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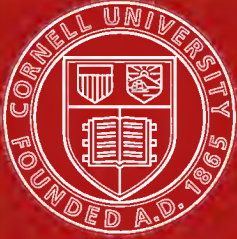
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Sir James Campbell commenced the *Bombay Gazetteer* in 1873 and issued the last volume in 1901. It was his intention to render the contents of this great work more accessible to the public by the issue of a General Index. Illness, leading to his much deplored death in 1903, stood between the design and its accomplishment. It has been my privilege, under the orders of Government, to supply the missing volume.

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R. E. ENTHOVEN.

Poona, August 1904.

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TO THE

BOMBAY GAZETTEER SERIES.

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- Akarávantí** : ancient name of Málwa, I, pt. i, 36 and note 1; eastern portion of Málwa, ruled by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149 and note 4; conquered by Rudradáman, *id.* 160.
- Akari** : *Calotropis gigantea*, fibrous plant found in Konkan, XXV, 232.
- Akarmásás** : Marátha cultivators in Khándesh District, XII, 69; in Thána, XIII, 142-143.
- Akarmáshes** : *see* Akaramásas.
- Akasamukhis** : order of Shaiv ascetics, IX, pt. i, 544.
- Akash** : or Ether, an element, IX, pt. i, 348.
- Akas-nim** : timber tree, planted in Bombay and Poona, XXV, 104.
- Akassi** : Agáshi, port under Ahmadsháh, I, pt. ii, 30.
- Akbar** : Emperor of Delhi (1573-1604), favours the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 40; interferes in the affairs of the Dakhan and favours the claims of Burbán Martíza's brother (1588), *id.* 623; overruns Khándesh and blockades Asirgad (1599); takes the fort and sends the King of Khándesh prisoner to Hindustán (1600), *id.* 624; struggles with the Sesodiás, I, pt. i, 140, 207, 211, 220; marries Miran Mubárák Khán's daughter at Mándu (1564), *id.* 396; takes Surat in 1573, II, 72; Cambay passes to (1573), VI, 218; conquers Gujarát (1573), VIII, 293; belief about, IX, pt. i, 442; IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1; his quarrel with the Mirzás (1571), *id.* 10; his conquest of Gujarát (1573-1574); slays Jhujhár Khán, *id.* 12; *id.* 14; conversion of, to the Pársi faith (1578), *id.* 190 and note 4, 197 note 2; attempts the capture of Bassein and Daman, XIII, 453; Aurangzib's son, rebels (1697), I, pt. i, 290; sails from Rájápur for Muscat (1686), X, 360, 377.
- Akbarpur** : the palace at, built by Nasir-ud-din of Málwa (1500-1512), I, pt. i, 365.
- Akdis** : a petty state and a village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.
- Akri** : place of interest in Sávantvádi State, X, 463.
- Akhalkop** : town in Sátára District, temples, fair, XIX, 447-448.
- Akham Lobána** : of Bráhmaábád, asks help of the King of Hindustán, I, pt. i, 519.
- Akhari-char-shambh** : Sunni holiday, IX, pt. ii, 140. *See* Safar.
- Akhatrij** : or Akshayatritiya, holiday, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; *id.* 66; *id.* 157; *id.* 170; *id.* 269; *id.* 313; *id.* 336; day for worship of bull, *id.* 374.
- Aklo** : Nandi or godho, Shiv's carrier, IX, pt. i, 374.
- Akho** : celebrated Soni metaphysician of Ahmáshabád, IX, pt. i, 201.
- Akhúnd** : private house-hold tutor, IX, pt. ii, 176 note 1.
- Akka** : Sacrifice, rite of, IX, pt. ii, 158. *See* Sacrifice.
- Akkádevi** : elder sister of the Western Chálukya King of Jaysimha II; governs Kísukad (1021), I, pt. ii, 435, 437; lays siege to the fort of Gokák, *id.* 439; mother of Tóyima-deva, the Hángal Kadamba parince, *id.* 564.
- Akka Náganna** : Basav's (1100-68) sister and Vijjal's wife, XXIV, 119.
- Ak-khazár** : or Fair Khazár, division of Khazárs; said to be white Húnas; their appearance, IX, pt. i, 473.
- Akkivat** : siege of, by Parasharambhau (1777), XXI, 384; village in Belgaum District, fort at, *id.* 510.
- Akkuka** : brother of Prachanda, I, pt. i, 129.
- Akloti** : in Thána District, tomb at, XIV, 56; hot springs, *id.* 374.
- Akluj** : town in Sholápur District, Aurangzeb at, General Wellesley halts at (1803), XX, 288, 407.
- Akola** : in Ahmadnagar District, sub-divisional survey, XVII, 483-89; sub-divisional details, area, aspect, hills, rivers, soil, climate, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, markets, trades, crafts, survey, changes, *id.* 587-92; town, temples, *id.* 711-12.
- Ak'kota** : village near Baroda City, I, pt. i, 125.
- Akráni** : pargana in Khándesh District; held by a Rájput after the decline of Musalmán power; taken by the Peshwa (1817); by the English (1818), I, pt. ii, 633; teak forest in, XII, 19; petty division, position, boundaries, aspect, hills, water, climate, people, trade, roads, history, *id.* 421-24; fort, *id.* 431.
- Akrurésvara** : modern Anklésvara, I, pt. i, 115; I, pt. ii, 314.
- Akrut** : timber tree, XXV, 121.
- Aksáli (Agsali)** : caste of goldsmiths in Kánarése districts, XV, pt. i, 258-60.
- Akshayatritiya** : Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 243; *see* also Akhatrij.
- Akshi** : village in Kolába District, its trade with Bombay, temples at, XI, 253.
- Akulesvara** : I, pt. ii, 314; *see* Akurésvara.
- Akurli** : village in Thána District, XIV, 2; carvings and Páli letters at, *id.* 51, 101; a temple at, *id.* 102.
- Al** : Indian mulberry, a red dye plant, its cultivation, use in dyeing cloths, XII, 24, 163-64, 229; *see* also XXV, 200.
- Aláchhala** : spirit treatment resorted to by Meman women, IX, pt. ii, page 56 note 4. *See* Memans.
- Alaf Khán** : I, pt. i, 190; brother of Alá-ud-din Khilji, leads an expedition against Gujarát

- and conquers it (1297), invades Somnāth; constructs a Jāma mosque at Anahilavāda with white marble pillars taken from Jain temples, *id.* 205; Governor of Gujarāt, reinforces Malik Kāfur, carries Devaladevi to Delhi, I, pt. ii, 532; *see also* IX, pt. ii, 125, 2; VIII, 284; spreads Islam by force; and introduces the Musalmān faith from Anahilavād to Broach, IX, pt. ii, 3-5.
- Alakhāna : Gurjāra king (890), I, pt. i, 3; cedes Takkades'a, *id.* 468.
- Alaktaka Nagari : village, I, pt. ii, 344 note 6.
- Alam Ali Khān : deputy Viceroy of the Dakhan, pursues the Nizām, is defeated and slain at Balāpur (1720), I, pt. i, 301.
- Alamgir II : Azizuddin, son of Jahāndar Shāh, succeeds to the throne of Delhi (1754-59), I, pt. i, 339.
- Alam Prabhu : temple at Alta, in Kolhāpur State, XXIV, 292.
- Alampur : village and a petty State in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 356.
- Alāmūt : hill fort of Dailam in Persia; establishment of Hasan Sabāh's power at, IX, pt. ii, 37 and note 5; *id.* 40; *id.* 48.
- Alan Albanian : Hūna gates, one of the Caspian gates, IX, pt. i, 473 note 4.
- Alandartirba : identified with Alundah, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Alande : town, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Alandi : village in Poona District, temples, fair, municipality, history, XVIII, pt. iii, 102-104.
- Alang : fort in Nāsik District, XVI, 441, 447, 449.
- Alang (Manār) : village with a temple in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 356.
- Aiangi : timber tree found in Dakhan and Konkan, XXV, 82.
- Alangium Larmarekkti : timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, XXV, 82; a food plant, *id.* 161; antidote to snake bite, *id.* 274.
- Alang Kulang : forts in Ahmadnagar District, XVII, 4; blown up by Captain Mackintosh (1819-20), subordinate to Ratangad (1818), 732, 736.
- Alankāra Chudāmani : work on rhetoric, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Alap Khān : General of Alā-ud-din Khilji, defeats the Rājput king of Sanjān; drives away the Pārsis from Sanjān (1315), IX, pt. ii, 187; probably Ulugh Khān, brother to Alā-ud-din; may be Alap Khān, brother-in-law to Alā-ud-din, *id.* 187 note 3. *See* Ulugh Khān.
- Al 'Asi : father of Usmān, Governor of Bahrein and Umān (Persian Gulf) in A. D. 636, I, pt. i, 505.
- Alā-ud-din : Emperor of Delhi (1296-1315); his excuse for entering the Dakhan (1294), IX, pt. ii, p. 2 note 3; converts Kanauj Brāhman priests of Bahucheraji, *id.* 82; desecrates the Somnāth temple, I, i, pt. 190, 207, 229, 512, 515; his General conquers Somnāth Patan (1295-1316), VIII, 284; defeats the Sūmas, V, 133; captures and plunders Cambay (1304), VI, 216; IX, pt. ii, 187 and note 3; his power established in Gujarāt, XIII, 438; overthrows Devgiri Yādavs, his General sacks Sanjān, XIV, 84, 302, defeats Rāmdēv of Devgiri, *id.* 418; defeats Ballāl III, XV, pt. ii, 91; defeats Rāmdēv of Devgiri, *id.* 93; his death, *id.* 94; *another account*: defeats Rāmdēv of Devgiri, XXII, 401-402; invades the Dakhan and conquers the Devgiri Yādavs (1294); defeats the Yādav king Rāmhchandra and his son Sāmbara and concludes peace with the former (1294), I, pt. ii, 250-51, 531, 619; murders treacherously his uncle Jalāl-ud-din and ascends the throne of Delhi (1295), *id.* 531-32; sends an expedition to recover Devaladevi (1306), *id.* 532; sends Malik Kāfur and Khwāja Hāji to reduce the Hoysalas (1310), *id.* 509, 533; is poisoned by Malik Kāfur (1316), *id.* 513; Bahmani ruler of Cheul (1347-58), XI, 273.
- Alā-ud-din II : Bahmani king sends an army into the Konkan (1436), I, pt. ii, 31; captures Burhānpur and besieges the fort of Lāling (1437), *id.* 620-21; (1435-57), XXI, 224.
- Alaudinae : order of birds found in the Dakhan and at Dāpoli in Ratnāgiri District, X, 84.
- Alawandi : village, inscription at (1203), I, pt. ii, 502 and note 1.
- Alay : clod-crusher, a Kānara field tool, XV, pt. ii, 12.
- Alazikri-His-Salam : IX, pt. ii, 37. *See* Hasan.
- Al Bailāmān : identified with Bhinmāl, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109; *id.* 467.
- Alban : Lieutenant, disarms and shoots Murtaphakhān, the Arab leader in revolt at Sunth, I, pt. i, 441.
- Albert Edward Institute : Reading room and library in Poona Cantonment, description of, XVIII, pt. iii, 360.
- Alberuni (Abu Rihān) : Arab writer, I, pt. i, 78 and note 81, 167 note 1; traveller (970-1039), I, pt. i, 453, 500, 507 and note 9; his mention of Sanjān as Subāra (1030), XIV, 302 note 4, 321; (1020) mentions Banavas, XV, pt. ii, 265.
- Al Bilāduri : Ahmed bin Yāhya, surnamed Abu Jāfer, writer of Futuh-ul-Buldān (892), I, pt. i, 505 and note 3, 506, 513 and notes 8 and 9, 520.
- Albiruni : *See* Alberuni.
- Albizzia : *odoratissima*, its leaves used as fodder, XXV, pt. 278; *procera*, timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, *id.* 70; a famine plant, *id.* 199; produces a dye, *id.* 244; used for poisoning fish, *id.* 272; *stipulata*, timber tree, common on ghāts, *id.* 70; used as fodder, *id.* 278.
- Albuquerque : Portuguese Viceroy, provides wives for his soldiers from the country women; I, pt. ii, 47; establishes customs houses and appoints magistrates, *id.* 52; conciliates the goodwill of the natives, *id.* 58; captures Goa from the Bijāpur king (1510), *id.* 641; his notice of Maskat as a ship-building centre (1510), XIII, 470.
- Alch : food plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 174.
- Alc : market town in Poona District, fair at, XVIII, pt. III, 104.
- Alcch : hills in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 9-10.

- Alem**: food plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 174.
- Aleppo**: Balúchis said to have come from, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Aleurites**: *Moluccana*, timber and food plant cultivated in many parts of Bombay, XXV, 121, 171; yields good oil, *id.* 220, *triloba*, food plant, yields good oil, *id.* 171, 220.
- Alexander**: the Great, Macedonian emperor (c. c. 326-325), I, pt. i, 164 note 5, 497, 532, 535, 537, 544-45; invasion by; brings the Greeks in contact with the Hindus. Introduction to the early History of the Dakhan, I, ii; I, pt. ii, 5; connection of the successors of, with Puránic kings and dynasties, *id.* 146; relations of Chandragupta with one of the successors of, *id.* 155, 162; opposed by the Káthís, invades India (B. C. 327). VIII, 128, 272; accepted as god-born conqueror, IX, pt. i, 441; his sacrifices to rivers, IX, pt. i, 445; probable date of his entering India, IX, pt. i, 455; IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (9), (10), (11); XIII, 404 note 3.
- Alexander Point**: at Mátherán in Kolába District, XIV, 237, 280, 281.
- Alexandria**: mosques at (642-643), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 1. Hindus at (A. D. 135-150), XIII, 414; Hindus settled in (A. D. 500), *id.* 420.
- Alfonso Martin**: owner of the town Grebondo, I, pt. ii, 64.
- Algaroba**: food plant, lately introduced in India, XXV, 154.
- Alhagi maurorum**: plant, its leaves used as fodder, XXV, 278.
- Al Hajjáj**: (714), I, pt. i, 506.
- Al Hind**: India, I, pt. i, 505 note 5, 507.
- Ali**: husband of Fátimah, daughter of the Prophet, IX, pt. ii, 7, *id.* 16, *id.* 127; father of Hasan and Husain, *id.* 47, *id.* 136; his family falls a victim to the Umayyad Khalífah of Damascus, *id.* 47 note 1; his titles, *id.* 36 note 3, *id.* 47, *id.* 137; his explanation of Allah, *id.* 41 note 1; Shiáh veneration and Sunni reverence for, *id.* 47; Sayads elaim descent from, *id.* 6 note 1, 7; His Highness Agha Khán traces his descent from, *id.* 38; shrine of, *id.* 47, *id.* 45, *id.* 125; believed to have been incarnated in the person of Agha Islámsháh, *id.* 40.
- Ali**: see Shah Ali Adil.
- Ali**: founder of the Alia Bohora sect (1624), IX, pt. ii, 27, *id.* 33.
- Alia Bohoras**: see Bohoras.
- Al'i Adil Sháh**: succeeds his father Ibráhim Adil Sháh on the throne of Bijápur (1557), I, pt. ii, 644; negotiates a treaty of alliance with Vijayanagar and carries on war with Ahmadnagar, *id.* 623, 644; joins the Muslim confederacy against Vijayanagar (1564), and marries the Nizám Sháhi princess Ohánd Bibi; overthrow of Vijayanagar (1565), *id.* 623, 644-645; interferes with the internal disputes of Vijayanagar and provokes the jealousy of Ahmadnagar; fails to recover Goa from the Portuguese; takes the fort of Adoni; invades the Southern Marátha country (1573); his conquest south of the Tungbhadra; desertion of Marátha cavalry; second failure to recover Goa (1570), *id.* 645-646; his death (1580), *id.* 647. See also XXIII, 416-419; his tomb in Bijápur city, *id.* 613.
- Al'i Adil Sháh II**: succeeds his father Muhammad Adil Sháh (1656), I, pt. ii, 651; makes peace with Aurangzib (1657); sends Afzul Khán against Shiváji; takes the field in person against Shiváji; goes to the Karnátak and is attacked by the rebel Sidi Johár; makes humiliating peace with Shiváji (1662); renews hostilities with Shiváji and Aurangzib (1664); makes peace with Aurangzib and buys off Shiváji with an annual payment, *id.* 652-653; his death (1672), *id.* 653. See also XXIII, 428-431; tomb of, in Bijápur, *id.* 612.
- Ali Akbar**: of Ispahán, governor of Surat and Cambay, I, pt. i, 280; his assassination (1646), *id.* 280.
- Alibág**: town in Kolába District, I, pt. i, 386; sub-division in Kolába District, I, pt. ii, 96; village exchanges with chief of (1818-1840); its lapse to the British (1840), XI, 159 and note 2, *id.* 190; two Kulkarni families in charge of large groups of salt rice villages, *id.* 177 note 4; condition, revenue system, cost and profit of rice tillage, garden assessment, British changes, survey and assessment of garden and salt rice lands (1840-1852), *id.* 190-196; their effect (1856), *id.* 196; low survey rates introduced (Revdanda, 1857 and Underi 1858), *id.* 176, *id.* 198-201; revision of salt rice lands or Khárápát (1872), *id.* 176, *id.* 210, 211; sub-divisional details; bonndaries, ares, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock produce, people, *id.* 1, *id.* 240-242; town, appearance, climate, harbour, trade, water-supply, *id.* 253-255; water works, houses, people, history, objects, *id.* 256-259; Hirákot, Kolába fort, *id.* 260-265, *id.* 469.
- Alibág**: fort near Kelve, in Tháná district, XIV, 2, 98; description of, *id.* 200.
- Al Idrisi**: Abu Abdallah Muhammad, Arab traveller, author of *Nuzhat-ul-Mushták* (1100), I, pt. i, 508 and note 10, 509 note 5, 510, 511, 512 and note 1, 516, 517 and note 2, 519, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, *id.* pt. ii, 4; African traveller, his mention of Sapira (1153), XIV, 321.
- Alif Khan**: see Alaf Khan.
- Alifsháís**: see Benawa Beggars.
- Aliga**: Portuguese name for the Kálinadi river in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 101, 112, 118, 249, 332.
- Aligadde**: place of interest in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 249.
- Ali-Láhiva**: a sect, mentioned by Farishtah, IX, pt. ii, 33.
- Alikapudan**: Sidhi, Turkish traveller, his notice of Bhats as safeguards, IX, pt. i, 210 note 1.
- Alinga**: appointed second counsellor, I, pt. i, 184. See Sajjana.
- Alisháh**: Gujarát Muslim admiral at Chaul (1528), XIII, 449; defeated by the Portuguese in Bombay harbour, *id.* 450.
- Ali Shahid**: mosque of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 632.

