes of the Lodhi Family, then reigning at Delhi. After passing into several hands it came into the possession of the British Government in 1834. The Mohammadan element preponderates in the city owing to the large number of Kashmiri and Pathan settlers, the latter being followers of the exiled royal family of Kabul.

There is a shrine of a Mohammadan Saint, Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani, which is held in great reverence by Musalmans. A large fair, called Roshni Pir Sahib, is held here annually in June, which lasts for four days and attracts about 60,000 persons from long distances. Chait Chaudas fair is also held at Ludhiana in April, when people from neighbouring villages come to bathe in the Buddha river. It lasts for a few hours only, but the cattle fair held on this occasion lasts for one week. Attendance about 55,000 people. Cattle 9,000.

Ludhiana is a great central grain mart. It is noted for *pashmina* shawls, cotton cloth, scarves, turbans, etc.

There are several *serais* a few minutes' walk from the railway station. Conveyances are available at all times of the day and night.

MADRAS.

Capital of Madras Presidency, is the third largest city in India and is the head-quarters of the Eastern Division of the Madras Army. Has the High Court of Judicature of the Presidency and contains many Military and Civil Departments. The climate is on the whole favourable. It is historically very interesting.

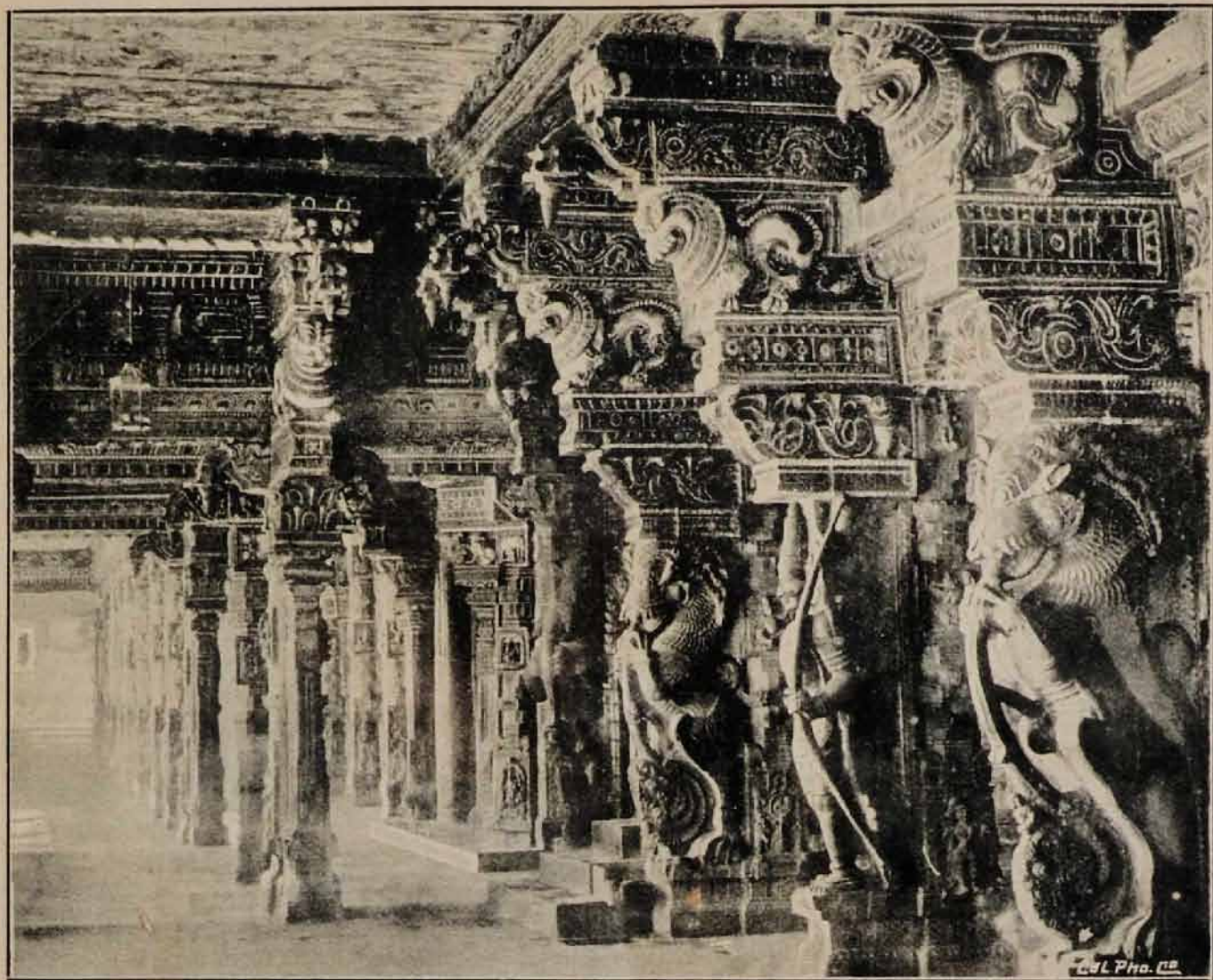


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Kilikuda Mantapam, Entrance to the Holy of Holies, Madura.

The principal objects worth seeing are—The School of Art, Museum, the Gun Carriage Factory, the Scotch Kirk, the People's Park, the Victoria Public Hall, the Statues of Lords Munro and Cornwallis and General Neill, the Napier Park, the High Court and Law College, Fort St. George, which contains the Arsenal and where the guns taken from Tippoo Sultan are kept, the Palace of the Nawab of the Carnatic, which is a few minutes' drive from the Fort, the Observatory, and Government House.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway have six stations each in Madras. There are several rest-houses for Indians in Madras, one of which, Raja Sir Ramswamy Moodalliar's *choultry* for Eurasians and Indians of all classes, is situated near the Central Station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and Park Station on the South Indian Railway. Hackney carriages are available at all stations in Madras.

Madras is 794 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways and 1,032 miles from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; third class fare Rs. 11-8-0 (by mail) and Rs. 13-7-0, respectively.

MADURA.

Chief town of Madura District, Madras Presidency, is situated on the south bank of the river Vaigai, on the South Indian Railway. It is one of the most ancient and celebrated cities in India.

Madura was anciently famous for its college and has been called "The Athens of Southern India." Siva, it is said, gave the professors a diamond bench which extended itself to receive all worthy of a place and pushed off all mere pretenders. Tiruval-luvar, a Parish priest, author of the best ethical poem in any Indian language, appeared as a candidate for a seat, but the Brahman professors would not give him a place. When the poem was laid on the bench it so expanded as to throw all the occupants off. The professors were so sensible of their disgrace that they drowned themselves in a neighbouring tank; and so the college came to an end.

The great temple, dedicated to Sundaeswara and his wife Minakshi, is 282 yards long and 248 yards board, with 9 *gopuras*, one of which is 152 feet high. The thousand-pillared hall was built by Arya Nayak about 1550. The tank is surrounded by arcades and is very beautiful. The whole interior of the temple is one mass of carving, the sculptures of Madura being the finest in India.

Tirumala's *choultry* is a pillared hall with 4 ranges of columns, 120 in all, each of which differs from the other, but all most

elaborately sculptured. The front is adorned with groups of warriors on rearing horses, slaying men or tigers, etc. It was built by Tirumala as a guest house for Siva, who consented to pay the King an annual visit of ten days on condition that a hall worthy of his dignity was built for his reception.

The Teppakulam, a large tank about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the city, is also assigned to Tirumala. It is a square each side. The banks are surrounded with a handsome parapet of granite. In the centre rises a square island with a lofty domed temple in the middle and a small shrine at each corner. Once a year in January the banks of the tank are illuminated with a lakh of lamps, while the idols from the pagoda are drawn round in a *teppam*, or raft, from which the tank takes its name.

Pilgrims for Rameswaram should change at this station. Messrs. Spencer & Co. have a refreshment room near the station; also there is a refreshment room for Indians.

There are two stations, Madura and Madura East. The former is 347 miles from Madras Beach and the latter 350 miles. Third class fare by boat mail Rs. 4-9-0 and by ordinary trains Rs. 3-13-0 and Rs. 4-9-0 and Rs. 3-14-0, respectively.

MAHABALEPUR OR "SEVEN PAGODAS."

Village in Chingleput District, Madras. This is one of the most interesting and to archæologists one of the most important spots in Southern India. The antiquities of the place may be divided into three groups—(1) the five *raths* to the south of the village on the seashore, which form one of the most interesting groups of monuments; (2) the 14 or 15 Rishi Cave temples, monolithic figures, carvings, and sculptures, west of the village (these contain some marvellous reliefs, ranking with those of Ellora and Elephanta); (3) the temples of Vishnu and Siva.

Mr. Crole writes—

"The best of its class is the pastoral group in the Krishna *Man-tapam*. It represents Indra, the god of the sky, supporting the clouds with his left hand, to protect the cattle of Bala Raja from the fury of the Maruts or tempest demons. Near him the cattle are being tended and milked. To the right a young bull is seen, with head slightly turned and fore-foot extended, as if suddenly startled. This is one of the most spirited and life-like pieces of sculpture to be seen anywhere. A little to the north of this is 'Arjun's Penance.' It covers a mass of rock 96 feet in length and 43 feet in height, and is described by Mr. Fergusson, the high authority on architecture, as the most remarkable thing of its class in India."

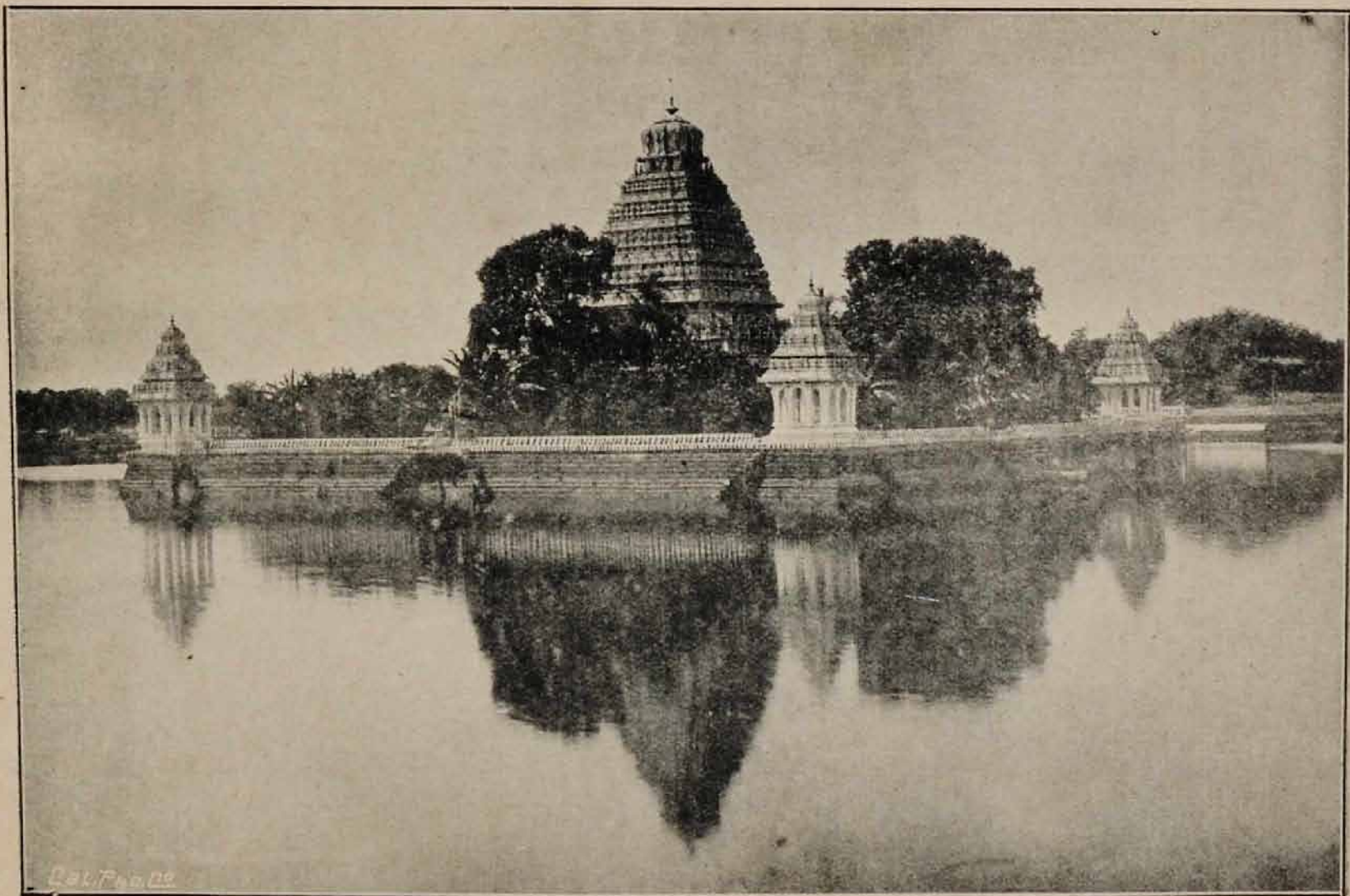
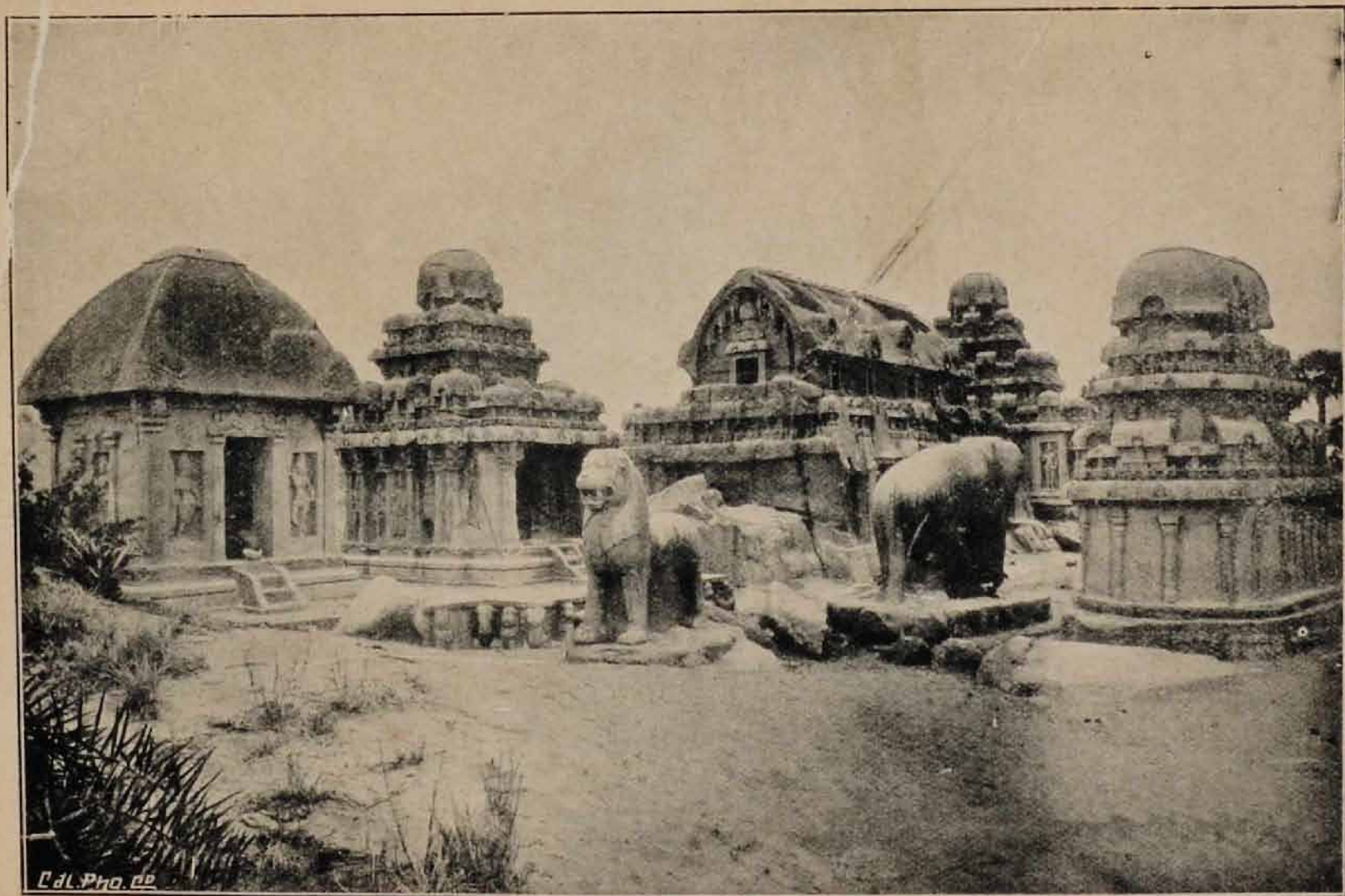


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Teppa Tank, Madura.



Cd. Pro. Co.

Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Seven Pagodas--General View of the Rathas.

The other antiquities at Mahabalepur, though very interesting in themselves, are not nearly so important as the five *raths*.

By the side of the road is a stone *choultry*.

Chingleput, a station on the Arkonam-Chingleput Branch of the South Indian Railway, is 18 miles from here and 37 miles from Madras; third class fare from Madras Beach Junction Re. 0-7-3. Jutkas or single-horse carriages are available at Chingleput to carry passengers to Mahabalepuram. The rates of charges for a jutka are from Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 5-0-0 provided the visitors return to Chingleput the same day, but if they stay at Mahabalepuram for the night an additional charge of Re. 0-8-0 is made per carriage.

There are two *chuttrams* or *dharmsalas* and a travellers' bungalow at Mahabalepuram. At Chingleput there is a *dharmsala* about two furlongs and a travellers' bungalow about four furlongs from the railway station.

MAHASTHANGARH.

Ancient shrine and scene of a fair in Bogra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, 7 miles north of Bogra town on the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The traditional capital of a monarch, Parsuram, who ruled over 22 feudatory princes, and who is identified by the Brahmans with the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. The common people assign a much later date to this Parsuram, and say that he was destroyed by a Mohammadan Saint named Shah Sultan Hazrat Auliya. The place accordingly forms a nucleus around which many legends of both Hindu and Musalman origin have gathered. Numerous remains connected with the two religions mark its site, and it was for long a Mohammadan shrine of great sanctity.

An ancient grant of about 650 acres from the Delhi Emperor, subsequently confirmed by the Moghal Governor of Dacca in 1666, still supports a fraternity of *fakirs*. A fair held in April yields about Rs. 900 to the shrine. The place affords a promising site for archæological excavations.

No *serai*, *dharmsala* or *dâk* bungalow at Mahasthangarh. There is a *dâk* bungalow at Bogra, where bullock carts and hackney carriages are available, the charge for a cart being Rs. 4 for the journey.

Bogra is 209 miles from Calcutta (Sealdah); third class fare Rs. 2-11-6.

MAHEJI.

The celebrated Mâheji fair is held about 2 miles from the station from 15th January and lasts for the six following weeks.

A large brass image (Maheji) is exhibited in the temple at this village.

Maheji is 241 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by mail Rs. 3-12-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-8-0.

MAHESH.

Village suburb of Serampore, Hughli District, Bengal. Famous for the two great festivals of Jagannath, the *Snan Jatra* or "Bathing of the god" in May and the *Rath Jatra* or "Car Procession" six days later. At the latter the god is dragged in a car to Ballabpur, a mile distant, and brought back after an eight days' visit to the temple of Radhaballab. An important fair is held at Mahesh during the eight days, with an attendance of about 8,000 people daily, and 100,000 people on the first and eighth day, when the procession and return journey take place.

There is a *dharmshala* close to railway station at Serampore, owned by Babu Khettra Mohan Shaw, where accommodation and refreshments are provided free.

Serampore is 12 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway. Third class fare Re. 0-2-6.

MAHOBA.

The name Mahoba is locally said to be derived from the great sacrifice (Mahotsana) performed by its founder, Chandra Varma, as a purificatory ceremony on account of his mother's frailty about 800 A.D. Mahoba is in a favourable position for trade.

It stands on the side of the Madan Sagar Lake, constructed by the Chandel Rajas and consists of three distinct portions: one, north of the central hill, known as the old fort; one, on the top of the hill, known as the inner fort; and one to the south, known as Dariba. Architectural antiquities of the Chandel period abound throughout the neighbourhood. The Kamkam marks the place where Chandra Varma, founder of the dynasty, died, and the tank is believed to be a reservoir into which the united waters of all holy streams pour themselves. The fort, now entirely in ruins, commands a beautiful view over the hills and lakes. The temple of Muma Devi, partially renovated, has in front of its entrance a stone pillar inscribed to Madna Varma. Of the lakes confined by magnificent masonry dams two have been greatly silted up, but the Kirat and Madan Sagar, works of the 11th and 12th century, still remain deep and clear sheets of water. The shores of the lakes and the islands in their midst are thickly covered with ruined temples, large figures carved out of the solid rock, pillars, broken sculpture, and other early remains.

The numerous arms of the lakes embrace rocky tongues of land surmounted by picturesque temples; while on the hills above stand summer-houses, where the ancient Rajas enjoyed the cool breezes from the water. Where the town runs along the northern bank of the Madan Sagar, on the artificial dam which hems it in, flights of carved granite steps lead down the bank, while shrines overhang the edge. Relics of Jain temples and Buddhist inscriptions also occur. The existing monuments of Mohammadan date include the tomb of Jalhan Khan and a mosque.

Mahoba is the head-quarters of a Joint Magistrate (Hamirpur District), and the modern town contains a tahsil, police station, post office, school, dispensary, etc.

There is a dâk bungalow and a *serai* in the town about 2 or 3 miles from the railway station, where tongas and ekkas meet all passenger trains. The rates for these conveyances are not fixed; they are mutually arranged. Betel leaves are exported in large quantities from Mahoba.

Mahoba is 86 miles from Jhansi by Great Indian Peninsula^a Railway; third class fare Rs. 1-3-0.

MAJHAURA.

Pargana in Akbarpur tahsil, Fyzabad District, Oudh. It is locally called "Dohthi," or the confluence of two streams, Marha and Biswa, and is considered a place of great sanctity. It is said that here Raja Dasrath killed Sarwan Rishi, son of Andha Muni, or "Blind Hermit," mistaking him for a deer when he came to take water for his thirsty parent. The Blind Hermit cursed Raja Dasrath, and it is believed that Rama's subsequent exile was the result of this curse. Annual fairs held at Dohthi in April, November, and December, which are attended by about 5,000 or 6,000 persons.

There are no *serais* or *dharmsalas* nor travellers' bungalow at Majhaura. People have to make their own arrangements for accommodation.

Majhaura is 3 miles from Katahri and 10 miles from Akbarpur Stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Ekkas and country bullock carts are available at the latter station at Re. 0-12-0 and Rs. 1-4-0, respectively, for single trip.

Akbarpur is 116 miles from Lucknow by Loop Line; third class fare Rs. 1-6-6.

MAKLIDRUG.

A hill fort in a wild region, where bears are numerous; a little to the east are Dagumanhalli Jungles, where the great Subrahmanya

Car Festival is held in December, attended by many thousands of people.

Maklidrug is 420 miles from Bezwada on the Bezwada-Mysore Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; third class fare from Bezwada to Maklidrug Rs. 4-6-3.

MANDA.

Village in Rajshahi District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the west bank of the Atrai river. Seat of an annual fair in honour of Rama, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu, on the occasion of the Hindu festival Sri Nabami held in March or April. The fair is attended by about 15,000 people from all parts of the district.

Manda is 27 miles from Santahar Railway Station on the main line of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and 40 miles from Rajshahi town. Bullock carts are available at both these places.

There are no *serais* and *dharmsalas* at Manda, but there is a District Board rest-house about 7 miles from here.

Santahar Junction with Behar-Sultanpur is 184 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 2-6-3.

MANDALAY.

Is the head-quarters of the district of the same name in Burma, situated about 2 miles east of the Irrawadi, on a level plain at the foot of an isolated hill.

The city is laid out in a square, each side of which is a little over a mile in length. It is enclosed by a brick wall, 26 feet high and 3 feet thick. The wall is pierced with 12 gates, 3 on each side. A deep moat, 100 feet broad, extends along the four sides, and is always kept full of water. It is crossed by five bridges.

The palace occupies the central space in the city. Its front, which faces the east, contains the Great Hall of Audience, 260 feet long, elaborately carved and gilded, erected on a terrace of brickwork 10 feet high.

The most celebrated pagoda in Burma is the great "Arakan Pagoda" of Mandalay. It contains a brass image of Buddha, represented sitting, which it is said was brought over from Akyab in the year 1784 A.D. The shrine in which it stands is one of the most splendid in the country. The image itself is covered with a great seven-roofed canopy, with goodly pillars, the ceiling gorgeous with mosaics. Long colonnades, supported on 252 massive pillars, all richly carved and gilt, lead up to it. All day long circles of constantly renewed worshippers chant aloud the praises of Buddha. Thousands of incense sticks are kept lit and thousands of candles burn.

There are two hotels and several refreshment rooms near the principal market.

Mandalay is 386 miles from Rangoon; third class fare Rs. 6-0-6.

MANDHATA.

Seven miles by a good road from Mortakka Railway Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Mandhata is an island in the Nerbudda river, attached to the Nimar District, Central Provinces. It is famous for its numerous sacred temples, chiefly the great shrines of Omkar in the island and of Amreswar on the southern bank of the river, most of which are dedicated to Siva. According to the *Narmada Khand*, which professes to be a portion of the *Skanda Purana*, the island was originally called Baidurya Mani Parvat, but its name was changed to Mandhata as a boon from Omkar to the Raja Mandhatri, seventeenth of the Solar race, who performed a great sacrifice to the god. There are several other temples dedicated to Vishnu and a whole group of Jain temples.

The great fair of Omkarji, held on the 15th of Kartik (end of October), is attended by over 15,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country.

The devotees of Nerbudda place its sanctity above that of any other, and say that, whilst it requires three days' bathing in the Saraswati (at Siddhpur), seven days in the Jumna, and one day in the Ganges to ensure freedom from sin, the mere sight of the Nerbudda suffices to make men pure. It is further believed that the sanctity of the Ganges ceased in 1895, when 5,000 years of Kaliyuga expired, but that of the Nerbudda will endure for ever, and whilst the purifying power of the Ganges is confined to the northern bank, that of the Nerbudda extends 30 miles northward and 18 miles southward of the respective banks. An oath on the water of the Nerbudda is particularly binding.

Mortakka is 356 miles from Ajmer; third class fare Rs. 3-5-0.

Bullock carts are available at Mortakka for carrying pilgrims to Mandhata. There is a *dharmsala* at Mandhata, but pilgrims are generally accommodated by Pandas or priests in their own houses.

MANGALAGIRI (HILL OF HAPPINESS).

Town in Gantur taluq; contains two famous shrines to Nara Simhaswami (Vishnu), one a two-storied rock-cut temple of great antiquity, the second of more modern date with a fine *gopura*. Large and deep reservoir, drained in 1832, was found to contain 10,000 matchlocks.

Travellers' bungalow.

Mangalagiri is 7 miles from Bezwada on the Bezwada-Bangalore Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ; third class fare Re. 0-1-3.

MANI MAJRA.

Town in Kharar tahsil, Umballa District, Punjab, close to the foot of a hill, 23 miles north of Umballa city. Nothing is known of the town prior to the Sikh period. After the break-up of the Moghal Empire about 1762, Gharib Das, a Sikh leader, seized upon 84 villages which his father had held as revenue officer, under the Mohammadans, and fixed his capital at Mani Majra. He further extended his principality by occupying the fortress of Pinjaur, which, however, was afterwards wrested from him by the Raja of Patiala. Gharib Das was succeeded by his son Gopal Singh, and on the death of the last representative of the family, named Bhagwan Singh, the State lapsed to Government.

The shrine of Mansa Devi near Mani Majra attracts large numbers of worshippers. The shrine was removed to this place from Nahan State, through an opportune dream of the Raja of Mani Majra, on the occasion of some hillmen cutting off the water-supply of the original shrine. The Raja was rewarded for his piety by realizing a considerable profit from the annual fair.

Manufacture of bamboo articles and millstones, small trade with the hills in country produce, ginger and spices. Umballa is 182 miles from Lahore and 167 miles from Delhi ; third class fare Rs. 2-2-3 and Rs. 1-15-3, respectively.

MANMAD.

Waiting and refreshment rooms at the station ; also a dâk bungalow at a short distance from it. This station is the junction with the Dhond and Manmad Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The Hyderabad-Godaveri Railway, which joins the Nizam's Railway at Secunderabad passing through Dowlatabad (4 miles from Ellora Caves), Aurangabad, and Jalana, also joins Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Manmad. At Dowlatabad conveyances are obtainable for the Ellora Caves, which number over 30, and among which is the celebrated rock "Heaven Temple" of Kailas. The climate is very salubrious. The Government road connecting Maligaum with Ahmadnagar passes through Manmad. A rest camp for native troops is open during the trooping season. The fort of Ankai-Tankia, situated on a hill 800 feet above the plain, is about 4 miles from the station. During the ascent some very remarkable old Hindu caves and temples are met with, and on the summit are the

remains of an old Mussalman fort. There are also pools of pure water. On an isolated hill south of the railway is a curious natural obelisk of trap rock from 80 to 90 feet high, called by the people "Ram Gulhni."

Chandor is the head-quarters of a taluka of the same name about 18 miles from Manmad Railway Station. It is interesting on account of possessing a principal pass into the Deccan from Khandesh. An old fort and mint, two other adjacent old forts, Indrai Wadi and Rajdar Wadi, and a palace built by the celebrated Ahalya Bai Holkar are well worth seeing.

Manmad is 162 miles from Bombay by Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by mail Rs. 2-7-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-10-0.

MANTSALA.

A small village in the Bellary District, Madras Presidency. It is famous on account of the tomb of the Madhava Saint Sri Raghavendraswami, at which an annual fair is held in August, which attracts large numbers of pilgrims from Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, and even Mysore. A landed endowment is attached to it.

This Saint is said to have emerged from his tomb to have a conversation with Munro when the endowment was threatened with resumption.

MANUR.

A station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 34 miles from Madras Town. Third class fare by ordinary trains annas 6.

Here is the temple of the "Thirunandiswara Swami" and half-yearly "Brahma Ootchavam" feasts are celebrated in May and December. Theruvalangadu, where a celebrated temple is situated, lies 2 miles west of this station.

No *dharmsalas* or *chuttrams* either at Manur or Theruvalangadu, and visitors must make their own arrangements for lodging.

MARIAMMANKOVIL.

Is on the South Indian Railway, 224 miles from Madras Beach Junction; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 2-15-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-8-0.

There are two large temples, Mariamman temple and Sri Kothandaramaswami temple, to which pilgrims from remote places resort during the festival in April and August. It is also noted for its manufacture of silk cloth for Indian women.

MASANIAN.

A village in Batala tahsil, Gurdaspur District, Punjab, about 3 miles from the Batala Railway Station on the North-Western Railway. Distance from Batala to Amritsar 24 miles; third class fare Re. 0-4-6.

Shah Badar Diwan fair is held here in May, which lasts for four days and attracts about 20,000 persons. No *serai*; people stop in the open.

Ekkas available at Batala.

MATARI.

Town in Hala Sub-Division, Hyderabad (Sind), Bombay Presidency, 20 miles south from Hala town, and 16 miles north of Hyderabad. It is said to have been founded in 1322 A.D. and possesses a fine Jama Masjid now about a century old and the tombs of two Saints of renowned sanctity. At these shrines annual fairs are held in September and October, each of which is attended by from 2,000 to 3,000 Mohammadans.

Local trade in grain, oil seeds, cotton, silk, piece-goods and sugar.

There is a *dharmshala*.

Hyderabad (Sind) on the North-Western Railway is 674 miles from Lahore; third class fare Rs. 7-14-6.

MATUNGA.

A large fair is held here annually on *ekadshi* in the month of Asadh (July) in honour of the temple of Vithoba, the local deity. The Leper Asylum is a short distance from the station. There is a *dharmshala* near the temple.

Matunga on the Poona-Raichur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is 7 miles from Bombay; third class fare Re. 0-1-6.

MAYAVARAM.

Town and municipality in Tanjore District, Madras Presidency; situated on the banks of the Cauvery. Is a station on the South Indian Railway and a place of Hindu pilgrimage. Waiting accommodation for first and second class passengers at the station and a public bungalow about a quarter of a mile off. There is also a hotel for Indians, where meals can be had at 2½ to 3 annas per meal. Mayavaram contains Siva and Vishnu temples. The bathing feast takes place in October and November and lasts for a month, when 80,000 to 40,000 pilgrims assemble. A fair is also held here every

Monday at Sithakadu close to the railway station. Coranadu, a village about a mile from the station, is noted for its manufacture of cloth for Indian women; the chief exports are silk-bordered cloths. Deputy Collector's office and District Munsiff's court.

Mayavaram is 177 miles from Madras Beach Station; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 2-5-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-0-0.

MEERUT.

The chief city of the district and division on the North-Western Railway, 41 miles from Delhi and 308 miles from Lahore. Third class fare Re. 0-7-9 and Rs. 3-9-9, respectively.

The most important fair of the district, called Nauchandi fair, is held here about the end of March or the beginning of April, which lasts for eight days and is attended by about 50,000 persons. This fair has its origin in a religious ceremony in honour of the new moon, but about 1883 it began to assume an aspect of more general utility, as a Government horse show was added to it, which has increased its importance and popularity.

Among the remains of former times are the Surajkund, constructed in 1714, which is filled by water from the Ganges Canal and on the banks of which are numerous small temples, *dharm-salas*, *sati* pillars; the Baleshwar Nath temple, which is the oldest in the district and dates from Musalman invasion: Manohar Nath temple built in the reign of Shah Jahan and is the largest in the district; the old temple of Maheshwar said to have been built by some of the direct descendants of the Pandavas.

The cantonments lie to the north of city and are traversed by the Mall, which is considered the finest in India. There are some handsome European buildings here.

There is a considerable trade in gram, sweet stuffs and *ghi*, etc., and a large export trade in soap, glycerine, stearine candles, tin canisters, card boxes, etc.

There are six *dharmsalas* and eight *serais* in Meerut City as follows:—

Dharmsalas—

- (1) Ganga Ram's in Qasurganj, 1 mile from railway station.
- (2) Two at Badhanagate, 1½ miles from railway station.
- (3) Jain *dharmsala* known as Ghasi Khan's *dharmsala*, 6 furlongs from railway station.
- (4) Tota Ram's, 1½ miles from railway station.
- (5) Hanuman Temple in Purwar Mohalla, 1 mile from railway station.

Serais—

- (1) Ronaq *serai* at Kamboh Durwaza, 1 mile from railway station.
- (2) Two at Baghput gate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from railway station.
- (3) Kachchi *serai*.
- (4) Two at Khan Nagar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from railway station.
- (5) Two at Shapur Durwaza, 2 miles from railway station.

Conveyances are available at all times. Meerut has good metal-ied roads leading to Ghaziabad, Delhi, Saharanpur, Gurmuktesar, Bijnor, etc.

 MEHMADABAD.

Was built by Mahmud Begada, King of Guzerat, from whom it takes its name, in the year 1479. The gateways at the principal entrances, the remains of the line of the city wall, a step-well now in ruins, the Dhundia reservoir, and the Bhamaria well on the way to Kaira, are all interesting; but the most beautiful remains are two tombs about one and a half miles east of the city, built in 1484, in honour of Mubarak Sayyed, one of Mahmud Begada's ministers. Mr. Campbell says of one: "Had it been built on a larger scale this tomb would rank amongst the first of its class."

Mehmadabad is 292 miles from Bombay (Colaba) on the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; third class fare from Bombay Rs. 3-3-0.

 MELAGHAT.

A village in Bilheri Pargana in the Naini Tal District.

A *ghat* fair is held here on the Sarda river in the beginning of November, which lasts for four days. About 40,000 persons assemble for the purpose of bathing in the river. A considerable trade is carried on here as in the Kashipur fair in March with the addition of much Nepalese produce.

Kathgodam, on the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, is the nearest railway station for Melaghat, and tongas and ekkas are available there for Naini Tal.

Kathgodam is 66 miles from Bareilly Junction by Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway; third class fare Rs. 1-8-0.

 MIANI.

Town and centre of salt trade in Bhera tahsil, Shahpur District, Punjab, situated on the left bank of Jhelum river opposite Pind

Dadan Khan. Distance from Lahore 136 miles; third class fare Rs. 1-9-6.

From time immemorial Miani has been an important mart for salt from mines on the other side of the river. The original town called Shamsabad having been swept away, Asaf Khan, father-in-law of Shah Jahan, founded the present one. It was plundered by Nur Din, General of Ahmad Shah, in 1754; it was restored in 1787 by Mahan Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, who reopened the salt mart. *Ghi* also is exported in large quantities. The imports consist of *gur*, refined sugar and rice.

There is a shrine of a Mohammadan Saint at which a fair called Shah Shahbal is held in April every year. This fair attracts about 6,000 persons.

There is a *serai* in the town.

MIRGANJ.

See Bheraghat.

MIRZAPUR.

On East Indian Railway, 458 miles from Calcutta, is a civil station situated on the south bank of the Ganges. One of the principal sights is the large bathing ghat with its stone carvings on the river bank. The city is large and a trade centre of some importance. Quantities of lac are brought in by rail and manufactured into shellac for export. There are also several quarries from which stone is extracted for building purposes and exported. The woollen hand-made carpets of Mirzapur are well known, and a visit to the looms will be of interest. The manufacture of brass and metal ware is also one of the principal industries of the place.

Prior to the opening of Bindhachal, the next station in the direction of Delhi, pilgrims alighted at Mirzapur for the purpose of bathing and worshipping at the Bindhachal shrine, but the majority now book to Bindhachal direct.

There is a *dâk* bungalow, also a *dharmshala* built by Messrs. Bhairomall Bansidhar. Third class fare from Calcutta to Mirzapur Rs. 4-10-0.

MISRIKH.

Town in Sitapur District, Oudh, and head-quarters of Misrikh tahsil, situated 13 miles south of Sitapur town on the Hardoi and Sitapur road. It is one of the most ancient towns in Oudh and numerous legends connect its foundation with the mythological Raja Dadhich. The name is said to be derived from the Sanscrit.

misrita, meaning "mixed," because the waters of all the holy places in India are supposed to have been brought together and mixed in the tank mentioned below.

Colonel Sleeman says : " Misrikh is celebrated as the residence of a very holy sage named Dadhich. In a great battle between the *deotas* and the giants, the *deotas* were defeated. They went to implore the aid of Brahma upon his snowy mountain-top. He told them to go to Misrikh and arm themselves with the bones of the old sage Dadhich. They found the sage alive and in excellent health ; but they thought it their duty to explain to him their orders. He told them that he should be proud to have his bones used as arms in so holy a cause ; but he had unfortunately vowed to bathe at all the sacred shrines in India before he died, and must perform his vow. Grievously perplexed the *deotas* submitted their case to the god Indra. Indra consulted his chaplain, Brispate, who told him that angels of all the holy shrines in India had been established at and around Nimsar by Brahma himself and the *deotas* had only to take water from all the sacred places over which they presided and pour it over the old sage to get both him and themselves out of the dilemma. They did so and the old sage, expressing himself satisfied, gave up his life. The *deotas* armed themselves with his bones, attacked the giants, and gained an easy and complete victory."

The tank abovementioned is of very ancient construction.

The Mahratta princes repaired the *ghats* about 125 years ago, and it is now a fine specimen of a Hindu tank. On its bank stands an old temple sacred to Raja Dadhich, who is also considered a Rishi. A large fair is held near the tank on the occasion of the Holi festival, at which a brisk trade is carried on.

There is a *serai* for travellers, and the Brahmans entertain all strangers.

Sitapur is 55 miles from Lucknow by Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway ; third class fare Re. 0-9-3.

Conveyances available at Sitapur for Misrikh.

MONGHYR.

Is a civil station and the head-quarters of the Monghyr District. The town is of considerable extent and is situated on the right bank of the Ganges at an elevation of 134 feet above sea-level.

It is a pleasant and healthy station.

About 3 miles from the station, there are the Seetakoond hot springs, which are much resorted to by Hindu pilgrims.

It is of historic fame, having been the last place where Mir Kassim, the Sirdar of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, made a stand

against the British before his retreat to Oudh. In order to retard the advance of the British, a bridge was blown up at Dukra Nullah, 3 miles south of Monghyr, the massive pieces of which still remain.

The Monghyr Fort occupies a commanding position on the extremity of a cliff overlooking the Ganges. Within the walls, which enclose a space about 4,000 feet by 3,500 feet, is a lofty mound, on which formerly stood the citadel, of which no remains are left.

About 3 miles south of Kajra Station in the district of Monghyr and close to the railway line at the village of Oorien there is a granite hill. This hill is said to have been the hermitage of Buddha and the scene of a famous conversion; it was a celebrated place of pilgrimage in olden times, and contains numerous rock-cut remains and "traces" of Buddha. About 5 miles from the station there is another hill known as Rishia Shringa and famed as the hermitage of the Rishi after whom the hill has been called.

Monghyr is 296 miles from Calcutta by East Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 3-5-6.

MORADABAD.

Town, municipality, administrative head-quarters of Moradabad District, United Provinces, situated on the right bank of the Ramganga river, 10 miles from the border of Rampur State. Is on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 120 miles from Saharanpur, and is the junction of Aligarh and Ghaziabad-Moradabad Branches; third class fare from Saharanpur Rs. 1-7-3, and from Calcutta Rs. 8-0-0.

In the earliest times Rohilkhand formed part of the Ahir kingdom of Panchala, and to the present day they still live in the south-eastern *parganas* of the modern district of Moradabad. Ahichhatra in Bareilly appears to have been their capital though Sambhal in Moradabad early rose to importance. Hiuen Tsang visited Kashipur and Ahichhatra in the seventh century, but does not mention Sambhal. From the beginning of the Mohammadan supremacy, however, that town was selected as the head-quarters of the local government.

Rustam Khan, Governor of Kathur, founded the city of Moradabad about 1625 A.D., and named it after Prince Murad Bakhsh, son of Emperor Shahjahan. The town is intersected by several good thoroughfares and is divided into 110 *Mohallas*. The principal buildings are the fort overhanging the Ramganga, founded by Rustam Khan, Jama Masjid, a handsome building erected in 1634, tomb of Nawab Azmatullah Khan, Governor of Moradabad,

Municipal Hall and Literary Institute, Government and Mission High Schools, Dispensary, Post Office and Jail. Beyond the Jail are the cantonments, situated among luxuriant trees, but troops have now been withdrawn. The Collector's offices and civil courts are situated between the town and cantonments.

Principal imports—grain, sugar, *ghi*, animals for slaughter, oil and oil-seeds, European and country cloth, metal, etc. Moradabad is noted for its metal work and especially for inlaid work of brass and tin, which affords employment to several thousands of persons. Chintz and cotton cloths are also manufactured in the city.

There is a handsome *serai* in the city and one near the railway station. Conveyances are available at all times of the day and night. There is also a *dâk* bungalow about two miles from the railway station.

MORAPPUR.

Is on South Indian Railway. Seventeen miles east of the station is a hill called Theerthamalai, on whose peak is the temple of Ramanathaswaram, to which large numbers of pilgrims are attracted. From the top of the hill there is a waterfall which is considered very pure and sacred by the Hindus. At the foot of the hill is the small town of Theerthamalai, where an annual car feast is celebrated.

Morappur is 166 miles from Madras; third class fare by mail Rs. 2-3-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-12-0.

Country carts and jutkas are available at Morappur for Theerthamalai at a charge of from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 and from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2-4-0, respectively.

There is a Local Fund *choultry* very close to Morappur Station, where people of all classes can have accommodation.

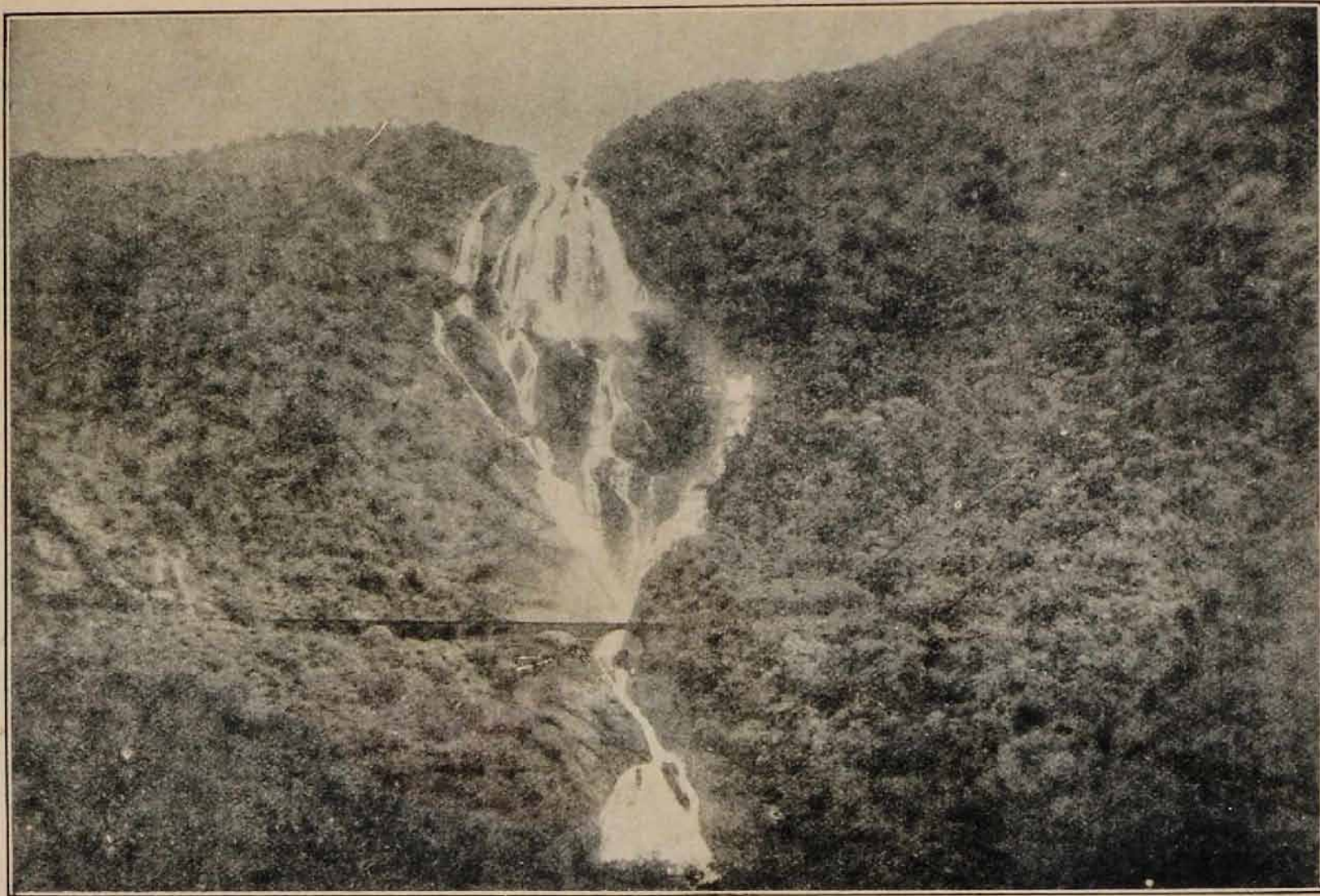
Chief exports of Morappur—grain, castor oil-seeds, tamarind, bamboos, tanning bark, etc.

Imports:—Salt, twist, piece-goods, iron, tobacco, betel-nuts, etc.

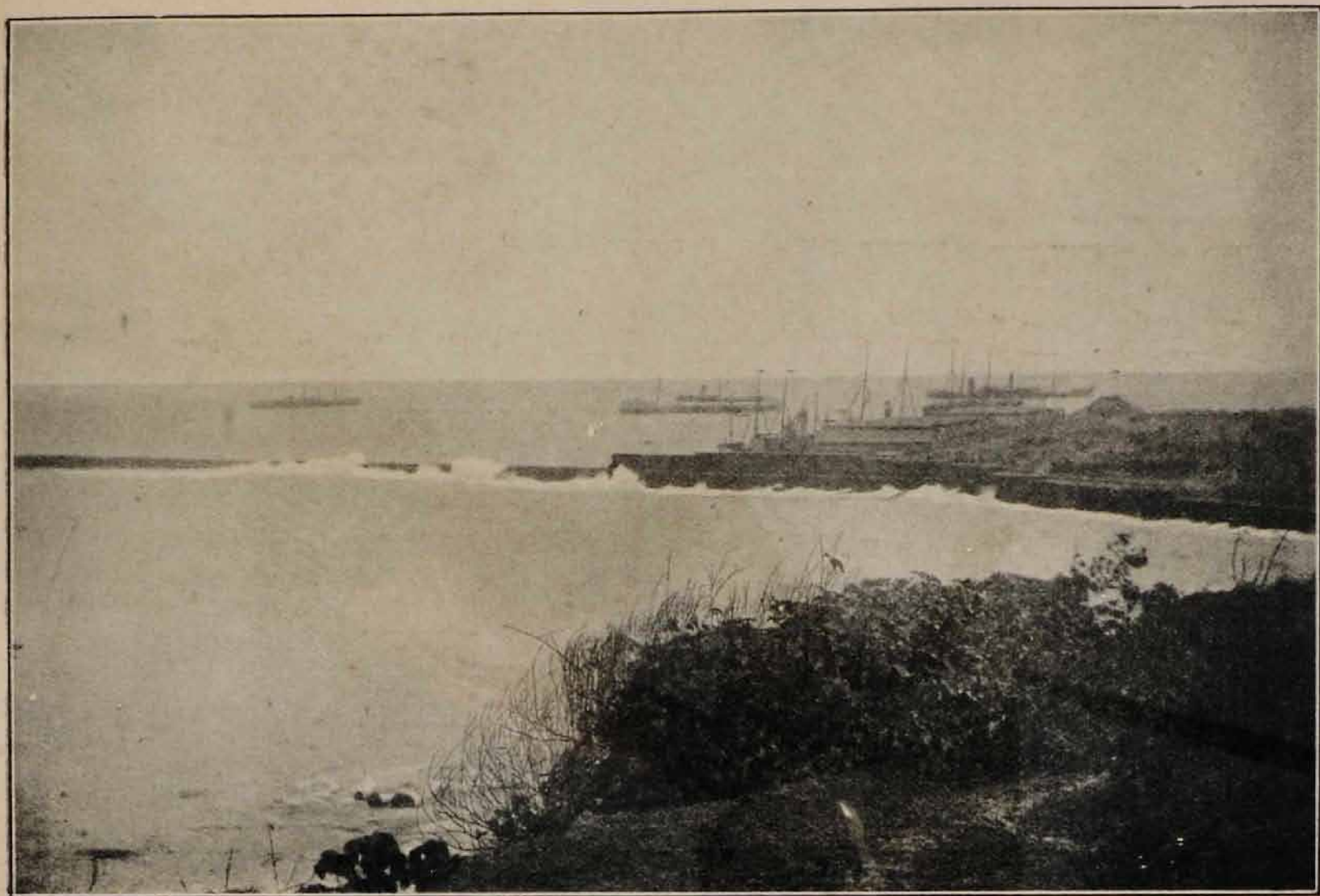
MORASSAPUR.

Town in Partabgarh District, Oudh, 4 miles from Manikpur on the road from that place to Rai Bareli. Large fair on the occasion of the Dasahra festival, attended by about 30,000 people. Cotton printing is carried on to a considerable extent. Conveyances available at Rai Bareli.

Rai Bareli is 370 miles from Saharanpur and 149 miles from Moghalserai; third class fare Rs. 3-7-9 and Rs. 1-12-0, respectively.



Dudh Sagar Waterfall, M. & S. M. Ry.



Marmugao Harbour.

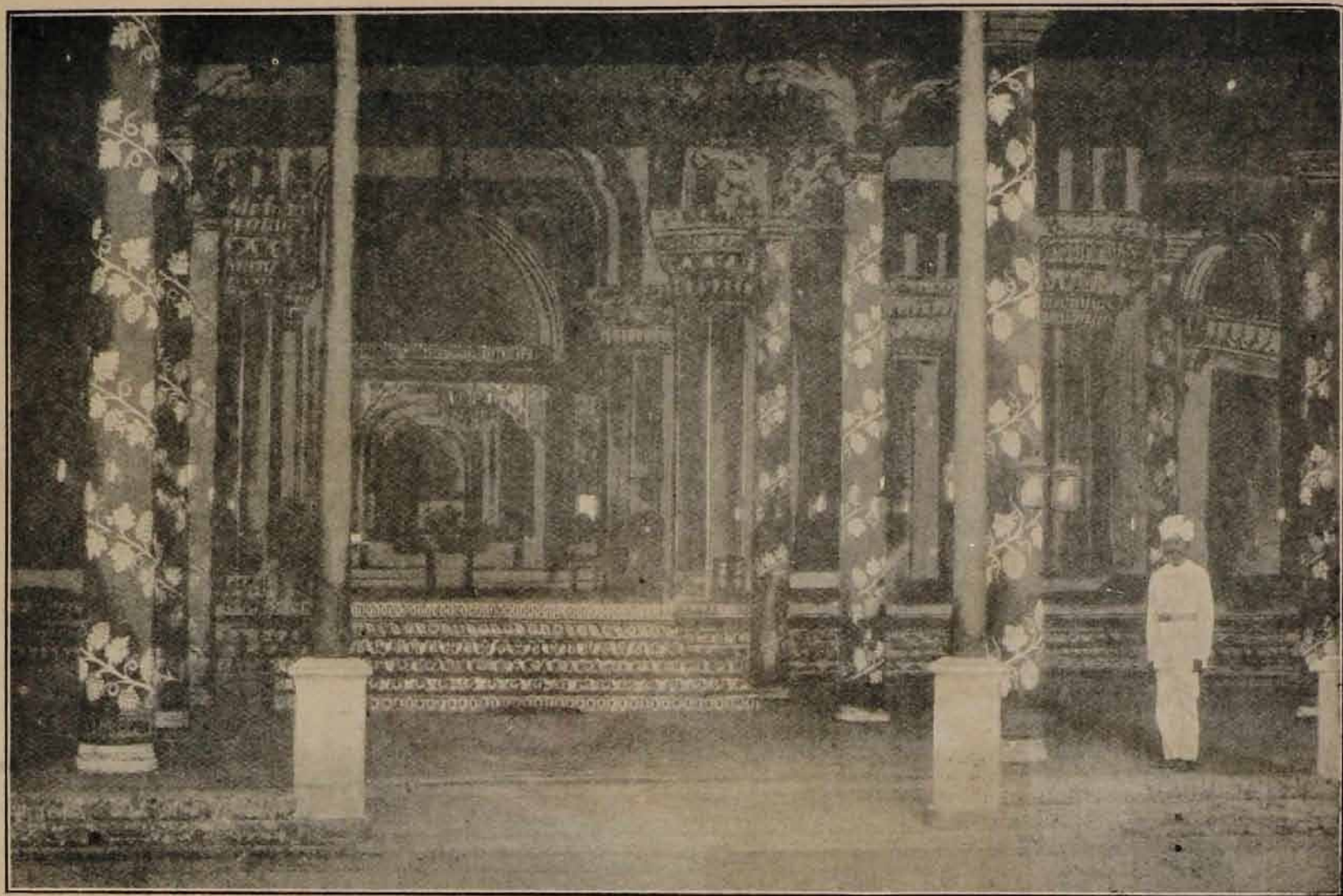
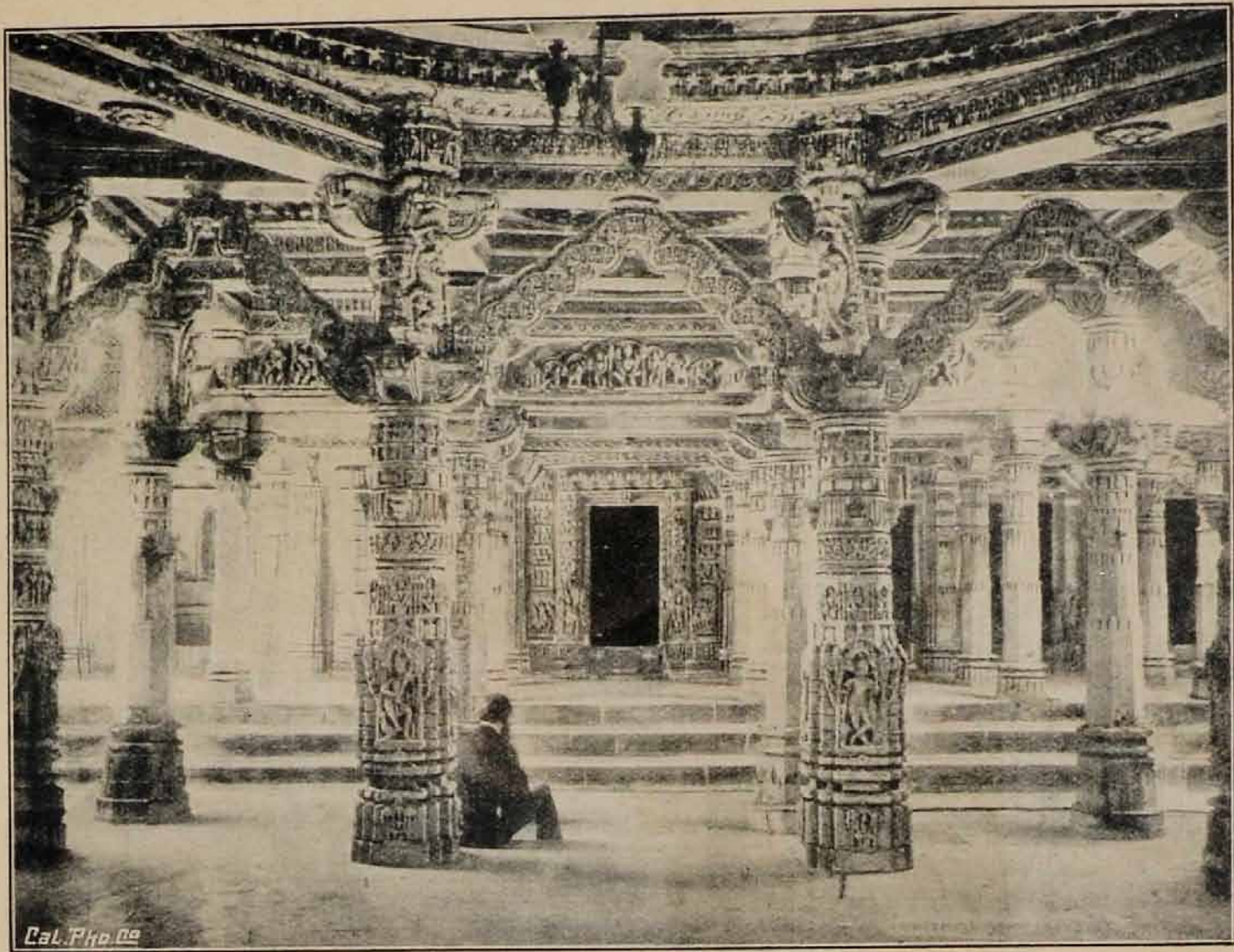


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Devalwara Temple, Mount Abu.



Cal. Photo Co

Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Jain Temple, Mount Abu

MORMUGAO HARBOUR.

In Madras Presidency, is the terminus of the West of India Portuguese Railway worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The Ghat scenery between Castle Rock and Collem stations on this section and the beautiful waterfall at Dudh Sagar (8½ miles from Castle Rock) are well worth seeing. There is a first class European hotel at Mormugao and good sea-bathing and sea-fishing can be had here.

From Mormugao Panjim, the capital of Portuguese India (about 7 miles), and the ruined city of Old Goa (about 10 miles) should be visited. The former is a pretty little town, has public gardens and band stand, and the latter is celebrated for its beautiful churches. Among these "The Cathedral," "St. Cajetau" and "Bon Jesus" are still in a state of good preservation. In the Church of "Bon Jesus" is to be seen the shrine of St. Francis Xavier, the great missionary of the East and the Patron Saint of the Goanese, who died in Malacca and whose body, believed to have been miraculously preserved, now reposes in the silver coffin to be seen at the top of the shrine.

The journey to Panjim and Old Goa is made through splendid scenery, and if notice is given to the manager of the hotel at Mormugao he will arrange for a boat to cross the harbour and a carriage to be in readiness on the other side.

Mormugao is 364 miles from Poona; third class fare Rs. 4-11-3.

MOUNT ABU.

A sanitarium and the summer head-quarters of the Governor-General's Agent, 17 miles from the Abu Road Railway Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, from which it is reached by tongas, ekkas, etc. Its circumference is about 50 miles and the height of the plateau on which it stands is 4,500 feet above sea-level, but the highest peak, Guru Sikra, is over 5,600 feet.

Abu is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains, who have a magnificent place of worship at Develwara situated near the middle of the hill and about 5 miles to the southwest of Guru Sikra; the group consists of five temples, the largest, a three-storied temple, being dedicated to Rishabhath or Richabdeo, the first of the twenty-four Tirthankars or deified men whom the Jains worship. Colonel Todd says: "Beyond controversy this is the most superb of all the temples in India, and there is not an edifice besides the Taj Mahal that can approach it." It is erected on the site of temples dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu, and according to tradition the founder, Banul Shah, a Jain merchant of Anhilwara (Pattan) purchased the site from the ruler of Sirohi by

covering as much ground as was requisite with silver coin and paying it as the price. The whole of the temple is said to have occupied a period of fourteen years in building, and to have cost eighteen crores of rupees, besides fifty-six lakhs spent in levelling the side of the hill on which it is built. Before the temple is an equestrian statue of the founder. The second temple dedicated to Neminath appears from an inscription on it to have been founded in the 13th century; the others, which are much inferior to the former two, are of later date, being only about 400 years old. Near the group is a beautiful little lake.

The climate of the place is very healthy. The average daily temperature throughout the year is only 69° and the average annual rainfall for several years past is 60 inches.

There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the railway station and a good travellers' bungalow close by, and also a travellers' bungalow, *serais*, and *dharmsalas* on the hill.

Abu Road Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is 425 miles from Bombay (Colaba) and 424 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 4-9-0 and Rs. 3-13-0, respectively.

Tongas run from Abu Road Station to the hill and *vice versa*.

MULACALACHERUVU.

On the Pakala-Dharmavaram Section of the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach Junction 316 miles; third class fare by mail Rs. 4-2-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-8-0.

There is an ancient temple here named Chenragavi Thevallam having a Thuvajasthambam about 80 feet to the south-east side of the station. About 2 miles from the station there is another temple named Konsi Kondarayadoo Thevalam where Hindus offer their vows. There is a fair every Friday, 3 miles distant from the station. The chief products are paddy, cholam, cumboo, beans, dholl, gram, castor seeds, tamarind and jaggery. There is a *choultry* close to the railway station. Bullock bandies available at Mulacalacheruva station for Konsi Kondarayadoo at annas 8 per bandy.

MULI.

On Morvi Railway in the Bombay Presidency. Is the chief town of the State of that name, where there is a temple called Swamynarayan dedicated to Krishna.

Two grand fairs, Vasant Pancham and Gokal Astham, are held here annually, the first on Magha (January-February) Sud 5th and the second on Shravan (July-August) Vad 8th.

The town is about 3 miles from the railway station. A metalled road is under construction and will be ready shortly. Bullock carts are available at the station to carry passengers to the town at the rate of from one to two annas per seat.

There is a *dharmshala* and a travellers' bungalow just close to the town. Also a *dharmshala* in the compound of the temple. Travellers' bungalow can be occupied by European visitors with the permission of the Chief of Muli. The accommodation in *dharmshalas* is charged at the rate of one pice per man and the charge for occupying the travellers' bungalow is Re. 1-0-0.

There is a ginning factory at Muli. Export, cotton. Import, general goods.

Muli is 403 miles from Bombay; third class fare *viâ* Wadhwan and Viramgam Junctions Rs. 4-5-9.

MULTAN.

A city of great antiquity and historical and religious importance on the North-Western Railway in the Punjab; 207 miles from Lahore; third class fare Rs. 2-6-9.

The city and its neighbourhood abound with Mohammadan holy shrines, but the most famous and venerated in the South-West Punjab and Sindh is that of Baha-ud-din or Bahawal Haqq, a Saint of great reputation and who is said to have performed several miracles. Next in importance to this shrine is that of Shah Rukn-i-Alam to the south-west of the fort. Both of these are frequently visited by large numbers of pilgrims from Sindh and elsewhere. Other important places of interest are Sher Shah, Makhdum Rashid, Budhan Sant, and Shams Tabrez, where annual fairs are held, which attract from one thousand to thirty thousand pilgrims. Raw and cleaned wool is exported in large quantities.

Multan is also noted for glazed pottery, vitrious enamel, ornaments in silver, cotton and woollen carpets, silk fabrics, etc., etc.

There are refreshment rooms, a staging bungalow and a *serai*.

Conveyances are available.

MUNJ.

Village and ruins in Etawah District, 14 miles north-east of Etawah town, and the large mound identified by Mr. Hume with the Munj taken by Mahmud of Gazni in 1017 after a desperate resistance on the part of the Rajput Garrison. Local tradition connects the site with the wars of the Pandavas and Kauravas. Chroni Chand in the Mahabharata was the Raja of Munj, and his two sons

fought on the side of Raja Yudhishtira. The position of the great gateway and traces of two bastions are still pointed out. Curious square well, built of sculptured block. The mound forms an inexhaustible quarry of ancient bricks, from which the villagers construct their huts.

Etawah is 720 miles from Calcutta by East Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 6-10-9. Conveyances available at Etawah.

MURTAJAPUR.

Small waiting room at station and a *serai*. Karinja, a called town, distant about 21 miles, is of commercial importance. This town contains several ancient temples and good specimens of carved woodwork, and takes its name from an old Hindu Saint named Karanj Rishi. Four annual fairs held in April and one in November for religious purposes. The fair of Hinglaspur lasts for 20 days.

At Karinja there are four cotton presses and four ginning factories, also a large tank, on the bank of which several Hindu temples are situated. There are cotton presses and ginning factories close to the station at Murtajapur.

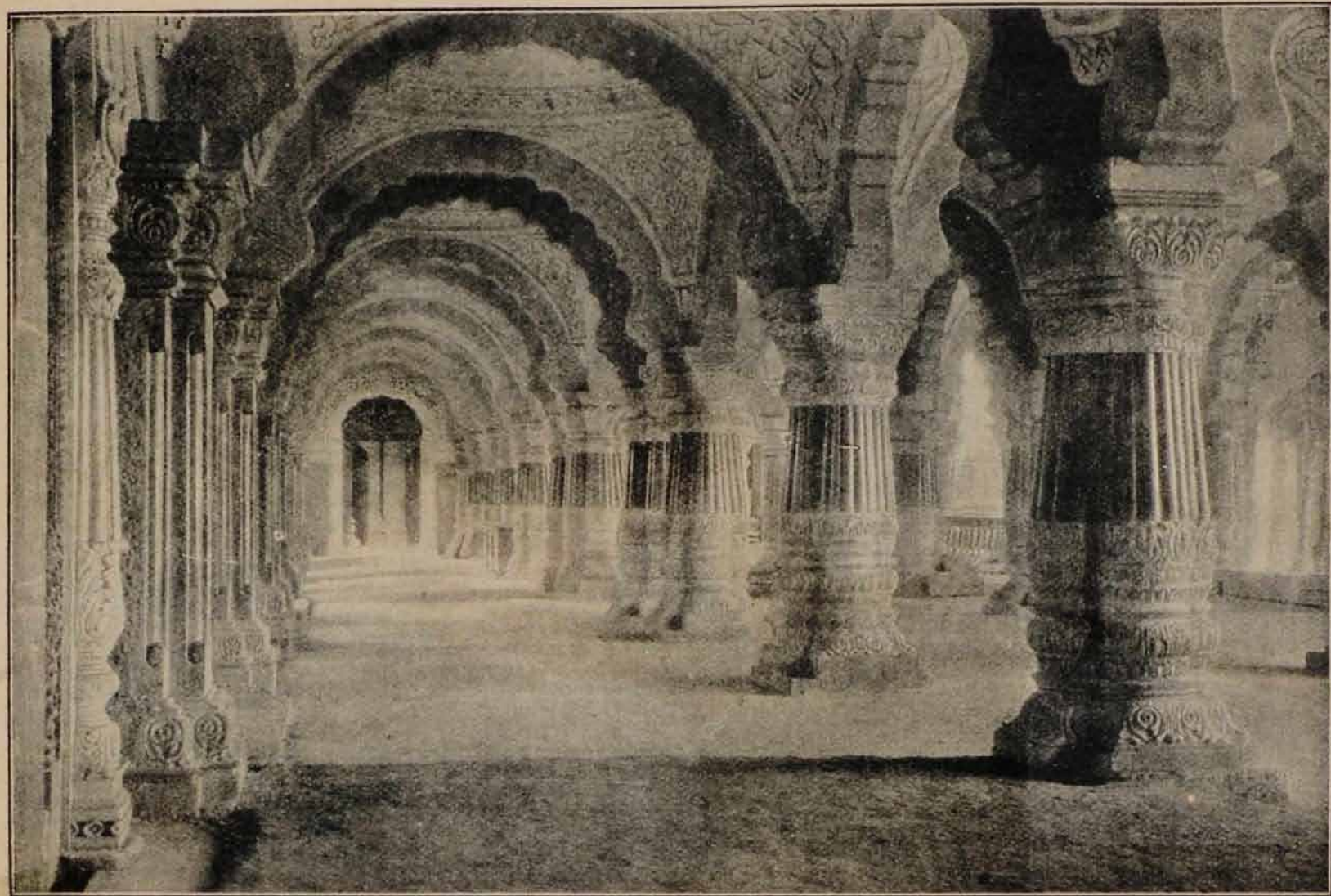
Trade chiefly in cotton and grain.

Murtajapur is 386 miles from Bombay by Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by mail Rs. 6-1-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-0-0.