- Alismaceæ: species of food plants, found in Belgaum and Dhārwar districts, XXV, 183.
- Al Istakhri, Abu Is-hāk: author of *Kitāb-ul-Akālīm* (951), I, pt. i, 509 note 3, 510 note 1, 511 and notes 3 and 4, 512, 514 and notes 2 and 3, 516 notes 6 and 7, 520 and note 10, 523; Arab writer (951), I, pt. ii, 388; places Sapāra between Cambay and Sanjān, XIV, 321.
- Alitker: see Sultānkar.
- Al Janhari: Arab writer (982-999), I, pt. i, 508 note 10, 525, 526.
- Alkalis: madder growers, XII, 69.
- Al Kazwini: Zakariah Ibn Muhammad, author of *A'sar-ul-Bilad* (1263-1275), I, pt. i, 509 note 2, 510 and note 1, 516 and note 14, 517 note 1, 529.
- Alk Palka: hills in Nāsik district, captured by Khān Khanān, the Mughal General (1635), XVI, 420 and note 2.
- Alla: pass in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 608.
- Allahābād: inscription of Samudragupta at, I, pt. i, 63, 65; pillar inscription at, I, pt. ii, 280, 293, 311, 317; prince of tirthās, religiously called Prayag, IX, pt. i, 550; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 157; *id.* 168; *id.* 176; *id.* 220.
- Allah Band: a sand bank thrown across the Khori (eastern mouth of the Indus), in Cutch, by the earthquake of 1179, V, 10.
- Allāh-o-Akbar: (God is Great), IX, pt. ii, 126; *id.* 141; *id.* 154; *id.* 160 note 3; *id.* 169.
- Allāpur: suburb of Bijāpur, founded by Yusuf-Adil-Shah, XXIII, 577, 583.
- Alla-ud-din: see Ala-ud-din.
- Alligator: (Magar) said to be ridden by a witch; god of the Bhils, Varlis, and Dublas, IX, pt. i, 380.
- Allitrochades: Bindusāra, son of Chandragupta, I, pt. i, 534.
- Allium: *cepa* (kanda), common food plant, XXV, 179; *porrum*, not cultivated in Bombay Presidency, *id.* 180; *sativum* (lassun), common food plant, *id.* 179.
- Allophylus cobbe: food plant, common all over India, XXV, 150.
- All Souls Day: IX, pt. ii, 216. See Farvardin Jasan.
- Alluraka: identified with Alura, I, pt. ii, 370 and note 3.
- Al Mahdi: Khalifah (775-785), I, pt. i, 525.
- Al Mānun: Abbāsī Khalifah (813-833), I, pt. i, 506, 520.
- Al Masudi: Abul Hasan, Arab traveller (915-944) I, pt. i, 505 note 5, 506 note 8, 510, 512, 513, 514, 516, 518 and note 4, 520, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, I, pt. ii, 4, 387, 388.
- Almeida, Francis D.: See D'almeida, Francis.
- Almel: village in Bijāpur District, with temples, mosques and a pond, XXIII, 548-549.
- Al Murri: Abdur Rabmān, I, pt. i, 513.
- Almustāali: (1094-1101), younger son of Khalifah Almuntawakkil; his dispute with his brother Nazār for succession; Mustāaliāns are called after his name, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Almuntawakkil: (1036-1094) Khalifah of Egypt, dispute for the succession to the Khilafat between his two sons Nazār and Almustaali, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Al Mutawakkil: I, pt. i, 505 note 3.
- Alnāvar: village with railway station in Dhārwar District, XXII, 650.
- Alœ: *Indica*, XXV, 206; *litoralis*, *id.* 206; *perfoliata*, *id.* 206.
- Alompra: dynasty of, in Burma, I, pt. ii, 346 note 4.
- Alor: town in the Punjāb or Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Alpam: plant in Bombay and Konkan, used as antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
- Alpinia cardamomum: food plant found in Kānara, XXV, 176.
- Alp Khān, Governor of Gujarāt (1310), I, pt. i, 229 note 6; Alā-ud-din Khiljī's General, (1300-1318), conquers Sanjān, XIII, 438; sacks Sanjān, XIV, 302. See Alaf Khan.
- Alscodaphne semecarpifolia: timber tree found all along the Western Ghāts, XXV, 113.
- Alsi: oil-yielding and fibrous plant found in several districts, XXV, 215, 231.
- Alstonia scholaris: timber and medicinal plant common in Bombay forests, XXV, 100, 259.
- Alta: town in Kolbāpur, survey details of, XXIV, 256; town details, market, school, temples, mosque, *id.* 291-292.
- Alternanthes sessilis: plant used as pot herb, XXV, 203.
- Altamash: Shams-ud-din, conquers Sind (1211-1236), V, 132.
- Alu: timber and food plant found in several districts, XXV, 87, 182.
- Aluka: King of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345.
- Alukas: division of the Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 309. See Alupas.
- Alum, manufacture of, in Cutch, V, 19-20.
- Alundah: village near Sātara City on the Siyā-ganga, tributary of the Nira, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Alupa: see Alupai.
- Alupai: town on the Malabār coast I, pt. ii, 309 note 8.
- Alupas: possibly Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; ruling race of Malabār, *id.* 183; conquered by Kirtivarman I (367-597), *id.* 309 and note 8; their loyalty secured by Pulakesi II, *id.* 189, 282, 309, 350; hereditary servants of the Western Chalukya Kings, *id.* 300; King of the, renders obeisance to Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 216, 444; defeated by Jayakesin I (1052-53), *id.* 309, 567; Parthian chiefs (630), XXIII, 380 and note 4.
- Alur: village in Dhārwar District, I, pt. ii, 8; inscriptions at, *id.* 282 note 3, 379 note 1, 419, 434, 458 note 2, 527, 564 note 5.
- Alura: village in Gujarāt, I, pt. ii, 370 note 3.
- Aluva: Alupa prince, I, pt. ii, 370.
- Aluvas: I, pt. ii, 300, 309; defeated by Vinayāditya, son of Vikramāditya I, *id.* 368. See Alupas.
- Alva: State in Rewa Kantha, VI, 143.

- Alysicarpus rugosus* *A. styracifolius*, famine plants found in Poona and other districts, XXV, 198.
- Am**: very common timber and fruit tree, XXV, 53. *See* Amb.
- Ama**: Vaisya chief (A. D. 743), Oswals said to have been descended from, IX, p. i, 496.
- Amal**: food plant cultivated in India and other countries, XXV, 144.
- Amála**: Bhil State in Khandesh District, XII, 604.
- Amalánanda**: author of the Vedáuta Kalpa Tarn, I, pt. ii, 246.
- Amalner**: sub-division of Khandesh District, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stocks, crops, people, XII, 2, *id.* 342-348; fort, history, town, *id.* 431.
- Amaltas**: timber tree common in the Konkan and the Gháts, XXV, 63.
- Amána**: Yádava King, succeeds his father Mahádev (1271), but is dethroned by his cousin R.madeva, I, pt. ii, 247, 519, 528.
- Amárat Khan**: military Governor of Surat (1690), I, pt. i, 288. *See* Itimád Khán.
- Amara**: Place of interest in Cutch, a fair at, V, 210.
- Amárábhata**: Sanskrit form of *Ambada*, I, pt. i, 185 note 3.
- Amaraganga**: son and successor of the Devagiri Yádava King Mallugi I, pt. ii, 517, 519.
- Amaragánga**: I, pt. ii, 235; ancestor of Mallugi, *id.* 516 and note 4.
- Amaragol**: village in Hubli Táluka, Dhárwár District, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 568 note 5; also XXII, 650.
- Amarah**: timber tree, common all over India, XXV, 56.
- Amarakosa**: Sanskrit lexicon, I, pt. ii, 248.
- Amara Mallugi**: Yádava King, son of Mallugi and successor of Govindarája, I, pt. ii, 235, 516.
- Amaranthaceæ**: species of food and famine plant, XXV, 169, 203.
- Amaranthus**: *cumpestris*, *frumentaceus*, *giganteus*, *paniculatus*, *polygonoides*, *spinosis*, *tristis*, *viridis*, food plants, XXV, 169; *oleraceus*, sacred plant, *id.* 293.
- Amarasimha**: lexicographer, I, pt. ii, 142; writer of *Námalingausasana*, *id.* 530.
- Amardád**: Amshaspánd, seventh day of Pársi month; fifth month of the Pársi year, IX, pt. ii, 217.
- Amardád Jasan**: high festival day, IX, pt. ii, 217. *See* Jasans.
- Amardáka**: branch of Saivism, I, pt. i, 138.
- Amargol**: *see* Amaragol.
- Amarji**: dewán of Junágadh (1759-1784), I, pt. i, 70.
- Amaryllidææ**: species of famine and fibrous plants, XXV, 204, 235.
- Amas**: no-moon day, IX, p. i, 397.
- Amb (amba)**: mango fruit tree found in all districts, XXV, 53, 150, 250, 279, 284, 289, 291, XVIII, pt. i, 4; worship of, by women, leaves and buds of, held to be the arrows of god Madan, IX, pt. i, 382.
- Ambá**: village in Nizám's dominions, record at, I, pt. ii, 523; in charge of Singhana's minister Rámadeva, *id.* 524.
- Ambá**: *see* Vijayambá.
- Ambá**: hill pass in Ratnágiri, X, 166 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 78; XXIV, 5; blockaded (1700-1701), I, pt. ii, 80, 661.
- Ambá**: river in Kolábá, XI, 7-8.
- Ambá**: *see* Amb.
- Amba, Ambábái, Amba Bhavani, Ambaji**: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 20, *id.* 64, 177, 196, 213; inscription in the temple of, at Kolhápur, I, pt. ii, 223-224; description of temple of; pilgrims to temple of, holidays in honour of, XXIV, 309-311; an ancient shrine and a place of pilgrimage in Mahi Kantha, V, 432-433, IX, pt. i, 187; performance of bhavais at, *id.* 223 note 1, 225; visited by Kanbis, *id.* 157; by Gujarát depressed classes, *id.* 333, 341; a favourite deity, the ideal mother, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi; consort of Shiv, *id.* 220; Durga worshipped at Arasur as, *id.* 301 note 2; shrine of, on Mount Abu, *id.* XI, 549, invocation of, *id.* xxxv.
- Ambada**: son of Udayana, rises to eminence in the reign of Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 170; fights with Mallikárajuna and in a second fight kills him for which he is honoured with the title of Rájápitámaba, *id.* 185-186, 186, 194; refuses submission to Ajayapála in religious matters and is killed in a fight, *id.* 195; general of Kumárapála Solanki, I, pt. ii, 19; defeats Mallikárajuna, *id.* 24; defeats Mallikárajuna, the Konkan King, near Bulsár. (1150), XIII, 426, *id.* 436.
- Ambadah**: timber tree found in Konkan and Malabár, XXV, 56.
- Ambadári Ghát**: pass in Konkan, I, pt. ii, 77.
- Ambádi**: brown hemp, its cultivation in Khandesh, XII, 153, *id.* 162; crop of, in Sátára, XIX, 165. *See* also XXV, 147, 226.
- Amba Ghát**: *see* Amba (pass).
- Ambaji**: *see* Ambábái.
- Ambaka**: Sanskrit form of *Ambada*, I, pt. i, 185 note 3.
- Ambakagráma**: village in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 398.
- Ambáli**: village in Baroda with a sacred temple, VII, 553.
- Ambálika**: Buddhist monastery, its probable site, XIV, 7 note 1; mentioned in inscriptions, *id.* 119, 168, 179.
- Ambápátaka**: village, grant of, to a Jain temple at Navasári, I, pt. i, 125.
- Ambar**: Sidi governor of Janjira (1621), XI, 435.
- Ambarah**: timber and food tree yields gum, common in India, XXV, 56, 151, 250.
- Ambarði**: stream in Kolhápur, XXIV, 9.
- Ambari**: *see* Ambádái.
- Ambari-Chuka**: very common food plant, XXV, 170.
- Ambarisha**: mythological king, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Ambarkhána**: in Poona City, house built for Shiváji, XVIII, pt. iii, 331.
- Ambarnáth**: village and temple in Thána district, XIV, 2; remains at, I, pt. ii, 22, temple of, near Kalyán, record at, *id.* 543 and note 1; *see* also IX, pt. i, 480 note 4, XIII, 66 and XIV, 2-3, 385; Siláhar remains

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- Ambavli: hill pass in Ratnágiri district, X, 166; a road through, *id.* 178.
- Ambegaon: a village in Násik district, Hemadpanti temple at, XVI, 416; villago in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 102; survey of, *id.* pt. ii, 455-457.
- Ambem: village, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 240, 242.
- A'mbenal: pass in Ratnágiri district, XI, 114.
- Ambenala: *see* Fitz-gerald pass.
- Ambera: Chálukya princess of, grants the village of Periyála to Bráhmans, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1.
- Amberree: food plant found on the Gháts, XXV, 56, 151.
- Amberi: *see* Amberree.
- Ambernáth: *see* Ambarnáth.
- Ambgul: food plant, XXV, 171.
- Ambhoi: kidney disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Ambi, Ambig: a caste of fishermen in Kánara district, their occupations, ceremonies, XV, pt. i, 1301-304; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 183-4; in Kólhápur, XXIV, 104.
- Ambiká: goddess, temple of, at Kodinári, I, pt. i, 182 and note; image of, at Sopára, XIV, 341.
- Ambika: River in the Surat district, IX, pt. ii, 66; in Baroda, VII, 581-582.
- Ambira: stream in Kólhápur, XXIV, 9.
- A'mbivli: village and cave in Thána district, XIV, 9, 10.
- Ambli: *see* Amli.
- Amblogyna: food plant, XXV, 169.
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- Ambo: *see* Amb.
- Ambolgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 317.
- Amboli: village in Sávantwádi, future sanitarium, X, 463; hill pass, XXI, 305; XXIV, 5, 6; pass between Trimbak and Mokháda, XIII, 5, 319.
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- America: Bombay trade with (1800-1810), XIII, 519, *id.* 520.
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- Amin: chief treasurer, I, pt. i, 212, 214; principal Sadar, high judicial appointment, IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5.
- Aminbhávi: village in the Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1; XXII, 440; inscriptions at, *id.* 650.
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- Amjara: village in Gujarát, rising at, I, pt. i, 439.
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- Amlí: tamarind tree, XXV, 65, 153, 171, 198; held to be wife of Brahma, much haunted by spirits, and worshipped accordingly, IX, pt. i, 382; food plant, XXV, 119.
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- Amma-kudaga: a tribe near the Kaveri river, raised to be Brahmans, IX, pt. i, 436.
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- Ammanayya: Kalachurya Somesvara's officer (1176), I, pt. ii, 486.
- Ammania haccifera: a poisonous herb, XXV, 265.
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- Amngi: son of the Kalachurya king Sandarája, I, pt. ii, 468.
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- Amoghavarshya: mistaken form of Amoghavarsha, I, pt. ii, 416 note 4.
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- Amravátaka [Amravátavaka]: village in Southern Konkan; grant of, I, pt. ii, 186, 356.
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- Amriteshtar: temple in Poona city, built by Bajirav P's sister, XVIII, pt. iii, 331.
- Amritesshvara: temple of, at Annigere, in Dhárwár district; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 502 note 7, 518 note 3.
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- Amru: very common famine plant, XXV, 196.
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- Anacardiaceæ: a species of timber, fruit and oil-yielding trees, XXV, 53, 150, 216, 250.
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- Analladeva** : name of Anarāja as given in the *Hamiramahākāvya*, I, pt. i, 182. *See* Anrorāja.
- Ananale** : modern Anamali, I, pt. ii, 298, 299, 499.
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- Anantapāla** : Silāhara King. *See* Anantadeva.
- Anantapālayya** : minister of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 341 note 2, 451.
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- Anantapura** : district in Madras Presidency, I, pt. ii, 524.
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- Avliya: Musalmán saint, XXIV, 318.
- Avnu: a mode of Alibág salt rice tillage, XI, 191.
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B

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- Bad-Gujars** or **Bir-Gujars**: special class of Gujars, meaning of the name; held to be Rájputs, claim descent from Lav the son of Rám; the divine Krishna born in the class of, IX, pt. i, 476, 482 and notes 9 and 10; high Gujars, I, pt. i, 464.
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- Báhloda**: apparently the modern village of Bholáda, in Gujarát, remission of pilgrim tax at, I, pt. i, 172.
- Bahuráh**: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 3.
- Bahuriband**: town in Central Provinces, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 425.
- Bahurupi**: *see* Bhorpi.