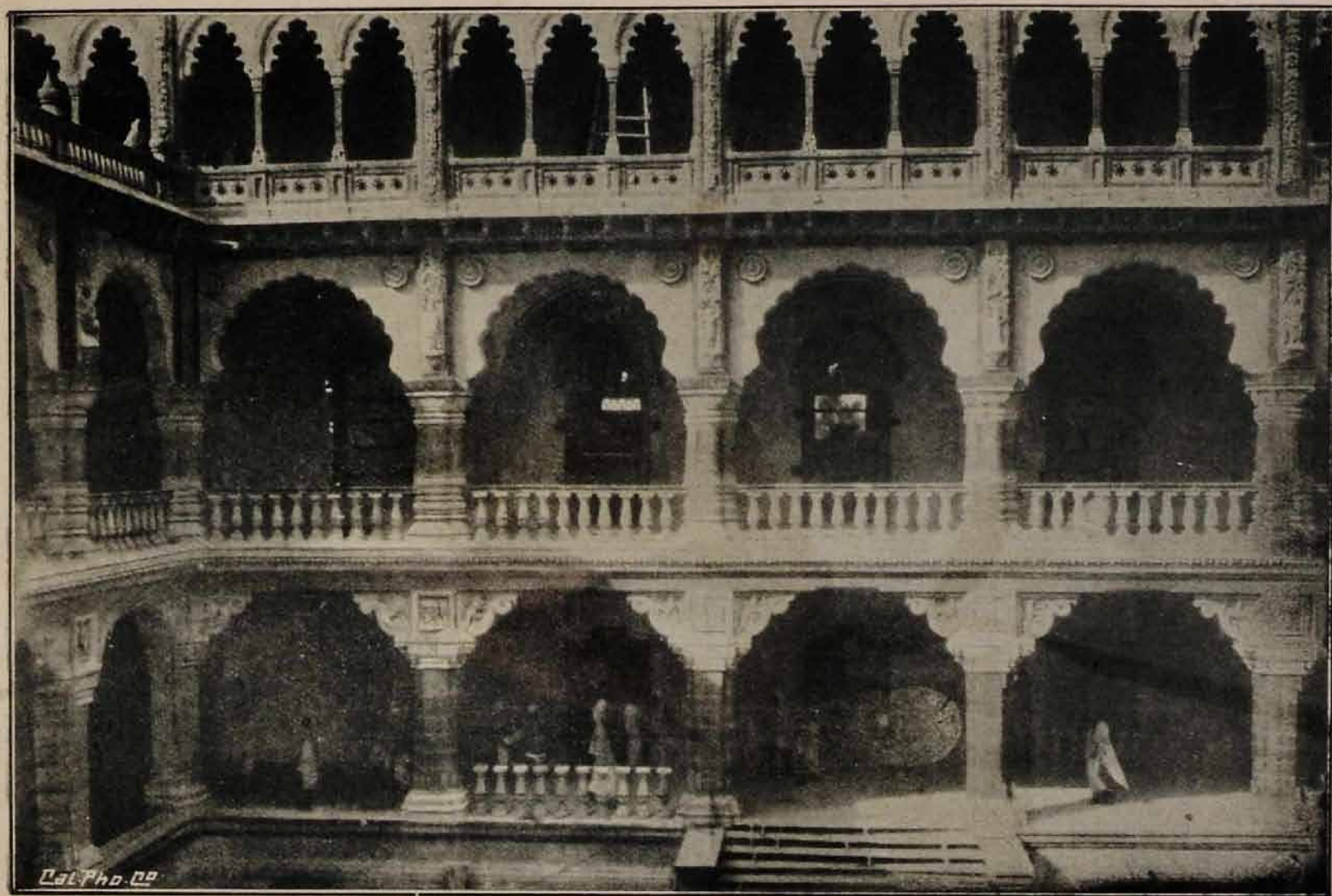
(See also Karanja.)

MUTHRA.

A very ancient city on the right bank of the Jumna and one of the most sacred places of Hindu pilgrimage in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. But it is as the birthplace and residence of Krishna, who is believed to be the incarnation of Vishnu or God, that the portion in the district of Muttra known as Braj Mandal commands the reverence and devotion of the Hindus. Six miles below Muttra is the old town of Mahaban, celebrated as the place where in his infancy Krishna was brought by his nurse and exchanged with the newly-born daughter of Jasoda, wife of Nanda, to save him from death which had been decreed by Krishna's uncle, the giant Kans. In Nanda's palace are the churn in which the foster-mother made butter and a place in the wall where the sportive milkmaids hid Krishna's flute. The hall in the palace where the child-god grew up is a place of worship for Hindu mothers for their purification after child-birth, whence it is called *Chhathi Palna*, or six days' worship. Five miles north of Muthra in a peninsula formed by a bend in the river stands



Court in Interior of H. H. the Maharaja's new palace, Mysore.



Interior Court, H. H. the Maharaja's New Palace, Mysore.

the holy city of Brindaban, containing numerous temples, of which the most famous are those of Govind-Deva, Gopinath and the temple of *Seths*. Brindaban is the most important place of pilgrimage and ranks with the great shrines at Puri, Thaneswar, and Hardwar. The village of Gokal, about a mile from Mahaban on the left bank of the river, is noted as the place where Vishnu first visited the earth in the form of Krishna. All these places are resorted to by thousands of pilgrims all the year round.

Muttra is also a place of great historical interest. It was attacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1017 and by Sikandar Lodi in 1500, and great harm was done to the shrines and temples.

Muttra used to be a great centre of the Buddhist faith about 400 A.D. and a few relics of Buddhist buildings can still be traced.

There are two cotton mills and one flour mill at Muttra and the chief exports are cotton ropes and printed cloth.

There are four *serais* at Harding Gate, one at Bharatpur Darwaza, four at Dig Darwaza, and numerous *dharmshalas* in the interior of the city. There is also a dâk bungalow in cantonments under the District Board.

Muttra is the junction of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. Distance from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway 868 miles and from Delhi 89 miles; third class fare by mail train Rs. 10-11-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 and by ordinary trains Rs. 9-1-0 and Rs. 1-4-0, respectively.

Ekkas and *gharries* available at the railway station and in the city.

MUTUPET.

Is a busy trading port in Southern India and is situated on a backwater 7 miles from the sea. A festival is held in September annually in the Mohammadan mosque. It is 230 miles from Madras Beach Junction on the Tanjore District Board Branch of the South Indian Railway. Third class fare from Madras Beach to Mutupet by boat mail Rs. 3-0-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-9-0.

There are several rest-houses for Hindus at Mutupet, but none for Europeans and Mohammadians.

MYSORE.

The capital of the State of the same name and the residence of the Maharaja; contains many places of interest, such as the palace in the fort, the Jagan Mohan Palace, the Summer Palace and other public buildings. The chief great festival is the Dasahra in October.

On the south-east is the Chamandi hill, 3,489 feet above sea-level, having at the summit a large temple to that goddess. On the steps leading to the top is a fine colossal figure of Nandi, the sacred bull of Siva, hewn out of solid rock. The figure is in a recumbent attitude, 16 feet high and very correctly represented. It was carved by order of Dodda Deva Raja, who ascended the throne of Mysore in 1659.

Refreshment and waiting rooms at station.

Mysore is 711 miles from Poona. Third class fare by mail Rs. 9-0-9 and by other trains Rs. 6-10-0.

NAGORE.

Five miles north of Negapatam ; is a populous Mohammadan seaport and noteworthy for possessing a large mosque, whose minarets can be seen for a great distance out at sea. The grand Kandoori festival is held annually in honour of a Mohammadan Saint of great local repute, Hazrat Meeran Sultan Sayyed Shabul Hamid, in the Mohammadan month of Jamadiul Akhir, which lasts for a fortnight and attracts large crowds of devotees from long distances.

No *serai* ; people stop in the shrine and in rented houses. Europeans can put up in the bungalow at Kadambady, which is about 2 miles from Nagore. Jutkas available at station.

Nagore is 273 miles from Madras Beach by the South Indian Railway ; third class fare by mail Rs. 3-9-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-1-0.

NAGPUR.

Is the head-quarters of the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner's Courts, and officials of all departments connected with the administration of the Central Provinces. It has two spinning and weaving mills, the Empress and Swadeshi ; the former is well worth a visit. Nagpur is well laid out with good roads, fine public gardens, and several tanks and lakes in the neighbourhood provide the city with an unlimited water-supply. It has cotton presses and ginning factories. The civil station of Nagpur is called Seetaburdee, and the hill fort of that name commands the city. It was on this hill, now covered by the fort, that the Resident of Nagpur was attacked by the reigning Raja, Apa Saheb Bhonslay, in 1817. Colonel Gohan with a handful of men drove off the Raja, and a few days after receiving reinforcements Mr. Jenkins demanded and obtained the unconditional surrender of the Raja. The Seetaburdee fort was built in 1818. It possesses many antique specimens of arms and is worth a visit. There are many places of interest in Nagpur, including the museum, containing many rare

specimens, and a good library; the four public gardens; the Maharaja's Bagh, Toolsibagh in the city, Paldi Karadi at Sonagaon, and Tellenkerri in the suburbs. Nagpur has two colleges for higher education, *viz.*, Hislop and Morris. There are also several schools. Nagpur is celebrated for its delicious oranges, which are exported in large quantities to Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Calcutta, Delhi and other places, and are well known all over India. A magnificent Town Hall has recently been built in the city and has been named after Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. There is also large export of grain, seed, teakwood and jungle produce from Nagpur and neighbouring provinces of Chhattisgarh, Rajpore, and Sambalpur.

Nagpur is the junction of the Bengal-Nagpur and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. It is 701 miles from Calcutta and 520 miles from Bombay. Third class fare Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 5-7-0, respectively.

Waiting rooms at the station; also a *serai* close to the station and "Strangers' Home" (*musafarkhana*) in the town. Messrs. Kellner & Co. have also opened three rooms adjoining railway station.

NAJIBABAD.

Four hundred and sixty-one miles from Moghal Serai Junction and 59 miles from Saharanpur Junction; third class fare Rs. 4-3-0 and Re. 0-12-3, respectively.

The town was founded by Nawab Najib-ud-Daula, who erected the handsome square stone fort of Pathangarh in 1751, 1 mile from the town to the east. His tomb is a handsome building surrounded by numerous apartments, and the Kothi *Mubarak Bunyad* remains as a monument to him within the town. To the north stands the tomb of his brother Jahangir Khan. There is also a *baradari*, which was probably used as a summer house by some old ruler. The thoroughfares are mostly paved with bricks and the fine shops and the durable cleanly roads may be called a credit to any town in the Province. The principal place of business is a paved square at the intersection of four cross-roads. The public buildings comprise the usual Sub-Divisional Courts and Offices, Police Station, Dispensary, Post Office and Government School. Large through traffic in timber from the Bhabar forest to the north is carried on here. It is a place for the manufacture of brass, copper, and iron work, matchlocks, blankets, cotton cloth, and shoes.

There is a *serai* in the town and a *dâk* bungalow close to the railway station.

NAINI.

Five hundred and sixty miles from Calcutta; is the junction with the Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway. About

a mile west of Naini lies the Jumna river with its magnificent railway bridge and sub-roadway. Large numbers of pilgrims alight at Naini from stations on the Jubbulpore Railway for bathing and other religious purposes.

North of, and close to, the railway station is a *dharmshala* built by Messrs. Behari Lal Kunjilal Singhanian, where alms are freely distributed to the poor. There is also a *serai* just outside the station.

Naini is 509 miles from Calcutta ; third class fare Rs. 5-0-3.

NALLA SOPARA.

Is on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, about 3 miles beyond Bassein Road Station. It is the centre of a large trade in garden and field produce. About 5 miles west of this station is Nirmal (meaning "pure"), which has eight temples. According to tradition it is the burying place of one of the great Shankracharayas in whose memory a large fair, lasting for a week and attended by from six to seven thousand pilgrims from Thana, Guzerat, Bombay, the Deccan, and South Konkan, is held here on Kartik Vodya 11th (November).

Jirdhan hill, about a mile and a half from the station, is considered sacred. There are ruins of fortifications, containing some very old caves said to be the work of the Pandavas. During the fair people, especially barren women, go to these caves and make offerings to a deity who is believed to have disappeared through a niche in one of the caves at the touch of a Mahar.

The Toonghar hill, close to the station, is also considered sacred. It has four temples on it, which were built by the *sursubedar* of Bassein. This hill serves as a sanitarium for poor families who cannot afford to go to the more expensive place called Matheran. Wild animals such as tiger, bear, sambhar and wild hog are found on this hill.

Besides the above the ancient Buddhist Stupa, near Sopara, locally known as *Burud Raja ka Kot*, is most interesting. It was discovered by Sir James Campbell and Pandit Bhagwant Lal in 1882.

There are three or four *dharmshalas* at Nirmal and visitors can find plenty of accommodation at the town of Sopara.

Nalla Sopara is 813 miles from Delhi and 36 miles from Bombay ; third class fare Rs. 8-8-0 and Re. 0-6-9, respectively.

NANNILAM.

Is a station on the South Indian Railway in Tanjore District, Madras Presidency. Distance from Madras Beach Station 192 miles ; third class fare Rs. 2-2-0.

Waiting accommodation is provided for 1st and 2nd class passengers. Within 3 or 4 miles are several places of pilgrimage, *viz.*, Thiruppugalur, Tirukkannapuram, Thiruchengattangudi, Srivanjium, and Tiruppanayur. There are rest-houses for Europeans at Nannilam and for pilgrims at all the sacred places. There is also a bungalow for Europeans at Nannilam. Exports : Paddy and rice. Bullock carts available.

NARASINGANPET.

At Thiruvaduthorai, about a mile east of the station, lives the Thambiran of Thiruvaduthorai, a high priest of the Sudras, of the Siva sect. Annually in January the Brahmaotsavam is celebrated in the Siva temple attached to the *mutt*. Cloths of the best quality for Indians are manufactured at Thugili, about a mile north of the station. Distance of Narasinganpet from Madras Beach Station by the South Indian Railway 186 miles; third class fare by mail Rs. 2-7-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-1-0.

NARSINGHPUR.

Gentlemen's and ladies' general waiting room, a dāk bungalow, distant about 2 miles; also a *serai* in the town for Indians, about 3 miles distant. Narsinghpur is a place of some commercial importance and the head-quarters of a Deputy Commissioner and usual District staff. A large annual fair is held on the sands of the Nerubudda at Birman, 14 miles distant. There is a Hindu temple, called Nursingji, in the town. The town is of historical interest. It has during the last 1,800 years been under the rule of the Gonds, the Mahratta Saba of Sagar, the rule of the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur, and the British. The town and fort were taken by General Hardyman in 1817 from the Nagpur Rajas.

Narsinghpur on the Bombay-Jubbulpore line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is 564 miles from Bombay; third class fare by mail Rs. 8-13-0 and by other trains Rs. 5-14-0.

NASIK.

The city of Nasik is about 5 miles from the railway station. A tramway has been opened for the conveyance of passengers and goods between the railway station and the city.

Nasik is the Benares of Western India, and plays the same part to the Godavari river as Benares does to the Ganges. It is situated on both banks of the Godavari. The sacredness of this river is said to have been revealed to Rama by the Rishi Gautama. The popular belief is that it proceeds from the same source as the Ganges by an

underground passage. Every part of its course is holy, and to bathe in its waters will wash away the blackest sin.

The banks are lined with temples, shrines, *dharmshalas* and flights of stone steps for the use of the bathers and pilgrims.

Nasik is said to be the place where Rama passed his long period of banishment. The temple called Panchavati (five banyans) is celebrated throughout all Western India. It stands under five banyan trees on the eastern bank of the river about half a mile outside the town. This temple is claimed to be Nasik, because Lakshman cut off Surpanakha's nose here. There are also Siva's temple—the oldest temple in the town—and Bala Ram's temple, which is the handsomest.

The *Kund* at Panchavati is called Rama's Kund, where, it is said, he was wont to bathe.

Nasik produces fine vegetables and excellent grapes. It is also noted for an extensive trade in copper and brass.

Nasik is 117 miles from Bombay by the Bombay-Delhi line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by mail Rs. 1-13-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-4-0.

NATHDWARA.

Town in Udaipar State, situated 22 miles north-north-east of Udaipur City, on the right bank of the Banas. Nathdwara is one of the most famous Vishnuite shrines in India, possessing the original image of Krishna which was worshipped at Muttra. About 1671 Rana Raj Singh of Udaipur brought the renowned idol with great pomp to Meywar by the route of Kotah and Rampura, but on entering the territory of Udaipur the chariot wheels of the god stuck fast in a place called Siarh, in the fief of Dilwara. The Rao of Dilwara, one of the sixteen great nobles of Meywar, declared that by this omen Krishna had intimated his wish that this should be his residence, and immediately conferred on Nathji all the lands of the village; and the pious gift was subsequently confirmed by the Rana. A temple was erected here for the reception of Nathji and a great town sprang up around it, and was called Nathdwara, "The Portal of Krishna." The precincts of the god have always been a sanctuary within which no blood can be shed, no arrest made, and the criminal is free from pursuit. Rich offerings are sent here from every corner of India, and crowds of pilgrims flock to the sacred shrine.

Muli, the nearest railway station for Nathdwara, is 403 miles from Bombay (Colaba) *via* Viramgam and Wadhwan Junctions; third class fare Rs. 4-5-9.*

* Wadhwan to Muli intermediate class.

NAULAS.

Village in Tahsil and District Rajpura, Patiala State, Punjab.

Sheoratri fair is held here for two days in February, which is attended by about 3,000 persons.

There is an ordinary village *dharmsala*. Country carts procurable at Rajpura for Naulas.

Rajpura, on the North-Western Railway, is 170 miles from Lahore; third class fare Rs. 2-0-0.

NAVSARI.

It is the head-quarters of the Parsee priesthood, and to one of the fire-temples here all the young Mobeds (priests) from Bombay and other places are sent for confirmation. Waiting room at, and *dharmsala* near, the station.

This station is 149 miles from Bombay by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Third class fare Rs. 1-12-0.

NAWABGANJ.

Town in Unao District, Oudh, situated 12 miles north-east of Unao town on the Lucknow road. Formerly the head-quarters of a tahsil and police circle, but these having been removed the place has decayed. A large fair is held every year at the end of the month of Chetra (March-April) in honour of the goddess Durga and Kasahri, which attracts a large gathering from Lucknow and Cawnpore besides the people of the neighbourhood.

Unao is 13 miles from Cawnpore by the Katihar-Cawnpore Branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Third class fare Re. 0-3-0. Conveyances available at Unao for Nawabganj.

NEGAPATAM.

Little more than a hundred years ago this busy and thriving seaport in South India was in possession of the Dutch, and the principal thoroughfare is still called Holland Street. St. Peter's Church (now used by a Church of England congregation) and a cemetery with quaint and bulky tombs are memorials of the Dutch occupation. The South Indian Railway Company has here its principal Locomotive Workshop and General Stores Depôt, employing several thousands of Indians, etc. The Wesleyan College is an important institution. Passengers for Rangoon, Penang, and Ceylon embark here, and coasting steamers frequently call. There is a refreshment-room at the station, and sleeping accommodation

for Europeans is also provided. There is another railway station in this town—Velippalaiyam.

Negapatam is 268 miles from Madras Beach Junction by the South Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 3-0-0.

NEKMARD.

Fair held annually at Bhawanandpur village in Salbari Pragana, Dinajpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, in honour of a Mohammadan Saint known as Sayyed Nekomardan, meaning "religious martyr." The fair was held first in the reign of Shah Jahan. It commences on the first day of the Bengali year, *i.e.*, 1st Baisakh (about the middle of April). The popular story about the origin of this fair is that this *pir* had a quarrel with a Hindu Raja of the place by name Peet Raj or Prithwi Raj over some religious matters and was killed at the place where the fair is held. The fair lasts for a week and is frequented by about 150,000 persons. Bhawanandpur has no trade of its own, but elephants, dried fruits, embroidered saddlery, blankets, walnuts, yak tails, brass pots, hookahs, etc., are brought for sale during the fair.

There are no *serais* or inns where the fair is held. There is an inspection bungalow with accommodation for two persons, but visitors have to make their own arrangements for catering.

Kissenganj in Purneah District is the nearest railway station, which is about 18 miles to the west of Nekomard. Bullock carts are generally available at Kissenganj, the charge for a cart varying from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 for a single trip.

Kissenganj is 344 miles from Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; third class fare Rs. 4-7-9.

NIDVANDA.

Is the nearest station to visit Sivagunga, a sacred hill of conspicuous conical form. It contains some large temples formed out of caves; also an unfathomable sacred pool named the Patala Ganga or Ganges of the lower regions, in a cleft of the hill. At the summit are two pillars, from one of which a little water oozes on the day of the winter solstice, considered miraculous. A fair is held here on the day of Makara Sankranti in the month of Magh (January), at which thousands of people assemble, of whom about 1,000 come by rail.

Nidvanda is 597 miles from Poona by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; third class fare Rs. 7-12-6. Bullock carts and jutkas or single-horse carriages are available at Nidvanda for conveyance of pilgrims to the sacred hill.

There are two *dharmshalas* on the hill besides several *mantapams* for the accommodation of pilgrims.

NIZAM-UD-DIN.

This station takes its name from the Dargah or shrine of Shaikh Nizam-ud-Din Aulia, one of the principal places of Mohammadan reverence in the whole of India. It may be mentioned that another such place is the Dargah of Khwaja Kutab-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki close by the Kutab Minar, also easily reached from this station. From Nizam-ud-Din the plain is dotted with ruined forts, palaces, and tombs. The railway as it nears Delhi passes for a distance of 11 miles in the near neighbourhood of ground which for thousands of years has served for the sites of successive chiefs of Delhi. In fact the traveller passes two ancient Delhis which are easily discernible to the east of the railway line. The first is Indraprasta, the site of that ancient Delhi of the Hindus where now stand the walls of the fort of Humayun and Sher Shah, which was constructed upon the site of the more ancient city. The second is Ferozabad just outside the Delhi Gate of the city, distinguished by its "lath," which stands out boldly from the platform on which it is erected. This "lath" is one of the stone pillars of Asoka removed from the Umballa District by Ferozshah since 1360. One of the best known monuments is Humayun's tomb, whose great marble dome is a conspicuous object for miles round. It is in an excellent state of preservation. The Dargah or shrine of Shaikh Nizam-ud-Din Aulia is one of the principal places of Mohammadan reverence in all India. It contains a tank, a fine mosque, the tomb of the Shaikh and the graves of many persons of note, some of royal blood. Many of the buildings are of great beauty. About 2 miles to the west of the station is the fine tomb of Safdar Jang, which can be reached by a convenient road, which after passing Safdar Jang's tomb goes on to the Kutab Minar. But it would be difficult to enumerate the many objects of interest in the near neighbourhood, most of which would well repay a visit, but many of which are neglected from want of knowledge of their locale. No pleasanter day's outing can be planned than a visit by rail to Nizam-ud-Din in the morning, a day spent in visiting Humayun's tomb, the adjacent ruins, the Dargah, the Khairpur buildings and the tomb of Safdar Jang, and return by train in the evening to Delhi.

Nizam-ud-Din is 952 miles from Bombay and 5 miles from Delhi; third class fare by mail Rs. 11-10-0 and Re. 0-1-3 and by other trains Rs. 9-15-0 and Re. 0-1-3, respectively.

NOYAL.

Is situated in the Coimbatore District, 15 miles from Karur. About 100 yards from the station is a temple named "Sellandiam-mankoil," where a feast is held every year in the month of March and a fair is held every Saturday near the temple.

Noyal is 312 miles from Madras Beach Junction by Erode Branch of the South Indian Railway. Third class fare Rs. 3-7-0.

There is a rest-house for Indians near the station and a bungalow for Europeans about half a mile from the station.

NUR MAHAL.

Town in Phillour Tahsil, Jullundur District, Punjab, 16 miles south of Jullundur town. An extensive *serai*, built during the reign of Jahangir, from whose Empress, Nur Jahan, the town derives its name, is the chief object of interest. There is a shrine of a Mohammadan Saint, Shah Fateh Ali, where a great fair is held every year.

A considerable trade is carried on in wheat and sugar.

Ekkas are available at Jullundur. Jullundur is 81 miles from Lahore; third class fare Re. 0-15-3.

OKHLA.

This station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is about 9 miles from Delhi and takes its name from the river and village at the head of the Agra-Delhi Canal, which takes out of the Jumna about 2 miles away from the station. The Jumna at this point is dammed right across the stream and in the hot weather all the water of the Jumna is turned down the canal. The grounds at the headworks are laid out like a small park. Close to Okhla station are the temples of Kalkajee, which large numbers of pilgrims visit during the year. The Kutab Minar can be seen from the railway at this point. Round this Minar are scattered the remains of palaces and tombs, forming the most interesting group of ruins which exist in India or perhaps in any part of the world.

There are *dharmsalas* for pilgrims to the temples.

Third class fare from Delhi to Okhla Re. 0-2-0.

ONKARJEE OR ONKARNATH.

Is a place of great sanctity in Nimar Tahsil, Khandwa District, Bombay Presidency, 7 miles from Mortakka Railway Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Mortakka is 356 miles from Ajmer. Third class fare Rs. 3-5-0.

There is a very old temple dedicated to Onkarjee, which is situated on a hill on the bank of the Nerbudda river. The largest fair of the district is held at this temple in Kartik, Poornumashi, and attracts about 10,000 pilgrims to bathe in the holy river. The place is also resorted to by pilgrims throughout the year, many of whom pass the whole month of Shrawan there.

Bullock carts are procurable for Onkarjee at the Mortakka Railway Station.

There is a *dharmshala* at Onkarjee, but it is seldom used as the *pandas* or priests accommodate the pilgrims in their own houses.

OORCHA.

An ancient town, 7 miles distant from Jhansi and 5 miles from the station, by a country track traversable with difficulty by wheeled vehicles, and about 2 miles south of the railway bridge over the Betwa on the Manikpur Section. The town, which is about 3 miles in circuit, is surrounded by a massive wall of unhewn stones, piled one upon the other without cement, with three lofty gateways. Founded in 1531 by Rudra Partap, Raja of Oorcha, who moved his capital here from the fortress of Karar. The palaces and cenotaphs of Rajas, which are built on the river bank, give a very picturesque appearance to the place. There is a very large temple called the Chatrabhuj temple, which is visited by pilgrims. The fort is connected by a bridge with the remainder of the town, which is walled and gated. A fine palace, still standing, was erected by Raja Bir Singh Deo for the accommodation of the Emperor Jahangir, who visited him here. The Maharaja of Oorcha claims the highest rank among the feudatory princes of Bundelkhand. His present capital is at Tikamgarh, some 40 miles from Oorcha, which is now almost deserted. A largely attended bathing fair is held here in the month of August.

There are no *serais* or *dharmshalas* for the accommodation of pilgrims, so they have to stop in the temple or must make their own arrangements. Third class fare from Jhansi Re. 0-1-9 and distance 7 miles.

ORISSA CAVES.

These are situated in a picturesque group of hills that rise out of the level plains of the delta of the Mahanadi. There is one of Asoka's inscriptions not far distant and the Tooth Relic was brought to the neighbourhood immediately after the cremation of Buddha's body. There are about 16 excavations of importance in the Udayagiri hill, besides numerous rock-cut cells. The excavation known popularly as the Rani-ka-Nur or the Queen's Palace is the finest. It has two storeys and occupies three sides of a square courtyard. The walls are ornamented with sculptures.

OTTANKADU.

Is a village in South India about 2 furlongs from the station of that name. Thiruchittambalam, a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the

station, is a place of pilgrimage where a doating festival takes place in February and a car festival in June, when a large number of people attend. A weekly fair at Randampuli, a village 5 miles east of the station, is held on Thursdays, and another in a village $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of the station on Fridays. There is a *chultram* at this place, where accommodation only may be had. Country carts procurable at two annas per mile.

Ottankadu is 255 miles from Madras Beach on Tanjore District Branch of the South Indian Railway. Third class fare Rs. 2-14-0.

PACHORA.

Is on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Small waiting room at station; also travellers' bungalow and a *serai* for Indians in close proximity. An annual Hindu fair, which lasts for about 15 days, is held at Shendornee, about 18 miles from Pachora. Shendornee is a *jagir* in possession of Mr. K. J. Dikshit, the descendant of the Guru of Bajeerao Peshwa. There are cotton pressess and gins and Mamlatdar's Court.

Bullock carts and horse tongas are procurable at the station.

Pachora is 232 miles from Bombay. Third class fare by mail Rs. 3-10-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-7-0.

PAGAN.

A town in Burma, is situated on the Irrawaddi about 160 miles north of Prome and about 70 miles below Amarapura, the former capital of Burma. There were two cities called old and new Pagan. The site of the old Pagan is now covered with the remains of brick buildings and *dagabas*.

The city though deserted still contains the remains of about a hundred buildings, some of them stupendous and in a wonderful state of preservation after six centuries.

Pagan, besides pagodas, contains numerous temples with large holes devoted to images and image worship. Some are in good preservation with superb carved and gilded ceiling, others are in ruin.

Nearest railway station for Pagan is Myingyan on the Mu Valley line of the Burma Railway. This station is 377 miles from Rangoon. Third class fare Rs. 5-14-3.

PAKPATTAN.

Town and municipality in Montgomery District, Punjab; 29 miles south of Montgomery town. It was anciently known as

Ajudhan. The two great western roads from Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan meet here. The Musalman conquerors, Mahmud of Ghazni and Timur, and the traveller Ibn Batuta crossed the river Sutlej at this point. The modern name of Pakpattan ("Ferry of the Pure") is derived from the Saint Farid-ud-Din, one of the most famous devotees of Northern India, who was instrumental in the conversion of the whole Southern Punjab to the faith of Islam. Pilgrims from all parts of India, and even from Afghanistan and Central Asia, flock to this shrine; and during the great festival of *Môharram* as many as 60,000 persons have been estimated. On the afternoon of the last day the characteristic ceremony of the festival takes place. A wall adjoining the shrine is pierced by a narrow opening, known as the Gate of Paradise; and whoever can force his way through this aperture during the prescribed hours is assured of a free entrance into heaven. The lineal descendants of the Saint enjoy the revenue of the shrine and possess a high reputation for sanctity.

The town is of considerable commercial importance and is picturesquely situated.

There are a *serai* and a dâk bungalow at Pakpattan. Ekkas are always available at Montgomery at Rs. 3. Chief manufactures of Pakpattan are wooden boxes, vases, etc. Exports: Wheat, grain, ropes, seed, etc. Imports:—Sugar and ghee.

Montgomery on the North-Western Railway is the nearest railway station for Pakpattan. It is 104 miles from Lahore. Third class fare Rs. 1-3-6. Camels are generally available at Montgomery for carriage of passengers to Pakpattan.

PALITANA.

Chief town of Palitana State, is situated on the east of the Kathiawar Peninsula. It lies at the eastern base of the Satranjaya Hill, considered the holiest of the five Jain sacred mountains.

The entire summit of the hill is covered with temples, among which the most famous are those of Adinath, Kumar Pal, Vimalasah, Sampreti Raja, and Charjmukh. The last is the most lofty and can be clearly distinguished at a distance of 25 miles. Satranjaya is the most sacred of the five sacred hills of the Jains. Mr. Kinloch Forbes in the *Ras Mala* describes it as "The first of all places of pilgrimage, the bridal hall of those who would win everlasting rest. There is hardly a city in India that has not at one time or another contributed to erect the edifices which crown the hill."

At the foot of the ascent there are many little cells, with a marble slab carved into the representation of the soles of two feet (*charan*). Jains unable to afford the expense of a complete temple of Hanuman build these cells.

The pilgrims must return when they have performed their devotion. They must not eat or at least must not cook food on the sacred hill, and they must not sleep there. It is a city of the gods and meant for them only.

Palitana is 488 miles from Bombay, *viz.*, 476 miles by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railways to Songad *viâ* Ahmedabad, Viramgaum and Wadhwan Junctions and from Songad to Palitana 12 miles by carriage. Third class fare from Bombay to Songad Rs. 5-5-9.

PALLAVARAM.

A Native Infantry Depôt is quartered in the cantonment. A range of hills, about 400 to 500 feet high, runs to the east. Veterans and European pensioners reside here. A large quarry supplies excellent road metal, many train loads of which have been used in constructing the Madras Harbour Works. About 3 miles from the railway station, on a good road, is the celebrated temple of Rukanathaswamy, which attracts large crowds at the annual festival held in May. There is a good local train service to and from Madras. Waiting accommodation is provided for 1st and 2nd class passengers. The Indian Store Company have an Agency here.

Pallavaram is 14 miles from Madras Beach Junction on Madras to Tuticorin line of the South Indian Railway. Third class fare from Madras Beach to Pallavaram by boat mail Re. 0-3-0 and by other trains Re. 0-2-9. No decent rest-house for Europeans or Indians.

PALWAL.

Town and municipality in Gurgaon District, Punjab, and headquarters of tahsil of the same name. This town dates from remote antiquity and Pandits identify it with the Apelava of the Mahabharata, part of the Pandava Kingdom of Indraprastha. It is said to have been one of the cities restored by Vikramaditya, 57 B. C.

The modern town of Palwal is the second largest in Gurgaon District. Its principal streets are paved with stone or brick and are well drained. An elegant domed tomb of red sandstone, just outside the town on the Muttra road, is said to have been built by a *fakir*, who levied an impost for this purpose of one slab of every cartload of stone which passed from Agra to Delhi for the building of the fort of Salimgarh. The tahsil, thana and post office are in one building. There are several *serais*, a town hall, two cotton ginning and cleaning factories and two presses. The produce generally is cotton, sugarcane, and wheat.

A fair known as "Baldeo Chhat" fair is annually held, at which from eight to ten thousand people assemble for three days.

There is a District Board dispensary, a school, and Zenana Mission dispensary. About a mile from the town a Christian village has lately been founded by the missionaries under the name Salamatpur. There is a little *mandi* for trading purposes.

A large village named Sohna about 24 miles distant has four natural hot water springs, which many people from the surrounding country visit. Gurgaon is 44 miles distant from Palwal and a metalled road is in contemplation as far as Sohna, the central point between Palwal and Gurgaon.

Palwal is 37 miles from Delhi by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Third class fare Re. 0-8-0.

PAMBAN BEACH.

This is the point from which passengers from Rameswaram cross the Pamban channel by means of a steam launch which runs between Mandapam and Pamban Beach in connection with trains arriving at, and departing from, Mandapam. There is a Local Fund *choultry* adjoining the station. Bhairava and Kapi Theerthams, situated half a mile north of the station, are considered sacred by Hindu pilgrims.

Pamban Beach is a station on the Rameswaram extension of the South Indian Railway. It is 441 miles from Madras Beach Station. Third class fare Rs. 4-14-0.

PANDHARPUR.

Is in Sholapur District, south-east of Bombay. It contains a celebrated temple, now dedicated to Vithoba. It is said that a pious Brahmin had a most undutiful son, named Pundalik, who vexed his parents in all possible ways. He reformed, however, and became as noted for his devotion to them. One day Krishna came to Pandharpur in search of his wife, Rukmini, who, justly offended at his unfaithfulness, had forsaken her husband, and fled to this place. Krishna hearing of Pundalik's love of his parents paid him a visit, and found him washing his father's feet, which employment he continued notwithstanding the presence of the god. He, still intent upon serving his father, merely requested the god to remain where he was, and there he is to this day standing upon the brick with which Pundalik had been rubbing his father's feet, and which, on recognising the god, he had thrown down for him to sit upon. He is represented with his hands still resting on his loins, just as when wearied with his long search for Rukmini he appeared to Pundalik.

The temple, 350 feet long and 170 in breadth, is near the centre of the part of the town which is considered holy and is called Pandarikshetra, the holy field of Pandhari. Vithoba is sometimes called Pandharinath, or the Lord of Pandharpur.

Pandharpur is 264 miles from Bombay *viâ* Barsi Road Junction ; third class fare Rs. 2-14-6.

PAPANASAM.

In March and April annually the " Brahamautsavam " festival is celebrated in the Vishnu temple. An old Siva temple contains 108 *lingams*. It was here that Rama on his return from Ceylon, after killing Ravan, performed *pooja* to cleanse himself from the sin of killing the Rakshases. There is a Roman Catholic Church here.

Papanasam is on the main line of the South Indian Railway, 205 miles from Madras Beach Junction. Third class fare from Madras Beach Rs. 2-5-0.

PARAMAKKUDI.

A famous temple called Nainarkoil is situated to the north midway between Pandikanmoi and Paramakkudi, where the Chittrai feast is held in May. There are District Munsiff's and Sub-Magistrate's Courts. The products are of general merchandise, and there is a weekly fair on Thursdays close to the station. There is a refreshment room at this station. There is a travellers' bungalow for Europeans, distant half a mile from the station, and there is also a Local Fund dispensary about a quarter of a mile distant.

This station is on the Mandapam to Madura Branch of the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach Station 393 miles and third class fare by boat mail Rs. 5-2-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-6-0.

PARASNATH.

About 200 miles north-west from Calcutta and about 18 miles from Giridih Station on the East Indian Railway is the sacred Jain mountain in Bengal. The summit, called by the Jains *Asmid Sikhar*, "The Peak of Bliss," is composed of a small tableland, flanked by twenty small Jain temples on the craggy peak.

The Jains assert that 10 of their 24 Tirthankaras attained *nirwana* on this sacred mountain, which is called after Parswa, the 23rd Tirthankara. Nineteen Tirthankaras are said to be buried here. Some of the temples are very beautiful, especially

a little shrine of white marble, which cost Rs. 1,20,000. Pilgrims to the number of 10,000 flock to this spot from distant parts of India every year.

The building formerly used as officers' quarters at Parasnath is now utilized as a dâk bungalow. Parasnath was formerly used as a sanitarium for European troops.

Pushpash raths and bullock carts are available at Giridih at a charge of Rs. 6 and Re. 1 to Rs. 6, respectively.

There are three *dharmsalas* at the foot of the hill, but none near the temples. There is a dâk bungalow on the hill.

Giridih is 206 miles from Calcutta ; third class fare Rs. 2-6-6.

PARIAR.

Town in Unao Tahsil, Unao District, Oudh, and head-quarters of Pariar pargana; situated 12 miles west of Unao town. The town is considered sacred by the Hindus on account of its association with the events of the Ramayan. A great fair held on the occasion of the Kartik Purnamashi is attended by about 100,000 persons.

Conveyances available at Unao. Unao is 34 miles from Lucknow on the Cawnpore Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Third class fare from Lucknow to Unao Re. 0-7-0.

PASCHAMVAHINI.

Meaning "Western Stream," and therefore sacred; is a branch of the river Kaveri, on which the royal bathing *ghats* are situated. Fairs held when sun or moon eclipse occurs.

The road west from here is the way to Coorg, leading through Palhalli, where there is a large factory formerly used for making sugar; Yelwal, containing a fine residency bungalow, and Hunsur, where, in addition to coffee curing works, is the depôt for the famous Amrit Mahal cattle, specially bred for the Army.

Paschamvahini on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is 77½ miles from Bangalore City; third class fare by mail Re. 1-0-0 and by mixed Re. 0-13-0.

There are six *choultries* near the station. Exports:—Jaggery, tobacco, timber, etc.

PATAN, BOMBAY.

Chief town of the Patan Sub-Division Baroda State, on the small river Saraswati, a tributary of the Banas and a station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (His Highness the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway). About one-eighth part of the

population are Jains, who have no fewer than 108 temples. There are also extensive Jain libraries in the city consisting mostly of palm-leaf manuscripts, which are very jealously guarded. Many remains of considerable architectural beauty are still to be seen outside the city. It is one of the oldest and most renowned towns of Guzerat. It was the capital of successive dynasties of Rajput Kings from 746 to 1194 A.D., and during the whole time of Musalman supremacy it maintained a position of some importance. Swords and spears are manufactured in the city and some pottery and silk and cotton weaving is carried on. There is a *dharmshala* for Jains in the town, which is half a mile from the railway station. Ekkas and bullock carts are available at the station to carry passengers to the town and *vice versa* at the rate of 4 annas per cart or ekka. The rate for an ekka to Redhanpur, a town about 30 miles from the railway station, is Rs. 10.

Patan is 378 miles from Bombay *via* Ahmedabad and Mehsana. Third class fare Rs. 4-1-9.

PATAS.

Waiting room at station; also a *dharmshala* in village. Hindu temple of Nageshwar and a Mohammadan mosque in the village. Carts obtainable on application.

Patasa is 159 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by mail Rs. 2-8-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-11-0.

PATNA CITY (KNOWN ALSO AS AZIMABAD).

Chief city of Patna District, Bengal, on the right or south bank of the Ganges and a station on the East Indian Railway, 332 miles from Calcutta.

Patna is a very ancient city and has been identified with Pataliputra, which undoubtedly seems to be the same town as Palibothra, mentioned by the Greek historian Megasthenes, who came as ambassador from Seleukos Nikator to the Court of Sandracottus or Chander Gupta at Pataliputra, about the year 300 B.C. According to the Vaya Purana the city of Pataliputra, or Kusumapura, was founded by Raja Udayaswa, the grandson of Ajata Satru. This Ajata Satru was the contemporary of Gautama, the founder of the Buddhist religion, who died about 543 B.C. Megasthenes says that the length of the city of Pataliputra was 80 stadia, the breadth 15; that it was surrounded by a ditch 30 cubits deep; and that the walls were adorned with 570 towers and

64 gates. According to this account the circumference of the city would be 190 stadia or 24 miles. Patna has also been mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese pilgrim. Under the Musalmans this city received the name of Azimabad after the name of Azim, grandson of Aurangzeb, who was made Governor of it.

The chief Mohammadan place of worship is the Monument of Shah Arzani about the middle of the western suburb. He died here in the year of the Hijera 1032 and his shrine is frequented both by Mohammadans and Hindus.

In the month of Zikad there is an annual fair held on the spot, which lasts for three days and attracts about 5,000 votaries. Adjacent to the tomb is the *Karbala*, where about 100,000 people attend during the Muharram festival. Close by is a tank dug by the Saint, where crowds of people assemble once a year. Other buildings of interest are: Sher Shah's Mosque, probably the oldest building in Patna, and Madrasa of Saif Khan, which is the handsomest.

The Sikhs also have a place of worship called Har Mandir here, which owes its celebrity to its having been the birthplace of Govind Singh, the last great teacher of the sect.

The principal imports are cotton goods, oil-seeds, salt, sujji, sugar, wheat, pulses, gram, rice, paddy and other cereals. Considerable export in tobacco, cocoanuts, spices, oil-seeds, cotton, etc.

There are three *dharmsalas*: one at the station built by Lala Gurmukh Rai Saraoji, another near "Mangles Tank" about half a mile from the station, built by the late Lala Anant Lall Agarwalla, a third at the Chowk about a mile from the station built by the Marwari community of Patna.

Patna is 332 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 3-10-3.

PATTUKKOTTAL.

This is a taluk of the Tanjore District in Madras Presidency. The town is about half a mile north-west of the station and possesses some temples and public offices. There is also a travellers' bungalow and no less than 25 *chuttrams*. The chief produce of export is ground-nuts.

The Panguni festival, which takes place in the month of March every year, is largely attended. A fair is held every Monday.

This is a station on the Tanjore District Board Branch of the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach Station 24 miles an third class fare by boat mail Rs. 3-4-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-12-0.

PATUR.

Town in Balapur Taluk, Akola District, Berar ; 18 miles south of Akola town. A rock hewn Buddhist monastery is situated on the hillside east of the town. Two other shrines, one Mohammadan and the other Hindu, are much resorted to. An annual Hindu fair is held in January-February, lasting upwards of a month, and a Musalman fair, lasting three days, is held at the shrine of Shaikh Babu.

Akola is 363 miles from Bombây. Third class fare by mail Rs. 5-11-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-13-0.

There is a dâk bungalow and a *serai* near the station of Akola. Conveyance available.

PEERU LISHARI.

A station on the Kotri-Hyderabad-Badin Branch of the North-Western Railway. Distance from Kotri 61 miles ; third class fare Re. 0-11-6.

Shah Ghurio fair is held here in the month of February in honour of a Mohammadan Saint, from whom the fair derives its name. It lasts for a week and attracts about 5,000 persons. The place of fair is 2 miles from Peeru Lishari Station. Country carts and camels can be had for conveyance of passengers. Visitors erect temporary huts for their accommodation during the fair.

PEHOA (OR PIHEWA).

An ancient town and place of pilgrimage in Karnal District, Punjab, on the sacred river Saraswati, 13 miles west of Thaneswar. Pehoa was anciently known as Prithindaka or Broad-Water, in allusion to the fact that when the Saraswati is in flood the low lands surrounding the town are covered with water. The place stands within the boundary of Kurukshetra and ranks second in sanctity to Thaneswar alone. There are some very curious remains of old pillars, and one curious doorway profusely covered with male and female figures sculptured in high relief, and the remains of a much larger gateway in the same style. A large annual fair for bathing in the Saraswati ordinarily attracts from 20,000 to 25,000 pilgrims ; sometimes as many as 100,000.

There is a bungalow, a *serai*, and several *dharmsalas* at Pihewa.

Thaneswar is 1,000 miles from Calcutta and 26 miles from Umballa by the East Indian Railway. Third class fare Rs. 9-6-0 and Re. 0-6-0, respectively.

PENDRA.

Is situated at the summit of the Pendra Ghats. About 25 miles west of the station the most sacred temple of Amarnath and the source of the Nerbudda are situated.

The plateau is drained by the rivers Nerbudda, the Sone, and the Zohila, all having the same source, and the spot at which each takes its own course is very picturesque, and has long been held as sacred by the Hindus.

The Maikal Mountains bordering on the Amarkantak afford a beautiful view of the whole plateau and the plains beyond. The Kapiladbara, the Mandwa and the palace of Gul Bakawli and the temples of Mokandiya are the principal resorts of pilgrims. A fair is held here in Magh. The most sacred days for bathing are said to be those of the solar and lunar eclipse, when thousands of pilgrims travel to the Nerbudda to perform the ceremony.

Forsyth in his "Highlands of Central India" says the sanctity of the Nerbudda is superior to all other rivers, though the gods are said to have given preference to the Ganges for the first 5,000 years of the *Kali Yug*. This period expired in 1899 and the local Brahmans fully expect the Nerbudda now to surpass all other rivers as a place of pilgrimage.

A metal road has been constructed to Amarkantak and all possible help is afforded to those who desire to make the journey.

There are several *dharmshalas* at Amarkantak. Pendra Road is 508 miles from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Third class fare Rs. 5-7-9.

 PENNERU.

A station on the North-West Line of the Madras Railway, 236 miles from Madras. Third class fare from Madras Rs. 2-8-0. About 2 miles south of this station is a small temple called Asuvuthnarayan on the bank of the Penner river largely visited by people.

About the origin of this temple it is said that one Suigam Butloo performed his devotions here and God appeared to him in person and his supplications were accepted. In honour of this man the temple was erected.

Bullock carts can be had at the station and in the surrounding hamlets.

No *dharmshalas*, but there is a large *tope* under which pilgrims take shelter.

Chief manufacture cloth. Trade in cotton, indigo, and grain.

PERAVURUNI.

Is on the Tanjore District Board Branch of the South Indian Railway. The village is about a mile south-west of the station. A fair is held every Sunday. The chief exports are mangoes and jackfruit. There is a temple at Nagaram about 10 miles from the station. Two festivals—*Thaj Poosam* and *Panguni Utsavam*—are held annually and about 5,000 devotees usually attend. Country carts available for Nagaram at Re. 1 each. There is a *choultry* for Indian visitors about a mile from the railway station; also a *choultry* at Nagaram, but no rest-house for Europeans.

Third class fare from Madras Beach Junction by boat mail Rs. 3-7-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-15-0, and distance 261 miles.

PESHAWAR CITY.

Administrative head-quarters of Peshawar District, North-West Frontier Province, and a railway station on the North-Western Railway; situated in a small plain on the left bank of the Bara stream. Peshawar was the ancient capital of Gandhara Province and historically important at all later periods. Buddhist remains still mark its early greatness. The modern city is surrounded by a mud wall, built in Sikh times by General Avitabile. The city is entered by 16 gates, which are closed every night at gunfire. The main street is well paved and is 50 feet in width, and at busy times presents a very picturesque sight. Water is abundant, there being numerous wells and a masonry canal in the city.

Several handsome mosques ornament the city and a large building, known as the Ghor Khattri, once a Buddhist monastery, and then rebuilt into a Hindu temple, is now used as a *serai*. Without the walls on the north side is a quadrilateral fort, Bala Hissar. There are several gardens outside the city which are noted for their fruits.

The chief places of pilgrimage are Jhanda at Peshawar, Kaka Sahib in the Khattak country, and Pir Baba in Buner. In the Makri Bazar the Jhanda fair is held in the month of January every year in honour of Sakhi Sarwar, which lasts one day and attracts from 3,000 to 4,000 persons. A fair is also held at the shrine of Kaka Sahib in the month of Rajab, which is resorted to by numerous pilgrims.

Peshawar forms the great commercial market for Central Asia, Afghanistan, and for neighbouring States. Wheat, ghi, Indian tea, English piece-goods are exported in large quantities, and silver thread, lace, prepared skin, donkeys, sheepskin coats (*postins*), woollen embroidered coats (*chogas*), fruits are imported from Bokhara and Kabul.

Two miles west of the city lies the Cantonment, where there is a dâk bungalow three-quarters of a mile from the railway station.

Peshawar is 288 miles from Lahore ; third class fare Rs. 3-6-0.

PHAPHUND.

Town in Etawah District, United Provinces, and head-quarters of Etawah Tahsil and 36 miles east of Etawah town and 6 miles north-east of Phaphund Railway Station. It contains several good brick-built houses ; wide, busy *bazar* ; open modern quarter known as Hume Gunj. Ruins of great tanks and temples surround the site on every side. An annual fair, attended by a large number of persons, is held at the tomb of Shah Bukhari, a Musalman ascetic, in *Push Duj* about 6 miles from this place.

There is a handsome *serai*. Phaphund is 685 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway ; third class fare Rs. 6-6-3.

PINDORI.

Nearest station Gurdaspur on the North-Western Railway. Distance from Amritsar 45 miles ; third class fare Re. 0-8-6.

Baisakhi fair lasting for three or four days is held at Pindori in April every year. Attendance about 8,000, a large number of whom travel by rail.

Ekkas available at Gurdaspur.

PIRAN-I-KALIAR.

Is a famous place of Mohammadan pilgrimage in the Saharanpur District, about 6 miles from the Roorkee Railway Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. There are two shrines of Mohammadan Saints—one of Sabir Shah and the other of Imam Shah, a maternal uncle of Sabir Shah. The former shrine is held in the greatest reverence by Mohammadans and about 44,000 assemble at the fair which is held here in the month of May every year.

Hackney carriages, phaetons, ekkas, bullock carts are available at the railway station, and the Railway authorities make special arrangements for booking the pilgrims to Kaliar on the occasion of the fair.

There is no *serai* or *dharmshala* at Kaliar. The rich, shopkeepers, etc., pitch tents and the poor stop in the garden.

Roorkee is 22 miles from Saharanpur by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Third class fare Re. 0-4-6.

PIRO.

Situated in Badin Tahsil, Hyderabad District, Sind. Nearest railway station, Peeru Lishari on the Kotri-Hyderabad-Badin Branch of the North-Western Railway, is 61 miles from Kotri Junction. Third class fare from Kotri to Peeru Lishari Re. 0-11-6.

Shah Turel fair is held in February in honour of a Mohamadan *Pir*. It lasts for six days and attracts nearly a thousand persons. No *serai* at Piro; people stop in the open near the tomb of the *Pir*.

Piro is 4 miles from Peeru Lishari. Country carts and camels procurable for conveyance of visitors.

PONDICHERRY.

Chief settlement of the French, is situated on the Coromandel Coast. It is historically very interesting, having been the scene of many sieges and engagements between the English and the French. The space available, however, does not permit recounting all the features of interest of this important city here.

The chief places worth seeing are: Government House, the Parish Church, the Foreign Mission Church, two pagodas, statue of Dupleix, the lighthouse, the pier, the gardens, the artesian wells, factories, Town Hall, etc.

There are two hotels for Europeans.

Pondicherry is situated on the Vellupuram-Pondicherry Section of the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach 125 miles; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 1-11-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-6-0.

PONNERI.

The station is situated on the right or south bank of the Aram river. There is a temple to Vishnu, where a grand festival lasting for ten days (commencing about the beginning of May) is celebrated every year. There is also a temple to Siva at the place. It is said that the presiding deities of both the temples meet each other on one of the festival days. Ten miles north-east of Ponneri is Publicat, the site of the first Dutch settlement in India and containing an old Dutch cemetery with some excellently carved tombstones.

Ponneri is a station on the North-East Line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Distance from Rayapuram (Madras) to Ponneri 2 miles; third class fare Re. 0-5-0.



Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Parbati Temple and Tank, Poona.

PONNURU.

Is the head-quarters of the Deputy Tahsildar, Sub-Magistrate, Sub-Registrar, Revenue Inspector and Delta Superintendent. There is a police station and a branch post office. The place is situated 18 miles south-east of Guntur, with which it is connected by a road. The place is specially noted for Sree Baba Naraina Swami's temple, where a grand procession takes place about the month of May.

Ponnuru is a station on the North-East Line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Distance from Rayapuram (Madras) 235 miles. Third class fare Rs. 3-1-0.

POONA.

Junction of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, where passengers must change trains owing to the break of gauge. The climate of Poona, the principal city of the Deccan, is temperate, and from June to September is delightful; average rainfall 29 inches. This is the seat of the Bombay Government during the monsoon months and the head-quarters of the Bombay Army. The population of the city is about 100,000, composed principally of Hindus. The city is famous as having been the capital of the Peshwas' dominion, and is of considerable commercial importance, the principal industries being clay figures, metal wares, silk cloth and brocades. It is situated on the south side of the river Mula, and within a short distance from Sangum, the confluence of the Mula and the Mutha rivers. Parbati, a celebrated Hindu temple on the hill of that name south-west of the city, is worth a visit. At the foot of the hill is a garden called Hirabag, in which was formerly a pleasure house of the Peshwas, now used as a Town Hall. Poona possesses several churches and chapels of various denominations. Of public buildings there are the Council Hall, Deccani College, Civil Engineering College, Yarrowada Central Jail, Finance Building, Sassoon Hospital, and Post Office. Government House and Botanical Gardens are at Ganesh Khind, 4 miles from the station. The large Military Station at Kirkee, which is the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery in the Bombay Presidency, is about 4 miles from the station. The extensive Gunpowder Works and the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, which supply the troops in the Bombay Presidency with ammunition, are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. The *bund* of the banks of the Mula and Mutha, with its fine waterfall, handsome bridge, and lovely gardens, is worth visiting. Karakwasla Waterworks, about 10 miles from Poona, supply the city and cantonment with water and irrigate large tracts of land. Singhur and Poorundhar Forts, about 10 and 20 miles, respectively, from Poona, are used as

sanitariums. There is a booking office in the town in Bhudwar Pet at which tickets of all classes can be obtained to proceed to any station on this and other connected railways. The mail tonga runs daily between Poona and Sirur. Waiting and refreshment room at, and Hindu hotel close to, the station.

Poona is 119 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Third class fare Rs. 1-4-0.

POONPOON.

A small town on the East Indian Railway, 346 miles from Calcutta and 8 miles from Bankipore. It stands on the river of the same name, which is considered by the Hindus to be a sacred stream. It is largely visited by pilgrims, who halt and bathe there, preparatory to their devotions at Gya, the waters of the Poonpoo being supposed to have the property of washing away sins. "Pindas" or offerings to the dead are thrown into the stream in the belief that they will thus be conveyed to the spirits of departed relations.

There is no *serai*, *dharmshala*, or *dâk* bungalow. Most of the pilgrims stop in the open; others hire *Banyas'* shops.

Poonpoo is 341 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway. Third class fare from Calcutta to Poonpoo Rs. 3-11-3.

PRAKASHA.

Town in Khandesh District, Bombay Presidency, 45 miles from Dhulia and 7 miles from Shahada at the junction of the Tapti river with two of its tributaries. East of the town stands the old temple of Gautameswar Mahadeo, in whose honour a great fair is held every twelve years, when the planet *Guru* or Jupiter enters the constellation of the Lion or *Singhast*. There are several interesting temples in the neighbourhood.

Ranala and Dondaiche, on the Tapti Valley Railway, which are the nearest railway stations from Prakasha, are 114 and 122 miles, respectively, from Surat. Third class fare Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-10-0.

PROME.

Is situated on the Irrawaddi, about 160 miles north of Rangoon. At one time it was the capital of a powerful kingdom. The population is now about 30,000. Shwe-san-daw, the principal pagoda, is situated on a hill about half a mile from the Irrawaddi and rises from a nearly square platform to the height of 80 feet.

It is surrounded by 83 small golden temples, each containing an image of Buddha. Many marvels are told of the erection of this pagoda. It is said to have been raised on an emerald box, resting on 7 ingots of gold, in which were deposited three hairs of Buddha himself. Successive Kings and Governors have added to and embellished the building. The annual festival in March is attended by thousands of devout Buddhists. The Shwe-nat-daw pagoda, about 16 miles south of Prome, also stands on high ground. Immediately below it is a plain where, early in the year, as many as 20,000 pilgrims sometimes assemble for the annual eight-day festival held here. The Burmese chronicles relate that the pagoda was originally built by the wife of Dut-ta-baung, who reigned from 443 to 372 B.C. This King granted to the pagoda and set apart for its use for ever the whole space of ground around it on which its shadow fell between sunrise and sunset.

Prome, on the Burma Railway, is 161 miles from Rangoon. Third class fare Rs. 2-8-3.

PUDI.

At this station is a temple to the goddess Alamellammal, at which great numbers of pilgrims attend.

Pudi is 78 miles from Madras by the North-West Line of the Madras Railway. Third class fare from Pudi to Madras by mail Re. 1-0-0 and by other trains Re. 0-13-0.

PUNTAMBA.

Is situated on the sacred river Godavari. This is a very ancient town, much visited by such pilgrims as wish to bathe in the Godavari and worship in the finely carved temples on its bank. It was once a flourishing city, but is now in great decay. There is a *dharmshala* for Europeans and Indians near the station. The river is crossed by a fine masonry viaduct of 21 arches, each of 50 feet span.

Puntamba is 203 miles from Bombay *viâ* Manmad Junction; third class fare Rs. 2-3-0.

PURI.

Commonly known as Jaggannath, is a railway station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is the most popular Hindu shrine. The pilgrims in a single year number as many as 300,000 and at the Car festival held in June or July there are often 100,000 present. The sacred enclosure is in the form of a square 652 feet long and 630 feet broad, surrounded by a stone wall 20 feet high. Within it are upwards of a hundred temples dedicated to various deities, but the chief and most important of them is the great pagoda of Jaggannath, the exterior of which is garnished with carved figures

of various gods and goddesses. The building of this temple, assigned to King Anong Bhim Deo in A.D. 1174, was completed in the year 1198 and is said to have cost Rs. 7,50,000. The idol, however, is older, having made its first historical appearance in 318 A.D. A good broad road, about a mile and a half in length, leads from the temple of Jaggannath to a place called Inderdumna, where the deity is supposed to spend eight days during the Rath Jatra festival. The Jaggannath temple called the Sri Munder is the largest and the entrance to it is called the "lion gate" (two stone lions keeping guard as it were on either side). In the courtyard of the temple pilgrims assemble at special times during the day and night to get a view of the images of Jaggannath and Bolaram his brother and Subhadra his sister, which stand on an altar called the Rutna Bedi or jewel seat. The images of Jaggannath and Bolaram have stamped arms and that of Subhadra no arms at all. This it is said is owing to the door of the temple in which the work was being done by Jaggannath himself disguised as an aged carpenter having been opened at the earnest desire of the King's wife a week before the time stipulated for the work. The gods are decked with fine jewellery and gaudy dresses, and a large diamond glitters on the forehead of Jaggannath. The dresses are changed several times during the 24 hours. "Bhog" or "Prosad" is offered to the god several times during the day. It is piled up before the deity. A great portion is distributed to the pilgrims who pay for it and the rest is sent to Anandbazar, a place within the compound of the temple, for sale to the public. The "bhog" feeds a lakh of people and 200 cooks are employed to prepare it. It is regarded as of the highest sanctity and a Brahman would not mind partaking of it in the same plate with a Sudra.

A fortnight before the Rath Jatra festival the Snan Jatra or bathing festival takes place. Jaggannath takes his bath and remains indisposed for a fortnight afterwards, during which time the doors of the temple are kept closed and nobody is allowed inside; meanwhile his car with 16 wheels and those of his brother and sister, which are smaller ones, are getting ready. On the auspicious day the three sacred images are placed on their respective cars amid great shouts and rejoicings accompanied with the beating of drums and clashing of cymbals.

Thousands prostrate themselves before the cars and vast numbers get hold of the towing ropes and commence tugging them from the residence to his garden at Janakpur, a distance of within a mile and where the god remains for ten days.

There are numerous *dharmaśalas* at Puri, but the pilgrims generally put up with the pandas or priests and in the compound of the temple.

The English quarter of Puri is a beautiful succession of villas situated on the seaside. Climate very healthy and particularly beneficial to people affected with gout.

The dâk bungalow here is built near the Beach and is beautifully situated for the requirements of visitors wanting a change of air and sea breeze. It has been leased to Mrs. Clarkson, and now is the Seaside Hotel.

Puri is 311 miles from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 4-1-0 and by the Madras Mail Rs. 4-14-0.

PUSHKAR.

Town, lake and place of pilgrimage in Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana, about 7 miles in a south-westerly direction from Ajmer. Pushkar is the only town in India which contains a temple dedicated to Brahma, who here performed the sacrifice known as *Yajna*, whereby the lake of Pushkar became so holy, that the greatest sinner by bathing in it earns the delights of paradise. The town contains five principal temples, dedicated respectively to Brahma, Savitri, Badri Narain, Varaha, and Siva Atmateswara. Bathing ghats line the lake and most of the princely families of Rajputana have houses round the margin. No living thing may be put to death within the limits of the town. Great fair in October and November, attended by about 100,000 pilgrims, who bathe in the sacred lake. Large trade at the time in horses, camels, bullocks, etc., etc. Population generally Brahmans.

Ajmer is 615 miles from Bombay (Colaba) and 235 miles from Delhi by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Third class fare Rs. 6-4-0 and Rs. 2-6-0, respectively.

QADIAN.

A village in Gurdaspur District, Punjab, situated about 10 miles from the Batala Railway Station on the North-Western Railway. This village is rising to great importance owing to its being the place of residence of a great reformer of Mohammadans, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, who claims to be the Mehdi and second Messiah promised in the Mohammadan and Christian scriptures. A stream of devotees keeps going to and from Qadian from all parts of the country. A meeting is held during Christmas every year, which is attended by a large number of his followers, who are called *Ahmadis*.

There is a guest-house kept up by Mirza Sahib, where all comforts of the visitors are attended to and food is given free at all times of the year.

Qadian has two schools, one of which is a high school and is maintained by the *Ahmadiya* sect and the other is a District Board primary school.

Two weekly papers in Urdu and two monthly magazines in Urdu and English issue from this village.

A physician, M. Nur-ud-Din, well known in the Punjab and who is a disciple of Mirza Sahib, has established a dispensary, where patients of all castes and creeds are treated free.

Ekkas, ponies, tongas, etc., can be had at the Batala Railway Station to convey passengers to Qadian.

Batala is 57 miles from Lahore ; third class fare Re. 0-10-6.*

RAE BARELLI.

One hundred and forty-nine miles from Mughal Serai Junction, 95 miles from Cawnpore Junction, 299 miles from Aligarh Junction, and 370 miles from Saharanpur Junction. Third class fare Rs. 1-12-0; Rs. 3-15-0, and Rs. 6-8-0, respectively.

The town possesses many architectural features, the principal being a spacious and strong fort erected by Ibrahim Sharki, and constructed of bricks 2 feet long, 1 thick, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, probably taken from more ancient strongholds of the previous Bhar possessors. In the centre of the fort is a huge well or *baoli*, 108 yards in circumference, dug down to the springs and then lined with brick walls supporting balconies and containing chambers on a level with the water. These are now more or less in ruins. Tradition relates that when the fort was building all that was erected during the day fell down in the course of the ensuing night. In this perplexity the King had resort to a holy man of Jaunpur, Makhdum Sayyad Jafri, who walked over the ground, after which no interruption occurred in the work. The Saint's tomb stands beside the gate of the fort. The other ancient buildings are the magnificent palace and tomb of Nawab Khan Jahan, the Governor in the time of Aurangzeb, and four handsome mosques; one of them is without domes, but has three spacious halls and is said to be a copy of the Ka'aba at Mecca. A handsome bridge was constructed over the Sai river a few years ago at the expense of the neighbouring landholders. Besides the usual Government courts and buildings the town contains two schools, one supported by a Christian Mission, a *serai*, a travellers' rest-house, and a charitable dispensary, attached to which is a poor-house under the management of the Civil Surgeon, where indigent, blind, lame and decrepit persons receive gratuitous food and clothing.

There is a staging bungalow about 2 miles from the railway station and one *serai* in Kaipurganj in the town, which is about two furlongs from the station. Conveyances available at station and in town.

* For reduced fare refer to Station Master.

RAHIMATPUR.

Town in the Koregaon Sub-Division of Satara District. Sub-Judge's Court, Post Office, two schools. Rahimatpur is a large trading centre with about 155 prosperous merchants. The chief object of interest is a mosque and mausoleum. About 100 yards south-east of the mosque is an elephant waterlift, a tower of about 50 feet high with an inclined plane to the west, which supplied power for the mosque fountain.

There is a *dharmsala* just close to the railway station and another in the village. There is also a travellers' bungalow at Sap village, about 6 miles from Rahimatpur.

Rahimatpur is a station on the Poona-Mysore Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Distance from Poona 90½ miles; third class fare by mail Rs. 1-3-0 and by mixed Re. 0-15-3.

RAJAGRIHA.

A range of rocky hills and ruins in Patna District, Bengal. It has been identified with Rajgirha, the residence of Buddha and the capital of the ancient Magadha. It is mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang and in the Mahabharata. Hot springs, the water of which has a sulphurous taste, are found near the site of the ancient city of Kusanagarapura and are yearly visited by thousands of pilgrims—Hindus, Jains, and even Mohammadans.

Nearest railway station for Rajagriha is Jamuawan on the East Indian Railway. This station is 304 miles from Calcutta *viâ* Luckeeserai; third class fare Rs. 3-6-9.

RAJIM.

On the Mahanaddy river. Is on a short branch of 10 miles, which connects with the main feeder line at Abhanpur. Five miles to the north of Rajim is the sacred grove of Champa Rana, in which it is believed that Buddha performed penance, and the spot is now much visited by people of the Jain sect.

The Jains in India are usually merchants or bankers. Their charity is boundless, and they form the chief supporters of the Beast Hospital which the old Buddhistic tenderness for animals has left in many cities in India. They claim that the Jain religion is even older than Buddhism and that the teaching of Buddha was based on the Jain faith. They choose wooded mountains and the most lovely retreats of nature for their places of pilgrimage and cover them with exquisitely carved shrines in white marble or dazzling stucco.

Bullock carts are available at Rajim for Champa Ranaya ; the charge per cart varying from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-0-0.

There is a *serai* and a dâk bungalow both at Champa Ranaya and Rajim. Chief exports of Rajim grain and lac ; import twist.

Rajim is 541 miles from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway ; third class fare Rs. 5-15-9.

RAMESWARAM.

Island and town in Ramnad Zamindari, Madura District, Madras Presidency. It is about 11 miles long by 6 wide, and was probably at one time connected with the mainland. Rameswaram Island contains one of the most venerated Hindu shrines in India, which is said to have been founded by Rama himself. It is associated with Rama's journey to Ceylon in search of his wife, Sita, and plays an important part in the Ramayan. For centuries this temple has been the resort of thousands of pilgrims, who come from all parts of India.

The great temple, or *coil*, stands on rising ground in the northern part of the island in a quadrangular enclosure 657 feet broad by about 1,000 feet long and is entered by a gateway 100 feet high. The height of the temple is about 120 feet ; it has majestic towers, vast colonnades and walls encrusted with carved work. The most striking features of the temple are the massiveness of the workmanship and the wonderful pillared halls which surround the inner shrine. The *lingam* in the shrine is said to have been placed here by Rama himself. It is washed with Ganges water, which is afterwards sold.

There are six *chuttrams* or rest-houses at Rameswaram where Hindu pilgrims are fed and accommodated free.

Rameswaram is a station on the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach 448 miles ; third class fare by mail Rs. 5-14-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-15-0.

Bullock carts and Brahmin guides, called Pandas, are always available at the station.

RAMKAIL.

Fair held annually on the last day of the Hindu month Jashtha (about the middle of June) within the precincts of old Gaur, in the immediate neighbourhood of the great Sagar Dighi, Malda District, Bengal. Pilgrims and others, chiefly Hindus of the Vaishnav sect, flock hither to the number of about 30,000 from all parts of Malda and from neighbouring districts. The ceremonies consist in performing worship and giving feasts in honour

of Krishna. Advantage is also taken of this occasion by the Vaishnavs to get married in strict accordance with the laws prescribed by Chaitanya. The fair lasts for five days and commemorates the retirement from public life of two Brahman brothers, Rup and Sanatan Goswami, ministers of Husain Shah, King of Gaur (1515 A.D.), who became Bairagis and followers of the Vishnuite reformer Chaitanya. The place is well supplied with tanks, containing abundance of wholesome water. Some rows of houses are kept in repair solely for the purpose of the fair.

On the opening of the Katihar-Godagari Railway, which is under construction, Malda will be the nearest railway station for Gaur.

RAMNAD.