- Bahusahaya : see Dadda III.
- Báha : tree in Khándesh and Poona districts, XII, 24 ; XVIII, pt. i, 43.
- Baidaru : see Berad.
- Baidjadak : Arabic for ruby, I, pt. i, 517.
- Bail Hongal : an old town, in Belgaum, trade centre, a temple, fair, and inscriptions at, XXI, 514 ; also I, pt. ii, 555.
- Bailur : village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 147 ; temple and fair at, *id.* 260.
- Bailur : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 7.
- Baiones : Peram, I, pt. i, 545.
- Baira : pirates boats, I, pt. i, 508 note 4, 521.
- Bairágis : religions beggars, in Kolhá district, XI, 415 ; in Thana district, XIII, 195 ; in Násik district, XVI, 73 ; in Dhárwár and Kolhápur, XXII, 200, XXIV, 115.
- Bairámkhán : Bahamani noble, his revolt (1366), XVII, 354.
- Báis : widows of Mahádaji Sindia, ill-treated by Shirzi Ráo Ghátge ; take refuge in Amrut-ráo's camp and afterwards at Kolhápur ; plunder Sindia's villages ; driven with the help of Yashvant Ráo Holkar into Burhánpur and thence to Málwa (1798-1800), I, pt. ii, 607.
- Baishi : timber tree on Koukan gláts and at Mahabaleshvar, XXV, 133.
- Baisura : Vaishyas, fifth class of Hindu population (912), I, pt. i, 530.
- Baithak : sitting room, IX, pt. ii, 92 ; form of gymnastic exercise, *id.* 172.
- Baithan : Paithan in Nizám's territory, capital of Pnlumáyi, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 37, 541 ; I, pt. ii, 143, 538 note 8.
- Baitkul : creek near Kárwár, XV, pt. ii, 319 ; capture of the ' Monsoon ' at (1707), *id.* 134 note 3.
- Baiza Báí : daughter of Sirji Ráo Ghátke and widow of Daulatráv Siudia of Gwálior, I, pt. i, 437.
- Bajaná : state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 373. See also IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Bajaniás : rope-dancers, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 159 ; musicians in Gujarát, called *dhobis* or drummers, appearance, dress, houses, food, means of livelihood, gangs, IX, pt. i, 503 ; customs, *id.* 503-504.
- Bajarbatta : guard against evil-eye, IX, pt. i, 378, 427 and note 1.
- Bájazet II : emperor of Turkey, I, pt. ii, 44.
- Bájera : see Bájri.
- Báji Ghorpade : Bijápur chief of Mudhol, his treachery and arrest of Sháhji, I, pt. ii, 592, sent against Shiváji ; surprised and killed by Shiváji at Mudhol (1661), *id.* 593 ; XIX, 232-33 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 229. See also XXIV, 393-94.
- Báji Mohite : manager (1647) of Supa, XVIII, pt. ii, 226.
- Báji Prabhú : commandant of Purandhar, killed in its gallant defenes (1665), XVIII, pt. ii, 231.
- Bájiapur : new town of Bassein, I, pt. ii, 99.
- Bájrírav I : second Peshwa (1721-40) ; sets out with an army for Khándesh ; his schemes for the conquest of Málwa ; Holkar and Sindia officers in his army ; his character ; his ambitious scheme of conquest ; is opposed by the Fratinidhi ; his incursions in Málwa ; Nizám-ul-Mulk's fears at the spread of the Marátha power ; war with Trimbakráv Dábháde in Gujarát ; Raghuji Bhonsle ; wars in the Konkan ; Bájírav's money difficulties ; receives assignment of the revenue of the districts south of the Chambal ; defeats the Mngghals near Delhi ; Nádir Sháh sacks Delhi ; Bájírav receives Khillat from the Delhi emperor ; his critical situation ; his arrangements with Raghuji Bhonsle ; treaty of Mungi-Paithan ; his death, XIX, 267-83. *Briefer accounts of*, I, pt. ii, 599-600 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 243-44 ; empowers Údaji Powár to collect *chaauth* in Gujarát (1724), VII, 167 ; sends Údaji Powár to Gujarát to drive away Piláji Gáikwár ; carries on negotiations with the Gujarát viceroy and promises to exclude Piláji, Kántáji and other freebooters from Gujarát, I, pt. i, 308 ; his struggle with Piláji Gáikwár for ascendancy in Gujarát (1729-32), *id.* 171-73 ; discovers the intrigues of Trimbakráv Dábháde ; advances to Baroda and besieges it : raises the siege and on his way to the Dakhan defeats the forces of Trimbakráo and Piláji and kills Trimbakráv (1731), *id.* 393 ; his negotiations with the Nizám (1731), *id.* 312-13 ; is appointed governor of Málwa with Anandráv Powár as his deputy (1734), *id.* 382 ; retakes Ráygad, Tala, and Ghosála ; Avchitgad and Birvádi ceded to (1735), I, pt. ii, 83 ; receives marriage presents from Bombay Government (1740), XXVI, pt. i, 271.
- Bájírav II : ninth Peshwa (1796-1817) ; is imprisoned by Nána in the fort of Junnar (1794) ; his condition ; Nána's intrigues for preventing his accession to the Peshwaship on the death of Mádhavráv (1774-1795) ; Bájírav asks Sindia's help ; deserts Sindia in favour of Nána : his brother Chimnáji is raised to the Peshwaship by Sindia's minister ; Nána's schemes to restore Bájírav who is sent to North India by Báloba Tátya, Sindia's minister ; Bájírav is brought back and installed Peshwa ; appoints Nána his prime minister ; the principles which guide his conduct ; is tired of Sindia and Nána ; Nána's house is plundered and Nána sent to Ahmadnagar fort ; his half-brother Amritráv becomes prime minister ; Sindia plunders (1797) Poona ; disorders in Poona ; Nána is set free and is induced to become Bájírav's prime minister ; Nána's death ; Bájírav gratifies his revenge by throwing into confinement Nána's former supporters ; Bájírav entirely in the hands of Sindia ; his cruelties and general discontent ; Yashwantráv Holkar's brother Vithoji is dragged to death and his nephew is imprisoned at Asirgad ; Yashwantráv marches on Poona and defeats Bájírav and Sindia ; Bájírav flees to Singhad, thence to Ráygad, Súvarndurg, Revdanda and Bassein ; enters into the treaty of Bassein and General Wellesley's march to Poona ; Bájírav is restored ; condition of the Dakhan (1803-1808) ; estimate of Bájírav's character

by Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Valentia, Mr. Elphinstone, and General Wellesley; his disloyalty to the English; raises a brigade of Native Infantry; Bájiráv's adviser, Trimbakji Denglia; strengthens his force; influence of Trimbakji in Bájiráv's Court; is haunted by the ghost of Náráyanráv Peshwa who was murdered by his father; plants several hundred thousand mango trees, apparently to get rid of the ghost; his intrigues against the English; adjustment of his claims on the Gáikwár; Gaugádhar Shástri in Poona; murder of Gaugádhar Shástri; Mr. Elphinstone demands the surrender of Trimbakji Denglia; Bájiráv's professions of regard to the English; organizes a league against the English; is warned by Mr. Elphinstone who demands the surrender of Trimbakji; treaty of Poona; measures for crushing the Pendhárís; Sir John Malcolm meets Bájiráv at Máhuli; Bápu Gokhale, Bájiráv's chief adviser; Bájiráv attempts to murder Mr. Elphinstone; preparations for the rupture; battle of Kirkee (1817); Bájiráv's defeat; Poona surrendered; Bájiráv's flight; is pursued by General Smith; fight at Koregaon; Sátára proclamation; fall of all the Poona forts; battle of Ashta; Bájiráv's flight; surrenders to Sir John Malcolm, XVIII, pt. ii, 270-303; *brief accounts of*, Konkan, during the reign of, I, pt. ii, 110-119; kept in confinement with his father and brother; on the death of the young Peshwa wins over Bálaha Tátia, Sindia's chief adviser; to forestall Bálaha, is seated on the throne by Nána Phadnavis; his younger brother put on the throne by Sindia; Sindia declares for him; is reconciled to Nána Phadnavis and is formally installed Peshwa (1796); imprisons Nána Phadnavis in Ahmadnagar and allows Sindia's troops to levy money from the rich inhabitants of Poona (1797); releases Parashráv Bhán and sends him against the Rája of Sátára; war with Kolhápúr (1799-1800), *id.* 606-607; executes Vithoji the brother of Yashwantráo Holkar, and imprisons Mahádev Ráo Ráste (1801); is defeated by Yashwantráo Holkar (1802); flies to Bassein and signs treaty (1802), and returns to Poona escorted by the English (1802-1803), *id.* 110-111, 608, 609; his mismanagement; endeavours to centralise his power and imprisons the Pratinidhi at Mhasvad (1806); his crafty policy, *id.* 609; Mahádeo Ráo Ráste and Appa Desái Nipánikar fail to send their contingents and are deprived of their lands; forms a body of disciplined troops commanded by English officers (1813); raises Trimbakji Denglia and gives his consent to murder Gaugádhar Shástri; surrenders Trimbakji to the English (1815); Trimbakji escapes; the inhabitants rise against him; surrenders Trimbakji and signs a new treaty with the English (1817), *id.* 610; war with the Peshwa; battle of Kirkee (1817); battle of Koregaon (1818); his surrender (1819), *id.* 611; circumstances attending his accession; treaty of Bassein;

state of the country; orders Bápu Gokhale to chastise Parashráv Shrinivás, the Pratinidhi; his advisers; Trimbakji Denglia's insurrection; Bájiráv's disloyalty; battle of Kirkee; his defeat and pursuit; Sátára surrendered to the British; Mr. Elphinstone's manifesto, XIX, 298-305; appoints his younger brother governor of Gujarát (1796), I, pt. i, 411; state of Thána under (1802), XIII, 512; takes refuge in Suvarndurg (1802), X, 339; builds a palace at Guhágár (1810), *id.* 336; his claims on the Gáikwár (1817), VII, 218-223; appoints Trimbakji Denglia Sar Sabha of Ahmadabad (1814), I, pt. ii, 427; visits Pandharpur (1815-1817), *id.* 292-293; his relations with the Gáikwár (1817), VII, 385; his flight (1817-1818), XX, 293-295; XVII, 414-415; his feud with Násik Bráhmans, XVI, 40 note 4.

Bájiráv Ballál: *see* Bájiráv I.

Bájra: *see* Bájri.

Bájri: food plant in several districts, XXV, 185, 208, 276; in Sátára district, XIX, 160.

Bajvá: a village near Baroda, VII, 534.

Bakád: depressed class in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 360-362.

Bakám: dye-yielding tree in Khándesh, XII, 25, XXV, 243.

Bákar A'li: Pírána saint, his tomb at Pírána worshipped chiefly by Hiudus, IX, pt. ii, 76 note 2.

Bakar Fakih: his land reclamation in Bassein, XIII, 282.

Bakarkasáis: Musalmán mutton butchers in Ahmadnagar, Bijápúr, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur districts, XVII, 229; XXII, 297; XVIII, pt. i, 500; XIX, 139-140, XX, 204.

Bakayan: timber tree cultivated in villages, XXV, 41.

Bakkam: *see* Bakám.

Bakkar: place mentioned by Ihni Khurdádbha (A. D. 912), I, pt. i, 520.

Bakkas: contribution levied by the Imám among Khejás, IX, pt. ii, 49.

Bakli: timber tree found in Konkan forests, XXV, 76.

Bakr I'd: *see* Id.

Bakshi: military paymaster under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 214.

Bakshindabaksh: name given to Sinhgad by Anrangzeb, XVIII, pt. ii, 240.

Baksi: variety of wheat, XXV, 189.

Baktria: Balkh, IX, pt. i, 455; country of Zoroaster, *id.* pt. ii, 211; independence of, I, pt. i, 543.

Baktrian Greeks: called Yakshas, I, pt. i, 456; note 1; their connection with India, *id.* 535; known as Baktrianoí, a warlike race, *id.* 545; pictures of, in the Ajantá caves, XII, 494 and note 1, 517.

Bakul: timber tree common in the presidency, XXV, 91; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 44.

Bakuládevi: queen of Chálukya king Bhim I, (1169), I, pt. i, 169, 181.

Bákurhole: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6.

Bála: oldest name of the Ghelots or Sisodiás, IX, pt. i, 495.

- Bála: sacred plant, XXV, 289.
 Bála Behlím Patti: see Behlím.
 Balabha: Valabhi, modern Porbandar, in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 524, 525.
 Balabhadra: elder brother of Krishua, I, pt. ii, 142.
 Balabhi: Valabhi, modern Porbandar, in Káthiáwár, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4.
 Balachandra: author of *Prábhritsára*, I, pt. ii, 288.
 Báláchari: port in Káthiáwár, VIII, 34, 375.
 Báládev: object of worship among Bharváds, name suggests the Bharvád connection with Bálás or Válás, IX, pt. i, 268.
 Baládeva: uncle of Basava and prime minister of Bijjala the Káláchuri king, I, pt. ii, 478; marries his daughter to Basáva, *id.* 225, 226.
 Báládevas: Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.
 Baladevayya: officer of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 443.
 Baláditya: of Magadha, I, pt. i, 75 notes 2 and 5.
 Bala-en-lena: taking off of sorrow, a ceremony, IX, pt. ii, 160 note 1.
 Bálágam: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 376.
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 Balagámve: old town in Mysore, Pándavas at, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2; forms part of Kuntala, *id.* 431; chief place in the Banávási district, *id.* 437, 439, 489; important seat of Western Chálukya power, *id.* 449; inscriptions at, *id.* 228, 281 note 3, 282 note 5, 306 note 5, 339, 341 note 2, 369 and note 3, 428 note 4, 435 note 10, 436, 442 note 4, 443 note 3, 448 note 1, 450 note 2, 451 notes 1 and 2, 455 and note 6, 457 note 5, 458 note 2, 459 note 3, 460, 461, 465, 466, 473, 474, 475, 476, 476, 487, 503 note 3, 505, 524, 529, 538 note 8, 568 note 3, 581 note 3. See also XV, pt. ii, 86 note 2.
 Bálághát: upland, a natural division of Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 2.
 Bálághát: flat elevated country in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 5.
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 Balagnur: village in Dhárwár district, inscription at, XXII, 652.
 Balah: Alberuni's era of, I, pt. i, 78 note 1; starting of era, *id.* 81.
 Balai: Ptolemy's name of Gopnáth in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 78 note 1.
 Báláji: Násik temple, XVI, 507-509.
 Báláji: temple of, at Tirupati, IX, pt. i, 549.
 Báláji: Peshwas; see Báláji Bájiráv and Báláji Vishvanáth.
 Báláji Auji: Parbhu, chitnis of Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 594; XIX, 249.
 Báláji Bájiráv: third Peshwa (1740-1761); office contested by Bápuji Náik Baramatikar; success of Báláji; his money difficulties; his plans for the government of Málwa; receives a grant by which the territory conquered from the Portuguese is conferred on him; Báláji in North India and Málwa; his rivalry with Raghuji Bhonsle; expedition into the Karnátak; his intrigues about Shábu's succession; his conduct towards Sakvarbái, Shábu's widow; his usurpation of authority; removes the capital to Poona; Rám Rájá is confined in Sátára; Tárábái's attempts to divert the power from the Konkani Brahmins; Dámáji Gáikwár is defeated by Báláji; Báláji effects a settlement with Tárábái; management of the country; battle of Pánipat; Báláji's death, XIX, 283-295; *brief accounts of*, succeeds his father; improves the civil administration; death of Sháhu; usurps the sole authority; is opposed by Tárábái; makes Poona the capital of the Marátha empire; quarrels with his cousin Sadáshivráv; their reconciliation; imprisons the Gáikwár and Dábháde families in Lohogad; his wars with the Mughals supported by the French; the Mughals attack the Marátha camp at Rájápur, plunder Ránjangaon and destroy Talegaon Dábháde; Báláji leads an army into Karnátak; Dámáji is released on condition of paying a tribute to the Peshwa; expeditions in Gujarát; comes in contact with the English; enters into a treaty with the English; sends an army to Hindustán which breaks the power of Ahmad Abdalli; leads again an army into the Karnátak; attitude towards the English; his intrigues at the Háidarábád Court; family feuds; war with the Nizám; battle of Udgir; battle of Pánipat, death; character, XVIII, pt. ii, 244-250; *another account*: overcomes opposition and assumes the management of the Marátha empire (1749); confirms Rághuji Bhonsle in Berár, Yeshvantráo Dábháde in Gujarát, Fatehsing Bhonsle in Akalkot, and divides Málwa among Holkar, Sindia and Pavár; Yamáji Sivdeo's insurrection quelled; takes Dámáji Gáikwár prisoner to Poona (1751), I, pt. ii, 600-601; war with the Nizám (1751), *id.* 601; greater part of Khándesh and the Gangthari ceded by the Nizám, *id.* 601-602; Rani Tárábái rebels and is besieged in the fort of Sátára; Dámáji Gáikwár released and Marátha supremacy established in Gujarát (1754); Marátha defeat at Pánipat and his death (1761), *id.* 602; *another account*: Dr. Trotter sent to treat with (1745), XXVI, pt. iii, 551; sends an army into Gujarát and frees Rangoji (1748), I, pt. i, 333; confirms Fatehsing at Akalkot, negotiations with Jawán Mard Khán (1750), XX, 290, I, pt. i, 334; his victory over the Gáikwár, imprisons Dámáji and compels him to surrender half his rights and conquests (1751), VII, 178, I, pt. i, 334; quells the rising at Sângola (1752), XX, 290-291; his intrigue against Bussy (1756), *id.* 291; Ahmadnagar and Násik ceded to (1759-60); death of (1761), VII, 185; gives Ajra to Ichalkaranji chief, XXIV, 290.
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 Báláji Kunjar: Peshwa's commander, defeated at Gárdhond (1801), I, pt. ii, 608.
 Báláji Lakshman: sarsubhedár of Khándesh and Báglaú, his treacherous massacre of

- Bhila in Ahmadnagar and Khândesh, I, pt. ii, 629.
- Bálájpant Nátu: Mr. Elphinstone's friend, XVIII, pt. ii, 299.
- Báláji Vishvanáth: first Peshwa (1714-1720); accountant of Shrivardhan in Jánjira; writer under Dhanáji; is viewed with jealousy by Dhanáji's son Chandrasen; his flight; his concealment in Pándugad; is released; is again imprisoned by Dámáji Thorát; is released by Sháhu; leads an army against Kánhoji Angria; settlement with Angria; is appointed Peshwa (1714); releases the Pant Sachiv, then Thorát's prisoner; receives lands in Poona; his scheme of usurpation; assists the Syed brothers in their scheme of deposing the emperor Feroksher; visits Delhi; receives three imperial grants for Sháhu; settlement of the country; his death, XIX, 254-266; *another account*: kárkún to Dhanáji Jádhav and afterwards the founder of the Peshwa dynasty, negotiates on behalf of Sháhu with Kánhoji Angria (1713) and invades the Sidi territory, I, pt. ii, 598; besieged by Chandrasen Jádhav in Pándugad, *id.* 598; subdues Krishnáráo Khatáokar and becomes Peshwa (1714); defeats Dámáji Thorát and takes him prisoner; induces Mughal officers to make Poona over to him (1715); takes part in the quarrels at Delhi as an ally of the Sayad ministers (1718); obtains the grant of *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* of the Dakhan and the sovereignty of the districts south of the Bhimá and north of the Vardha and Tungábhadrá from Poona to Kolhápur, a part of the Karnátak and the Koukan (1720), *id.* 598-599; his death (1721), *id.* 599; *another account*: first Peshwa (1714-1720); early life; his rise; rivalry with Chandrasen, Sháhu's Commander-in-Chief; flees to Sásvad; his perilous condition; is dignified by Sháhu with the title of Sena-kurt or army-agent; is imprisoned by Dámáji Thorát; his release; success against Angria; is appointed Peshwa; is presented the fort of Purandhar by the Pant Sachiv; goes to Delhi to assist the Sayads; obtains for Sháhu three imperial grants, *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *svaráj*; receives several districts near Poona in personal jágir; death, XVIII, pt. ii, 241-243; *another account*: advances to Ahmadábád and levies tribute (1707), I, pt. i, 295; conciliates Angria and gives Shrivardhan to him, I, pt. ii, 82; XI, 146, 467; his accession to power (1713), XIII, 489; his negotiations at Delhi respecting Gujarát tribute (1717), I, pt. i, 389; obtains *svarája* from the Emperor (1720), I, pt. ii, 626.
- Balál Devi: goddess, originally a Cháran woman, becomes a devi by self-sacrifice, is worshipped at Bákalkua, IX, pt. i, 216 note 1.
- Balambha: town, VIII, 376.
- Bálambid; village in Dhárwár, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Bála Muhammad Sháh: Pirána saint, IX, pt. ii, 69; his tomb at Pirána near Ahmadábád, worshipped by the Shaikhs, *id.* 76 note 2.
- Bálánadi: river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
- Balance Sheet: all district volumes, *see* under District name.
- Balanites: *Egyptiaca*, *Rozburghii*, timber trees found in several districts, XXV, 37.
- Bálánivav: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 377.
- Balantvue: British agent at Baroda (1812), VII, 217; makes engagements with Káthiáwár chiefs, *id.* 328; his settlement with Rewa Kántha chiefs, *id.* 331.
- Bálapatna: port on the Konkan coast mentioned by Ptolemy and in the Periplus, I, pt. ii, 1.
- Bálápir: ruined mosque near Dáhol in Ratná-giri district, X, 320.
- Bálápur: town in Berára, the battle of, in 1720; defeat of the imperial army by Nizám-ul-Mulk, I, pt. ii, 627; I, pt. i, 301, 389; VII, 168.
- Baláram: river in Pálanpur state, V, 283.
- Balás: or Válás, that is, Valabhis, *see* Válás.
- Balásinor: a Rewa Kántha state, VI, 1, 2; area, boundaries, population, sub-divisions history, family tree, *id.* 137-140; town, *id.* 157; residence of the Bábi family, I, pt. i, 314; captured by Bhagvantráv from Sardár Muhammad Khán Bábi (1760), *id.* 344; VII, 174; recaptured by Sardár Muhammad Khán (1761), I, pt. i, 345, VII, 335.
- Balav or Balyav: fishing boat, its description, cost, XIII, 344, 719.
- Balavarma: Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 211, 380, 399.
- Bálavur: modern Bálúr village in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 377-378.
- Baldæus: Dutch traveller, his description of Bijápur and Kánara and its ports (1660), XIII, 430; XV, pt. ii, 52, 125, 255, 274, 311, 332; his mention of Rájápur in Koukan, I, pt. ii, 72.
- Baldev: Basav'a (1100-1168) father-in-law, XXIV, 119.
- Baldhoi: túluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 374.
- Baldness: disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Bále: stream, in Kolába District, XI, 9.
- Balegráma: identified with the modern Belgam Tarhála in the Násik district, I, pt. ii, 185, 357-358.
- Baleh: *see* Valeh.
- Báleballi: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Baleocuros: king, mentioned by Ptolemy as Governor of the southern province, identified with Viliváyakura, I, pt. ii, 158, 176. *See* also I, pt. i, 541.
- Balesar: village granted by Ráshtrakúta king Dhruv II, I, pt. i, 127. *See* Báleshvar.
- Báleshvar: a small town in Baroda, VII, 571.
- Báleshvar: range in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 4-5.
- Balev: Coccanut day, leading Hindu holiday, the sea worshipped on, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; *id.* 170, 173, 336.
- Baleyapatana: fortress, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Balhars: *see* Balhárás.
- Balhárás: identified with Ráshtrakútáa of Malkhed, I, pt. ii, 209, 387, 388; I, pt. i, 519, 525, 526, 527, 529, 530, 531; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1; X, 132 note 3; XI, 271; rulers of

- Konkan (850-916), I, pt. i, 505, 468, 469, 506, 509, 512, 514, 516, 518; I, pt. ii, 4; X, 193 note 1; XIII, 434 and note 10; rulers of Lár (Gujarát) and Cambay, kiud to Arabs, I, pt. ii, 22-23; VI, 214; XIII, 432.
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- Balibhadra: Bhakta of the fourth yugá or epoch, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Balidhás: Hindú sacrifice, IX, pt. ii, 48 note 2.
- Bálíng: village in Kolhápúr state, temple of Káttiyáni at, XXIV, 293.
- Baliospermum: *montanum* and *polyandrum*, medicinal and poisonous plants, XXV, 255, 269.
- Balipátna: town near Chaul, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. ii, 2.
- Bálipoddi: see Bádi-poddi.
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- Balisa: village, identified with Wanesa in Baroda territory, gift of, I, pt. i, 111; I, pt. ii, 360.
- Balkh: province of Afghánistán, I, pt. i, 144, 545; sun-worship introduced into India from, IX, pt. i, 476. See Baktria.
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- Bombias:** leather workers, I, pt. i, 451.
- Bomma:** feudatory of the later Chálukya dynasty, restores Chálukya power, is defeated by Vira-Ballála, I, pt. ii, 223, 237.
- Bommana:** torch-bearer, slays Bijjala the Kalachuraya king, I, pt. ii, 480.
- Bommaya:** companion of Jagaddeva in assassinating king Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226.
- Bond:** labour mortgage, specimen of, in Ratnágiri, Kanara and Thána districts, X, 162 note 1; XV, pt. ii, 32 note 1, 34; XIII, 311; money-lenders' in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 125.
- Bonthádevi:** wife of Vikramáditya IV, the Western Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 296, 380 note 1, 427.
- Book:** worship, IX, pt. i, 82. *See* Vahipujan.
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- Boone:** Honourable C. Governor of Bombay (1720), XIII, 489 and note 1; XXVI, pt. ii, 240.
- Booth-building:** IX, pt. ii, 233. *See* Mandav.
- Booth Spirit:** worship of, among Paláus Prabhús, XVIII, pt. i, 200.
- Bopadeva:** native of Berár, Hemádris's protégé, composes works on Vaishnáva doctrines, on grammar, and on medicine, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Bopardi:** village in Sátára district, temple, XIX, 457-458.
- Boppadevi:** wife of Ballála I, I, pt. ii, 493; accomplished in the sciences and in singing and dancing, *id.* 494.
- Bor:** fruit tree found in several districts, XXV, 291; *see* also XII, 25; XVIII, pt. ii, 44.
- Bor:** pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 316; XVIII, pt. ii, 152-153; old trade (B. C. 100-A. D. 100) along, *id.* 211.
- Bor or Pimpri:** a Násik pass, XVI, 129.
- Boragunne:** species of timber, famino, fibrous, and dyes plants, XXV, 102, 166, 202, 233-248.
- Boráh:** *see* Bohorá.
- Borai:** river in Khándesh district, XII, 9; forest, *id.* 20.
- Borassus flabelliformis:** timber, food, famino, liquor-yielding and fibrous plant, grows in Konkan, XXV, 134, 180, 207, 212, 237.
- Bore:** the, in the Narbadá, description of, in the Periplus, I, pt. i, 545; in Cambay Gulf, VIII, 47, 48; III, 3.
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- Boro Buddo:** town in Jáva, I, pt. i, 489.
- Borrowers:** all district volumes; *see* under District Name.
- Borrur:** fodder plant, XXV, 276.
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Bosari: Kumārāpāla's companion in exile, I, pt. i, 182; appointed viceroy of Lāta or South Gujarāt, *id.* 184.

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- Davis** : English sea captain, mentions Honávar (1590), XV, pt. ii, 310.
- Davis** : Lieutenant, at the siege of Rájder, XVI, 196; killed (1818) at the siege of Málgaon, *id.* 197.
- Davri** : caste of beggars in Belgaum district, XXI, 180; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 101. *See* Buddbadker and Dauri.
- Dawal** : common plant, XXV, 265.
- Dáwár** : *see* Changa Ása.
- Dawla Kura** : poisonous plant, grows on the *gháts*, XXV, 259.
- Dayamava** : village goddess, in Dhárwár, temples, image, worship and fair of, XXII, 807-812.
- Dayáram** : poems of, list of Gujarát Bráhmans in, IX, pt. i, 2.
- Dáyima** : I, pt. ii, 553. *See* Dávári.
- Days** : week, common beliefs about, Sunday, IX, pt. i, 393, 396; Monday, *id.* 397, 400; Tuesday, *id.* 401-402; Wednesday, Thurs-

- day, *id.* 402; Friday, *id.* 402, 403; Saturday, *id.* 403; lucky and unlucky, IX, pt. ii, 146 and notes 2 and 3; of the Pársi month, names of, IX, pt. ii, 215, 216 note 1; (high) festival, *id.* 216-217. See *Jasans*. Leading high, *id.* 218-219. See *Festivals* (Season).
- Deacon: Colonel, I, pt. ii, 611; captures Chákan and other forts (1818), XVIII, pt. ii, 302.
- Death: rites and ceremonies among Hindus, Bhangíás, IX, pt. i, 337; Bhátiás, *id.* 121; Bhils, *id.* 309-310; Bráhmans, *id.* 47-51; Brahma Kshatris, *id.* 59; depressed classes, *id.* 333; Dhedás, *id.* 343; Dhuudiás, *id.* 315-316; Kanbis, *id.* 161-163; Káyasths, *id.* 64; Kolis, *id.* 251; Konknáas, *id.* 322; Mochis, *id.* 195; Naikdás, *id.* 328; Rájputís, *id.* 148-151; Shrávaks, *id.* 102; Vániás, *id.* 94-95; Varlis, *id.* 329; Gujarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 239; recital of prayers near the dead, *id.* 239-240; bier, *id.* 240; bier-bearers or *nasesaltárs*, *id.* 239 and note 2; last look at the dead; carrying of the dead body to the tower of silence, *id.* 210; funeral party, widow of the dead, *id.* 241; *uthamna* or rising from mourning, *id.* 242; feast-giving on, *id.* 207, 243. Pársis bier or *janazahs*, funeral; to help in funeral a *farz* or duty; *ziárat* feast; dinners on; mourning, IX, pt. ii, 168-170. See also in All District Volumes under caste concerned.
- Dehal: expedition to, I, pt. i, 506, 511, 512, 513; identified with Karáchi or Thatta, *id.* 508 note 2, 514, 517, 521; perhaps Diu, *id.* 523, 547.
- DeBarros: Portuguese historian (1570), I, pt. i, 349; his map (1580), XV, pt. ii, 118; mentions Chitákul (Sintacora), *id.* 249, 279; Agrakon (Egorapan), *id.* 260; Bhatkal (Batekala) mentioned in his map, *id.* 274; mentions Honávar, *id.* 310; Mirjan (Mergen), *id.* 332.
- Debregeasia longifolia: fibrous plant, found at Mahabaleshvar and Konkan jungles, XXV, 234.
- Debtors: see *Borrowers*.
- Debur: place in Mysore, stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 302.
- Decadas: (1497-1539) a work by De Barros, a Portuguese historian, his death in (1570), I, pt. i, 349.
- Deccan: see *Dakhan*.
- Deccan College: see *Dakhan College*.
- De Couto: see *Do Couto*.
- De Coutto: Portuguese writer and traveller, I, pt. ii, 58.
- Deda: a clan of Samma Rájputís in Cutch, V, 66.
- Dedadra: reservoir built by Siddharáj, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Dedal: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 426.
- Dedán: táluca in Kathiáwár, VIII, 411.
- Deda raids: in Cutch (1871), V, 175.
- Dodarda: táluca in Kathiáwár, VIII, 411.
- Deddrota: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 427.
- Deer: held sacred, IX, pt. i, 378; in Khándesh, XII, 32; at Mátheran, XIV, 259; in Kánara, XIV, pt. i, 100-102.
- Deesa: cantonment, town, in Pálanpur, temples and fair at, V, 341-342; contingent hospital at, maintained by the Gáikwár, VII, 508.
- Defence works: Bombay (1737) out forts and *galvats* to defend fords; batteries between Warli and Máhim, breast work from custom house to fort; stone work opposite Dhárávi; wall from Rewa to Sion, XXVI, pt. ii, 279-281; forts at Dongri and the Breach (1739), *id.* 282; the Town Ditch (1739-1743), *id.* 283-291.
- Degadi: Prachanda's ancestor, I, pt. i, 129.
- Degamve: village in Belgaum district, temples and inscriptions at, XXI, 554; see also I, pt. ii, 569, 570; ordeal at, *id.* 571.
- Deh: tenth month of the Pársi year, IX, pt. ii, 217, 218.
- Dehegam: a part in Broach district, its trade, II, 560.
- Dehej: part in Broach district, its history and trade, II, 560.
- Dehera: see *Rájdair*.
- Deheván: an old port and place of importance in Kaira district, III, 168.
- Dehgám: sub-division in Baroda, VII, 588-589; town, *id.* 589-590; hospital at, *id.* 507.
- Deh Jasan: high festival day, IX, pt. ii, 217. See *Jasans*.
- Dehli: gateway platform in front of Rájput houses, IX, pt. i, 130, 134.
- Dehli Siwálik: pillar, inscriptions on, IX, pt. i, 59 note 1.
- Dehra: perhaps Dehra Dún, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
- Dehrás: temples, Shrávak religious buildings, description; named after Tirthankars; installation of image of Tirthankar; *anjana-salakha* ceremony; ornaments of the image; ministrants and their duties; worship in, IX, pt. i, 110-113.
- Dehn: village in Poona district, birth-place of Tukárám, temples and fairs at, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.
- Deimachos: ambassador to Chandragupta's son, his work on India, I, pt. i, 534.
- Dekkan: see *Dakhan*.
- Delali: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 428.
- Delamotte: General, English commander, takes Bhudargad and Panhála (1844), XXIV, 295, 315; seizes and dismantles Sámángad (1844), *id.* 319.
- Delasseau: Major, political agent of Dhár (1895), I, pt. i, 384.
- Dela Valle, Della Valle: traveller, his description of Cambay (1623), VI, 219; his journey from Cambay to Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 224 note 2; traveller (1624), archors at Kelshi in Ratnágiri, X, 342; mentions the hurricane (1618), and Máhim, XIV, 32 note 1, 199; his description of Cheul, XI, 280-282, 292, 298, 309; see also I, pt. ii, 36; his description of Honávar, Gersappa and Ikkeri, XV, pt. ii, 123, 124, 284, 307, 310; mentions Anjdiv, *id.* 255.
- Delhi: establishment of Musalmáns at, I, pt. ii, 250; Musalmán kings of, *id.* 509; empire of, *id.* 510; Khilji emperors of, *id.* 530, 531;