Chief town of Ramnad Zamindari, Madura District, Madras Presidency. There are two ancient temples named Tirupalany, otherwise "Therbasayanam," and Devipatanam, otherwise called "Navapashanum," situated at a distance of 5 and 10 miles south and north of the station, respectively. At Tirupalany the festival of Brahma Utsavam is held in July and August and the Chittrai feast is held in April and May; there is also sea bathing 3 miles south of the temple, which is frequently resorted to. Devipatanam is visited by pilgrims on their way to Rameswaram. The headquarters of the Head Assistant Collector, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Sub-Registrar. A fair is held weekly on Wednesdays.

There are *chuttrams* at Tirupalany, Devipatanam and Ramnad for the accommodation of Indian visitors, but there are no rest-houses for Europeans. Bullock carts and jutkas available.

Ramnad is 415 miles from Madras Beach Junction on the Mandapam Branch of the South Indian Railway; third class fare from Madras Beach by boat mail Rs. 5-7-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-10-0.

RAMNAGAR.

Town in Wazirabad tahsil, Gujranwala District, Punjab, situated below the high bank of the Chenab river, 22 miles south-west of Wazirabad and 28 miles north-west of Gujranwala town. The town originally known as Rasalnagar was founded by Nur Mohammad, a Chattah Chieftain, who possessed great power in the Punjab during the first half of the 18th century. It was stormed in 1795 by Ranjit Singh after a gallant resistance made by Ghulam Mohammad, the reigning Chattah Chief, and received from the Sikhs its new name of Ramnagar. Several fine buildings erected during the Mohammadan supremacy still remain. During the second Sikh war Lord Gough first encountered the Sikh troops of Sher Singh near Ramnagar in 1848.

A large annual fair, called Urs Ghulab Shah, is held here in the month of June, which attracts about 30,000 persons from surrounding villages and districts. The fair lasts for three days.

Manufacture of leathern vessels used as sacks and bottles.

Nearest railway station, Akalgarh on the North-Western Railway, is 85 miles from Lahore ; third class fare Re. 0-15-9.

Ekkas are available at Akalgarh for Ramnagar at 4 annas per seat for the single journey.

There is only one civil rest-house at Ramnagar, but there are no *serais* and *dharmsalas*, and the Indian visitors stop in the open on the banks of the Chenab river or make their own arrangements.

RAMPUR.

Capital of Rampur State, United Provinces, and a railway station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 18 miles east of Moradabad town. The town is enclosed by a broad, dense, nearly circular bamboo hedge from 8 to 10 miles in circumference ; it has only eight openings, at which military guards are stationed. The Jama Masjid, Diwan-i-Am, Khurshid Manzil and Machhi Bawan are beautiful buildings in the town.

Rampur is famous for its religious instruction and many students come from Bengal, Afghanistan, and even Bokhara. No tuition fee is taken from the students ; on the contrary, if they live in a mosque the people of the neighbourhood support them and they always receive a share of the public charities.

Rampur is a thriving town. Trade and manufacture, pottery and damask (Khes).

There is a good *serai* in the town and conveyances are available at the railway station and in the town at all times of the day and night.

Rampur is 137 miles from Saharanpur Junction and 801 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways ; third class fare Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 7-14-0, respectively.

RAMPURA.

The site of famous Jain temples, situated in the Sadri Pass on the western border of Udaipur State, Rajputana. The temples, which comprise two buildings sacred to Parasnath, are said to have been erected by Dharma Seth in 1440, at a cost of 75 lakhs of rupees. The first or small temple consists of an oblong building raised high above the ground, with only one door, opposite which is the image of Parasnath, carved out of black marble, the only one of that



Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Grand Pagoda of Rangoon.

colour in the place. The outside is handsomely carved with figures. The larger temple measuring 260 by 244 feet, enclosed by an outer wall, having 86 *sikras* or shrines, each containing an image of Parasnath built against its internal face. Immediately in front is the largest and most finely carved dome three storeys in height with a figure of Indra and eleven others suspended, as it were, from the roof; underneath is a figure of Ganesh. In the centre is an open colonnade with no less than 420 richly sculptured pillars supporting a roof with a shrine at each corner, each of which also contains a figure of Parasnath. Upwards of 10,000 pilgrims meet at these temples during the fair held in March and September.

RAMTEK.

Town in Nagpur District, Central Provinces, 24 miles north of Nagpur city. It has always been held a holy place. The oldest temple appears to be that on the north side of the hill, built of uncemented stones and referred to Hemar Panth, a Brahman, or, as some say, a Rakshasa. Near it are the modern Parwar temples, a handsome group. The centre of interest, however, is at the west end of the hill, where the temple of Rama, the tutelary god, stands conspicuous above the rest. At Ambala village near this town a fair is held every November on the banks of a small lake, which attracts nearly 100,000 persons.

The place is noted for its cultivation of *pan*, which was introduced three centuries ago, and is exported in large quantities.

There is a *dharmshala*; also a *dâk* bungalow, which is situated on the Ramtek Hill. It can be occupied with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur.

Nagpur is on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Distance from Calcutta 701 miles and third class fare Rs. 7-8-0.

RANGOON.

The capital of Burma is situated on the east bank of a branch of the Irrawaddi, 21 miles from the sea.

The tradition is that the first village on the site of modern Rangoon was founded about 585 B.C. by two brothers, who are said to have passed with 500 carts of merchandise through a forest in which Gautama was then residing. They made an offering of honey to Gautama, and entreated that he would bestow upon them something that they might honour as a relic. He therefore gave them eight hairs of his head, which they brought to their own country and enshrined them in a pagoda since known as the Shway (golden) Dagon, near the modern town of Rangoon

The pagoda stands on a small hill which has been graduated into successive terraces, sustained by brick walls. The pagoda is 370 feet high and is surrounded by monasteries, colossal lions, posts with flags and a multitude of idols. In the morning men and women are seen in every direction kneeling behind their gifts and reciting their devotions; aged persons sweep out every place, and pick the grass from the crevices as a work of merit; the large bells peel frequently. Everyone brings a present, often a bunch of flowers, but generally the nicest food already cooked, which is placed in the great stone vessels round the pagoda.

Rangoon is a beautiful town and is commercially very important.

Steamers run from Calcutta to Rangoon and Moulmein every Sunday or after the arrival of the English mail and at frequent intervals. The voyage takes about 72 hours excluding detentions.

There are 4 hotels, 7 boarding houses for Europeans and 5 *serais* and *dharmsalas* for Indians at Rangoon.

RANIPUR.

The town, 2 miles from the station, is situated on the left bank of the Sukhnai Nadi. It possesses a remarkably fine temple with two high steeples and a number of cupolas running all round the high and extensive enclosure wall of the temple. The houses of the bazar are old and picturesque, the picturesqueness being increased by the existence of a small Jain temple on each side of the road about the centre of the bazar. Ranipur was founded in 1678 by Hira Deva, widow of Raja Pahar Singh of Orchha.

Post office, fine Jain temple, old brick fort and a fine walled *serai*.

Ranipur Road is 34 miles from Jhansi by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare Re. 0-8-0.

Sometimes rough country bullock carts are available at the station to carry passengers to the town.

RAVER.

The Itcha Deva Fair at Itchapur, 11 miles from Raver, is held annually and is attended for religious purposes by considerable numbers of people from Khandesh.

There is a *serai* near the station. Conveyance available.

Raver is 298 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by mail Rs. 4-11-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-2-0.

REMUNA.

Village in Balasore District, Bengal, 5 miles west of Balasore town on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, celebrated for a religious fair, held annually in February in honour of Kshirichora Gopinath, a form of Krishna ; it lasts for about thirteen days and is attended by from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. The temple is much frequented during the months of February, April and November.

Hackney carriages are available at Balasore.

Balasore is 144 miles from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway ; third class fare Rs. 1-14-0.

RENIGUNTA.

Is the junction station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The refreshment room, sleeping and retiring accommodation for Europeans and Indians, also rest-house for Indians are just outside the station. About 14 miles distant, and easily accessible by bullock bandies, is the Rajah Mahal, built by the Telugu Kings of Chandragiri some centuries ago. This Mahal is built entirely of granite, no wood being employed, and is of a unique style of architecture. Adjoining it is the Ram Mahal, a smaller building. These are situated at the foot of Chandragiri Hill, on which is an old fort built by the Narasinga Raja of Vizianagram. On the Tirupati Hill, about 7 miles from the station, is a celebrated ancient temple dedicated to Sri Venkatas Perumal, which attracts pilgrims from all parts of India at almost all seasons, but especially during the feast of "Brahma Ootchavum" in September. The South Indian Railway crosses the Madras Railway at Renigunta.

Renigunta is 84 miles from Madras ; third class fare by mail Rs. 1-2-0 and by other trains Re. 0-14-0.

ROHRI.

Town in Shikarpur District, Sindh, Bombay Presidency, situated on the right or west bank of the Indus on a rocky eminence of limestone. It is said to have been founded by Sayyad Rukn-ud-Din Shah in 1297. Rohri when seen from a little distance has a striking and pleasing appearance, the houses being lofty, frequently four or five storeys high, with flat roofs surrounded by balustrades.

There is a large number of places of Mohammadan worship, but the chief of them is War Mobarak, situated to the north of the town, which was erected about 1540 by Mir Mohammad, the reigning Kalhora prince, for the reception of a hair from the beard of the

prophet Mohammad. This hair, to which miraculous properties are ascribed by the faithful, is set in amber, which again is enclosed in a gold case studded with rubies and emeralds, the gift of Mir Ali Morad of Khairpur. A fair is held here in the month of February, when the hair is exposed to view.

Trade principally in grain, oil, ghi, salt, fuller's earth, lime and fruits. Tasar silk and gold and silver bracelets and other ornaments are manufactured.

Opposite to Rohri on the Indus is the small island of Khwaja Khizar, containing the shrine of a Saint who is revered alike by Mohammadans and Hindus.

The North-Western Railway has a magnificent iron bridge over the Indus at Rohri.

There is a *serai* at Rohri and conveyances are always available.

Rohri is 488 miles from Lahore ; third class fare Rs. 5-11-6.

RUDAULI.

A large Musalman town on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, about 38 miles from Bara Banki, the head-quarters of the district in which it lies.

It contains the shrine of Shah Ahmad, otherwise known as Makhdum Shah Abdul Haq, who is said to have remained entombed here for six months and whose memory is honoured by an annual fair, which lasts for three days and is attended by about 50,000 persons. Another large fair is held here at the shrine of Zobra Bibi, the virgin Saint of Rudauli, and the blind daughter of Saiyid Jamaluddin of this town, whose eyesight was miraculously restored by a pilgrimage to the shrine of Saiyid Salar Masaud at Bahraich. This fair takes place on the first Sunday in Jeth and is resorted to by some 60,000 pilgrims from the neighbourhood. The trade consists chiefly of grain and other agricultural products and country cloth.

There are two *serais* at Rudauli, one of which is about a mile and a half and the other about a mile from the railway station.

Ekkas are generally available at the station and in town. The usual charges for an ekka from station to town are four annas.

Rudauli is 56 miles from Lucknow *viâ* Loop Line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ; third class fare from Lucknow Re. 0-11-9.

RUPAR.

Town in Umballa District and head-quarters of Rupar tahsil on the south bank of the Sutlej, 43 miles north of Umballa City.

The town is of considerable antiquity and was formerly known as Rupnagar. It was occupied about 1763 by Hari Singh, a Sikh Chieftain, who seized upon a large tract south of the Sutlej stretching along the foot of the Himalayas. In 1792 he divided his estate between his two sons, Charat Singh and Dewa Singh, the former of whom obtained Rugar. The estates were confiscated in 1846 in consequence of the part taken by the family during the Sikh war of the preceding year. Rugar is important as being the headworks of the Sirhind Canal. Two important religious fairs—one Mohammanan at the tomb of Shah Khalid in the month of Jaishtha (May) attracting about 5,000 persons, the other a Hindu bathing festival called Basoya, on the banks of the Sutlej, in April, attended by an equal number of persons.

Manufactures:—Cotton cloth, iron hooks and hardware.

Ekkas and tongas are generally available at Sirhind, which is about 25 miles from Rugar. There are several *serais* in Rugar; in one outside the town accommodation is free.

Sirhind is 154 miles from Lahore and 195 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 1-13-0 and Rs. 2-4-6, respectively.

SADHAURA.

Town in Naraingarh tahsil, Umballa District, Punjab, 26 miles east of Umballa City. Nearest railway station Barara on the North-Western Railway.

Sadhaura is a town of great antiquity, dating as far back as Mahmud of Ghazni's time. A great fair is held here in the months of May and June at the tomb of a Mohammanan Saint, Shah Qumais, who performed many miracles during his lifetime and whose shrine is much revered by Mohammanans. This fair lasts for about a week and attracts about 50,000 pilgrims.

There is a bungalow belonging to the Public Works Department, also 4 *dharmsalas*, but there is no *serai*.

Tongas, ekkas and camel carts are available at Barara. The charge for a seat in each of them is annas 12, 8, and 4-3, respectively.

There is a large factory here, containing printing press, flour mill, etc.

Manufacture:—Coarse cloth; trade in country produce.

Barara is 147 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 1-11-6.

SADULLAPUR.

Village in Maldah District, Bengal. The chief *Ghat* to the holy Bhagirathi is at this place, to which the dead bodies of Hindus are

brought from great distances. It is held in great veneration by the Hindus on account of its antiquity as a burning *ghat* and bathing place. A large religious-trading fair is held in March as well as on occasions of bathing festivals throughout the year.

SAGAR.

Island at the mouth of the Hughli river, Bengal. A great fair is held on this island about the middle of January, to which a large gathering of pilgrims, mostly women, from all parts of Bengal, with some from other parts of India, resort to wash away their sins in the waters of the holy stream. The religious ceremonies last for three days, but the fair is continued for a longer period. A considerable trade is carried on on this occasion. The cyclone of 1864 caused enormous destruction and loss of life on Sagar Island.

Third class fare from Calcutta to Sagar by steamer Rs. 3-4-0.

Note.—See Bhagirathi for fuller account of this island.

SAHDOL.

The town of Sohagpur is situated a short distance from the station. The town is now a business centre of some importance, and trades chiefly in jungle produce. The city, though now in ruins, boasts of the ancient name of Biratpur, and is proud of the tank called Banganga and the temple of Kachika, the great demon, who was killed by Bhim, the champion of the Pandvas, in the great war of Mahabharat. The Pandvas are said to have concealed themselves for one year, during the term of their banishment, in the court of King Virad. Here the first battle between the Kurvas and Pandvas was fought, and the tree behind which the latter concealed their weapons is worshipped to this day with the greatest pomp and grandeur on the Docora festival.

The sanctity of the tank is considered to be exceptional on the days on which an eclipse of the sun or moon occurs.

Coal is also found here, the field extending up to that of Umaria.

Sahdol is a station of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Distance from Howrah 565 miles ; third class fare Rs. 6-1-3.

SAKHIGOPAL.

Ten miles by rail and 21 miles by road (raised and metalled) from head-quarters of Puri District Office, lies on the Jagannath Trunk Road, and contains the Vishnu shrine of Sree Gopaljee, which is visited by pilgrims on their way to Jagannath in the town of Puri. It is a centre for the cocoon trade.

Sakhigopal is 300 miles from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; third class fare from Calcutta to Sakhigopal by ordinary trains Rs. 3-15-0 and by mail train Rs. 4-11-0.

There are a good many *dharmsalas* at Sakhigopal owned by Pandas or priests, where pilgrims are accommodated. Bullock carts are available at Sakhigopal.

SAKHI-SARWAR.

Nearest railway station, Ghazi Ghat on the North-Western Railway, is 245 miles from Lahore; third class fare Rs. 2-14-0.

Is a famous Mohammadan shrine in Dera Ghazi Khan District. The shrine crowns the high bank of a hill stream at the foot of the Sulaiman range. It was founded in honour of Saidi Ahmed, afterwards known as Sakhi-Sarwar, the son of an immigrant from Baghdad, who settled at Sialkote. Twelve miles east of Multan in the year 1220 A.D. Saidi Ahmed became a devotee, and, having performed several miracles, was presented by the Emperor of Delhi with four mule-loads of money, with which the shrine was erected. A handsome flight of steps leads from the stream to the building, constructed at the expense of three Hindu merchants of Lahore. The buildings include the mausoleum of Shakhi-Sarwar himself, a monument of Baba Nanak, the tomb of the wife of Sakhi-Sarwar, and a *thakurdwara*, thus composing a curious mixture of Hindu and Mohammadan architecture, and are frequented by devotees of all religions. Throughout the year the shrine forms the resort of numerous mendicants, Hindus and Mohammadans.

Conveyance available at Ghazi Ghat.

SAKRAYAPATNA OR SAKREPATNA.

Village in Kadur District, Mysore State, 15 miles by road, north-east of Chikmagalur. It is the site of an ancient city locally identified with the capital of Rukmangada, a King mentioned in the Mahabharata. The objects now extant include a monument to Honbilla, a watchman whose life was sacrificed in order to preserve the neighbouring Ayyankere tank, a huge gun and an immense slab of stone, 12 feet square and several inches thick, supported on four pillars. A large fair is held weekly on Fridays. At the annual Car festival of Ranganath 3,000 rams are sacrificed in honour of the god.

SALSETTE.

Is an island to the north of Bombay Island, with which it is connected by bridge and causeway. It is noted for its great *Chaitya*

cave at Keneri. It belongs to the 5th century, but 9 of its *Viharas* seem to be of earlier date. Salsette had, however, a sanctity of its own early in the 4th century as containing a tooth of Buddha.

Bombay is 1,349 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways and 1,306 miles from Lahore by the North-Western and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways; third class fare Rs. 13-3-0 and Rs. 16-6-0 (by mail), respectively.

SANCHI.

Is a village in the Bhopal State and is situated 5 miles south of Bhilsa, and within 15 minutes' walk of the hill on which still stands the famous "Sano Tope," one of the most ancient and interesting Buddhist relics in India. The most ardent archæologist will find himself amply repaid by a visit to the tope. The country for miles around is studded with Buddhist remains, but only at Sanchi itself are the remains abundant and well preserved. Here may be seen carvings illustrative of Buddhist worship and ritual as they obtained in the days of the celebrated Asoka and are interesting studies. Sanchi is referred to by the Chinese pilgrim Fa Hian in his description of the Great Kingdom of "Sha-chi."

The ancient city of Besnagar (extending from the junction of the Betwa and Bes rivers as far south as Udayagiri Hill and eastward to the Lohanggi Rock of Bhilsa) with the large monastic establishment at Sanchi and in the surrounding neighbourhood must have given wealth and prosperity to this part of Malwa, whilst the remains of embankments thrown across the valleys between Sanchi and Sadthara have been said to prove that the Buddhist monks were practical culturists. The country around Sanchi is undulating, well cultivated and is full of game which frequents the valley of the river Betwa; this is first crossed by the railway near Dip Station (*supra*) and is again crossed by the railway near Bhilsa.

There is only a waiting hall for third class passengers at Sanchi Station, but there is a dāk bungalow, which has been built by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, within easy distance of the station. Intending visitors to Sanchi are recommended to telegraph in advance to the dāk bungalow khansamah for meals, giving timely notice to enable him to obtain supplies. The mail train will stop at Sanchi to take up or set down 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants on notice being given in the former case to the Station Master, Sanchi, and in the latter case at Itarsi or Bhopal by such passengers travelling by down mail train wishing to alight there, and at Jhansi or Bina by the up mail train.

Sanchi is a station on the Bombay to Agra Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is 549 miles from Bombay and 409 miles from Delhi; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 6-0-0 and Rs. 5-5-0, respectively.

SANKARIDRUG.

Is a station on the South Indian Railway. About 5 miles from this station is Trichengode with a famous Hindu temple resorted to by thousands of pilgrims. A feast is held annually about May.

Sankaridrug is 231 miles from Madras; third class fare by mail Rs. 3-0-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-7-0.

SARASPUR (SEE ALSO SIDDHESWAR).

Hill range in the south of Assam, forming the boundary between Cachar District on the east and Sylhet on the west. At Badarpur, at the extremity of the range, is an ancient temple dedicated to Siva, who is worshipped under the name of Siddheswar (Lord of the pure). An annual fair takes place here in the month of March, which is numerously attended.

Badarpur Junction Station on the Assam-Bengal Railway is 252 miles from Chittagong; third class fare Rs. 3-15-0.

SARASWATI.

Is the sacred river of the Punjab. It rises in the Sirmur State; emerges upon the plain at Zadh Budri in Umballa, a place esteemed sacred by all Hindus.

The name of Saraswati, "the river of the pools," sufficiently describes the character of the stream in its upper portion, where it dries up partially in the early months of the year, becoming a succession of separate ponds. To each of these is attached a legend and a shrine, visited by thousands of pilgrims every year. According to Hindu legend, Saraswati was the daughter of Mahadeo; but her father one day, in a drunken fit, approaching her with the intention of violating her modesty, the Hindu Arethusa fled, and dived underground whenever she saw her pursuer gaining upon her, and the river which sprang up in her track still disappears underground at the self-same spot. By devout Hindus Saraswati is believed to flow in a subterranean course till it joins the Ganges and the Jumna at Allahabad, where the moisture on the walls of the crypt in the temple of the Undying Banyan tree forms a conclusive proof of its existence in the eyes of the faithful. Some of the earliest Aryan settlements in India were on the banks of the Saraswati, and the surrounding country has from almost Vedic times been held in high veneration.

SARNATH.

Is next in sanctity to Budh-Gya. It is 3½ miles north of Benares City. Sakya Muni first preached his doctrines here, and some of the

ruins probably date from his time (543 B.C.) The most remarkable, specially known as Dhamek, is a solid dome 93 feet in diameter and 110 feet above the plain. There are two other Stupas and the remains of many other buildings. The Dhamek tower probably stands on the site of that erected by Asoka to mark the spot where Budh first preached his doctrine.

Benares is 429 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways and 199 miles from Lucknow ; third class fare Rs. 4-7-0 and Rs. 2-0-9, respectively.

SATRIKH.

Town in Bara Banki District, United Provinces, and headquarters of Satrikh Pargana ; situated 5 miles south-east of Bara Banki town. The town was originally founded by a Hindu Raja named Satrikh, but was captured by Mohammadans under Salar Sahu, a brother-in-law of Mahmud of Ghazni. Salar Sahu died here, and an annual fair is held at his shrine attended by about 18,000 persons. The fair usually falls on the first Wednesday of the Hindi month of Jaith (May-June).

Ekkas and bullock carts are available at Bara Banki, the charge for a cart or an ekka being Re. 0-8-0.

There are no *serais*, *dharmshalas*, dâk bungalows or any other kind of rest-houses at Satrikh. People have to stop in the open or make their own arrangements.

Bara Banki is 18 miles from Lucknow by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway *viâ* Loop ; third class fare Re. 0-3-9.

SATTIRAKKUDI.

An ancient Siva temple is situated 6 miles south-east of the station called "Ootherakosamangai." Car festivals (Brahma Utsavam) are held in February, July and August. There is also a large choultry two and a half furlongs from the station. The chief produce is paddy and a fair is held weekly on Mondays.

This station is on the Mandapam Branch of the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach 405 miles ; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 5-5-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-8-0.

SAUNDATTI.

Chief town of Parasgarh Sub-Division of Belgaum District, Bombay Presidency ; 41 miles east by south of Belgaum town and about 24 miles from Dharwar Station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. About 2 miles due east of Saundatti are the

ruins of an extensive hill fort called Parasgarh, from which the whole sub-division derives its name. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Saundatti a large fair in honour of the goddess Yellamma is held twice a year about the full moon in January and in November and December. On each occasion from 15,000 to 20,000 persons attend.

According to local popular belief the goddess Yellamma was the wife of a sage who had three sons. One day enraged at the disobedience of his wife he ordered his sons to kill her. The youngest boy obeyed, saying that it was his duty to obey his father. At the request of the virtuous youth, however, the sage brought Yellamma to life again, but hated her still. To regain his favour she served him for three years without food. This appeased the sage, and she was received back into favour.

There is a *dharmsala* at Saundatti, also a Government bungalow above an old temple in a well-preserved fort which overlooks the town.

Chief trade in raw cotton.

Dharwar is $321\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Poona; third class fare by mail Rs. 4-3-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-5-9.

SAURATH.

Village in Darbhanga District, Bengal, 8 miles west of Madhubani. Famous for the large *mela* which takes place annually in June or July, when vast numbers of Brahmans assemble to settle their children's marriages. Saurath contains a temple of Mahadeo built about 1845 by the Darbhanga Raja; close to this building is a tank, shaded by a fine mango grove.

SEHWAN.

Chief town of Sehwan taluk. Karachi District, Sind, and a railway station on the North-Western Railway, 87 miles from Kotri Junction; third class fare from Kotri to Sehwan Re. 1-0-3.

There is a shrine to a Mohammadan Saint, Lal Shahbaz, at which a great fair, attended by about 15,000 persons from long distances, is held in the month of October every year. The offerings made by the pilgrims support a large section of the people. The tomb containing the remains of Lal Shahbaz is enclosed in a quadrangular edifice covered with a dome and lantern, said to have been built in 1356 A.D., and having beautiful encaustic tiles with Arabic inscriptions. Mirza Jam of the Tarkhan dynasty built a still larger tomb to this Saint, which was completed in 1639 A.D. The gate and balustrade are said to be of hammered silver, the gift of Mir Karam Ail Khan Talpur, who also crowned the dome with silver spires.

The fort here also is an object of great interest, which is ascribed to Alexander the Great. The town of Sehwan is of great antiquity. It is said to have been in existence at the time of the first Mohamadan invasion by Mohammad Kasim about 713 A.D.

There is a *dharmsala*.

Manufactures:—Carpets, coarse cloth and pottery.

SEORI-NARAYAN.

Town in Bilaspur District, Central Provinces, 39 miles east of Bilaspur on the Mahanaddi river. The temple of Narayan (whence the name) appears from an inscription on a tablet to have been built about 841 A.D. In the rains the Mahanaddi at this point forms a fine river, navigable by large boats from Sambalpur. An important religious fair is held every February.

The nearest railway station for Seori-Narayan is Naila on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, but, there being no road between Naila and Seori-Narayan, it would be more convenient for pilgrims to alight at Bilaspur Station, where country carts are procurable.

Bilaspur is 445 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 4-13-6.

SERINGAPATAM.

The former capital of the State of Mysore is situated on an island in the Kaveri river. The fortress is of great historic interest as the principal seat of the wars between the British and Tipu Sultan. Peace was dictated under its walls by Lord Cornwallis in 1792, and Tipu fell when it was finally captured by General Harris in 1799. The breach, the dungeons de Havillands arch, the temple of Ranga, the great mosque, with the Wellesley bridge (of native construction) are points of interest. East of the fort is the Dariya Daulat Bagh containing Tipu's summer palace, afterwards occupied by the future Duke of Wellington. The walls are gay with coloured fresco by native artists. Further east, near the suburb of Ganjam, is the Lall Bagh, containing the Gumbaz or mausoleum which Tipu built for his father Haidar, and in which he also was buried. The ebony doors inlaid with ivory were the gift of the Marquis of Dalhousie. The distance is about 3 miles from the station to Haidar's tomb. Visitors can procure carts on application to the Amildar or the Station Master, Seringapatam. Carriages may also be obtained at short notice from any of the hotels of Mysore. There is a travellers' bungalow about a mile and a half from the station, where visitors should make their own arrangements for catering.

Seringapatam is situated on the Mysore-Bangalore Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at a distance of



Trial Bridge, Seringapata n.

9 miles from Mysore ; third class fare from Mysore to Seringapatam by mail Re. 0-2-0 and by ordinary trains Re. 0-1-6.

SERMADEVI.

The head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector and Sub-Registrar. There is a temple called "Vithiatham" situated 2 miles from the station, in the bed of the river, where a festival is held annually in January. A fair is held weekly close to the station on Thursday.

It is on the Mamyachi-Quilon Branch of the South Indian Railway. Distance from Madras Beach 459 miles ; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 5-1-0.

There is a *chuttram* about a quarter of a mile from the railway station. No bungalow.

SHAHAPUR.

Chief town of Shahapur Sub-Division, Thana District, Bombay Presidency, about 54 miles north-east of Bombay and about 1½ miles from Asangaon Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The town stands on the Bhadange stream, a feeder of the Bhatsa river, and about 5 miles from the foot of Mahuli fort. A fair attended by about 3,000 people is held on the great night of Mahashivratri festival in February and a second and a larger fair takes place about a fortnight afterwards at the Holi full moon (March-April).

Intending passengers for Shahapur should alight at the Asangaon Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which is 54 miles from Bombay. Third class fare from Bombay to Asangaon by mail Re. 0-14-0 and by other trains Re. 0-9-0.

There is a *dâk* bungalow and two *dharmsalas* at Shahapur, but there is no rest-house at Asangaon, which is only a small village. Tongas are available at Asangaon for Shahapur at a charge of annas eight for a full tonga.

There are four rice mills at Shahapur. Export :—rice, timber and charcoal. Import —grain.

SHAHDARA.

Village in Lahore District, Punjab, situated on the west bank of the Ravi, nearly opposite Lahore city, from which it is distant about 3 miles by road. It contains the mausoleum of the Emperor Jahangir and his wife Nur Jahan, and the tomb of Asaf Khan,

brother of the Empress, in a beautiful garden, and is a favourite resort of the residents of Lahore. The Sikhs carried off much of the marble facings and enamelled work to decorate their own temple at Amritsar. Qadam Dhaunkal fair is held here in June, when about 6,000 persons assemble. Shahdara is the second station from Lahore on the North-Western Railway. Distance from Lahore 5 miles ; third class fare Re. 0-1-0.

SHAHDARA (DELHI).

Town and municipality in Ghaziabad tahsil, Meerut District, United Provinces, situated near the left bank of the Eastern Jumna Canal, 31 miles south-west of Meerut City, and a station on the East Indian Railway. The town was founded by the Emperor Shah Jahan, who gave it its present name "Royal Gate" and designed it as an emporium for the supply of grain to his troops. Sacked by Surajmal Jat of Bhartpur and plundered by Ahmad Shah Durani just before the battle of Panipat. Tij fair, attended by about 20,000 people, of whom about 15,000 come by rail, is held here in July every year. Manufacture of sweet-meats. Large trade in shoes and leather; important sugar refineries. Police station, Post office, and a handsome *serai*.

Shahdara is 4 miles from Delhi ; third class fare Re. 0-0-9.

SHAH NUR JAMAL.

Is a shrine of a Mohammadan Saint of great repute, about 7 miles to the east of Hoshiarpur town in the Punjab. On the second Thursday in the month of Chet a great fair is held here, which attracts a large concourse.

Close to this shrine is a hill, which has a small natural tunnel large enough for a man to pass through with bent body. It is said that once upon a time the Saint, during his life-time, had an occasion to leave his abode, but when he returned after 12 years he found it occupied by a Hindu *Yogi*. A quarrel arose between the two as to the real owner of the place. The *Yogi* at length asked the Shah to show some miracle and threw up his wooden shoes, which at once flew upwards. The Shah sent up his leather shoes after them and they brought the *Yogi's* wooden shoes down to the ground again. The *Yogi* then struck his head against the hill and was transported through it to Gakan hill about 30 miles from this place and about 8 miles from Dasuya town in the Hoshiarpur District. Here the *Yogi's* shrine still exists, at which a small annual fair is held.

There are several curious trees at Shah Nur Jamal, one tree having different kinds of leaves.

Nearest railway station for Hoshiarpur is Jullunder City on the North-Western Railway. Distance from Lahore to Jullundur 81 miles and third class fare Re. 0-15-3. There is a good *serai* at Hoshiarpur for Indian visitors near the ekka stand on the road from Jullundur to Hoshiarpur and ekkas are available. There is also a dâk bungalow near the Police Lines.

SHAHPUR.

Town and administrative head-quarters of Shahpur District, Punjab, 2 miles from the left bank of the Jhelum river, exactly opposite Khushab. Nearest railway station, Khushab, is on the North-Western Railway, 253 miles from Multan City. This town was founded by a colony of Sayyads under Shah Shams, whose descendants still form the proprietary body. Shah Shams' tomb is situated east of the town. He is revered as a Saint and a large annual fair attended by about 9,000 persons and lasting for four days is held at his tomb. People come from distant places. The roads of the town are wide and well shaded by trees and watered in the hot weather from an inundation canal which passes through the town: small, neatly laid out bazar with wide streets. There are three public gardens and two *serais* at Shahpur and dâk bungalows at Khushab and Shahpur.

An annual horse and cattle fair is held at the civil station.

Third class fare from Lahore to Khushab Rs. 2-3-0. Ekkas and tum-tums are available at Khushab for Shahpur.

SHAHPUR.

A village near Pathankot in the Gurdaspur District, Punjab. An important fair, called Sair, is held here in September every year, which is resorted to by about 6,000 persons.

Pathankot is 67 miles from Amritsar by the Amritsar-Pathankot Branch of the North-Western Railway; third class fare Re. 0-12-6. There is a *serai* at Pathankot and ekkas are available. There is also a dâk bungalow at Pathankot for Europeans about a mile from the railway station.

SHEIKH BHIRKIO.

Village in Dero Mohabat taluk, Hyderabad District, Sind. It is 12 miles from Tando Mohammad Khan Station on the Badin-Hyderabad-Kotri Section of the North-Western Railway. A fair lasting for eight days is held here every September in honour

of a Mohammadan Saint, when about 2,000 persons assemble. There is a *serai* for visitors. Camels available at Tando Mohammad Khan for conveyance of pilgrims to Sheikh Bhirkio.

Tando Mohammad Khan is 22 miles from Hyderabad Junction ; third class fare Re. 0-4-0.

SHERGARH.

A village in Dipaipur tahsil, Montgomery District, Punjab. It contains the shrine of Hazrat Daud Bandgi, at which a fair, lasting for eight days and attended by about 6,000 Hindus and Mohammadans, is held every March. The Saint is said to have performed a miracle during his life-time. There are no *serais* at Shergarh and the people stop in old buildings.

Shergarh is situated at a distance of about 10 miles from Wan Radha Ram Station on the North-Western Railway, where ekkas are available for Shergarh.

Wan Radha Ram is 60 miles from Lahore ; third class fare Re. 0-11-3.

SHIMOGA.

Head-quarters of the district of that name and a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Has Sessions Judge's and Munsiff's courts, the Deputy Commissioner's and Assistant Commissioner's offices, Post and Telegraph offices and Civil Hospital. The celebrated Gersoppa Falls are about 64 miles from the station. They are of their kind the highest in the world, and unsurpassed for grandeur and sublimity. The Raja pours in one unbroken column sheer to the depth of 830 feet. The others are named the Roarer, the Rocket and the Dame Blanche. They are situated on the verge of the Western Ghâts, in a splendid panorama of mountain and forest scenery. The best season for visiting them is in the cold weather. A jutka *dâk* carrying the Mysore Government mails runs daily between Shimoga Post Office and Sagar, which is 45 miles from Shimoga. The jutkas leave Shimoga and Sagar at 8 A.M., arriving at their destination at 5-30 P.M. The fare for a seat in the mail jutka is Rs. 3 for the single journey. A special jutka can also be obtained for Rs. 8 for the single journey, but at least 24 hours' notice should be given to the Postmaster in either case. A small hand bag is carried free ; a charge of Re. 1 is made for every package. Travellers are recommended to send on any heavy package in advance as the accommodation in the jutkas is very limited. For the remainder of the journey from Sagar to Gersoppa application for conveyance should be made to the Amildar, Sagar, at least 24 hours' notice being given.