- Alla-ud-din ascends the throne of, *id.* 532; Malik Kafur returns to (1311); intrigues at (1316), *id.* 533; empire, decline of (1708), *id.* 626; Shiváji's visit to, XVIII, pt. ii, 234; Bájiráv defeats the Mughals near (1736), XIX, 279; fall of (1857), emperor of, in treasonable correspondence with Nawáb of Rádhnanpur, I, pt. i, 441.
- Delhi Emperors: their rule in Belgaum district (1294-1350), XXI, 361-362; their rule in Ahmadnagar (1318-1347), XVII, 353; of the Dakhan (1318-1347), XVIII, pt. ii, 215.
- Delivery: place of, services of midwife at the time of, IX, pt. ii, 228.
- Dellori: imprisoned by, in the inquisition at Daman (1674), I, pt. ii, 52, 58, 60.
- Delváda: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 667; Ráj-púts attacked at (1394), I, pt. i, 233 and note 3.
- Demaladevi: wife of the Sinda prince Chávanda II, I, pt. ii, 575.
- Demetrius: king of the Indians (B. C. 190-165), I, pt. i, 16.
- Demi: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
- Dendro-calamus strictus: food, famine, fibrous and fodder plant common in India, XXV, 188, 209, 238, 277.
- Decdár: fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Deoli: suburb of Ahmadnagar, grant from, I, pt. i, 468, 469, 541; I, pt. ii, 304 note 4, 414, 416 note 4, 417, 418, 419 note 1, 420; Charter at, *id.* 422.
- Deopali: town, identified with Deoli, I, pt. i, 541.
- Depálá: caste of traders in Cutch, V, 56; an offshoot of Lohánás in Káthiáwár, VIII, 149, IX, pt. i, 122.
- Deplá: *see* Depala.
- Depressed classes: in Gujarát, strength and distribution; chief classes Bhangías, Dhedás, Garudás, Khalpas, Sindhvás; main causes of uncleanness; appearance; IX, pt. i, 331; food, position, religion, object of worship and reverence, *id.* 332; *bhagats* or holy men, customs, *id.* 333; community, *id.* 334. *See* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Dera: sand-hills in Káthiáwár, VIII, 26.
- Dera Ismáil Khán: town once in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Derangæ: identified with the Telingas, I, pt. i, 534.
- Derbhavti: state in Khándesh, XII, 605.
- Derby: English ship, taken by Kánhoji Angria (1727), I, pt. ii, 87.
- Derdi Jáubáini: state in Káthiáwár, origin of its name, VIII, 412.
- Dermal: fort in Khándesh district, XII, 439.
- Desái: social division of Anávalá Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 5, 6; families in Sajodra Bráhmans, *id.* 18; in Brahma-Kshatris, *id.* 57; family of, of Navsári, IX, pt. ii, 244; office of, holders of the office of Poria, *id.* 200 note 1; British guarantee in favour of (1793), VII, 247; title among some of the Dhandhka village Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 62; sub-divisional superintendent in Thána district, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; position and duties under the Maráthás, *id.* 556; position and duties of, I, pt. i, 210, 212, 223 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 34; revenue contractors in Surat, their present condition, II, 192; their power and exactions, their relation with the government and the cultivator (1800-1816), their office abolished under the settlement of 1817-1822, *id.* 214-220; in Broach, their exactions (1772-1785), *id.* 484-485; of Kárwár and Sonda; ruled north Kánara under Bijápur (1600-1685), XV, pt. ii, 123; give up allegiance to Sambháji (1685), *id.* 131.
- Desan: in Idar state in Mahi Kántha, an old temple at, V, 433-434.
- Desar: place of interest in Panch Maháls, with an old temple, III, 309.
- Desastha: *see* Deshasth.
- Desávál: sub-caste of Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 2, 9; of Váoíns, *id.* 70-71; takes its name from Desva, V, 341; in Kolába district, XI, 48.
- Desembargadores: Portuguese district judges, I, pt. ii, 52; forbidden to have anything to do with Bráhmans and other Hindus (1591), *id.* 59.
- Desert snakes: in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 77.
- Deshantris: Saturday oil-beggars, I, pt. i, 451.
- Deshasth: a Bráhma sub-division, in Ratnágiri, X, 115; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 411; in Kolába, XI, 44; in Jaujira state, *id.* 411; in Khándesh, XII, 51; in Thána, XIII, 63, 77; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 129-130; in Ahmadnagar, strength, appearance, division, languages, houses, food, dress, calling, religion, daily life, customs, condition, XVII, 50-54; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 159-160; in Sátára, XIX, 51; in Sholápur, XX, 26-27; in Belgaum district, XXI, 89-90; in Dhárwár their sub-divisions into Vaishnavs or Mádhyva Bráhmans and Smárt Bhágvats, XXII, 56; in Bijápur their sub-divisions Smárts, Vaishnavás and Saváshes, their food, dress, daily life, birth, thread ceremony, marriage, coming of age, and death ceremonies, XXIII, 79-89; in Kolhápur, their character, dress, occupation, customs, birth, death and marriage ceremonies, thread ceremony, marriage, XXIV, 43-60; *see* Dakhani Bráhmans.
- Deshával: caste of labourers in Belgaum district, XXI, 165.
- Deshi: breed of cattle, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 56.
- Deshkulkarnis: district accountants, XI, 177.
- Deshmukhs: hereditary revenue officers in Kolába, their remuneration under Musalmán and Marátha governments, XI, 163; under early Hindu rulers, *id.* 169; sub-divisional superintendent in Thána district, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; *izat* tenure enjoyed by, *id.* 540; their duties under Musalmáns, *id.* 553; under the Maráthás, *id.* 556.
- Deshnur: hill and village in Belgaum district, XXI, 9, 554.
- Deshpandes: sub-divisional accountants in Thána, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; *izat* tenure enjoyed by, *id.* 540; their duties under the Musalmáns, *id.* 553; under the Maráthás, *id.* 556; hereditary revenue officers in Kolába, XI, 163, 169, 171, 172 note 1, 178, 194. *See* also I, pt. ii, 34.

- Desikosa** : vocabulary of vernacular words, I, pt. ii, 169.
- Desinamavāla** : Prakrit work on local and provincial words compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Desinga** : I, pt. ii, 435. See Jayasimha II.
- DeSouza** : Emanuel, captain of the fort of Din (1536), I, pt. i, 347.
- DeSouza** : dispensary at Uran, in Thāna district, XIII, 668.
- DeSouza** : Martin Alonzo, Portuguese viceroy (1542), wasted Bhatkal territory, XV, pt. ii, 114, 273 and note 3.
- Destiny** : worship of, called *Shashthi Pujan* or *Chhathi Pujan*, worship of Vidhata or goddess of fortune on the sixth day after birth, rites of, among Bhātiās, IX, pt. i, 119; Brāhmins, *id.* 33-34; Chārāns, *id.* 220-221; Kanbis, *id.* 157-158; Kāyasths, *id.* 61, 64, 67; Kolis, *id.* 248; Lohārs, *id.* 191; Rājputās, *id.* 139; Shrivāks, *id.* 100; Sonis, *id.* 201; Vāniās, *id.* 89; is observed among other classes, *id.* 57, 61, 100, 105, 154, 170, 173, 174, 176, 178, 181, 183, 185, 188, 194, 199, 205, 213, 225, 226, 233, 289, 329, 330.
- Deur** : in Bijāpur district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 440 note 5, 521 and note 5.
- Deur** : village in Sātāra district, action near (1713), XIX, 463, 256; action at, between Bāpu Gokhle and General Smith (1818), *id.* 303.
- Dev** : river in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 5.
- Dev** : river in Nāsik district, XVI, 8.
- Devachandra** : Jain priest, visits Dhandhuka, carries Changodeva to Karnāvati, changes his name Somachandra to Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 191.
- Devadaithan** : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 714.
- Devadatta** : a Buddhist monk, XIV, 142.
- Devagana** : sect of Digambara Jainās, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Devagere** : see Devagiri.
- Devagiri** : modern Daulatābād, I, pt. ii, 136, 353 note 2, 520; identified with Tagara, *id.* 174, 538 note 8; Yādavas of, *id.* 230-252, 299 note 4, 466, 509, 511, 512, 549, 555, 557; situated in Sennadeta, *id.* 231; founded and made capital by Bhillama, *id.* 238; capital of the Yādava kings, *id.* 240, 245, 247, 583, 584; expedition of Allā-ud-din, against (1294), two invasions of, by Malik Kafur, 1307 and 1312, respectively, against the Yādava kings Rāmachandra and Samkara, *id.* 250-251, 530, 531, 532; peaks of, *id.* 501-502; Yādava kings, inscriptions of, *id.* 503, 505, 506, 508, 523, 526, 528; kingdom under Muslimān yoke, *id.* 530; Karnaraya of Gujarāt flees to, *id.* 532; visited by Muhammad Tughlak, *id.* 533; name of, changed to Daulatābād by Muhammad Tughlak, *id.* 534.
- Devagiri** : village in Dhārwar district, copper-plates at, I, pt. ii, 285, 287, 288, XXII, 400-401.
- Devagiri Yādave** : Dakhan kings, their rule in Thāna, grants of (1273-1291), XIII, 60, 437; in Kānara (1188-1318), XV, pt. ii, 91-92;
- in Sātāra district (1170-1310), XIX, 224-225; their rule in Sholāpur (1170-1310), XX, 275; in Belgaum (1250-1320), XXI, 358; their rule in Dhārwar (1187-1320), XXII, 400-401; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 394-395; in Kolhāpur (1180-1300), XXIV, 218.
- Devāji** : son of Jangar, Bhil Nāik of Chikli, surprises and captures the fort of Roshmal and kills Bhikāji, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Devāji Takāpir** or **Takpar** : lieutenant of Dāmāji Gāikwār, defeats Abdul Aziz (1744), I, pt. i, 328; see also VII, 174, 176, 179.
- Devak** : totem or marriage gods among Poona population; among Kāchis, XVIII, pt. i, 284; among Koshtis, *id.* 348; among Lohārs, *id.* 353; among Lodhis, *id.* 399; among Rāmoshis, *id.* 410; among Gondhālis, *id.* 452; among Sātāra Buruds and Sāngora, XIX, 80, 94; among Marāthās, XIII, 125, XXIV, 66; Marātha worship of, *id.* 75-76; a list of, among Marātha, *id.* 414; among Koshtis, *id.* 95; among Lingāyats, *id.* 130.
- Devaladevi** : sister of Kumārāpāla, married to Anarāja, king of Sākambhari, I, pt. i, 181-182.
- Devaladevi** : daughter of Karnadeva, the last Vāghela chief, and Kauladevi, the promised bride of the Devagiri prince Samkara, is captured by Alaf Khān and married to Allā-ud-din's eldest son Khizr Khān, I, pt. i, 205, *id.* pt. ii, 532; see also I, pt. i, 205.
- Devala Mahadevi** : wife of the Hoysāla king Vira Somesvara, I, pt. ii, 466, 493, 508.
- Devalāna** : village in Nāsik district, coins from, I, pt. ii, 296, 385.
- Devalās** : Rājput tribe of Bhiumāl, I, pt. i, 465.
- Devalgaon** : village in Ahmadnagar district, well at, XVII, 714.
- Devalia** : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 143.
- Devanāgari** : written character, I, pt. i, 80.
- Devanandin** : proper name of Pujyapāda, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Devanayya** : governor of Belvola, I, pt. ii, 405.
- Devāng** : caste of weavers in Dhārwar, the story of their origin, XXII, 165-167; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 95.
- Devangaon** : village in Bijāpur district, temples at, XXIII, 645.
- Devaprasāda** : son of Kshemarāja, I, pt. i, 170; recommended by Karnā to Siddharāja, burns himself on the funeral pile, 171.
- Devaputra** : Kushān name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Devarāja** : early Rāshtrakūta prince, I, pt. i, 120; grantor in Dhruva's Baroda grant, *id.* 126, 470; see also I, pt. ii, 386.
- Devarāja** : Yādava king Mahādeva's officer (1264), I, pt. ii, 528.
- Devar Hippargi** : village in Bijāpur district, inscription, I, pt. ii, 521.
- Devar Hubli** : village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 665.
- Devar Navadgi** : village in Bijāpur district, Vāsudev Balvant Phadke's capture at (1879), XXIII, 645-646.
- Devar Rājputās** : I, pt. i, 465. See Devla Rājputās.

- Devasakti: Sendraka chief, I, pt. ii, 186, 292, 363.
- Devasri: lady of Udambara village, feeds Kumárapála in exile, I, pt. i, 182, 184.
- Devasuri: Svetámbara Jain Achárya, holds a religious discussion with Kumdachandra, Digámbara Jain Achárya, I, pt. i, 181 and note 2; Hemáchárya's teacher advises Kumárapála to rebuild the Somanátha temple, *id.* 189.
- Devasvámín: Bráhman grantee of the Chálukyas, commentator on sacrificial *sútras* and rites, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Devavarman: Kadamba prince, I, pt. ii, 290; father of Krishnávarman, *id.* 291 note 2.
- Devayani: wife of Yayáti, I, pt. i, 460.
- Devayo: village in Gujárat, perhaps Dholka, I, pt. i, 184.
- Devbáráv Dalvi: a Koli freeboater (1820), XIII, 634.
- Devchand: Cutch minister, murdered (1778), V, 147.
- Devda: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 411.
- Devda: hill path in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 5.
- Devdása: *see* Kshetridása.
- Devdatta: Shákyamuni's brother-in-law, XII, 498 note, 560 note.
- Devdhan: food plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 186.
- Devdi: *sati* platform, daily worship, visits to, IX, pt. i, 360. *See* Sati.
- Devdig: *see* Sappalig.
- Devdiváli: holy day, *tulsi* or sweet basil plant married to Vishnu on, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5, 175.
- Devendravarman: son of Anantavarman, I, pt. ii, 297; son of Gunárnava, *id.* 297.
- Dev Family: of Chinchvád, story of, XVIII, pt. iii, 125-126.
- Devgad: river in Ratnágiri district, X, 10.
- Devgad: sub-division of Ratnágiri district, account of, X, 2, 311-313; trade (1818), *id.* 177; port, exports and imports of, *id.* 186; town, trade, history, fort, *id.* 332.
- Devgad: *see* Oyster Rocks and Sunghiri; also Hareshvar.
- Devgad: Daulatabád, I, pt. i, 229 and note 4; I, pt. ii, 75; seat of Musalmán government (1312), *id.* 620.
- Devgiri: *see* Devagiri.
- Devimane: pass in Kánara, trade through, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 45, 280.
- Deviputra: *see* Káyasth Prabhu, XVIII, pt. i, 193.
- Devís: goddesses, of North Gujárat, said to be spirits of Cháran women; nine lákhs or nine hundred thousand *mátús* of Pávágadh said to be Cháran girls, IX, pt. i, 216 and note 1.
- Devjagan: place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 561.
- Devji: son of Punja the Cutch minister, poisoned (1772), V, 145.
- Devji: of Bednor, originally a Gujár, chief divinity of Ajmer Gujars, IX, pt. i, 502.
- Devkáj: ceremony, IX, pt. i, 57.
- Devkarn: minister of Cutch, slain by Ráo Lákha (1738), V, 140.
- Dev Kedár: place in Panch Maháls, III, 310; temple at, *id.* 310.
- Devli: village with railway station in Násik district, barracks at, XVI, 132, 431.
- Devlián: village in Násik district, Hemádpanti temple at, XVI, 431-432.
- Devli: goddess, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Devli: caste of husbandmen in Ratnágiri, X, 126; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 414; in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 4; in Belgaum district, XXI, 158.
- Devlia: táluca in Káthiáwár, VIII, 412.
- Dev Mogra: village in Rájpipla in Rewa Kántha, Bhil fair at, VI, 161.
- Devnar: an estate in Sálsette, XIII, 545-546.
- Devraj: fourth Vijayánagar king (1401-1451), encourages import of horses, XV, pt. ii, 49, 96 and note 4; prosperity of Vijayánagar under, *id.* 98-99.
- Devrashta: village in Sátára district, temples and cells at, its pond and tradition of its origin, XIX, 463-465.
- Devrukh: place of interest in Ratnágiri district, X, 333.
- Devrukha, Devrukhi: sub-division of Bráhman, I, pt. ii, 113; in Ratnágiri, X, 114; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 411; in Kolába district, XI, 44; in Janjira, *id.* 411; in Khánda, XII, 52; in Thána, XIII, 77; in Násik, XVI, 40; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 54-55; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 160; in Sátára, XIX, 51-52; in Sholápúr, XX, 27-28; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 60-61; *see* Dakhani Bráhmans.
- Devs: un-Bráhman spirits, XIII, 65.
- Dev Satia: peak in Rewa Kántha, VI, 3.
- Devsthal: pass in Kolába and Janjira districts, XI, 6, 715.
- Dewachabasi: Wagher chief in command of the fort of Bet, I, pt. i, 447.
- Dewarde: village in Sátára district, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Dewla Rájput: I, pt. i, 462-463.
- Dhada: measure in Ratnágiri, size of, X, 164.
- Dhadhar: river in Broach district, II, 339; and Baroda state, VII, 18, 193.
- Dhadibhadaka: Rásittrakúta feudatory of Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 425, 450.
- Dhadibhadaka: I, pt. ii, 425, 450. *See* Dhadibhadaka.
- Dhádiyama: son of Vaddiga, I, pt. ii, 513. *See* Dhadiyasa.
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- Gohatya**: derivation of the name, IX, pt. i, 469 note 1.
- Gohalvadia**: main division of Mher chiefships, I, pt. i, 136.
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- Kágál : town in Kolhápúr state, its details, fort, history, temple and fair, XXIV, 300-301 ; survey of, *id.* 255-256 ; *see also* I, pt. ii, 547.
- Kágnelli or Kágneli : village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 763 ; *see also* I, pt. ii, 529.
- Kágvad : village in Belgaum district, XXI, 574 ; survey of, *id.* 450-452.
- Kágvádár : táluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 502.
- Kagzi or Kaghzi : caste of paper-makers, in Gujarát, Hindu converts, Sunnis in religion, followers of the Chishtis of Ahmadábád, IX, pt. ii, 73-74 ; in Násik district, XVI, 81 ; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 290, 291 ; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 149.
- Kahár : a caste of fishermen in Khándesh district, XII, 79 ; in Násik district, XVI, 57 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 157-159 ; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 105.
- Kahir-Kirpa : a spur of the Sahyadris in Sátára district, XIX, 7.
- Káhnau Dev : a Hindu god, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Káhpur-Íshvariá : táluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 502.
- Kai : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Kaiga : pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 317.
- Kaikádi : early tribe in Násik district, XVI, 65, 315-317 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 168 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 103-106 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 108 ; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 196 ; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 107-108 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 406-408 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 165-166.
- Kaikhosbru : Herbad, stranger from Persia, makes copies of the *Vandiddá* from the Cambay copy, IX, pt. ii, 189 note 2.
- Kailana : Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 493.
- Kailás : Ellora cave, XV, pt. ii, 84 ; XVI, 136 ; I, pt. ii, 391, 482.
- Kailása : mountain abode of god S'iva, I, pt. ii, 196.
- Kailásá : river west of Kalyán, I, pt. ii, 353 note 2.
- Kailásanátha : temple of, at Conjeeveram, I, pt. ii, 319 note 3, 327 note 8 ; inscription in the temple of, *id.* 330.
- Kaicetai : Island of St. George, near Goa, I, pt. i, 546 ; Hog Island and perhaps Netráni in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3, 78, 336 and note 6.
- Kaioji : son of Mirzan Khoern Beg, watch-repairer to Bájráv Peshwa ; goes to Bháv-nagar, makes a clock for the chief, his descendants enjoy high reputation in Káthiáwár, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kaira : plant, its twigs used as tooth brushes by Hindus, XXV, 291.
- Kaira district : III, 1-180 ; description, 1 ; rivers, 2-5 ; drainage, 5-10 ; floods, 11, 12 ; geology, 13 ; climate, 14 ; minerals and trees, 15 ; animals, 16-24 ; census details, 25-28 ; Hindu castes, 29-35 ; Musalmáns, Pársis and Christians, 36-38 ; dwellings and communities, 39 ; migrations, 40, 41 ; soil, 42 ; irrigation, holdings and stock, 43-44 ; crops, 45 ; details of cultivation, 46-55 ; peasants, bad seasons, 56 ; capitalists, forms of investment, 57 ; money-lenders, 58, 59 ; borrowers, 60 ; rates of interest, grain advances and currency, 61 ; bankruptcies, mortgages and wages, 62 ; prices, 63, 64 ; weights and measures, 65-67 ; roads, 68 ; rest-houses, ferries and bridges, 69 ; post and telegraph figures, 70 ; land trade, 71 ; railway traffic, 72-74 ; manufactures, 75, 76 ; history, 77 ; acquisition, administrative changes and revenue staff, 78, 79 ; land management in 1803 ; Maliks, alienated lands, Government lands, village organization, 80-91 ; land management (1803-1830), 92-101 ; condition of the district (1825-1830), 102-104 ; land system in 1854, 105-107 ; survey of the district (1863-1867), 108-112 ; seasons, 113-114 ; development of the district, 115 ; civil and criminal justice, 116-119 ; police and crime, 120-124 ; revenue and finance, 125-129 ; local funds and municipalities, 130-131 ; schools, libraries, newspapers, 132-139 ; diseases, hospitals, dispensaries, vaccination, births and deaths, 140-142 ; sub-divisional accounts, 143-165 ; places of interest, 166-180 ; mention of, I, pt. ii, 413, 456 note 1.
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- Kairana : Portuguese sub-division in Thána district, XIII, 456.
- Kaitabha : demon destroyed by god Janárdana, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Kaitabhesvara : temple of, at Anawatti, record at, I, pt. ii, 516 note 5.
- Kaithal : modern representative of *Yajur Veda*, I, pt. i, 534.
- Káitu : eleventh-day funeral ceremony, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Kaiyo : name of Bhil race, IX, pt. i, 294.
- Kajar Singh : leader of the Bhils in the Sátputa hills in Khándesh (1857), I, pt. ii, 632 ; XII, 262, 310.
- Káji Alá-nd-din : builder of the Nágotbna bridge, I, pt. ii, 42.
- Kaji Ibrahim : chief judge of the Moors (1694) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 7.
- Kajirda : hill pass between Ratnágiri district and Kolhápúr state, X, 166, 178 ; XXIV, 5.
- Káji-trij : or Jav-kajli, barley-grain holiday, IX, pt. i, 66.
- Kájra : poisonous plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 267.
- Káju : oil, liquor and gum yielding plant found in Konkan, XXV, 210, 216, 250 ; *see also* 38, 39 ; XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Kájubái : goddess, worshipped by Khándesh Bráhmaus, XII, 51, 53.

- Kajur**: food plant indigenous to Arabia, XXV, 181.
- Kajuri**: food, famine and liquor-yielding plant found in several districts, XXV, 181, 206-212.
- Kaka**: Kakupur, town near Bithur in Northern India, I, pt. i, 64 note 3.
- Kaka**: or devotee, officers of Matia Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 168.
- Kákábalia**: or Káko Balio, small-pox god, IX, i, 292, 363.
- Kákadi**: see Kákdi.
- Kákadkhila**: sub-division, in Rewa Kántha, VI, 117.
- Kákáji**: Raghunáth Mahipatrán, a Baroda courtier, cousin of Ravji Appaji, VII, 202, 212, 215.
- Kákáji**: outlaw, plunders villages and burns the Catholic Church of Remedi (1690), I, pt. ii, 80.
- Kakamari**: intoxicating and poisonous plant, XXV, 210, 264; used to poison fish, *id.*, 272.
- Kákápuris**: sons of slaves, said to have come from Márwár, merged into the Bohora community, IX, pt. ii, 62.
- Kákar**: ruined town in Pálaupur, temple at, V, 342.
- Kákar**: a caste of Musalmán messengers, in Belgaum district, XXI, 211; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 238-239; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 294.
- Kákara**: village, perhaps Kákrej, I, pt. i, 152.
- Kákateya**, **Kakatiya**, **Kakatyá**: dynasty of Tailangana, I, pt. ii, 222, 239, 522; records and legend, *id.* 340 notes 2 and 4; prince, Prola, *id.* 462 and note 2; chiefs (1070-1320) of Varangal in Nizam's dominions, XV, pt. ii, 89 note 3.
- Kakdi**: sacred plant, XXV, 279; worshipped by women, its fruit used in snake-worship, *id.* 285; see also IX, pt. i, 384.
- Kakhandki**: village in Bijápur district, grave of Mahipati and fair at, XXIII, 657.
- Kakka I**: founder of the first Gujarát Ráshtrakúta kingdom, I, pt. i, 467; king of Malkhed (705) patronises the old Vedic religion, I, pt. ii, 194, 388.
- Kakka II**: Ráshtrakúta king of Malkhed (972), Khotika's successor, I, pt. ii, 207; his Karda grant, *id.* 208, 387; his *birudas*, epithets, titles, and wars with the Gurjaras, Cholas, Hunas, and Pándyas, *id.* 423, 425 note 2; is overthrown by the Western Chálukya Taila II (973-974), *id.* 208, 306, 307, 385, 424, 426; overthrown by Aparájita Siláhára, *id.* 430; his grants, I, pt. i, 122.
- Kakka III**, **Kakkala**: Ráshtrakúta king of Malkhed, I, pt. i, 120.
- Kakkala**: I, pt. ii, 18, 207, 211, 256, 423, 542 note 4. See Karka II, also Kakka II, Kakka III, I, pt. i, 120.
- Kakkalla**: overthrown by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 525 and note 3. See Kakkula.
- Kakkara**: I, pt. ii, 423; (972), see Kakka II of Malkhed Ráshtrakúta.
- Kakkarája I**: prince of the first Gujarát Ráshtrakúta family, I, pt. ii, 392. See Karka I.
- Kakkarája II**: last king of the first Gujarát Ráshtrakúta branch (757), I, pt. ii, 382, 389; his grant, *id.* 359, 757; possibly Ráhappa whom Krishna I defeated, *id.* 392; his descendants rebel and are defeated, *id.* 408 and note 4, 409.
- Kakkula**: monarch, deprived of his sovereignty by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 239; identified with Kakkala, *id.* 240.
- Kákrez**: name of a sub-division near Rádhanpur, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Kakri**: oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Kakan**: food plant cultivated in hilly parts, XXV, 184.
- Kakur**: village in Dhárwár district, inscription at, XXII, 763.
- Kákustha**, **Kákusthavarman**: Kádamba king, I, pt. ii, 285, 286; his grant, *id.* 287 and note 6, 291 and notes 1 and 2.
- Kál**: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6.
- Kala**: king of, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495.
- Kála**: festival at Pandharpur, XX, 466.
- Kalabhai Sorabji**: son-in-law of Nek sat Khán visits Delhi, receives in grant an estate in Rander, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kalabhra**, **Kalabhras**: nation or people in Southern India, allies of Badámi Chalukyas, I, pt. ii, 189; overthrown by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 362; defeated by Vinayáditya, *id.* 368; reduced by Vikramáditya II, *id.* 190, 375.
- Kala buch-nag**: poisonous plant, XXV, 270.
- Kála Chabutra**: platform at Junnar built (1657) over the heads of Koli rebels, XVIII, pt. ii, 228.
- Kálachchuri**: Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293.
- Kalachuri era**: I, pt. ii, 364; foundation of, *id.* 294; same as the Chedi era, *id.* 293, 295, 310, 313, 314 note 1, 360, 374; used in Western Chálukya grants from Láta, *id.* 295, 311; see also I, pt. i, 57. See Haihaya Kalatsuri, Traikuta, Chedi and Traikutaka.
- Kalachuris**, **Kálachuris**, **Kalachuryas**: of Chedi, vanquished by Mangalisa (597-608), I, pt. ii, 181, 293 and note 1, 347 and note 1; conquered by Govinda III, *id.* 396; protected by Krishna III, *id.* 420; claim to be descendants of Sahasrarjuna and are possibly referred to as Arjunáyana, *id.* 293; Pandit Bhagvánlal's theory about them and their era, *id.* 294-295; their princesses marry. Western and Eastern Chalukya and Ráshtrakúta princes, *id.* 296, 374, 380, 410, 414, 418, 427; see also XV, pt. ii, 89 and note 4; their rule in the valley of the Nerbada. (500-600), I, pt. i, 114.
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- Kaladana: medicinal plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 255.
- Kaládgi: town in Bijápur district, XXIII, 657-658; formerly district head-quarters, *id.*, 455.
- Kalágar: a caste of Musalmán tin-smiths, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 228; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 494; in Sátára district, XIX, 136; in Sholápur district, XX, 200; in Belgaum district, XXI, 207; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 234; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 291; in Násik district, XVI, 57.
- Kala-inderjao: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 248.
- Kalaka: food and famine plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 108, 209.
- Kala-kuda: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 247.
- Kalál: a caste of distillers in Kolába district, XI, 70; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 397-398; in Sholápur district, XX, 157; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 117; in Khándesh district, XII, 62; in Násik district, XVI, 60; in Belgaum district, XXI, 163, 169; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 106; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 293.
- Kálaledevi: wife of Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 493, 507.
- Kalamb: *Nauolea parvifolia*, timber tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47; in Khándesh district, XII, 25.
- Kalamb: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
- Kálambapattana: city, visited by Kumárapala, I, pt. i, 183 and note 1.
- Kalambhom: village in Thána district, XIV, 112.
- Kalambhras: *see* Kalabhra.
- Kalameśvara: temple of, at Hulgur, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 459 note 3, 526 note 4; temple of, at Reuadál, *id.*, 528 note 1.
- Kala-miri: food plant, indigenous to Malabár, XXV, 173.
- Kálan: a caste of distillers in Thána district, XIII, 152; in Kolába district, XI, 71.
- Kálánandigad: hill fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 574-575 note 7.
- Kalandars: monks, their initiatory rites, IX, pt. ii, 22.
- Kalanjar or Kalinjar: city in Bundelkhand, I, pt. ii, 468, 469; I, pt. i, 57 and note 4; fort, *id.*, 178; I, pt. ii, 207, 225, 420, 469; Káláchuri possession, I, pt. i, 469.
- Kalanki: Vishnu's last incarnation as a horse-man, IX, pt. i, 376.
- Kálápaka: *see* Kátantra.
- Kála-Rám: Násik temple, XVI, 516-518.
- Kalas, Kalas-Budruk: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232; grant at, I, pt. ii, 231, 436, 512, 513, 514.
- Kalas, Kalásapur: village in Dhárwár district, market, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 763; I, pt. ii, 416.
- Kalas-Budruk: *see* Kalas.
- Kalátíl: oil-yielding plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 219.
- Kalátiyá: sub-caste of Bráhmaṇas in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Kalatsuri: Sanskritised name of Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293; conquered by Mangaleśa (597-602), *id.*, 295, 348 note 6. *See* Kalachuris.
- Kálávad: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 503.
- Kálavanga: village, I, pt. ii, 288.
- Kalávant, Kalávantin: a caste of courtezans, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 321-325; in Belgaum district, XXI, 159-162; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 244; in Ratnágiri district, X, 126.
- Kalávini: river identified with Káveri, I, pt. i, 185 and note 4.
- Kálavli, Káláwali: river in Ratnágiri district, X, 10; I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.
- Kálavayana: legendary Dakhan hero, I, pt. i, 9.
- Kálbhairav: temple of, at Gokarn, XV, pt. ii, 292.
- Kalbhávi: village in Belgaum district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 299 note 4.
- Káldurg: hill in Thána district, XIII, 7; fort, XIV, 11 note 3, 98, 112.
- Kále: village in Sátára district, school at, XIX, 471.
- Kále: village in Kolhápur state, local legend and temple at, XXIV, 301.
- Kálegaon-Jakinvádi: Sahyádrisapur, in Sátára district, XIX, 7.
- Kále Kunbi: *see* Konkán Kunbi.
- Kalen jire: medicinal plant, common in waste places near villages, XXV, 257.
- Kalghatgi: sub-division of Dhárwár district, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops and people of, XXII, 636-638; *Towns, id.*, 764.
- Kalhana: author of the *Rájatarangini*, IX, pt. i, 438.
- Kalhenia: division of Panjáb Gurjjaras, IX, pt. i, 490.
- Kalhole: village in Belgaum district, inscribed stone at, I, pt. ii, 557.
- Kali: evil deity, I, pt. ii, 426.
- Káli: Mátá or goddess, favourite deity, her nature, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi; also known as Kálíka or Kálka, *id.*, 216 note 1, 493; form of Durga at Pávágad, *id.*, 301 note 2; shrine of, *id.*, p. xi, 34, 186, 187, 213, 295, 549; *see* also *id.*, pt. ii, 21.
- Kalianrai: massacred the Pársis and restored Cambay to the Hindus (947), VI, 216.
- Kaliballaha: Prákrit form of Kalivallabha, I, pt. ii, 393.
- Kálíchitri: system of pounding cattle in Ahmadábád district, IV, 196.
- Kálidása: Sanskrit poet, author of the *Meghaduta*, I, pt. ii, 142; author of the *Setubandha*, *id.*, 144, 357.