There is a first class dâk bungalow at Sagar and two first class dâk bungalows at Gersoppa near the Falls. These bungalows are supplied with furniture, lamps, crockery and a cook, but travellers should make their own arrangements for food.

The road from Kumsee right up to the bungalow at the Falls runs through excellent dense forest, where wild beasts abound. Near Kumsee tiger and buck shooting can be had, as also snipe and duck, all along the way from the station to the Falls.

Shimoga is 532 miles from Poona; third class fare by mail Rs. 6-13-6 and by mixed trains Rs. 5-8-9.

SHINGNAPUR.

Municipal town in Man Sub-Division, Satara District, Bombay Presidency, 40 miles from Koregaon Station, where bullock carts are procurable at Rs. 5 each. Shingnapur is a famous place of pilgrimage, situated in a nook of the Shikhar Shingnapur hills. The hill, crowned with a temple of Mahadeo, to which the village owes its celebrity, appears like the point of a very obtuse-angled cone. The great fair is held in March-April. The attendance sometimes reaches 50,000. Great pains are taken as to the sanitary arrangements during the fair.

There is a commodious *dharma'sala* and a travellers' bungalow here.

Koregaon Station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is 84 miles from Poona; third class fare by mail Rs. 1-1-6 and by ordinary train Re. 0-13-0.

SHIYALI.

The town possesses five refreshment rooms for Indians, some temples and public offices. The Chittray feast is celebrated annually during the month of May. Shiyali is noted for the manufacture of fine korray mats. There is a salt factory at Neidavasal, about 12 miles from the station. The Lutheran Mission are established here. There is a Local Fund travellers' bungalow about a mile from the station.

This station of the South Indian Railway is 164 miles from Madras Beach Junction; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 2-3-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-14-0.

SHOLAPUR.

Sholapur is an important commercial centre, and is the headquarters of the Sholapur Collectorate, Telegraph, Post and Money Order offices. An annual fair, "Makar Sankranti," is held on

the embankment of the Siddheshwar Tank usually in January and lasts for a month; large quantities of grain, cloth, brass and copperware, glassware, etc., are sold. The fort, built by the kings of Bijapur some four hundred years since, stands near to the station. It is surrounded by a moat. The Municipal Gardens are close by. There are spinning and weaving mills for various kinds of cloth, carpets, etc. Ekruk Tank or Hiparge Lake, about 3 miles from the station, is some 7 miles in circumference and has a considerable depth of water. There is a first class metalled road to this tank from the city and a Government bungalow. It was constructed as an Irrigation work, and its canals protect a large area.

There is a *dharmshala* near the station.

Sholapur is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Distance from Bombay 283 miles; third class fare by mail Rs. 4-7-0 and by ordinary trains Rs. 2-15-0.

SHOLINGHUR.

A station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 56 miles from Madras.

Cauveripauk Tank, one of the largest tanks in this Presidency, is situated 4 miles south-west of the station. A large temple built on the hill about 8 miles north-west of the station is much attended by the people. There is a Forest Department bungalow near the station which European travellers can occupy with the permission of the Ranger. Indian visitors can find accommodation in Brahmans' houses near the station. There is also a bungalow and several hotels for Indians in the town.

At the foot of the hills is a District Munsiff's Court and Mission School.

Bullock bandies are available.

Third class fare from Madras to Sholinghur by mail Re. 0-12-0 and by other trains Re. 0-10-0.

SIALKOT.

Town, municipality, cantonment and administrative head-quarters of Sialkot District, Punjab, on the Wazirabad-Jammu Branch of the North-Western Railway. Distance from Lahore 89 miles and from Delhi 438 miles. Third class fare Re. 1-0-6 and Rs. 4-8-6, respectively. This town was founded by Raja Sal or Shal mentioned in the Mahabharata as an uncle of the Pandva Princes. Restored about 65 or 70 A.D. by Salwan or Salevahana, otherwise called Vikramaditya, father of the great Punjab hero, Rasalu, whose capital Sialkot is said to have been, and whose exploits form the subject of countless Punjab legends. Towards the

end of his reign, Rasalu became involved in wars with Raja Hudi, popularly stated to be a Ghakkar Chieftain. Being worsted in a battle, Rasalu, as a price of peace, was forced to give his daughter in marriage to his conqueror, who on Rasalu's death without a male issue succeeded to the rule of Sialkot.

The town is very extensive, fairly handsome, well built and clean. Its main streets are wide and open, and either paved or metalled with good drainage on both sides. The principal buildings, shrines, etc., within the town are the ruined and dismantled fort, the temple erected by Raja Tej Singh, the shrine of Baba Nanak, which is the scene of a famous annual fair largely attended by Sikhs from all parts of the district, the *darbar* Baoli Sahib, a covered well erected by a Rajput disciple of Baba Nanak, also ranks high in religious consideration among the Sikhs, and the shrine of Imam Ali-ul-hak, a handsome building of ancient construction.

The cantonment is about a mile north of the town. It is exceedingly well laid out, and occupies an area of several miles in length. There are recreation grounds, racquet courts and a well-kept public garden covering 27 acres in extent provided with tennis courts, station library and reading room.

Centre of local trade and has several wealthy Bhabra merchants, manufacture of paper, etc., and there are factories of boots, cricket gear and steel trunks. There are three *serais*; also a *dâk* bungalow in the cantonment, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station. Conveyances are available at all times.

SIDDESWAR.

Village at the foot of the Saraspur range, which forms the boundary between the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Assam, on the south or left bank of the Barak river. There is a celebrated Hindu temple here, and in the month of March an annual fair is held attended by about three thousand persons. At the same time a religious gathering for bathing takes place on the opposite bank of river. The place is traditionally stated to have been the abode of the famous Rishi Kapila Muni, a fellow worker of Patanjli, the founder of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy.

Nearest railway station Badarpur on the Assam-Bengal Railway is 252 miles from Chittagong; third class fare Rs 3-15-0.

No conveyance available at the railway station and no rest-houses at the place of fair.

SIDDHPUR.

Sixty-four miles north of Ahmedabad; is situated on the north bank of the sacred river Saraswati, in Kadi District of Baroda

State, and here was built the famous Rudra Mala, a temple dedicated to Siva, of which Dr. Burgess writes:—"The gigantic fragments that still remain impress the beholder with admiration at the scale and grandeur of the conception." Siddhpur is a famous place of pilgrimage, and Hindus of every caste visit it, not only to worship at the Rudra Mala but to bathe in the river, which is here accredited with peculiar sanctity.

There is a large building forming a sacred college or monastery for the Kevalpuri Gosavis-Atits of the Shiva persuasion. About 15 miles north of Siddhpur is the ancient town of Pattan, the capital of the Balhara Kings, which is supposed to have been built about A.D. 745, and rose to be one of the most splendid and populous cities of the East. About A.D. 1000 it was said to be 18 miles in circumference, "within which were many temples and colleges," and its commercial importance must have been very considerable, as the daily customs duties amounted to Rs. 5,000. It remained the capital of the Governors of Guzerat to the end of the 14th century, when the capital was transferred to Ahmedabad, and Pattan was partly demolished to embellish the new city, but there are still a great number of temples, large and small, that well deserve a visit. The population is about 40,000, of whom an eighth part are Jains, whose libraries are amongst the curiosities of Pattan—one collection consisting entirely of palm-leaf manuscripts.

There is a *dharmshala* near the station for the accommodation of Indian visitors. There is also a rest-house for Europeans which can be occupied with permission of the State authorities. Siddhpur is a station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. It is 374 miles from Bombay (Colaba) and 475 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 4-0-0 and Rs. 4-4-0, respectively.

SIKANDRA.

Village in Phulpur tahsil, Allahabad District, United Provinces. About a mile north-west of the village is the tomb of Mahmud of Ghazni's famous General Sayyed Salar Masud, at which a fair is held every May attended by about 50,000 Mohamadan pilgrims.

Sikandra is 3 miles from Sarai Chandi Railway Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. No conveyance available at the station.

There is no rest-house at Sikandra.

Sarai Chandi is 16 miles from Allahabad; third class fare Re. 0-3-3.

SIMLA.

The Summer Capital of the Viceroy and Government of India and administrative head-quarters of the Simla District. It is situated at a mean elevation of 7,084 feet above sea-level.

The first house in Simla was built of wood by Lieutenant Ross, the Political Agent, in 1819, and the settlement founded by him increased in extent and favour so rapidly, that Lord Amherst, the Governor-General, spent the summer of 1827 at the new sanitarium. The scenery of Simla is much admired and its magnificent Mall commands a splendid view of the surrounding Hill States and the plains with the Sutlej and other rivers. Most of the European firms of Calcutta, Umballa and Lahore have branches at Simla. The United Service Club, the Grand, Metropole, Cecil and Lowrie's hotels are on the Mall, and the Longwood (Lowrie's) and Elysium hotels on a northern spur are about a mile from the Post Office, which, from its picturesque position and being beautifully wooded, is called Elysium. There is a good *serai* for Indians just near the old ekka stand where a room can be occupied on payment of annas eight for 24 hours.

Simla is 1,135 miles from Calcutta; third class fare Rs. 14-1-0.

SINGAPERUMALKOIL:

Named so from a Vishnu Temple (Kovil) on a little rock, Singaperumal being the *genius loci*. The village is the scene of a yearly festival held in May. About a furlong from the railway station is a large substantial *choultry* built in 1900 through the munificence of M. R. Ry. C. Ethirajulu Chetty Garu, one of the partners of Messrs. Moses & Co., Madras, for the accommodation of the people visiting this temple.

This station is situated on the Madras to Tuticorin Line of the South Indian Railway at a distance of 32 miles from Madras Beach Station; third class fare from Madras Beach by boat mail Re. 0-7-0 and by other trains Re. 0-6-6.

SINGARAYAKONDA.

Is a small village with a population of 1,098. It is situated 4 miles west from the sea and 8 miles east of Kandukar, the *taluk* head-quarters. There are two temples dedicated to Narasimhaswamy and Varuhaswamy. A festival is held in April in honour of the latter. There is a *choultry* about a furlong from the railway station; also a travellers' bungalow about a mile from the station.

Singarayakonda, on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, is 165 miles from Rayapuram, Madras; third class fare Rs. 2-2-0.

SIPL.

A village in a petty hill State, Koti, in the Punjab. The Chief, a Rajput, received the title of Rana for services rendered during the Mutiny in 1857. His family originally came from Patna in Bengal. Mashobra, a suburb of Simla, is in Koti territory. In a deep valley, east of Mashobra, is the little hamlet of Sipi, where an annual fair is held every May, which is attended by the people of the neighbouring hills in large numbers, and is also a popular resort of holiday-makers from Simla. Naldera, also in Koti territory, is a little village situated on a beautiful plateau overlooking the Sutlej, bordering a fine deodar forest often occupied by the tents of European visitors from Simla.

Rickshaws and horses can be had at Simla.

Distance of Sipi village from Simla about 7 miles and that of Naldera about 12 miles.

SIRHIND.

An ancient and historically interesting town in the Punjab and a station on the North-Western Railway, 195 miles from Delhi; third class fare Rs. 2-4-6.

The town contains the shrines of two Mohammadan Saints, Imamerabani and Bandgi Sahib, at which fairs are held every April and December. Large numbers of Mohammadans attend these fairs from great distances. The former Saint lived in Jahangir's time and claimed to be the Imam or spiritual leader of Mohammadans. Numerous stories are current about the miracles he wrought during his life-time and his shrine is highly revered by Mohammadans and the Afghan Royal family. *Am-Khas* gardens and Gurdwara Sahib are other places worth visiting.

There are both *serais* and *dharmsalas* in the town. Ekkas are available at the station.

SITAKUND.

Highest peak in Sitakund range, Chittagong District, Eastern Bengal and Assam. Also a sacred spring on that mountain, said to have been bituminous, but now no longer in existence, having either dried up or filled up. The site is however a revered place of pilgrimage for Hindus from all parts of India. Tradition states that Sitakund was visited by both Rama and Siva, and it is believed to be one of the favourite earthly residences of the latter deity. The principal gathering is the Siva Chaturdasi festival on the 14th day of the moon sacred to Siva (usually in February); it lasts about ten days, and is attended by from 10,000 to 20,000

devotees. The pilgrims live in lodging houses kept for the purpose by Brahmans, called Adhikaris, each of whom is said to realise from Rs. 45,000 to 60,000 during this festival. The ascent to Sitakund or Chandranath Hill is said to redeem the pilgrim from the misery of a future birth. A meeting of Buddhists, chiefly hill-men, takes place on the last day of the Bengalee year at a spot on the Chandranath Hill, where the body of Gautama is locally reported to have been burnt after death. Bones of deceased relatives are brought here and deposited in a pit sacred to Gautama. Several other minor gatherings take place at Sitakund in or near the months of March and November and on the occasion of every eclipse of the sun and moon.

Sitakund is a railway station on the Assam-Bengal Railway. It is 23 miles from Chittagong; third class fare Re. 0-5-9.

SITAMARHI.

Town, municipality and head-quarters of Sitamarhi Sub-Division, Muzaffarpur District, Bengal, situated on the west bank of the Lakhandai. Large fair held in the month of Chetra, the principal day being the 9th of the Sukla Paksha, or Ramanami, the day on which Rama is said to have been born. This fair lasts a fortnight and is attended by people from very great distances. Tradition relates that the lovely Janaki or Sita, whose life is described in the Ramayana, here sprang to life out of an earthen pot into which Raja Janak had driven his ploughshare. There are nine temples, of which five are in the same enclosure as that of Sita or dedicated to Sita, Hannuman, Siva and Dahi.

Chief manufactures of the place:—Saltpetre and the Janao or the sacred thread worn by Hindus. Trade in rice, Sakhwa wood, oil-seeds, hides and Nepal produce.

Sitamarhi is 42 miles from Darbhanga, on the Bairagnia Branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway; third class fare Re. 0-7-0.

SOMNATH.

Ancient town in Junagarh State, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency near the port of Verawal. It is historically and religiously interesting. It is the head-quarters of a revenue division with the Courts of a Revenue and Judicial officer.

On the edge of the sea stands a large and conspicuous temple dedicated to Siva. A few hundred yards behind the temple is the reservoir called Bhat Kund, the traditional scene of the death of Sri Krishna. The country near Somnath is full of memorials of Krishna, the principal centre of interest being

a spot to the east of the city, where near the union of the three beautiful streams the body of the hero is said to have been burnt. There are numerous other Hindu shrines and monuments, and to the east the plain is covered with Musalman tombs. The place attracts many pilgrims.

In the 8th century this part of Kathiawar was in the hands of the Rajput Princes, but in A.D. 1024—26 Mahmud of Ghazni invaded and captured it and left a Mohamadan Governor. Subsequently it passed into the hands of several Hindu and Mohamadan rulers.

Somnath is especially famous for the manufacture of door-locks made of wood and iron.

Somnath is also called Deo Pattan, Prabhas Pattan, Veraval Pattan or Pattan Somnath.

Veraval, on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railway, is 178 miles from Bhavnagar; third class fare Rs. 2-9 0.

SONAGIR.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The chief features of this place are the large numbers of shrines on a hill near the railway station, which are visited by devotees from all parts of India. It is called the "Hill of Contemplations." The place can be seen from the railway. It is held in high repute by the Jains. The numerous temples with which the hill is crowned are of a variety of styles, Roman, Saracen, Gothic and modern, Jain being most noticeable. There is a waiting room at the station.

Sonagir is 725 miles from Bombay and 233 miles from Delhi; third class fare by mail Rs. 11-5-0 and Rs. 3-7-0 and by other trains Rs. 8-4-0 and Rs. 3-2-0, respectively.

SONGAD.

On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railway). Is 15 miles from Palitana, with which it is connected by a good road. There is a comfortable *dharmsala* here and arrangements for a conveyance to Palitana can be made by applying to the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge, Gohilwad, who is stationed at Songad.

In Palitana are the most famous and extensive Jain temples in India, covering the summit of the Shetrunjee hills. There are several *dharmsalas* and doolies can be obtained. The charge varies from 6 annas to Rs. 2.

Songad is 18 miles from Bhavnagar; third class fare Re. 0-4-0.

SONEPUR.

Village in Saran District, Bengal. It is perhaps the most widely known place in the district. It is situated at the confluence of the Gandak and the Ganges. The village is famous for its great fair, held for ten days during the full moon of Kartik. This is probably one of the oldest melas in India, its origin being said to be contemporaneous with Ram and Sita. It was at Sonapur that Vishnu rescued an elephant, that had gone to drink, from the clutches of a crocodile. A temple was subsequently erected here by Rama, when on his way to Janakpur to fight for Sita. Sonapur is considered a place of exceptional holiness. The fair, attended by great numbers of persons, lasts a fortnight; but it is at its height two days before and two days after the bathing in the Ganges.

The chief articles of trade are elephants, horses and piece-goods.

Annual races are also held here.

No *serai* or *dharmshala* at Sonapur, but there is one *serai* at Hajipur about one mile from the railway station.

Sonapur Junction on the Bengal and North-Western Railway is 170 miles from Katihar Junction; third class fare Rs. 1-6-0.

SORON.

Town in Kasgunj tahsil, Etah District, United Provinces, situated on the Burhganga or the ancient bed of the river Ganges. Distant from Etah town 27 miles north-east on the Bareilly-Hathras Road. Soron is a place of great antiquity, originally known as Ukala Kshetra, but after the destruction of the demon Hiranya-Kasiyapa by Vishnu in his bear *avatar*, the name was changed to Sukara Kshetra. The town is chiefly important for its religious associations, and as the scene of frequent pilgrimage fairs. Devout Hindus after visiting Muttra come on to Soron to bathe in the Burhganga, which is lined with handsome temples and *ghâts*. Half the Hindu population consists of Brahmans, distinguished by wearing a scarlet *pagree*. They derive a large income from donations sent from remote parts of India, and also from annual tours among their pilgrim clients, as well as from numerous festivals. Pipal trees surround the temples, which number 60 in all.

The largest fair of Soron takes place on Ikadashi in the month of November every year in celebration of the birth of Bhagwan (Vishnu) at Pushkar, a sacred place in Ajmer. The fair lasts for a fortnight and is attended by thousands of pilgrims.

About 2 miles from Soron on the bank of a small stream is Gupha (hut) of Rishi Bhagirath, who remained there in supplication and worship for thousands of years and ultimately succeeded in bringing down Ganga or the Ganges from heaven to redeem the souls of Raja Sagar's sons, who were destroyed by the curse of Rishi Kapilmuni. (For full account see under Bhagirathi.)

There is a *serai* and six *dharmsalas* for pilgrims, exquisitely carved in Agra stone. But pilgrims generally put up at their family priests' called *pandas*. Considerable trade in grain.

Soron on the Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway is 55 miles from Bareilly, 162 miles from Cawnpore and 102 miles from Agra Fort; third class fare Re. 0-9-3, Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-1-0, respectively.

SRINAGAR.

Capital of Kashmir State in Northern India. Picturesquely situated in the "Happy Valley" of Kashmir about midway between its two ends on the banks of the river Jhelum. The city extends for about 2 miles along the banks of the river, which divides it into two nearly equal portions, connected by seven bridges. There are several fine *ghâts* or landing stairs; and the city is also intersected by several canals. There are several bazars or market places in different parts of the city, one of which is called Maharajganj, in which all the manufactures peculiar to Kashmir can be readily obtained.

The Dal, or city Lake of Kashmir, which has been sung by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," lies on the north-eastern side of the city. It is about 5 miles long and 2½ miles broad. Its surface in many parts is covered with the famous Kashmirian "floating gardens." These very peculiar gardens are common on the city lake, where they yield abundant crops of cucumbers and melons.

Shalimar Bagh, a beautiful pleasure ground laid out by Jehangir; the Nasim Bagh or the "Garden of Bliss," another picturesque pleasure ground, said to have been planned by Akbar; Nishat Bagh and several others in the environs of the city are worth seeing.

The principal buildings are—*Baradari*, the fort, palace, Sankra Acharya temple on the Takht-i-Sulaiman or the "Throne of Solomon" overlooking the city.

The Gulmarg, the sanitarium of Kashmir, with its lovely scenery, is about 28 miles from here, but this can only be reached on ponies by a bridle path.

There is a famous poplar avenue, which is the "Rotten Row" of Srinagar.

In fact the beauties of this valley are so numerous that it is impossible to recount them in the short space available here.

There are five routes from the Punjab into Kashmir. The Murree route however is the easiest though the Pir Pinjal route is the most picturesque. Ekkas and tongas are available both at Rawalpindi and Murree.

There is a *serai* near the seventh bridge for Indian visitors, etc. Nedou's hotel opens at Gulmarg during the season.

Tonga hire per seat from Rawalpindi to Murree Rs. 45, but the ekka hire varies from Rs. 22. to 30. It takes five days to reach Srinagar. Rest-houses for Europeans and Indians at all stages.

Rawalpindi is 1,393 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian and the North-Western Railways and 1,278 miles from Bombay by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the North-Western Railways; third class fare Rs. 14-1-0 and Rs. 12-9-0, respectively.

SRINGERI.

Sacred village in Kadur District, Mysore, situated on the left bank of the Tunga river. According to local tradition the spot where Vibhandaka Rishi performed penance, and where Rishya Sringa, a celebrated character of Ramayan, was born. In the 8th century the famous Sivaite reformer Sankar Acharya settled here, bringing, it is said, from Kashmir the image of Sarad-amma or Saraswati. The spiritual throne which he founded has been handed down in unbroken succession to the present day. The claims to sanctity of Sringeri Swami, named Narsinha Achari, the *Jagat Guru* of the Smarta Brahmans, and a man of great learning, have been admitted by all votaries of Siva. The Magani of Sringeri, comprising a fertile tract in the upper valley of the Tunga, forms an ancient endowment of the *Math* or conventional establishment over which the *Guru* presides, and a monthly grant of £100 is allowed in addition by the Mysore State. The village consists of a single long street with a loop on one side encircling the small hill of Sringa-giri, on which stands the temple of Sarad-amma, the tutelary deity of the place. Several large festivals are held during the year, each attended by from 3,000 to 10,000 people. On these occasions all classes are fed at the expense of the *Math*: cloths and bodices are distributed to the women, and pieces of money to the men.

The village is about 55 miles from Kadur, from where a metalled road goes to Sringeri. Conveyance available at Kadur.

Kadur is 128 miles from Bangalore City on the Mysore-Poona Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; third class fare by mail Rs. 1-10-9 and by mixed Rs. 1-5-3.

SRIRANGAM.

Is a town on an island of the Kaveri, two miles north of Trichinopoly. The island is reached by a long bridge. The town is noted for the temple of Vishnu, the largest in India. Its present height is under 200 feet; if it had been finished, it would have risen to a height of 300 feet.

The enclosure next to the central enclosure is magnificent. It includes the hall of columns, which measures some 450 feet by 130 feet. The pillars are each of a single block of granite and more or less elaborately carved. At a distance the 14 or 15 great towers have an imposing effect. There are several beautiful tanks and gardens. The whole of the buildings belong to the 17th and 18th centuries. The entire fabric is supposed to be a terrestrial counterpart of Vaikuntha, Vishnu's heaven.

Srirangam is celebrated as the residence of Ramanuja, the founder of the Vasistadwaita philosophy. He is said to have lived for 120 years. One of the temple courts contains a shrine of Ramanuja.

Trichinopoly Junction is 251 miles from Madras Beach Junction by the South Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 2-13-0.

No rest-houses for Europeans and Indians; pilgrims put up in hired houses.

 SRIVILLIPUTUR.

Chief town of *taluk* of the same name in the Tinnevely District, Madras Presidency. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The annual car festival held here in the Tamil month of Adi, corresponding to July-August, continues for nine days and is attended by about 10,000 persons.

The nearest station for Srivilliputur is Sattur on the South Indian Railway, which is 25 miles from here. Spring carts are available both at Sattur and Srivilliputur at Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0, but during the festival the cart hire rises from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 3-8-0.

There are bungalows and *chuttrams* both at Sattur and Srivilliputur.

Sattur is 391 miles from Madras Beach Junction; third class fare Rs. 4-6-0.

Manufacture—coarse cloth. Export—cloth, grain and cotton. Import—piece-goods.

 SULLURUPETAH.

A station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. This place is the head-quarters of the Deputy Tahsildar of Polur

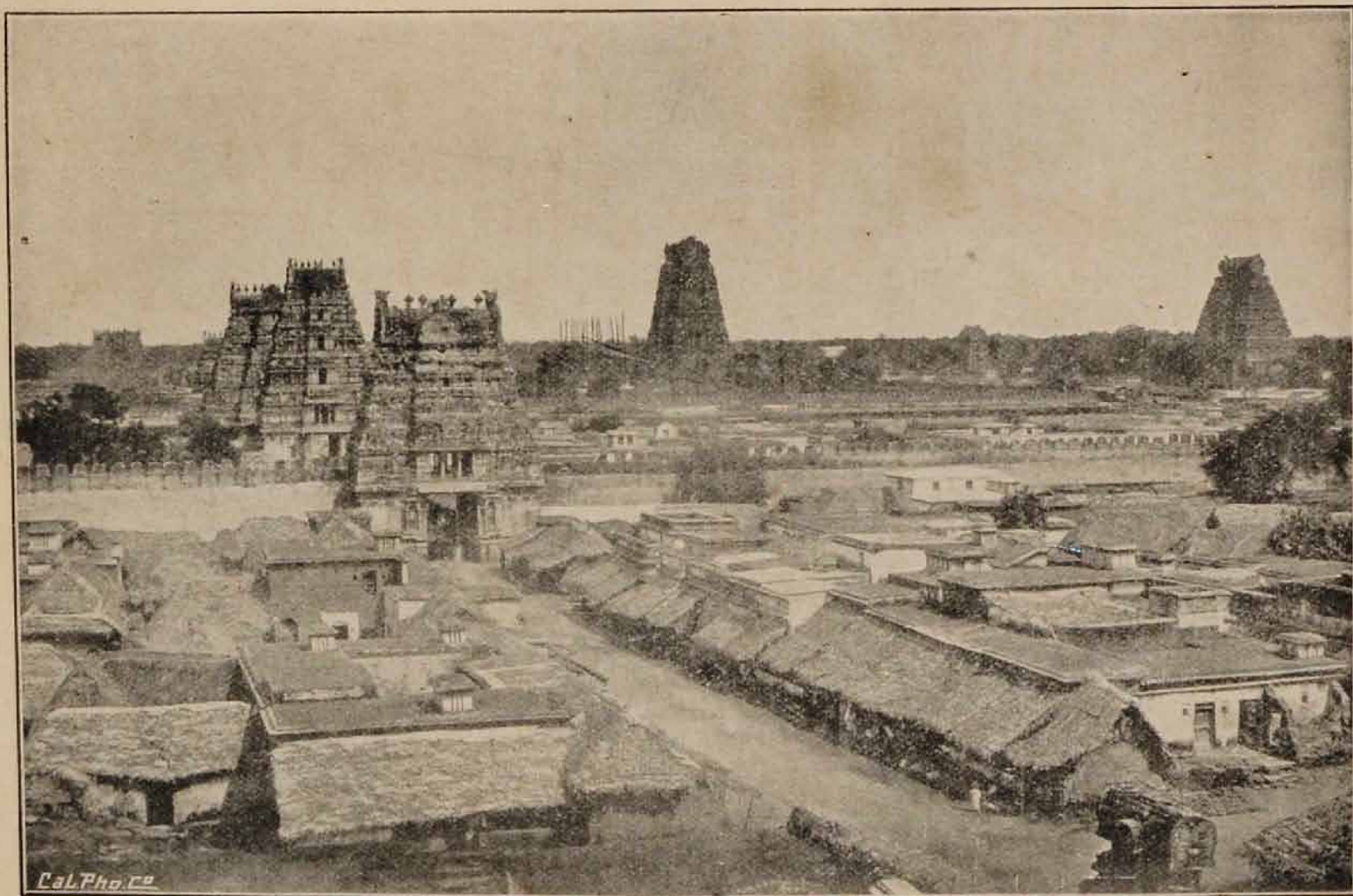


Photo. by Bourns and Shepherd, Calcutta.

The Seringham Pagodas, Trichinopoly.

Division. It is situated on the Great Northern Trunk Road on the left bank of the Kalungi river. It is about 2 miles east of Polur, which has a large temple, and the annual festival of which attracts a considerable gathering.

Sullurupetah is 52 miles from Rayapuram, Madras; third class fare Re. 0-11-0.

SULTANPUR (KULU).

Town in Kulu tahsil, Kangra District, Punjab; situated on the right bank of the Beas. Successively the seat of administration under the Kulu Rajas, the Sikhs and until recently the British. The head-quarters of the Sub-Division are now, however, at Nagar, higher up the Beas.

An important fair is held every year, when 80 minor deities come up to pay their respects at the shrine of Raghunathji, the orthodox superior deity.

Considerable transit trade between the plains and Central Asia *viâ* Leh.

There is a *serai*.

Conveyance—Tongas and ekkas for Dharmsala and thence ponies and mules for Kulu Sultanpur.

Nearest railway station Pathankot is on the Amritsar-Pathankot Branch of the North-Western Railway. Distance from Amritsar to Pathankot 67 miles; third class fare Re. 0-12-6.

SULTANPUR (GURDASPUR).

A village in Pathankot tahsil, Gurdaspur District, 2 miles from Jakolari Station on the Amritsar-Pathankot Branch of the North-Western Railway.

Sakhi Sarwar Sultan fair held for two days in July at this village attracts about 10,000 persons.

No *serai* or *dharmsala*. No conveyance available at Jakolari.

Jakolari Station is 59 miles from Amritsar; third class fare Re. 0-11-0.

TADPATRI.

A station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; contains the temples of Rama, Iswara and Chintaraya, built by the Vijianagar Kings about 400 years ago. These temples, which are in a very good state of preservation, are elaborately decorated with sculptures representing the adventures of Rama, Krishna and other

mythological personages, and a figure holding a Grecian bow, a weapon rarely seen in Hindu sculpture, is especially worth seeing.

There is a travellers' bungalow in the town.

Tadpatri is 228 miles from Madras; third class fare by mail Rs. 3-0-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-6-0.

TALEGAON.

Waiting room at the station and *dharmsala* for Indians in the village. An annual fair is held at Talegaon in the month of April. Fairs are also held at Alundi (see under Alandi also), 14 miles from Talegaon, from November to June in each year, and are largely attended by Hindus from surrounding villages. The river Indrayani flows at a distance of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. An old fort, "Induri," is situated, in a state of ruin, 3 miles to the north-east of the station.

Talegaon is 98 miles from Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare Rs. 1-9-0.

TAMLUK.

Head-quarters of the Sub-Division of the same name in Midnapore District, Bengal, on the Rupnarayan river. In ancient times it was a famous city and is mentioned in the sacred writings of the Hindus as a kingdom of great antiquity.

The principal object of interest at Tamluk is a temple sacred to the goddess Barga-Bhima or Kali, situated on the bank of the Rupnarayan. Some say it was built by Viswakarma, the engineer of the gods, but it is generally assigned to a King of the ancient Peacock Dynasty, although the present royal family assert that it was built by the founder of the dynasty. The skill and ingenuity displayed in the construction of this temple still attract admiration.

The dread of the goddess is great. Even the river Rupnarayan is said to still its waters as it flows by, while a short distance above and below the shrine the waves are turbulent. The river has on several occasions encroached near the temple and once reached to within five yards of the walls. Although even the priests deserted the edifice from fear that it would be washed away, the stream was only allowed to approach within a certain distance; whenever it passed the line, the waters were forced back by the divine will, and the temple escaped without injury. There is also a Vishnuite temple, called Jishnuhari, which in shape and construction resembles that of Barga-Bhima.

A tradition says that Tamluk takes its name from the fact that Vishnu in the form of Kalki, having got very hot in destroying the demons, dropped perspiration at this spot, which gave sanctity and name to this place.

Tamluk is about 10 miles from Kolaghat Railway Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and is reached by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's Ferry. The steamer leaves Kolaghat every morning and arrives at Tamluk between 9 and 10. Country boats are also available.

There are no *serais* or *dharmshalas* at Tamluk and the people have to make their own arrangements. Food however is given at the temples.

Kolaghat is 34 miles from Calcutta ; third class fare Re. 0-7-3.

TANDO MOHAMMAD KHAN.

Chief town and head-quarters of the Tando Mohammad Khan Sub-Division, Hyderabad District, Sind ; situated on the right bank of the Guni Canal, about 22 miles from Hyderabad City. It is said to have been founded by Mir Mohammad Khan Talpur Shahwani. Trade in rice, silk, metals, tobacco, dyes, etc. Manufactures :—Shoes and articles of wood.

Tando Mohammad Khan contains the shrine of Nazar Mohammad, a Mohammanan Saint of considerable local repute. The Saint was very popular among shepherds, for when a goat or sheep was missing he could give the right trace of it. It is also believed that he could cure blindness and other infirmities. A fair lasting for eight days is held at this shrine in the month of September every year. About 5,000 persons attend the fair. There is also the temple of Dodo Vocher. Dodo Vocher, it is said, could tell the secret of any man and performed other miracles. He is famous throughout the Hyderabad District.

There is a *serai* at Tando Mohammad Khan for ordinary people and a Public Works Department bungalow for officers. Camels and *gharries* can be had at the station for conveyance of passengers to town.

Tando Mohammad Khan is 28 miles from Kotri Junction on the Kotri-Hyderabad-Badin Section of the North-Western Railway ; third class fare from Kotri Re. 0-5-3.

TANJORE.

Head-quarters of Tanjore District, Madras Presidency, and a station on the South Indian Railway. It is situated in what is

called the Garden of South India. It is in the delta of Kaveri and surrounded by a network of irrigation canals.

Tanjore was the last capital of the Chola dynasty, and was afterwards ruled by a Naik Governor from Vijianagar. Between 1656 and 1675 it fell into the hands of the Mahrattas. The dependent territory was acquired by the British in 1779, and in 1855 the capital lapsed to Government on the death of Raja Sivaji. In all ages Tanjore has been one of the chief political, literary and religious centres of the south. Its monuments of Hindu art and early civilisation are of first importance. Its great temple is known throughout the world. It consists of two courtyards, the outer 250 feet square and the inner about 500 feet by 250 feet, in which the temple itself stands. The central tower of the temple is the finest of its kind in India. Its base is a square of 96 feet and height 208 feet. The huge circular dome at the top is formed of one mass of granite. Tradition says that an inclined plane of 5 miles in length was built, up which this enormous stone was rolled to the top of the tower by forced labour.

The gateway tower is one of the oldest portions of the temple. It is dedicated to Siva. It was built about 1330 A.D. by one of the Kings of Conjeveram. Half way between the entrance gate and the great temple is the famous Nandi. The bull is 16 feet long and 12 feet high, sculptured out of a solid block of rock, said to have been brought a distance of 400 miles. It is daily anointed with oil, which makes it shine like the finest bronze.