- Kalideva : of Ammaiyanabhāvi, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1.
- Kālidurga : fortress of the Pāndyas, I, pt. ii, 327.
- Kālige : in the Nizam's dominion, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 339, 444 note 4, 445, 468 and note 4.
- Kālika : *yogi* of Ujjain, I, pt. i, 174.
- Kalika : see Kāli.
- Kalikāt : on Malatār Coast, Thāna trade with, XIII, 429, 444, 465, 470, 486.
- Kalimah : profession of faith among Sunnis and Shiāhs, IX, pt. ii, 46.
- Kālinadi : river in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- Kalindaverman : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Kalīnga : country, corresponds to the Northern Circars, I, pt. ii, 139; between the rivers Godāvāri and Mahācādi, *id.* 341 note 2; one of the traditional nine kingdoms, *id.* 403 note 3; mentioned by Pānini, *id.* 138, 139; mentioned in the *Rāmāyana*, *id.* 142; eastern boundary of Aśoka's kingdom, *id.* 146; conquered by Kirtivarman I (567-598), *id.* 281, 345; subdued by Pulakeśi II, *id.* 183, 350; subjugated by Dantidurga, *id.* 194, 389; reduced to obedience by Krishna II, *id.* 201; conquered by Rājārājadeva the king of Chola (1006), *id.* 308; subjugated by Achāgi II for Vikramāditya II, the Western Chālukya king, *id.* 219; power of, broken by Ereyyanga Hoysala, *id.* 494; humbled by Singhana the Devagiri Yādava, *id.* 525.
- Kalinganagara : modern Kalingapatam on the east coast of Madras, I, pt. ii, 297; capital of the Eastern Gangas, *id.* 299 note 3; Gangas of, *id.* 334; records and traditions of the Gangas of, *id.* 340 notes 2, 3 and 4.
- Kalingattu Parani : work, composed in the reign of the Eastern Chālukya king Kulottunga Chodadeva I of Kalinganagara (1063-1112), I, pt. ii, 342 note 1.
- Kāli-Paraj : *i. e.*, dusky race, general name of early tribes in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, p. x; in Surat states, VI, 246, 255; in Baroda state, VII, 30-31, 65-66, 117-118.
- Kalivallabha : *biruda* or title of the Rāshtrakūta king Dhruva, I, pt. ii, 393.
- Kali-Vikrama : Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 446 and note 1.
- Kali-Vitta : of the Chella-Ketana family, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Kāliya-Ballāla : Yādava king, I, pt. ii, 235; successor of Amaramallagi, *id.* 516.
- Kāliyārdan : god Krishna, temple of, at Tungār, XIV, 367.
- Kaliyāmarasa : Western Chālukya king Somēśvara II's officer, I, pt. ii, 443; Vikramāditya VI's governor of Bāsavura province, *id.* 450; Kalachurya Bijjala's officer, *id.* 476.
- Kaliyuga : fourth cycle of Hindue, I, pt. i, 6, 461; I, pt. ii, 248, 357 note 3, 566 and note 8.
- Kaliyur : in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 308, 491.
- Kālka : see Kāli.
- Kalkutgār : a caste of stone-workers. See Pānchāl.
- Kallabharasi : wife of Butnga, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Kallada : port mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 537.
- Kalla Mahomed : dye plant, XXV, 249.
- Kāllamma : Jain deity, XXIV, 95.
- Kallesvaradeva : of Kittur, god, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Kalliana or Kalliena : see Kalyan in Thāna.
- Kalligeris : probably Galgali, I, pt. i, 541.
- Kallukeri : in Dhārwār, record at, I, pt. ii, 526, 527, 528 and note 2.
- Kallukutig : a caste of masons in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 274, 275.
- Kalmādu : place of interest in Khāndesh, XII, 452.
- Káol : sub-division of Panch Mahāls, III, 295-296. *Town, id.* 317.
- Káol : sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 590-591. *Town, id.* 591.
- Kalpasutra : life of Mahāvira, IX, pt. i, 114 and note 2.
- Kalpole : village in Belgaum district, Jain temple and fair at, XXI, 575.
- Kalsubái : hill, in Násik district, origin of its name, XVI, 446-447, 441; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 3-4.
- Kaltar : tenure in Baroda state, VII, 356-357.
- Kaltigudda : hill in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 4, 5; XV, pt. ii, 318.
- Kálu : river in Thāna district, XIII, 10; XIV, 361.
- Kálubbhār : river, in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 63.
- Kaluka : father of Jajjaka, I, pt. i, 128.
- Kálumbhār : island in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 27.
- Kálundri : river in Thāna district, XIII, 10, 11.
- Kalusha : Kanoja Brāhman and favourite minister of Sambhāji (1680-1689), I, pt. ii, 596; appointed in the place of Annaji Dattu, farms out districts, *id.* 76; tries to save Sambhāji and is wounded, *id.* 79; added cesses and raised the land rent, XI, 171; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 238; XIX, 246-247.
- Kalva : sub-division in Násik district, details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 394-399. *Town, id.* 447.
- Kálvār : village in Thāna district, inscription at, XIV, 396.
- Kalvari : a caste of traders in Belgaum district, XXI, 103-104.
- Kalvini : I, pt. ii, 24. See Kāveri.
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- Kánhoji Angria I** : (1690-1731), review of his reign, XI, 145-149 ; becomes the greatest power in the Konkan, possesses the coast from Fávantwádi to Bombay and extends his authority to Kalyán (1707-1713), I, pt. ii, 81 ; goes over to Sháhu (1713) and invades the Sid's territories, *id.* 82 ; specimen of his letter, XI, 148 note 2 ; mention of, XIII, 482, 492 ; X, 195 ; XIX, 257, 277.
- Kánhoji Angria II** : recognized chief of Kolába (1839) by the British, XI, 157.

- Kánhoji Gáikwár**: son of Govindrāv by a Rájputáui princess of Dharāmpur, kept in confinement during Govindrāv's time; manages to secure the government for his idiot brother Anandrāo (1800), again kept in confinement by his Arab guard, I, pt. i, 412; collect an army, obtains possession of Anandrāo and is subdued by the English (1803), *id.* 413; holds Baroda (1793), VII, 199-200; his intrigues, 203-204, 209, 217-218, 295-296.
- Kaniar**: tract of land in Ahmadābād district, IV, 2.
- Kauka**: that is Kanishka, king of the Gushán, IX, pt. i, 470 note 3. *See* Kanishka.
- Kanir**: flowering plant, its flowers used in worshipping Ganpati, XXV, 289.
- Kanishka**: great Kushan king; founder of Saka era (A. D. 78), I, pt. ii, 158 note 1; I, pt. i, 22, 33, 37, 64 note 5, 453, 462 note 3; IX, pt. i, 461; great reviver of Buddhism, *id.* 455 note 5; his fight with the dragon, *id.* 441; worked out broader Buddhism, *id.* 442; overthrew caste privileges and divisions, *id.* 443 note 1; his great *vihār* at Peshāwar, *id.* 450; adopted Greek gods and Greek coins and legends, *id.* 456 note 3; believed to be Kauksen, *id.* 462, 495; Kanika same as, *id.* 470 note 3; Shálivahán, same as, *id.* 443 note 1. *See* Kanak.
- Kanjar**: a caste of Munsalmán poulterers, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 232; in Sholapur district, XX, 207-208; in Dhárwār district, XXII, 246-247; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 303; in Belgaum district, XXI, 215.
- Kánjarda**: táluka in Káthiāwār, VIII, 504.
- Kanjari**: caste of beggars in Ahmadnagar and Sátára districts, XVII, 179-180, XIX, 83-84.
- Kanji**: I, pt. ii, 318 note 3. *See* Kánchi.
- Kánji**: Chunvália Koli robber, subdued by A'zam Khán, viceroy (1635-1642), I, pt. i, 278; Koli chief of Chhaniar, *id.* 321.
- Kankai**: ancient town in Káthiāwār, now deserted, temple of a *mātá* at, VIII, 687.
- Kankan**: Konkan, I, pt. ii, 3, 4.
- Kánkar**: village near Dholka, Dámánji's brother Pratáprāv died at (1737), I, pt. i, 318.
- Kankar**: limestone, XII, 16.
- Kánkariya**: reservoir in Ahmadābād district, IV, 17.
- Kánkasiali**: táluka in Káthiāwār, VIII, 504.
- Kankeshvar**: village in Rátnágiri district, temple at, X, 342.
- Kankeshvar**: hill in Kolába district, XI, 2, 6, 316-318; temple on, *id.* 319-323.
- Kankrāla**: fort in Násik district, XVI, 441, 448.
- Kánkroj**: state in Pálanpur, V, 288, 331.
- Kankudi**: Hindn goddess, IX, pt. i, 247.
- Kanmadi**: village in Belgaum district, temples and fair at, XXI, 575.
- Kanna**: district, I, pt. ii, 365.
- Kanna**: Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 441 note 1, 553-554. *See* Kannakaira II.
- Kannada**: Kánara, XV, pt. i, note 2; I, pt. ii, 388.
- Kannakaira I**: Ratta feudatory, I, pt. ii, 551, 553.
- Kannakaira II**: Ratta prince and feudatory of Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 450; also called Kanna (1069-1076), *id.* 551, 553.
- Kannama**: Kalachuri king, son of Sagararasa, I, pt. ii, 468, 469.
- Kannanur**: in the Chola kingdom, I, pt. ii, 507; capital of Virā-Semeśvara, *id.* 508.
- Kannara**: son of the Kalachuri king Sandarája, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Kánava**: *see* Kánva.
- Kannawa**: converted Sindh Lohána; carries Memans to Bhuj at the invitation of Ráo Khengár (1548-1584); is honoured with the title of Shet or Squire by the Ráo, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Kannegál**: forces of Vikramáditya VI attacked at, by Gangarāja, I, pt. ii, 500.
- Kanneshvar**: village in Dhárwār district, inscriptions at, XXII, 764; I, pt. ii, 433.
- Kannigeri**: village in Kánara, saw-mill at, XV, pt. ii, 74 and note 1, 356.
- Kaunnra-Basappa**: temple of, at Nágávi in the Gadag táluka, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3.
- Kanodar**: village in Pálanpur state, V, 342.
- Kanoja**, **Kanojia** or **Kananj**: sub-caste of Gand Bráhmans, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, note 1; in Rátnágiri district, X, 117; in Thána, XIII, 79; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 172, 173; in Násik district, XVI, 42; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 167-171; in Dhárwār district, XXII, 93-95; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 89; in Sátára district, XIX, 53; in Sholapur district, XX, 31-32; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 62; worshippers of Bahucheraji converted to Islám by Ala-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 82. *See* also I, pt. i, 161.
- Kánoji Tákar**: Gáikwár's lieutenant, I, pt. i, 330; goes with Fakhr-ud-daulah into Sorath and captures the town of Vantthali; retires to Dholka and expels Muhammad Jánbáz; joins Rangoji and marches on Sánand, *id.* 331, 396.
- Kanora**: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 151.
- Kánphata**, **Kanphate**: a class of Shaiv *jogis*, IX, pt. i, 543; in Rátnágiri district, X, 131; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 419 note 1; in Kolába district, XI, 415; in Kbhándesh district, XII, 124; in Násik district, XVI, 74; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 456-457; in Belgaum district, XXI, 185; in Cutch, V, 85-88; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 353, 354.
- Káns**: *mulla*, a Broach Pársi priest, goes to Persia with his son Peshotan, the first Kadmi *dastur*, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
- Kánasa**: feeder of the Várna in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 9.
- Kansara**: a caste of Gujaráti copper-smiths, Pávágad their original home, origin, surnames, traces of Rájput blood; sub-divisions, family goddess, IX, pt. i, 186; workers in metal; religion; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 187; customs; trade guild, *id.* 188; in Cutch, V, 71; in Káthiāwār, VIII, 150.
- Kánta**: variety of honey bee in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 24, 25.
- Kanta**: *see* Kangi.
- Kántáji Kadam**, **Kántáji Kadam Bände**: officer of the Peshwa, enters Gujarát and levies tribute for the first time (1723), I, pt. i, 304, 310, 317, 390; takes Chámpáuer, *id.* 391; harasses Gujarát, *id.* 394; defeats Piláji Gáikwár near Cambay and levies contribution in the city (1725), VI, 221.

- Kántela** : old village in Káthiáwár, temples and inscription at, VIII, 504.
- Kántelun** : see Srinagar.
- Kánthadi** : an ascetic, I, pt. i, 161.
- Kánthádurg** : I, pt. i, 158. See Kanthkot.
- Kántharia** : táluca in Káthiáwár, VIII, 505.
- Kánthi** : old name for the shore of Cutch, IX, pt. i, 240 note 2 ; gulf of, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.
- Kanthei** : *basil* thread, IX, pt. i, 89.
- Kanthika** : coast tract, from Balsár northward, or between Bombay and Cambay, I, pt. i, 123, 126.
- Kanthkot** : fort in Cutch, I, pt. i, 158, 204, 235 and note 2 ; its history, the sun and other temples in, V, 224-225.
- Kanthmál** : scrofula, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Kantra** : fort in Násik district, XVI, 441, 448.
- Kantrodi** : village in Káthiáwár, its claim to antiquity, *sati* memorials and inscriptions at, VIII, 505.
- Kanu** : tree in Khándesh district, XII, 25.
- Kánungos** : Mughal accountants, I, pt. i, 212.
- Kánva** : Puránic dynasty, overthrown by Sipraka, I, pt. ii, 155.
- Káuva** : school of the White Yajurveda, I, pt. ii, 207.
- Kanva**, **Kánnav** : a sub-caste of Bráhmans in, Sátára district, XIX, 53 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 92-93 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89 ; in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 62 ; in Násik district, XVI, 41 ; see also I, pt. ii, 162, 163, 164, 165.
- Kanvail** : fibrous plant, XXV, 231.
- Kanvalli** : village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 764.
- Kanvári** : village in Rewá Kantha, I, pt. i, 443.
- Kánváyana** : see Kánva.
- Kauvisidgeri** : village in Dhárwár district ; temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 764.
- Kánwa** : town in Broach district, place of pilgrimage, II, 565.
- Kányakubja** : modern Kanauj, I, pt. i, 79, 161 ; king of, put to flight by Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 215.
- Kanyail** : dye plant, common on the *gháts*, XXV, 242.
- Kaola** : sacred food plant, XXV, 291.
- Kaoli** : plant found in several districts, used as antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 275.
- Kapadvanj**, **Kápadwanj** : sub-division of Kaira district, III, 143-145. *Town*, *id.* 117 ; Ráshtrakúta possession of (909), I, pt. ii, 383 ; copper-plate grant at, *id.* 413 ; grant at, I, pt. i, 123, 129 ; reservoir built at, by Siddharája, *id.* 180 note 1 ; battle of (1725), *id.* 307 ; capture of, by the Maráthás (1736), *id.* 317 ; Fakhr-ud-daula meets Raisingji of Idar at, *id.* 329 ; siege of, raised by Holkar (1746), *id.* 330 ; taken by Dámáji from Sher Khán (1753), *id.* 338 ; Piláji Gáikwár defeated at (1725), VII, 171.
- Kapáleshvar** : Násik temple, XVI, 513-514.
- Kapálesvar** : the god Siva, I, pt. ii, 358 ; temple of, at Konvalli on the Mahi, I, pt. i, 127.
- Kápálikésvara** : the god Siva, temple of, near Igatpuri, I, pt. ii, 185, 192.
- Kapardi** : Kumárapála's chief minister after the date of Udayana, I, pt. i, 190 ; becomes Ajayapála's minister, is thrown in a cauldron of boiling oil, *id.* 194.
- Kapardi I** : I, pt. ii, 17. See Kapardin I.
- Kapardi II** : see Kapardin II.
- Kápardikadvipa** : territorial division, north of Revatidvipa, or Kavaddivipa, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2, 543, 544 ; king of, slain by the Goa Kádamba Jayakesin I, *id.* 567, 568.
- Kapardin I**, **Kápari I** : Northern Konkan Siláhára king, I, pt. ii, 200, 539, 541, 543, 567, 17.
- Kapardin II**, **Kapardi II** : son of Pullasakti the Siláhára king of Northern Konkan (851 and 877-78), I, pt. ii, 11, 17, 405, 406, 539 ; feudatory of Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 542, 543, 567 ; III, 422 note 1, 424 ; XIV, 148, 173, 177.
- Kapas**, **Kappás**, **Kápus** : cotton plant, yields oil, XXV, 215, 228.
- Kápdépáni** : cloth water-ceremony during death rites, IX, pt. i, 59.
- Kápidi** : a hindu religious order, in Cutch, V, 84-85 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 123 ; in Thána district, XIII, 199 ; at Somanáth, I, pt. i, 156.
- Kapala** : see Kamala.
- Kápika** : identified with Kávi, I, pt. i, 126 ; I, pt. ii, 404.
- Kapil** : seer, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Kapil** : a sub-caste of Bráhmans, in Thána district, XIII, 78 ; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 1, 10.
- Kapiládhenú** : black cow, her sacredness, IX, pt. i, 372.
- Kápilakot** : Mularája slew Lákha in a combat at, I, pt. i, 160.
- Kapila-Sangam** : confluence in the Bijápur district, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Kapiláirth** : Gokaru pool, XV, pt. ii, 297.
- Kapili** : modern Kampili on the Tungabhadrá, I, pt. ii, 454.
- Kápiséthala** : mountain mentioned in the *Puránas*, I, pt. i, 534.
- Kaple** : wheat variety, XXV, 189.
- Kapol**, **Kapol Vánia** : a caste of traders, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 149 ; in Gujarát, IX, pt. I, 71 ; in Kolába district, XI, 48 ; in Thána district, XIII, 112.
- Kappadevarasa** : feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 457.
- Kappadi** : village, Basava goes to, I, pt. ii, 478 ; and returns from, *id.* 479.
- Kappas**, **Kápus** : see Kapas.
- Kappatgudd** : hill range in Dhárwár district, XXII, 4.
- Kápsi** : valley and town in Kolhápúr state ; temple and mosque at, XXIV, 11, 301.
- Kápsi** : fibrous plant, grows in Koukan jungles, XXV, 234.
- Kapurehand Bhansáli** : leading merchant of Ahmadábád, murder of, by Anopsing Bhandári, I, pt. i, 302.
- Kapurthála** : monuments in Násik city, XVI, 510.