A peculiarity of the temple is that all the sculptures on the *gopuras* belong to Vishnu while everything in the courtyard is dedicated to Siva.

On the north side of the great tower is a temple dedicated to Subrahmanya, a son of Siva. It is an exquisite piece of decorative architecture. Against one of its outer walls is placed a water spout. The water which flows from it is poured over the idols inside and is drunk by worshippers as a meritorious and purifying act.

There are two other temples of which Barhistwar temple is worthy of notice.

Tanjore is famous for its artistic manufactures, including silk, carpets, jewellery, copperware and curious models in pith and other materials.

There are 9 *chuttrams* and 50 hotels for Indians at Tanjore. There is a refreshment room at the station and sleeping accommodation for Europeans is also provided. A refreshment room for Indians is maintained at the station under Brahman management. Conveyances available.

Tanjore is 220 miles from Madras Beach Junction by the South Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 2-7-0.



Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Great Pagoda and Siva's Eull, Tanjore.

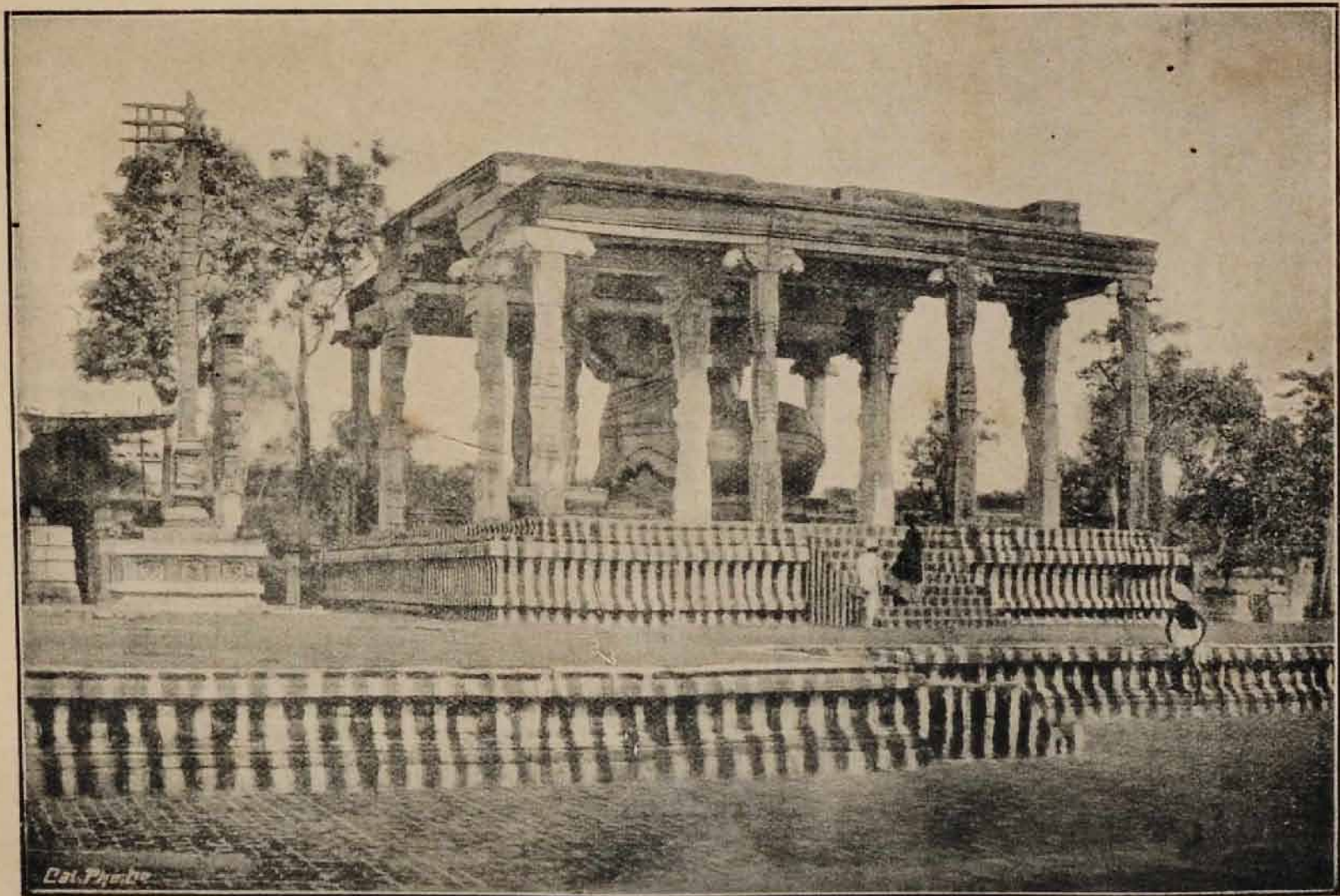


Photo by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Siva's Bull, Nandi, Tanjore.

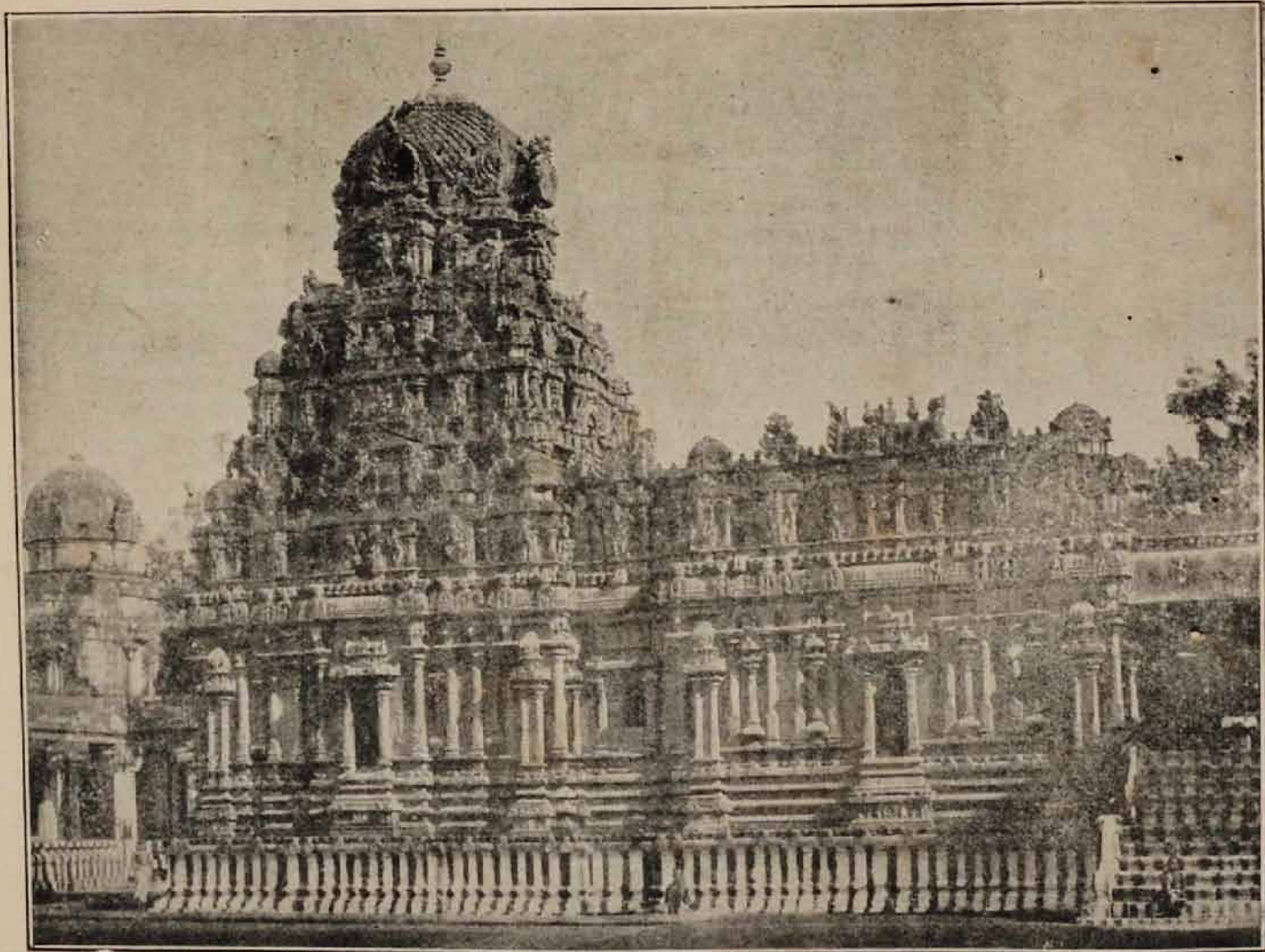


Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Sabrahmanya Temple, Tanjore.



Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Barahistavar Temple, Tanjore.



Gal. Pho. Co.

Photo. by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

Street View in Tanjore.

TARAKESWAR.

Village and railway station in Hughli District, Bengal. Famous for its large shrine dedicated to Siva resorted to by crowds of pilgrims all the year round. This temple is really endowed with money and lands, supplemented by the offerings of wealthy devotees. It is under the management of a Mahant, who enjoys its revenues for life.

Two large religious festivals are held annually at Tarakeswar. The first of these, the Sivratni, takes place in February, and the ceremonies enjoined on this day are considered by the followers of Siva to be the most sacred of all their observances. The three essential rites of the Sivratni are fasting during the day and holding a vigil and worshipping Siva as the marvellous and interminable Linga during the night. About 20,000 people visit the shrine on the occasion of this festival, which occupies only one day, but the *mela* held at the same time continues for three days. The second great festival is the Chaitra Sankranti, falling within April, on the last day of the Hindu month of Chaitra, which is also the day of the swinging festival. The temple is then visited by persons who come for purposes of penance or to lead a temporary ascetic life in fulfilment of vows made to Siva in the crisis of their lives. The swinging festival of the present day is a very harmless affair compared with what it used to be in olden times, the votaries now being merely suspended by a belt instead of by means of hooks pierced through the fleshy muscles on both sides of the spine. The fair on this occasion lasts six days and is attended by about 15,000 people.

There are two *dharmshalas* named "Tarkessur" and "Baidyapur" owned by Mahant Satish Chandra Giri and Babu Bipin Behari Sen, respectively, where alms are distributed to the poor.

Tarakeswar is 36 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian and the Bengal Provincial Railways; third class fare Re. 0-8-6.

TARN TARAN.

Head-quarters of Tarn Taran tahsil, Amritsar District, Punjab. The town was founded by Guru Arjun, son and successor of Guru Ram Das, the builder of Amritsar. Guru Arjun constructed in the town a magnificent tank, and erected by its side a Sikh temple. This tank has the reputation of possessing miraculous powers on all persons afflicted with leprosy who can swim across it, whence the town derives its name. Maharaja Ranjit Singh greatly revered the temple at Tarn Taran, and overlaid it with plates of copper gilt besides richly ornamenting it.

Chait Chaudas fair is held here in the month of April. It lasts for a day and attracts about 100,000 persons from Amritsar City and all neighbouring villages; also from Lahore, Ferozepore, Jullundur, and Gurdaspur Districts. Somawate Amawas and Bhadri Amawas fairs attended by about 60,000—100,000 persons are also held at Tarn Taran in March and August, respectively.

Tarn Taran has court-house, police station, dispensary, post office, school and a *serai*. Leper Asylum outside the town.

Tarn Taran is 15 miles from Amritsar by the Amritsar-Patti Branch of the North-Western Railway; third class fare Re. 0-2-9.

TENKASI.

The head-quarters of the Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate. Is a large town situated on the Chittar river and doing an important trade. This is the first town of importance on the Travancore boundary and is the railway station for Courtallam, a delightfully cool resort with fine scenery and waterfalls, much patronised. There is excellent bathing here. Courtallam is 3 miles to the south-west of the station. It is also noted for its fine Siva temple built in the 15th century, which is worth a visit. The chief products are paddy and spices. Jutkas and spring carts are available here.

There are three *chuttrams* for Indian visitors at Tenkasi and about 15 bungalows for rent for Europeans at Courtallam.

Tenkasi is 491 miles from Madras Beach Junction by the South Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 5-6-0.

THAMBIKOTTAL.

The village is about half a mile north of the station. It is noted for cocoanuts, which form the chief produce of export. A weekly fair is held every Wednesday at Maravakadu, about a mile and a half from the station. There is a temple 3 miles west of the station at a place called Manjavayal, where the Chitra Pournima Utsavam is held annually for ten days and attracts many pilgrims. There are two refreshment houses for Indians in the village. There is a temple in the village of Puthavadayarcoil, 2½ miles north-west of the railway station, where the Siva Pooja to Mathiyasthampurisuraswamy is held at 24 o'clock midnight every Monday. The festivals on Karthigai Somavaram during November and December attract many pilgrims.

Bullock bandies are available at this village for Puthavadayarcoil, the charge being from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0.

Thambikottal is 235 miles from Madras Beach Junction by the South Indian Railway; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 3-1-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-10-0.

THANA.

A town on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 21 miles from Bombay. Third class fare by mail Re. 0-5-0 and by other trains Re. 0-4-0. The Kennery Caves, formerly a Buddhist monastery, are about 6 miles from the railway station. An annual fair, "Shree Guntali's Fair," held in the month of March, a mile and a half from the station, is largely frequented by Hindus. The Thana creek separates the island of Salsette from the main land, and after leaving Thana the line passes through two tunnels, with the bold headland of Persik on one side and fine scenery on the other. The creek is navigable for small craft. A bone-crushing factory is established close to the station. The Lunatic Asylum of Bombay is about a mile from the station. The Pookoorni Lake, which supplies the town of Thana with water, is about 4 miles from the station and is worth a visit.

Conveyances available at the station.

Waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen at the station ; also a small hotel and a *dharmshala* for Indians near the station.

THANESAR-KURUKSHETRA.

A town on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, 1,000 miles from Calcutta, 96 miles north of Delhi, in the Umballa District, Punjab. It was formerly the capital of a kingdom said to have been 1,167 miles in extent, but now fast falling into decay. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, and its sacred shrine or tank is considered of great sanctity on account of its being the place where the Indian Branch of the Aryans formed their first settlement in India, and introduced their religion. This sacred piece of the country is considered the Holy Land of the Hindus and the birthplace of Hinduism in India, and is about 70 miles by 20 miles in extent, within which limited area there are 352 shrines or places of pilgrimage, of which the most important are those at Thanesar and Peihwa, which is about 20 miles south of Thanesar. The sacred tank of Thanesar is about a mile from the railway station and is an irregular oblong in shape, about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth ; the north-east and south sides are covered with bathing ghats surmounted by large well-built temples of various dates of architecture ; and on the west bank are some very ancient ruins buried in jungle. In the middle of the tank is a temple approached by a causeway, which is held in great reverence and is evidently of much earlier date of construction than the temples on the north and east banks. Kurukshetra is described in Sanskrit literature as being between the Saraswati and Drishadvati rivers and was named *Brahmvarita* or Holy Land, "the fashioned of God and chosen by the Creator."

At all times Thanesar and Peihwa have been visited by large numbers of pilgrims, sometimes, it is said, as many as a million. At the great gathering on the 6th April 1894 upon the occasion of the sun eclipse, which was the first large assemblage since the opening of the railway to Thanesar, there were, it is estimated, no less than 750,000 pilgrims present. The immense meeting however passed off most successfully without any outbreak of cholera or other disease, accident or disturbance.

There is a dâk bungalow close to the railway station.

Thanesar is 1,000 miles from Calcutta and 26 miles from Umballa; third class fare Rs. 9-6-0 and Rs. 0-6-0, respectively.

THANGACHIMADAM.

Is in Madura District, South India.

Port Amphill is situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of this station. Vellorini Theertham, a mile and a half north of the station, is held to be the place where Rama obtained fresh drinking water, and is in consequence often visited by pilgrims.

It is 444 miles from Madras Beach Station and is situated on the Rameswaram extension of the South Indian Railway; third class fare from Madras Beach Rs. 4-14-0.

There are two *chuttrams* at this village, one about a furlong and the other about a mile from the station.

THINNAPPATTI.

About 5 miles from the station is the temple of "Sri-Venkatasa Peroomall" at Chinna Tirupatti. The festival takes place in September and a large number of pilgrims go to it.

Thinnappatti on the South Indian Railway is 197 miles from Madras town; third class fare Rs. 2-1-0.

TILLAIVILAGAM.

The village is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the station. Festivals are held in the Vishnu temple in January, July, September and October. About 30 years ago large-sized idols of Rama, Lutchmanan, Seetay, Hanuman and Natesan, made of a mixture of metals in which gold predominates, were unearthed.

It is on Tanjore District Board Branch of the South Indian Railway, 225 miles from Madras Beach Junction; third class fare from Madras Beach by boat mail Rs. 2-15-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-8-0.

TILOTHU.

Village in Shahabad District, Bengal, situated 5 miles east of the gorge by which the Tutrahi, a branch of the Kudra river, leaves the hills. This spot is sacred to the goddess Totala. The gorge itself is half a mile long, terminating in a sheer horse-shoe precipice from 180 to 250 feet high, down which the river falls. The object of interest is an image, bearing the date of Samvat 1389 or 1332 A.D., which is said to have been placed here by the Cheras about eighteen centuries ago. It represents a many-armed female killing a man springing from the neck of a buffalo. A fair is held here every year on the last day of Kartik, which is attended by about 10,000 persons, many from distant places.

Nearest railway station for Tilothu is Dehri on the East Indian Railway situated at a distance of 345 miles from Howrah; third class fare Rs. 3-11-9. Ekkas and country bullock carts can be procured at Dehri.

There is a *serai* and an inspection bungalow at Dehri, but none at Tilothu.

Dehri is 345 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway; third class fare Rs. 3-11-9.

TIMMANACHERLA.

Many persons visit this station once a year during the Musthan Oote Oorse festival at Guntakal in April. There is a *choultry* for Indian visitors close by, as also Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s cotton press.

Timmanacherla is on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, distant 274 miles from Madras town; third class fare by mail Rs. 3-9-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-14-0.

TINNEVELLY BRIDGE.

Head-quarters of the district and has a population of 25,000 inhabitants. The Church Missionary College and many other smaller schools minister to the educational wants of the town and neighbourhood. One and a half miles to the east is the town of Palamcottah, with a population of 18,000 inhabitants, and until recently a cantonment for troops. At Papanasam, 24 miles to the west, there is a large cotton spinning mill, nearest station Ambasamudram. Distant 36 miles from Tinnevelly is Courtallam, a delightful resort for Europeans owing to its cool temperature, fine scenery and some magnificent waterfalls. The nearest station is Tenkasi, 4 miles distant from the falls. Courtallam is much visited by Hindu pilgrims. Palmyra fibre and jaggery are the principal exports. Two sugar refineries are situated near the station.

TINNEVELLY TOWN.

A temple named Nellyyappan Kauthimathyammankovil is situated in the centre of the town. Another temple called Subramaniaswamikoil is situated in the bed of the river Tambra-purni at a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the station.

Tinnevelly Bridge Station is 446 miles and Tinnevelly Town 448 miles from Madras Beach ; third class fare from both places is Rs. 4-15-0.

TIRTHABALLI.

Village and municipality in Shimoga District on the left bank of the Tunga river, 30 miles south-west of Shimoga town. Derives its name from the number of *Tirthas* or sacred bathing places in the Tunga. One of the hollows scooped out by the rushing water is ascribed to the axe of Parasuma ; and at the Ramaswara festival held for three days in the month of Margashira or Agrahayan thousands of persons bathe in this hole. There are two *Maths* or religious establishments which lay claim to antiquity and are frequented by the members of various special castes.

Brisk trade is carried on on the occasion of the bathing gathering.

Jutka service has been organized between Shimoga and Thirthaballi and seats are always available at Rs. 1-8-0, but 24 hours' notice should be given to the Postmaster, Shimoga.

There is a *dharmshala* at Mundaguddy on the bank of the river Tunga, 18 miles from Shimoga, and one at Thirthaballi where Brahmins get food free.

Shimoga is 532 miles from Poona by the Madras and Southern Mahratta railway ; third class fare by mail Rs. 6-13-6 and by other trains Rs. 5-8-9.

TIRUKOILUR.

Town in South Arcot District, situated on the south bank of the Pennar river. Is a place of some importance. Great feasts in a large Hindu temple dedicated to Thiroovikrama Gopalamoorthy are held in April and December every year. There are two other temples at Kiloor and Aricandanallur, adjacent villages, at the former of which a Car festival takes place in March. The chief produce is paddy, sugarcane and ground-nuts. A fair is held every Wednesday. The river runs between the station and the town and has to be crossed by boats when in flood. The Lutherans have admission here, where fine lace is manufactured. Stone is exported in large quantities for temples.

Tirukoilur is a station on the Villupuram and Gudur Section of the South Indian Railway. It is 121 miles from Madras Beach Junction; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 1-10-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-6-0.

TIRUPARANKUNDRAM.

The rocky hill near this station is called Seckanthamalai, at the foot of which is an ancient Hindu temple. A "Kirthigai" festival is held monthly, and annually in April the "Panguni" Utsavam is celebrated in the Siva temple. There is also a Mohammadan mosque at the top of the hill.

This station is 352 miles from Madras Beach Junction; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 4-10-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-15-0.

There are three *chuttrams* or rest-houses for the accommodation of Indian visitors here, but none for Europeans.

TIRUPATI.

It is about 90 miles north-west of Madras. The town at the foot of the hill is known as Lower Tirupati, and the temple on the hills as Upper Tirupati. Near one of the seven peaks of the mountain, named Seshachillam, stands the temple. The hills are said to have originally formed part of Mount Meru. This change in locality is said to have arisen from a dispute between Adi-Shesha, the thousand-headed serpent, and Vayu, the god of the winds, as to which was the more powerful. To show his strength Adi-Shesha lifted one of the peaks of Mount Meru upon one of his heads, but Vayu raised so terrible a tempest with his breath that the peak was blown away, and falling to the earth formed the Tirupati hills.

The chief temple is 6 miles distant from Lower Tirupati, but the outer entrances begin about a mile from the town. There are 31 *tirtams* or pools of water all more or less sacred. The Swami-pushkarani is a large tank about 100 yards by 50 yards, surrounded with cut stone steps, and situated close to the temple. Every pilgrim bathes in it. Once a year the waters of all the sacred rivers and tanks of India are asserted to unite together, and on that day Swami-pushkarani is said to be much swollen. Bathing in it at this time is held to be a sure mode of purification from all sin.

The temple contains the idol, a standing representation of Vishnu in stone, 7 feet in height. It has four arms. One on the right hand holds the mace, and one on the left the chank, the other right hand points to the earth to draw attention to the miraculous origin of the holy mountain, while a lotus is grasped in the remaining left.

Sickness and the desire for male offspring are the chief causes which induce persons to make a vow to the Tirupati idol. A very common offering of the women is the hair of their heads, and there is a spot not far from the large porch where barbers shave these votaries.

Brahma Ootchavam feast is held in the month of September every year, when crowds of pilgrims assemble.

Pilgrims from the north sometimes call the idol Balaji after a Brahman supposed to be an incarnation of Vishnu.

Tirupati is a station on the Vellupuram and Gudur Section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Tirupati West 265 miles and Tirupati 266 miles from Madras Beach Junction. Third class fare by boat mail Rs. 3-8-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-0-0.

There are rest-houses for Europeans and Indians. Conveyances available. Exports jaggery and bangles.

TIRUPATTUR.

The town is close to the station. There are two temples, one in the town called Bramaswaram and the other at Koratti, 5 miles south of the station, called Easwaram. These are visited by a large number of pilgrims. A weekly fair or "shandy" is held on Mondays.

Tirupattur is on the South Indian Railway and is situated at a distance of 137 miles from Madras town; third class fare by mail Rs. 1-13-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-7-0.

Jutkas and bullock carts are available here for Koratti, the charge for the former being Re. 1 and for the latter Re. 0-12-0.

There are two *choultries*, one at a distance of three-quarters of a mile and the other about one mile from the station.

TIRUPPUR.

On the South Indian Railway. There is a cotton press near the station owned by Messrs. Binny and Co. Avenashy, situated about 5 miles from Tiruppur, is a large and thriving place containing a Hindu temple which attracts devotees from all parts of the district.

Tiruppur is 275 miles from Madras; third class fare by mail Rs. 3-9-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-14-0.

TIRUPPUVANAM.

Is a taluk and place of pilgrimage in Sivaganga Zamindari in South India.

There is a Siva temple about 3 furlongs north-west of the station and a Car festival is held in the months of June and July. The temple is also visited by Hindu pilgrims on their way back from Rameswaram. There is also a police station and a Sub-Registrar's office close by. The products are paddy, cocoanuts, betels and plantains. A fair is held on Tuesdays.

Tiruppuvanam is a station on the South Indian Railway and is 361 miles from Madras Beach Junction; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 4-12-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-1-0.

There is a *chuttram* here where pilgrims are lodged and fed; there is also a bungalow about a furlong from the station where Europeans can put up when not occupied by the officials of the Zamindari.

TIRUR.

This is the nearest point on the railway to the military station of Mallapuram, where a detachment from the regiment at Wellington is stationed. There is a fair road, but country carts are the only conveyances. A celebrated Cock Feast is held at Kodungalur, which is reached from Tirur by boat, in March, when about 10 to 12 thousand Malayam pilgrims visit Tirur.

There are some hotels for Indians at Tirur, also a *dharmasala* close to the station, which is maintained by the second Raja of Zemindars family at Calicut.

Tirur is 388 miles from Madras; third class fare by mail Rs. 5-1-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-1-0.

TIRUTTANI.

On a hill, about a mile west of the railway station, is the famous temple of "Coomaraswamy," at which a monthly festival is held and largely attended by Hindus. The two grand festivals of the year, called "Audy Kirthecai" and "Tai Kirthecai," are held in August and January and attract great numbers of pilgrims from a distance. There are about three hundred *choultries* and *chuttrams*, as also five Brahmin hotels, and, at the latter, meals can be had at short notice.

Tiruttani is situated on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at a distance of 51 miles from Madras town; third class fare by mail Re. 0-11-0 and by other trains Re. 0-9-0.

TIRUVADAMARUDUR.

Here there are three *chuttrams* and three refreshment houses for Indians. The temple is dedicated to Mahalingaswamy. Two

festivals take place annually during the months of December or January and during April or May to which a large number of people resort. The feast on each occasion lasts for one week. After the close of the second festival the floating festival takes place. Cloths for men and women are manufactured here. There is a Sub-Magistrate's office, a Sub-Registrar's office, a police station, and a Local Fund dispensary, also a palace in which one of the descendants of the Tanjore Royal Family resides.

Tiruvadamarudur is 191 miles from Madras Beach; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 2-8-0 and by other trains Rs. 2-2-0.

TIRUVALANGADU.

A celebrated temple is situated at Tiruvalangadu, near the station. Tiruvalangadu is a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and is 36 miles from Madras town; third class fare Re. 0-6-0.

TIRUVALLUR.

Is the junction of the Tanjore District Board Railway and Nagore Branch of the South Indian Railway. It is 254 miles from Madras Beach and 24 miles from Mayavaram; third class fare from Madras Beach and Mayavaram Rs. 2-14-0 and Re. 0-4-9, respectively.

The Siva temple here is of great extent and is ornamented by a tank. The place is very interesting on account of its temples. A fair is held every Thursday and a large festival called Ruthrapatham at the Siva temple in March and April annually for ten days which attracts thousands of pilgrims. Light refreshments such as tea, coffee, aerated waters, etc., are obtainable at this station.

There are two *chuttrams*, one belonging to Pachiappa Mudaliar is intended for all Indian visitors, and at the other of Vadapathimanglam Mudaliar one hundred Brahmans are fed daily. There is also a bungalow for Europeans where Re. 0-8-0 is charged daily.

TIRUVANNAMALAI.

The large temple of Tiruvannamalai is resorted to by crowds of pilgrims, for whose accommodation there are no less than forty *chuttrams* in the town. Two festivals every year are particularly important, namely, Kirthigai and Chitra Vasuntham. It is estimated that on these occasions about 100,000 people attend. A fair is held

every Tuesday. The chief exports are bamboos, jungle wood, grain and stone. The principal imports are cotton cloth. Light refreshments such as tea, coffee, aerated waters, etc., are obtainable at this station. Good shooting can be found in the reserved forests.

Tiruvannamalai is 143 miles from Madras Beach Junction by the South Indian Railway; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 1-14-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-9-0.

TIRUVOTTIYUR.

On the North-East Line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Here is the Hindu temple of "Sri Tyagaraja Swami" at which on Fridays a feast takes place, attended by many pilgrims from Madras. In the month of February or March the Brahma Ootchavam is celebrated ending with the famous "Molugadu Servai" at which about 50,000 pilgrims attend. In April follows another Brahma Ootchavam of "Vattabali Nachiyar" lasting 15 days and also largely attended. About two furlongs to the south of Tiruvottiyur is Kaladipet with the Vishnu temple of "Sri Varadaraja." The Brahma Ootchavam of this temple takes place in May. There are good *choultries* (rest-houses) near the station.

Tiruvottiyur is 7 miles from Rayapuram, Madras; third class fare Re. 0-1-3.

TRIBENI.

Tribeni means "The three streams." It is a village in Hughli District, Bengal, about 5 miles from Hughli town. It is so called from being situated at the junction of the Ganges or Hughli, the Saraswati, and the Jumna. North of the Saraswati is the broad and high Tribeni ghat, a magnificent flight of steps, attributed to Mukand Dass, the last sovereign of the Gajapati dynasty of Orissa, who was reigning in the 16th century. South of Saraswati is the village of Tribeni itself, which is considered to possess great sanctity. Formerly it was famous for Hindu learning, there being over 30 Sanskrit schools here. The principal Hindu festivals held here are (1) Makara Sankranti or Uttarayan, the day on which the sun enters Capricorn, takes place in January on the last day of the Hindu month of Paush and the first day of the succeeding month of Magh. The observances consist of offerings to progenitors either general or special; to the domestic genii, the guardians of the dwelling; and to the universal gods. The ceremonies are performed within the abode of the householder, and are conducted by the family priest. The great bathing festival on Sagar Island is held at the time of Makara Sankranti and a *mela* at Tribeni which is attended by about 8,000 persons; (2) Bisuva Sankranti, held in honour of the sun at the time

of the Vernal equinox, falling in February; (3) *Baruni*, the great bathing festival of Bengal, in honour of Baruna, the god of the water, held in February or March; (4) *Dasahra* held in June, in commemoration of the descent of the goddess Ganga from heaven to save the souls of the 60,000 sons of King Sagar who were reduced to ashes for the crime of assaulting a Brahman sage; (5) *Kartik* in honour of Kartikeya, son of the goddess Durga.

There are no *dharmsalas* at Tribeni and the pilgrims stop in *serais* and private shops. Steamers, boats and *gharries* can be had at Hughli for Tribeni.

Hughli is 24 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway; third class fare Re. 0-5-0.

TRICHINOPOLY (*TIRUSVIAPPALLI*, "THE CITY OF THE THREE-HEADED RAKSHAS").

Chief town of the district of the same name in Madras Presidency is situated on the right bank of the Cauvery. Trichinopoly is a place of much historic interest, having been the scene of many well-known sieges, etc.

The city consists of the fort, situated about a mile south of the river; the military cantonment and some villages and hamlets which are included in the municipal limits.

The walls of the fort have been removed, but the town, which was inside them, is still called the Fort to distinguish this part of Trichinopoly from the Cantonment. Towards the north side of the town rises the Trichinopoly rock, a conspicuous mass of gneiss, the top of which stands 260 feet above the main street. Upon this rock is a Siva temple and at the top a small temple dedicated to Pillaiyar (Ganpati). In August every year a festival at this temple attracts a crowd of pilgrims. The top affords a magnificent prospect embracing the river Cauvery and the island of Srirangam on which the *gopurams* of the celebrated temple of Srirangam may be seen rising above dense foliage. At the base of the rock are two important educational institutions, the Jesuit College of St. Joseph and the S. P. G. College. West of the railway station is Woriole, now a village, but once the capital of the Chola Kings. The city contains a population of 90,000 people and stands second to Madras in importance in the Presidency. It is famous for its cigars and Swami worked jewellery.

A few steps from Trichinopoly Junction Station or Cantonment Station is the Church of St. John, in which are interred the remains of Heber, the Protestant Bishop of Calcutta, who died here in 1826. The head-quarters of the Collector and District Magistrate and of the South Indian Railway Management are in Cantonments. On a large plain to the south are two masses of granite, called respectively

the Golden (or Sugar Loaf) Rock and the Fakirs Rock. At the time when Clive and Lawrence were fighting in this part of India, the latter rock was the scene of an engagement between the French and the English forces. Sleeping accommodation is provided at this station. There are also refreshment rooms for Europeans and Indians at this station. The former maintained by Messrs. Spencer & Co. and the latter under Brahman management. There is also a furnished dâk bungalow about three-quarters of a mile from the station maintained by the Municipality. A butler is provided here.

Trichinopoly City is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from here.

Trichinopoly Junction is 215 miles from Madras Beach Junction and Trichinopoly Fort 254 miles; third class fare Rs. 2-13-0 and 2-14-0, respectively.

TRICHUR.

On Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, is the old capital of Cochin and a town of great antiquity and sanctity. It is said to have been founded by Parasu Rama, the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. In the centre of the town is a large temple with entrances from North, South, East and West dedicated to Vadakunnathan and resorted to by many thousands of people at the annual *Puram* Festival in the month of Medom. There is also a sacred college where Namboorie Brahmins intended for the priesthood meditate for years in silence and solitude.

In addition to the British Residency and His Highness the Raja's Palace, there are a number of public buildings including the offices of the District Magistrate, Chief Engineer, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Educational Superintendent, and Police Superintendent. There are also a Civil Hospital and, near to the station, a travellers' bungalow.

The Kokala Canal connects the dock in the station yard with the back waters, and from June to March provides a means of communication between Trichur and Coast towns. Cabin boats are available but must be previously arranged for. There is a *chuttram* for the accommodation of visitors at Trichur about half a mile from the temple.

Trichur is a station on the South-West line of the Madras Railway. Distance from Madras 381 miles; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 4 and by mail Rs. 4-15-0.

TRIMBAK OR MORE CORRECTLY TRYAMBAK, "THE THREE EYED" (A NAME OF MAHADEO).

Town and Municipality in Nasik District, Bombay Presidency, 20 miles south-east of Nasik town. It is a place of Hindu pilgrimage.

Three important fairs are held here every year:—(1) Kartik Purnima in November, (2) Nwritha in January, and (3) Mahasivaratri in February. It is also visited by the pilgrims who go to Nasik. The largest fair at Trimbak, however, is held every twelve years in honour of Trimbakeswar Mahadeo when the planet Jupiter enters the sign Leo. The next gathering takes place in 1908 and may last for a year.

There are about 12 *dharmsalas* at Trimbak built by Bhatyas, etc., of Bombay, but are reserved for their own caste people only. Other pilgrims put up at their family priests' and elsewhere.

The nearest railway station for this place is Asvali on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but pilgrims generally alight at Nasik, where bullock carts and tongas are available for conveyance.

Nasik Road is 117 miles from Bombay; third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 1-4-0 and by mail Rs. 1-13-0.

TRIVELLORE.

There are some famous Hindu temples here and also at Sriperambuthoor about 10 miles south-east, which are well worth a visit. A feast is held here monthly at each new moon, largely attended by pilgrims from Madras and other places. There are *chuttrams* in the village for the accommodation of Indian travellers. The "Brahma Ootchavam" feast, which falls about April each year, and which lasts ten days, is very largely attended. The old fort of Tripasor, built by the East India Company, is about 4 miles from Trivellore and is connected with it by a good road.

Trivellore is a station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and is 26 miles from Madras town; third class fare by mail Re. 0-5-0 and by other trains Rs. 0-4-6.

TUGHLAKABAD, AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY.

The station of this name is only 2 or 3 miles from the grand ruins of Tughlakabad from which it is named, and which form a conspicuous object, 2 or 3 miles to west of the railway, the Kutab Minar rising further away still to the west. The city and fort were built by Ghias-ud-Din Tughlak Shah between the years 1321 and 1323. The tomb of Tughlak Shah is one of the most picturesque buildings outside modern Delhi. Five miles to the west of Tughlakabad are the ruins of Old Delhi, the city of Prithvi Raj or Rai Pithora, the last of the Chauhan Rajputs, who built or fortified the city now called by his name and probably about 1180 A.D. constructed the Lal Kot as a defence against the Mohammadan invaders under the famous Mohammad-bin-Sam or Shahab-ud-Din

Ghori. About 1193 General Kutab-ud-Din Aibak captured Delhi and founded the Mohammadan city. After the death of his master, Mohammad-bin-Sam, Kutab-ud-Din declared himself ruler of India in 1206, and so founded the Muizzi Dynasty generally known as the Dynasty of the Slave Kings. The Kutab Mosque, the Kutab Minar, the famous iron pillar, the Alai Darwaza, the tomb of Khwaja Kutab-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki are among the objects of interest.

Tughlakabad is 945 miles from Bombay and 12 miles from Delhi on the Agra-Delhi Chord of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; third class fare by mail Rs. 11-0-0, Re. 0-3-0, and by other trains Rs. 9-7-0 and Re. 0-2-9, respectively.

TUNGABHADRA.

A river and a station on Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway. Is close to the river of the same name. Pilgrims to and from Benares generally halt at the station to bathe in the sacred river. There is a large local fund *choultry* very close to the station to accommodate people of all castes. About 9 miles east is the celebrated Ragavendraswamy temple at Manchalla (otherwise called Mantralayam) at which a Hindu annual festival is held for nine days in August. This place is also situated on the banks of the Tungabhadra and has a public road leading to the place from the railway station.

Country carts are available.

Tungabhadra Station is 334 miles from Madras; third class fare by mail Rs. 4-6-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-8-0.

UCH.

Ancient town in Ahmadpur tahsil, Bahawalpur State, Punjab, situated on the eastern bank of the Panjnad river, 70 miles from Multan. Nearest railway stations for Uch are Ahmadpur and Chanigot on the North-Western Railway. General Cunningham has identified Uch with the city which Alexander the Great built near the meeting of the Punjab rivers. He believes that it is also the town mentioned by Rashid-ud-Din as the capital of one of the four principalities of Sind under Kayand, son of Kafand. Uch was captured by Mahmud of Ghazni and by Mohammad Ghori, and was the chief city of Upper Sind under Nasr-ud-Din Kubashah. After passing through several vicissitudes it was permanently annexed to the Moghul Empire under Akbar. The high respect in which the site is held by the Mohammadans bears witness alike to the antiquity of the town and to the great names with which it is associated in Musalman history.

A great fair is held here in the second week of April in honour of Pir Said Jalal, which is attended by about 80,000 persons.

Ahmadpur and Chanigot Stations on the North-Western Railway are 14 and 10 miles from Uch. Ponies and camels are available at both the places.

There is no *serai* at Uch and the people stop in rented houses, the rent for each house for the fair days being from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.

Ahmadpur is 301 miles from Lahore and Chanigot 316 miles ; third class fare Rs. 3-8-6 and Rs. 3-11-3, respectively.

UCHIPPULI.

There is a famous Mohammadan mosque here about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of the station, where a festival called "Nagore Khadersah" is held annually in the first week of the Mohammadan month of Jamadi us Sani in honour of a Mohammadan Saint which attracts thousands of devotees. The village is close to the station. The sea is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the station. The produce is chiefly tamarind, cocoanuts and tobacco.

Uchippuli is 427 miles from Madras Beach Junction by the South Indian Railway ; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 5-9-0 and by other trains Rs. 4-12-0.

There is a dâk bungalow and a *choultry*.

UDAIPUR.

Is the capital of the Native State of Mewar or Udaipur in Rajputana. The site of the city, with its palace placed on a low ridge overlooking a romantic lake facing wooded hills, is one of the most beautiful in India. To this place, after the capture of Chittorgarh by Akbar in 1568 A.D., the Maharana Udai Singh of Mewar repaired and built himself a refuge among the mountains, and soon a city sprang up, which he called after his own name.

In 1577, in the time of the famous Maharana Partab Singh, Udaipur was for a time occupied by the Mughal troops of Akbar under Mahabat Khan ; but Partab Singh regained possession of his capital in 1586. In 1769 the city was besieged by the Mahrattas under Madhuji Sindhia ; and was only saved from capture by the vigour of the *Diwan*, Umrachand Barwa, and by the cession of some important tracts of territory.

Udaipur presents an imposing appearance from the east. The palace of the Rana and that of the heir-apparent, the great temple of Jagannath and the houses of the nobles, with their turrets and cupolas, rising in airy elegance, afford a pleasing contrast to the heavy wall and pierced battlements of the city beneath.

Twelve miles north of Udaipur, situated in a narrow defile, is a shrine, called Eklingji, sacred to Mahadeo, or Iswara, who is worshipped here under the epithet of Eklinga, or as Iswara Chaumukhi, the divinity represented by a bust with four faces. Fronting the four-faced divinity is the brazen bull Nanda of the natural size. The lake near Eklinga is very picturesque with a collection of temples beautifully situated on the dam, and surrounded by hills. The town and shrine are situated some 300 or 400 yards from the lake.

Udaipur is a station on the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Distance from Chittorgarh 69 miles and from Ajmer 185 miles; third class fare Re. 0-11-6 and Rs. 1-14-6, respectively.

There are comfortable *serais* and *dharmsalas* close to Udaipur city, which is about 2 miles from the railway station. Tongas and bullock carts are generally available both at the railway station and in the town.

UDVADA.

The village is about 4 miles from the station. The population consists almost entirely of Parsees, and there is a famous fire-temple here, said to be the oldest in India, to which crowds of Parsees repair during the months of Adar (May-June) and Ardibehest (October-November).

There are eight large bungalows for Parsee pilgrims, where accommodation is free; also a *dharmsala* in the village.

Tongas and *shigrams* are available at the station to convey passengers to the village.

Udvada is 115 miles from Bombay by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; third class fare Rs. 1-8-0.

UJJAIN.

Is the terminus of the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway and the junction between the broad and metre gauge systems worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is a town in Gwalior State, being the head-quarters of the Malwa Division, and is situated on the bank of the river Sipra.

Ujjain was in ancient times the famous capital of Malwa, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus and the spot which marked the first Meridian of Hindu geographers. The kingdom of Malwa with its capital fell into the hands of the Mohammadan Kings of Delhi in the time of Ala-ud-Din (1295—1317). The Mohammadan kingdom lasted till 1531, when it was absorbed into that of Guzarat

by Bahadur Shah. In 1571 this part of India was conquered by Akbar and reannexed to the Empire of Delhi. In 1792 Ujjain was captured by Holkar, but subsequently fell into the hands of Scindia, whose capital it was till 1810, when Dawlat Rao Scindia moved his residence to Gwalior.

The ruins of the old city destroyed by earthquake are visible to the east of the new city.

The modern city of Ujjain is surrounded by a stone wall with round towers. The principal bazar is a spacious street with houses of two storeys. Near the southern part of the city is the observatory erected by Jai Singh, Maharaja of Jeypur. The chief trade of the place consists in the export of opium and the import of European goods (principally fabrics). A cotton press has been erected by the State and close by is a ginning and weaving mill.

The palace of the Maharaja of Gwalior is about 2 miles from the station.

Waiting and refreshment rooms at station; a *serai* and a *dâk* bungalow close to it.

Ujjain is 220 miles from Bombay by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; third class fare Rs. 2-5-0.

ULAVAPADU.

Is a small village on the Trunk Road. There is a temple dedicated to Vishnu, where a festival takes place every year about the month of May. There is also a *choultry*, where travellers are fed by private charity.

Ulavapadu is a station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 159 miles from Madras town; third class fare Rs. 2-1-0.

UMBALLA.

A large commercial city with a military cantonment in the Umballa District, Punjab. The town, which is said to have been founded by a Rajput, named Amba, in the 14th century, was of little importance until the Chiefs of the minor cis-Sutlej States applied in 1808 to the British Government for aid against the exactions of Ranjit Singh, who demanded tribute from them. According to the treaty then executed, on the death in 1823 of Daya Kaur, the widow of Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh and possessor of Umballa, the estate for want of heirs lapsed to the British Government for protection. In 1843 a cantonment was established south of the town, and in 1849, upon the annexation of the Punjab, Umballa was made the head-quarters of a district. The city consists of an old and a new quarter, the latter of which is open, well laid out and has good wide roads. There is a considerable trade in cotton, grain, oil-seeds, ginger, turmeric, piece-goods, carpets, cloth, iron, wool and silk.

A fair called Bawan Dwadashi fair is held here towards the close of the Hindu month Bhador (August-September). This is the largest and most important fair of the district and is attended by about 20 or 25 thousand persons, both Hindus and Mohammadans. It consists of a procession of Thakurs, which goes from the temple of Nauhrian in the heart of the city to a tank on the outskirts and is rowed across in an elegant boat specially made of bamboos for the occasion and is illuminated with numerous lights. A brisk trade is carried on at this fair.

There are some ginning, pressing, glass-work factories and flour mills. Fine *durries* are made here.

At Umballa Cantonment, which is about five miles from the City, are a public park with a bandstand, a racecourse and Paget Park, which is a favourite public resort. There are comfortable waiting and refreshment rooms at the railway station and a dâk bungalow about half a mile away.

Close to the station is a good pucca *serai* for travellers. Ekkas can be had for conveyance at the city railway station and hackney carriages at the cantonment station.

Distance from Lahore 182 miles and from Delhi 167 miles ; third class fare Rs. 2-2-3 and Rs. 1-15-3, respectively.

UNJALUR.

A fair is held every Tuesday. About 3 miles west of the station is a temple of Kottai Mariamman, where a great number of fowls are sacrificed every Tuesday, and at the annual festival on the full moon of Masi (February-March) a large number of sheep, buffalo calves and fowls are sacrificed.

There is a *chuttram* and a travellers' bungalow.

Unjalur is 319 miles from Madras Beach by the South Indian Railway ; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 4-3-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-0-0.

URULI.

In Haveli *taluk*, Poona District, and is a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Waiting room at station. A large Hindu temple at Talegam (Dhamdera's), 12 miles distant, is attended by Guzerathi worshippers. Jejuri, a village 12 miles distant, contains the temple of Khandoba and is held sacred by Hindus. Fairs held in April, January and February. Bullock carts obtainable by previous arrangement for Jejuri at Rs. 2 per cart.

Uruli is 137 miles from Bombay ; third class fare by mail Rs. 2-2-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-7-0.

Irrigation Department bungalow about half a mile from the station. Indian visitors stop in a temple near the station.

VENCATAGIRI.

A station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ; is 301 miles from Madras Beach Junction ; third class fare by boat mail Rs. 3-15-0 and by other trains Rs. 3-6-0.

Vencatagiri is the chief town of a large zamindari, and there is a palace, in which the Raja resides. There is a travellers' bungalow belonging to the Raja, and only by his permission can visitors occupy it. In a small temple the Eswara Brähma Ootchavam feast is celebrated annually in the month of June or July. The Lutherans have a church here. Fine lace cloths are manufactured. Good shooting may be had at times between Vencatagiri and Yellakaru in the jungles, in which cheetabs, bears and sometimes tigers are seen. There are two comfortable rest-houses for Indian visitors here, one just close to the railway station and the other in the town.

VIKRAVANDI.

Is on the South Indian Railway, 93 miles from Madras Beach Junction ; third class fare from Madras Beach by boat mail Rs. 1-4-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-1-0.

Two miles south-east of the station is an old Siva temple dedicated to Nethrotharakar, where festivals are held in January and April. At Rathapuram about 3 miles from the railway station a weekly fair is held, where cattle, grains and hides are the chief commodities sold. There are two *chuttrams* and a travellers' bungalow. Country carts available.

VILLIVAKKAM.

On Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Close to this station are the temples of Damodaraperumal and Agatheswarar, to which many pilgrimages are made, particularly by Madrassesees. The red-hills tank is near, but there is no road to it from the station.

There are about 10 *choultries* and *chuttrams* for the accommodation of pilgrims near the railway station.

Villivakkam is 6 miles from Madras ; third class fare by ordinary trains Re. 0-1-0.

VINUKONDA.

Hill and town in Krishna District. An interesting hill fort with strange legends. Here it was that Rama first heard of the abduction of Seeta. The hill (600 feet above sea-level) is surrounded by a triple fortification, within which were formerly enclosed the usual reservoirs, granaries, etc.

VIRAVANALLUR.

Is a station on the South Indian Railway. It is 462 miles from Madras Beach Junction; third class fare Rs. 5-1-0.

At a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of this station is a Siva temple in a village called "Thiruppadamaruthur" which attracts a large number of people at the Pusam festival held annually in January or February. Country carts available for the temple at six to eight annas. Cloths are chiefly manufactured.

There are three *chuttrams*, but no bungalow.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Population 35,000. Is a sea-port town. South of the back-water rises a hill called the Dolphin's Nose projecting into the bay, from which a very fine view is obtained.

Is a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Distance from Rayapuram, Madras, 487 miles, and third class fare Rs. 6-6-0.

Through another hill is a cutting formerly used by the East Coast Railway, and upon it stands a Christian church, Hindu temples, and a Mohammadan mosque—an unique congeries of men and religions—which is a happy brotherhood unknown in any other locality of the same limited area. The town is of some historic importance, having been originally a Dutch settlement, and later on an important stronghold of the English on the Coromandal Coast: and there is every hope of its becoming at no distant date a sea-port of the first importance. It has the makings of a good harbour and only requires capital.

There is a *chuttram* near the station and one about three-quarters of a mile. Bullock carts available at the station and in town. This town is noted for ivory carving.

VONTIMITTA.

It has a large and beautiful temple dedicated to Vishnu built by Vontadoo and Mittadoo. The sculpture of this temple is fine and the scenery around most picturesque. It is on the bund of a very large tank surrounded by hills. The Brahma Ootchavam is held annually, when great numbers of pilgrims attend.

Vontimitta is a station on the North-West line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Distance from Madras town 147 miles; and third class fare by ordinary trains Rs. 1-9-0 and by mail Rs. 1-15-0.

WADALI GURU.

A village in Amritsar tahsil and district in the Punjab ; situated at a distance of about 4 miles from Amritsar City and about 1 mile from Chheharta Railway Station on the main line of the North-Western Railway.

Basant Panchmi fair is held here for a day towards the end of January, when about 30,000 people assemble. Fairs are also held on the occasion of Shukla Panchmi (fifth day after every new moon) at a *dharmshala* near the village. Dum Duma Sahib in the vicinity of the village is also much frequented by the people. Wadali Guru contains the Janam Asthan (birthplace) of Guru Har Gobind, the sixth religious guide of the Sikhs.

Conveyances to carry visitors to Wadali Guru can only be had at Amritsar.

Chheharta is 28 miles from Lahore ; third class fare Re. 0-5-6.

WALA.

A village in Amritsar tahsil and district, Punjab, situated midway between Amritsar and Vairka Railway Station on the Amritsar-Pathankot Branch of the North-Western Railway.

The village has the temple of Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Guru or religious instructor of the Sikhs, who is said to have rested here for two hours. A large fair is held here during the month of February every year. It lasts for a day and is attended by about 30,000 persons from Amritsar City and the surrounding villages.

There are no *serais* or *dharmshalas* at Vairka, but there are some rooms attached to the temple which can give shelter to about 200 persons. The visitors, however, return to their houses in the evening.

Amritsar is 33 miles and Vairka 38 miles from Lahore ; third class fare Re. 0-6-3 and Re. 0-7-3, respectively.

Conveyances available at Amritsar to carry people to the place of fair, but not at Vairka.

WEST HILL.

A celebrated new moon feast is held annually on the occasion of Deepwali festival at the Varakal temple on the north side of the station. This feast takes place in the beginning of November and attracts from 5,000 to 6,000 persons. There is no rest-house.

West Hill is 57 miles from Azhikkal on the Azhikkal Branch of the South Indian Railway ; third class fare from Azhikkal Re. 0-12-0.

YEVAT.

Is a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Fairs are held annually in Hindu month Shravan at a Hindu temple called Baleswar, on a hill of that name, 4 miles distant. Irrigation canal flows by. Bullock carts obtainable on application.

Yevat is 145 miles from Bombay ; third class fare by mail Rs. 2-4-0 and by other trains Rs. 1-8-0.

APPENDIX A.

The following extract from the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890, is published for general information :—

General Rules.

47(6).

Every railway administration shall keep at each station on its railway a copy of the general rules for the time being in force under this section on the railway, and shall allow any person to inspect it free of charge at all reasonable times.

Maximum number of passengers for each compartment.

63.

Every railway administration shall fix, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the maximum number of passengers which may be carried in each compartment of every description of carriage, and shall exhibit the number so fixed in a conspicuous manner inside or outside each compartment, in English or in one or more of the vernacular languages in common use in the territory traversed by the railway, or both in English and in one or more of such vernacular languages as the Governor General in Council, after consultation with the railway administration, may determine.

Reservation of compartment for females.

64.

(1) On and after the 1st day of January 1891, every railway administration shall, in every train carrying passengers, reserve, for the exclusive use of females, one compartment at least of the lowest class of carriage forming part of the train.

(2) One such compartment so reserved shall, if the train is to run for a distance exceeding fifty miles, be provided with a closet.

Exhibition of time-tables and tables of fares at stations.

65.

Every railway administration shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous and accessible place at every station on its railway, in English and in a vernacular language in common use in the territory where the station is situate, a copy of the time-table for the time being in force on the railway, and lists of the fares chargeable for travelling from the station where the lists are posted to every place for which card-tickets are ordinarily issued to passengers at that station.

Provision for cases in which tickets have been issued for trains not having room available for additional passengers.

67.

(1) Fares shall be deemed to be accepted and tickets to be issued subject to the condition of there being room available in the train for which the tickets are issued.

(2) A person to whom a ticket has been issued and for whom there is not room available in the train for which the ticket was issued, shall, on returning the ticket within three hours after the departure of the train, be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

(3) A person for whom there is not room available in the class of carriage for which he has purchased a ticket and who is obliged to travel in a carriage of a lower class shall be entitled on delivering up his ticket to a refund of the difference between the fare paid by him and the fare payable for the class of carriage in which he travelled.

71. *Power to refuse to carry persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.*

(1) A railway administration may refuse to carry, except in accordance with the rule framed by the railway administration under section 47, sub-section (1), clause (d), for the purpose, a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder.

(2) A person suffering from such a disorder shall not enter or travel upon a railway without the special permission of the station master or other railway servant in charge of the place where he enters upon the railway.

(3) A railway servant giving permission as is mentioned in sub-section (2) must arrange for the separation of the person suffering from the disorder from other persons being or travelling upon the railway.

109. *Entering compartment reserved or already full or resisting entry into a compartment not full.*

(1) If a passenger, having entered a compartment which is reserved by a railway administration for the use of another passenger, or which already contains the maximum number of passengers exhibited therein or thereon under section 63, refuses to leave it when required to do so by any railway servant, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(2) If a passenger resists the lawful entry of another passenger into a compartment not reserved by the railway administration for the use of the passenger resisting or not already containing the maximum number of passengers exhibited therein or thereon under section 63, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

110.

Smoking.

(1) If a person, without the consent of his fellow-passengers, if any, in the same compartment smokes in any compartment except the compartment specially provided for the purpose, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(2) If any person persists in so smoking after being warned by any railway servant to desist, he may, in addition to incurring the liability mentioned in sub-section (1), be removed by any railway servant from the carriage in which he is travelling.

Travelling without pass or ticket or with insufficient pass or ticket beyond authorized distance.

113.

(1) If a passenger travels in a train without having a proper pass or a proper ticket with him, or, being in or having alighted from a train, fails or refuses to present for examination or to deliver up his pass or ticket immediately on requisition being made therefor, he shall be liable to pay, on the demand of any railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, the excess charge hereinafter in this section mentioned, in addition to the ordinary single fare for the distance which he has travelled, or, where there is any doubt as to the station from which he started, the ordinary single fare from the station from which the train originally started, or, if the tickets of passengers travelling in the train have been examined since the original starting of the train, the ordinary single fare from the place where the tickets were examined, or, in case of their having been examined more than once, where last examined.

(2) If a passenger travels or attempts to travel in or on a carriage, or by a train, of a higher class than that for which he has obtained a pass or purchased a ticket, or travels in or on a carriage beyond the place authorised by his pass or ticket, he shall be liable to pay, on the demand of any railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, the excess charge hereinafter in this section mentioned, in addition to any difference between any fare paid by him and the fare payable in respect of such journey as he has made.

(3) The excess charge referred to in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) shall—

(a) where the passenger has immediately after incurring the charge and before being detected by a railway servant notified to the railway servant on duty with the train the fact of the charge having been incurred, be one rupee, two annas or eight annas, and

(b) in any other case be six rupees, one rupee or three rupees, according as the passenger is travelling or has travelled or has attempted to travel in a carriage of the highest class or in a carriage of the lowest class or in a carriage of any other kind :

Provided that such excess charge shall in no case exceed,—

(a) where the liability to pay it arises under sub-section (1), the amount of the ordinary single fare which the

passenger incurring the charge is liable to pay under that sub-section, or

- (b) where such liability arises under sub-section (2), the amount of the difference between the fare paid by the passenger incurring the charge and the fare payable in respect of such journey as he has made.

(4) If a passenger liable to pay the excess charge and fare mentioned in sub-section (1), or the excess charge and any difference of fare mentioned in sub-section (2), fails or refuses to pay the same on demand being made therefor under one or other of those sub-sections, as the case may be, the sum payable by him shall, on application made to any Magistrate by any railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, be recovered by the Magistrate from the passenger as if it were a fine imposed on the passenger by the Magistrate and shall, as it is recovered, be paid to the railway administration.

114. If a person sells or attempts to sell or parts or attempts to part with the possession of any half of a return ticket in order to enable any other person to travel therewith, or purchases such half of a return ticket, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, if the purchaser of such half of a return ticket travels or attempts to travel therewith, he shall be punished with an additional fine which may extend to the amount of the single fare for the journey authorised by the ticket.

119. If a male person knowing a carriage, compartment, room, or other place to be reserved by a railway administration for the exclusive use of females, enters the place without lawful excuse, or having entered it remains therein after having been desired by any railway servant to leave it, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which he may have paid and of any pass or ticket which he may have obtained or purchased and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant.

120. *Drunkenness or nuisance on a railway.*

If a person in any railway carriage or upon any part of a railway—

- (a) is in a state of intoxication, or
 (b) commits any nuisance or act of indecency, or uses obscene or abusive language, or
 (c) wilfully and without lawful excuse interferes with the comfort of any passenger or extinguishes any lamp,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which he may have paid, and of any pass or ticket which he may have obtained or purchased, and may be removed from the railway.

APPENDIX B.

GENERAL RULES.

Passenger changing to a superior class of carriage.

If any passenger desires to change from an inferior to a superior class of carriage on payment of the difference in fare, the guard in charge of the train, or such other railway servant as may be appointed in this behalf by the authorised officer, must take the necessary steps for effecting such change.

Lady passengers.

When ladies are travelling alone the guards must pay every attention to their comfort, and in placing them in the train, must, if so requested, endeavour to select a carriage (according to the class of the ladies' tickets) in which other ladies are travelling.

Passengers suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

For the purpose of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the following shall be deemed to be infectious or contagious disorders, namely:—

(1) Bubonic fever, (2) cholera, (3) diphtheria, (4) leprosy, (5) measles, (6) scarlet fever, (7) small-pox, (8) typhus fever, (9) typhoid fever, and (10) whooping cough.

Conditions on which passengers suffering from infectious or contagious disorders may be carried.

No passenger suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder shall be carried in any train unless—

- (a) he has engaged a reserved compartment for himself and his attendants,
- (b) all necessary arrangements have been made in pursuance of section 71 (see Appendix A) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, for the separation of the passenger and his attendants during the whole time that they may remain upon the railway from other persons being or travelling upon the railway, and
- (c) any other special precautions which the railway servant giving the permission mentioned in the said section may consider necessary, have been taken to prevent infection or contagion being communicated to other persons being or travelling upon the railway.

Breaking journey.

On all Indian railways holders of local and through single and ordinary return tickets are allowed to break journey for a day

at any station after every 100 miles provided they get their tickets endorsed by the Station Master of every station where they break their journey.

Incivility of railway servants.

Any incivility, want of attention or ill-treatment on the part of railway servants should be reported to railway authorities on the spot or to the District Traffic Superintendent of the district.

Gratuity to railway servants.

Railway servants are strictly prohibited from demanding or accepting any gratuity from passengers.

APPENDIX C.

List of stations on Indian and Burma Railways where booking offices are kept open long hours.

(1) *Assam-Bengal Railway.*—Booking offices at Chittagong, Silchar Cantonment and Gauhati are open for sale of third class tickets three hours before the advertised departure of each train; at Feni, Laksam Junction, Noakhali, Akhaura, Shaistaganj, Srimangal, Karimganj and Badarpur Junction two hours; at Comilla one and half hours and at all other stations one hour before the departure of each train. The booking offices at principal stations are closed five minutes before the departure of a train and at roadside stations as soon as trains are in sight.

(2) *Bengal and North-Western Railway.*—Station Masters are required to open the offices for booking passengers and their luggage one hour before the arrival of trains.

(3) *Bengal-Nagpur Railway.*—At Howrah passengers can purchase tickets at any time during the day.

The following city booking offices have been established for the convenience of passengers:—

(1) At 30-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, open 9-30 to 17-30 hours railway time.

(2) Calcutta town booking office at No. 42, Strand Road, Calcutta, near Howrah Bridge, 6 A.M. to 10 P.M.

(3) Booking office in Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's premises, No. 9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

(4) Army and Navy Stores, 41, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. This office books first and second class passengers and their servants only.

(5) Nagpur city branch booking office.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—The booking offices at the undermentioned stations are opened from one to two hours before and are kept open till within five minutes of starting time of trains. But at these as also at all stations in Bombay through passengers can purchase tickets for themselves and their servants and also book their luggage at *any time during the day*:—

(1) Abu Road, (2) Agra Fort, (3) Ahmedabad, (4) Ajmer, (5) Alwar, (6) Bandikui, (7) Baroda, (8) Bhatinda, (9) Broach, (10) Cawnpore, (11) Delhi, (12) Hissar, (13) Indore, (14) Jaipur, (15) Kasganj, (16) Mhow, (17) Muttra Cantonment, (18) Nandurbar, (19) Nasirabad, (20) Neemuch, (21) Palampur, (22) Rewari, (23) Rutlam, (24) Surat, (25) Wadhwan.

Open throughout the day.

Burma Railway.—(1) Cantonment, (2) Gymkhana, (3) Insein, (4) Kamayat, (5) Kemmendine, (6) Lammadaw, (7) Mandalay, (8) Mission Road, (9) Pagoda Road, (10) Pazundaung, (11) Rangoon, (12) Thamiang.

Opened one hour before the due departure time of train.

(1) Katha, (2) Letpadan, (3) Maymyo, (4) Myingyan, (5) Pegu, (6) Prome, (7) Pyinmana, (8) Sagaing, (9) Shauzu, (10) Thazi, (11) Toungoo, (12) Yamethin.

At all other stations booking offices are opened 30 minutes before the due arrival of each train.

The booking offices at Bassein, Henzada, Mandalay, Maymyo, Prome, Rangoon and Toungoo are kept open from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and at Pegu from 6 to 10 A.M., and 12 A.M. to 4 P.M., and 7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

Eastern Bengal State Railway.—The booking offices at the undermentioned stations are kept open day and night for the issue of tickets to passengers of all classes. At all other stations the booking offices will be opened for the issue of tickets half an hour before the advertised time of departure of trains and will be closed five minutes before starting time:—

(i) Barrackpore, (2) Ballygunge, (3) Beliaghata, (4) Bogoola, (5) Bogra, (6) Calcutta,* (7) Dacca, (8) Dinajpore, (9) Dum Dum Junction, (10) Jalpaiguri, (11) Katihar, (12) Kustia, (13) Mymensingh, (14) Naihati, (15) Narayanganj, (16) Nattore, (17) Parbatipur, (18) Poradaha, (19) Purneah, (20) Rungpore, (21) Santaha, and (22) Siliguri.

* (1) Sea Idah, (2) Harrison Road, (3) Army and Navy Stores, 41, Chowringhee.

East Indian Railway.—The booking offices at Aligarh, Allahabad, Arrah, Asansol, Baidyanath, Banki-

* (1) Fairlie Place, (2) 18-3, Chowringhee, (3) Army and Navy Stores, (4) Bara Bazar, 122, Harrison Road are kept open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., Calcutta time, which is 24 minutes in advance of Standard time.

pore, Burdwan, Calcutta,* Cawnpore, Chandarnagore, Delhi, Dinajpore, Etawah, Gya, Howrah, Jubbulpore, Memari, Mirzapore, Mohgal Serai, Mokameh, Patna, Serampore, Tundla are kept open throughout the day and passengers can obtain tickets and book their luggage at any time.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—(1) Ahmednagar, (2) Akola, (3) Amraoti, (4) Bhandup, (5) Bhopal, (6) Bhusawal, (7) Byculla, (8) Chinchpokli, (9) Currey Road, (10) Dadar, (11) Diva, (12) Dombivli, (13) Ghat Kopar, (14) Gulburga, (15) Hoshangabad, (16) Itarsi, (17) Jhansi, (18) Kurla, (19) Kalyan, (20) Khandwa, (21) Masjid, (22) Mazagon, (23) Matunga, (24) Mumbra, (25) Nasik, (26) Nagpur, (27) Parel, (28) Poona, (29) Shelapur, (30) Sion, (31) Thana, (32) Victoria Terminus, (33) Wardha.

The booking offices at the above stations are kept open day and night. At all other stations tickets can be purchased at any time during the day and two hours before the departure of a passenger train at night.

His Highness the Nizam's Railway.—At all stations half an hour before the departure time of a passenger train and earlier if owing to any anticipated influx of passengers or of the departure of troops, etc., should the station master consider it necessary.

At Aurangabad, Daulatabad, Jalna, Kazipet, Nanded, Nizamabad, Warangal and Yellandu the booking offices will be opened one hour before the departure of the trains.

At Begampet, Bezwada, Hyderabad and Secunderabad, the booking offices will be open the whole day for passengers to purchase tickets and to book luggage and at any hour.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.—Passengers from Adoni, Arkonam, Bangalore, Bowringpet, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Jalarpet, Katpadi, Madras, Mettupalaiyam, Raichur, Rayapuram and Salem intending to travel by mail trains over the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are allowed to purchase tickets and book their luggage at any time during the day at the authorised booking and luggage offices.

North-Western Railway.—At the following stations passengers can procure their tickets and book their luggage at any time during the day:—

(1) Amritsar, (2) Badami Bagh, (3) Batala, (4) Bhatinda, (5) Campbellpur Cantonment, (6) Darya Khan, (7) Delhi, (8) Ferozepore Cantonment, (9) Ferozepore City, (10) Gujar Khan, (11) Gujranwala, (12) Gujrat, (13) Cardaspur, (14) Hasan Abdal, (15) Hyderabad, (16) Jacobabad, (17) Jagadhri, (18) Jammu (Tawi),

(19) Jhelum, (20) Jullundur Cantonment, (21) Jullundur City, (22) Karachi Cantonment, (23) Karachi City, (24) Khairpur Mirs, (25) Kotri, (26) Lahore, (27) Lahore Cantonment East, (28) Lahore Cantonment West, (29) Ludhiana, (30) Lyallpur, (31) Meerut Cantonment, (32) Meerut City, (33) Montgomery, (34) Multan Cantonment, (35) Multan City, (36) Nowshera, (37) Pathankot, (38) Patiala, (39) Peshawar Cantonment, (40) Peshawar City, (41) Phillour, (42) Quetta, (43) Rawalpindi, (44) Rohri, (45) Saharanpur, (46) Sangla Hill, (47) Shikarpur, (48) Sialkot, (49) Sibi, (50) Sukkur, (51) Umballa Cantonment, (52) Umballa City.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.—At the following stations booking offices remain open night and day and passengers of all classes are booked at all hours :—

(1) Ajodhya, (2) Barabanki, (3) Bareilly, (4) Benares, (5) Cawnpore, (6) Chandausi, (7) Dehra Dun, (8) Fyzabad, (9) Hardwar, (10) Kashi, (11) Lhaksar, (12) Lucknow, (13) Moradabad, (14) Partabgarh, (15) Rajghat, (16) Shahjahanpur.

At the undermentioned stations of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway booking offices remain open all day, *i.e.*, from 6 to 18 hours and at night they are opened one hour before the booked arrival of all passenger trains :—

(1) Aonla, (2) Cawnpore Bridge, (3) Dhampur, (4) Dibai, (5) Goshainganj, (6) Hardoi, (7) Jaunpur City, (8) Nagina, (9) Najibabad, (10) Rudauli, (11) Rai Bareli, (12) Rampur, (13) Roorkee, (14) Sandila, (15) Shahganj, (16) Sultanpur, (17) Tilhar, (18) Unao.

At all other stations booking offices are opened one hour before the arrival of all passenger trains.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.—At Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Dharwar, Guntakul, Hubli, Miraj, Mysore and Waltair passengers or their servants can purchase tickets and book luggage at any time during the day.

South Indian Railway.—The booking offices at the following stations will be open throughout the 24 hours so that passengers or their servants can purchase tickets and book their luggage at any time :—

(1) Ammayanayakanur, (2) Arkonam Junction, (3) Chingleput Junction, (4) Conjeevaram, (5) Cuddalore N. T., (6) Cuddalore O. T., (7) Dindigul, (8) Erode Junction, (9) Karaikkal, (10) Karur, (11) Kumbakonam, (12) Madras (Egmore), (13) Madura Junction, (14) Mayavaram, (15) Mutupet, (16) Negapatam, (17) Tanjore Junction, (18) Tinnevely Bridge, (19) Triuvallur Junction, (20) Trichinopoly Fort, (21) Trichinopoly Junction, (22) Tuticorin, (23) Vellore, (24) Vellupuram Junction, and at all other stations where festivals, fairs or other such events attracting large numbers of passengers take place, during the period that passengers are returning.

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