- Kápurvádi** : village near Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 622.
- Karabena** : river, mentioned in an inscription at Násik, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Karáchi** : Roman trade with (A. D. 50), XIII, 404 note 3, 410.
- Karád** : sub-division in Sátará district, details of, XIX, 425-427; survey of, *id.* 375-378; *Town*, *id.* 577-578; Síláháras of, *id.* 254, 544-549; Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya II goes to, and marries Chandaladevi, *id.* 217, 546; Síláháras of, feudatories of the Western Chálukyas of Kalyáni, *id.* 439, 452, 456, 460, 498; do not recognise the sovereignty of the Yádava kings Bhíllama and his son, *id.* 519; subdued by Singhana the Devagiri Yádava king, *id.* 524; differences between the Síláháras of, and those of the North Konkan, *id.* 543, 567; prince of, reinstates the Síláhára princes of the North Konkan, *id.* 570; prince of, repulsed by Sinda Achugi II, *id.* 574; discovery of coins near, *id.* 157.
- Karád** : a Vánia sub-division in Cutch, V, 51.
- Karáda Sarovar** : lake near Bhínmál, I, pt. i, 453.
- Karádgi** : village in Dharwar district, XXII, 764.
- Karádgi** : *see* Karád.
- Karádi** : a caste of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 123.
- Karádia** : lower class of Rájputé, IX, I, 123.
- Karáhákada** : old name of Karád, I, pt. ii, 176; XIX, 224, 480.
- Karahakata** : another name of Karád, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
- Karaháta** : modern Karál territorial division, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2; *Town*, *id.* 476, 538 note 8; province, capital of the Karád Síláháras, *id.* 546, 577, 578. *See* Karád.
- Karahátaka** : modern Karháda, visited by Sahadeva, I, pt. ii, 142, 175, 217, 390, 407, 538 note 8. *See* Karád.
- Karahátaka** : a Karháde (Karád) Bráhman, I, pt. ii, 256.
- Karahátakundi** : district, under Gomka the Síláhára prince of Kolhápur, I, pt. ii, 254 and note 3.
- Karásitesvar** : *ling* of, near Bhínmál, I, pt. i, 453 and note 2.
- Karájang** : Yunnán (1290), I, pt. i, 501.
- Karajgi** : sub-division in Dhárwár district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops, people, XXII, 638-640; *Town*, *id.* 764-765; *see* also I, pt. ii, 578.
- Karajika** : village, I, pt. ii, 391 note 6.
- Karáktál** : ruined town in Ahmadábád district, IV, 345..
- Karáli** : sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
- Karália** : Musalmán potters in Gujarát, converts from the Hindu caste of Kumbhára, Sunnis in name, IX, pt. ii, 36.
- Karambaka Vihára** : temple built by Kumárapála at Pátan, I, pt. i, 190
- Karamdivadejaphitadeulaváda** : village, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Karamthali** : village eight miles south of Ahmadábád, shrine of Imámaháh at, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
- Karan** : *see* Karan Ghelo.
- Karan** : Solanki king (1072-1094), XIII, 436; I, pt. ii, 24.
- Karanas** : writers or accountants, I, pt. ii, 473.
- Karan Ghelo** : Vághlha ruler of Gujarát (1296-1304), I, pt. i, 229; IX, pt. i, 127; defeated by the Musalmáns (1297), I, pt. i, 512.
- Karanj** : *Pongamia glabra*, tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Karanja** : island, in Bombay harbour, description, history, objects of interest, XIV, 191-195; remains at, *id.* 399; island, I, pt. ii, 9; port, paid tribute to the Portuguese, *id.* 46; south boundary of the Portuguese district under Bassain, *id.* 54; its capture by the Franciscans (1585), *id.* 57; its capture by Sambháji (1683), *id.* 77; its recapture by the Portuguese (1684), *id.* 78; civil and judicial administration in, *id.* 124; offered by its inhabitants to the English, surrendered to Angria (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 204-205; taken by the Maráthas (1740), *id.* 233; captured (1774), *id.* 383-384; resident appointed (1774), XIII, 562, 566; condition (1774 and 1819), *id.* 562, 563 and note 3.
- Karanjapatra** : village near the town of Hare-shapura, camp of Vinayáditya at (694), I, pt. ii, 370.
- Karanjawade** : village, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Karánjkar, Káranjkár** : a caste of fountain makers, in Sholápur district, origin, settlement, appearance, house, food, dress, calling, condition, religion, customs, community, XX, 103-118; in Sátára district, XIX, 84-85. *See* Jingar.
- Karanjon** : village in Thána district, XIV, 195.
- Karávana** : modern Kárván, chief shrine of Laknlísa and temple of Chámundádevi at, I, pt. i, 83 and note 1.
- Karavdáchoth** : water-jug fourth, IX, pt. i, 67; worship of the moon on, *id.* 398.
- Karavera** : *see* Kaver.
- Karavi** : poisonous plant, grows in the Dakhan, XXV, 267.
- Karavir** : *see* Karvir.
- Karavira Mhátmya** : local *Purána*, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
- Karbala** : place of Shiah pilgrimage, IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3, 30, 47, 126, 171; martyrs of, *id.* 128, 133, 138; story of the massacre at, *id.* 139.
- Kárbhári** : *pátil's* assistant in Thána district, XIII, 560; (1817), *id.* 564; Mhára (1828), *id.* 574..

- Karbi : dry jowar stalk used as fodder, XXV, 186, 276.
- Karda : old sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, survey of, XVII, 504-510; plate of, I, pt. i, 128-130; grant at, I, pt. ii, 195, 199, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 387, 402, 414 and note 5, 418, 423.
- Kardai : food and oil-yielding plant, XXV, 163, 218.
- Kardama : village on the south of Pulikara, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Karddamaka : family, the queen of Śatakarni belongs to the, I, pt. ii, 153; dynasty, XIV, 172.
- Karde : market town in Poona district, trade centre, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
- Kardi : village in Bijāpur district, temples and inscriptions at, XXIII, 658-659.
- Kardigudd : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 8.
- Kardla : battle of (1794), Gaikwār's share in, VII, 200.
- Kardu : a Koli stronghold in Ratnāgiri district, X, 128.
- Karel : village in Ratnāgiri district, I, pt. ii, 356.
- Kārellikā : village, may possibly be Karel, I, pt. ii, 355, 356.
- Karen : tree, worshipped to appease planet *Mangal*, IX, pt. i, 384.
- Karenitran : see Jāli Kund.
- Karen Pahlavs : mention of, in the *Periplus* as ruling in Sind, I, pt. i, 544, 545.
- Kare Vakkal : a caste of husbandmen in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 221.
- Kāreya : sect of the Jains, I, pt. ii, 550, 552.
- Kargudari : village in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 82; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 529, 560, 562.
- Karha : river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 9.
- Karhād : see Karād.
- Karhāda : a caste of Brāhmins, in Gujarāt, modern immigrants, IX, pt. i, 2, 497 note 8; said to be shipwrecked strangers, made Brāhmins by Parshurām, *id.* 436, 438, 497; stranger element shown in, *id.* p. xii note 3, 497, 498; Gujar origin of Ratnāgiri Karhādās, *id.* 498 and note 5, 500; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 114; Śavantvādi, *id.* 411; in Kolāba district, XI, 45; in Khāndesh, XII, 52; in Thāna district, XIII, 79; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 132, 133; in Nāsik district, XVI, 40; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 58-59; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 171-172; in Sātāra district, XIX, 53-54; in Sholāpur district, XX, 32-33; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90; in Dhār-wār district, XXII, 95; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 89; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 62.
- Kāri : river in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 6.
- Karia : Śalāvāt, a caste of masons, I, pt. i, 451.
- Kariāna : tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 505.
- Karidas : Dhed religious teacher, IX, pt. i, 333.
- Karikal : town in the Tanjore district, I, pt. ii, 323.
- Karim-ud-din : father of Imāshāh of Pirana, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
- Karim-ud-din : governor of Bijāpur (1316-1320), XXIII, 396, 582; mosque of, in Bijāpur city, *id.* 632-634.
- Karjāla : village in Kāthiāwār, the story of its chief Merji Vāja, VIII, 506.
- Karjan : river in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 2, 5, 92.
- Karjan : village in Baroda territory, VII, 536; dispensary at, *id.* 505.
- Karjat : sub-division of Thāna district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops, people, XIII, 2, 695-697; village in Thāna district with railway station, XIV, 196.
- Karjat : sub-division in Ahmadnagar district, details, area, aspect, hills, rivers, water-supply, soil, rainfall, crops, people, roads, railways, markets, crafts, survey, condition, changes, XVII, 597-602; *Town*, temple, *id.* 720; see also I, pt. ii, 399.
- Karjika : village granted by Ushavadāta, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Karka : I, pt. ii, 194, 388; see Kakka I of Mālkhed Rāshtrakūta.
- Karka I : Rāshtrakūta king of the 2nd Gujarāt branch (812-821), accepts the overlordship of Dakhan dynasty, helps Amoghavarsha in establishing his supremacy and receives in return a portion of country south of the Tapti; his grants, I, pt. i, 124-125; grant of (812-813), I, pt. i, 466, 468. See Kakka II.
- Karkamb : town in Sholāpur district, XX, 412.
- Karkara : I, pt. ii, 423, 426. See Kakka II of the Mālkhed Rāshtrakūta branch.
- Karkarāja : Suvarnavarsha Lateśvara, son of Indrarāja the Rāshtrakūta of Gujarāt, I, pt. ii, 310, 393, 400, 404 and note 1, 402, 408; reduces to obedience the rebellions Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 409; issues the Baroda grant, *id.* 199. See Karka I of 2nd Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta branch.
- Karkarāja : Rāshtrakūta king, I, pt. ii, 18; (972), XIII, 425. See Kakka II, of Mālkhed Rāshtrakūtas.
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- Kaundinya: a gotra or exogamous division of Bráhmans, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1.
- Kaunti: famine plant, found in several districts, XXV, 195.
- Káusa: see Padamdurg.
- Kausámbi: capital of the king of the Vatsas, I, pt. ii, 197.
- Kanthen: grant from, I, pt. ii, 282, 367, 378 note 3, 293, 339 note 1, 342, 343 note 5, 345 note 4, 346 note 4, 347 notes 1 and 2, 349 note 4, 361 note 2, 378 and note 3, 385, 425 note 2, 426, 434.
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- Kavali: See Kandul.
- Kavalya: pass in Kolába district, XI, 6, 115.
- Kávana: Káma, father of Brahma the general of Someśvara IV, I, pt. ii, 464.
- Kávana or Kávanayya: Kalachurya Sankama's officer, I, pt. ii, 487, 489.
- Kavandanyapur: old name of Kavhápur, XXIV, 360.

- Kavánt: sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
- Kávar Sain: Bráhmañ minister of Burhán Nizám (1508-1553), XVII, 363, 365; XVIII, pt. ii, 222.
- Kavás Bhumias: servants, I, pt. i, 451.
- Kávasji Nánábhái Dávar: opens the first steam factory in Western India, IX, pt. ii, 199 note 3.
- Kávasji Rustomji: watch-maker, visits Delhi, receives the title of Mirzan Khosru Beg and a grant of land, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kavath: wood-apple tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Kávdíacher: a great mangrove tree in Cutch, V, 224.
- Káverá, *pl.* Káveras: king of, made tributary to the Chálukya crown, I, pt. ii, 189; defeated by Vinayáditya the son of Vikramáditya I, *id.* 368.
- Káveri: river in Rewa Kántha, I, pt. i, 518, 546; VI, 6; river, I, pt. ii, 24; crossed by Pálikesi II, *id.* 183, 243, 299, 331, 350, 524.
- Kávi: a place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 566; Govind III's grant at, I, pt. i, 123, 125, 126; grant found at, I, pt. ii, 195, 197, 198, 315, 401, 403, 404, 408, 409.
- Kávi Jang: Nizám's commandant of Ahmadnagar fort (1759), XVII, 404.
- Kavirahasya: poem, I, pt. ii, 268.
- Kavit, Kavitha: plant, its twigs used as tooth-brushes by Hindus, XXV, 291; medicinal plant, found in Dakhan, *id.* 255.
- Kavithasádhí: modern Kosád, I, pt. i, 128; I, pt. ii, 412.
- Kavlápur: village in Kolhápur state, temples at, XXIV, 360.
- Kávnai: fort in Násik district, XVI, 441, 448.
- Kavte: market village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
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- Kesimayya : Bijjala's officer, I, pt. ii, 458, 473. See Kesirāja and Kesava.
- Kesimayya : Bolikeya, Kalachurya Someśvara's governor of the Tardavādi, Hanungal and Banavāsi provinces, I, pt. ii, 485, 486.
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- Malayavati : queen of Kuntala Sátakarni Sátaváhana, I, *pt.* ii, 171.
- Malayésvaru : chiva's attendant, I, *pt.* ii, 482.
- Malcom : Sir John, defeats the Peshwa, Holkar and Nágpur chief at Mahidpur (1817), XVI, 195; XII, 254; at Mahuli (1817), XVIII, *pt.* ii, 298; Bájiráv surrenders to, *id.* 303 and note 2; I, *pt.* ii, 611; IX, *pt.* i, 60 note 5; his notice of Bhats and their mode of revenge, *id.* 210 note 3; of Charans as guards or Valávás, *id.* 217 notes 2 and 3, 295 and notes 1 and 2, 482 note 7; his notice of Mandu (1820), I, *pt.* i, 383; his remark on Bohorás (1823), IX, *pt.* ii, 29 note 1; his remarks on the condition of Sátára (1824), XIX, 309; sequesters Baroda territory (1828), VII, 241-242; visits Pavaí in Thána district (1830), XIV, 299; opens the Bor pass, XIII, 318; his minute on Cutch, V, 166, 265-277; rewards Ardeshir Dhanjisha, IX, *pt.* ii, 198 note 5; second sequestration of Baroda by (1832), VII, 244; curtails Gáikwár's authority, *id.* 302, 403; notice of Sálsette (1833), I, *pt.* ii, 128.
- Malcolu-peth : trade centre, XIX, 214. *See* Mahábaleshvar.
- Male : country, subjugated by Vishnuvardhana, I, *pt.* ii, 496, 499; by the Hángal Kadamba Kamadeva, *id.* 563; kings of, *id.* 507.
- Málegau : sub-division in Násik district, details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 345, 349. *Town*, fort, siege (1818), *id.* 450-455; XII, 255; I, *pt.* ii, 630; military head-quarters at, *id.* 631.
- Málegau : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 727.
- Malek-ul-Tujár : *see* Malik-ul-Tujár.
- Male-making : *see* Pumsavana.
- Maleo : cape of, east of Cambay, identification of, I, *pt.* i, 539.
- Malopas : people of the *Malenád*, or hilly country, conquered by Rájarája, I, *pt.* ii, 308, 495.
- Málerkotlá : state, I, *pt.* ii, 346 note 4.
- Malet : Charles, chief of the English at Surat (1775), I, *pt.* i, 402; appointed British resident in Poona (1785), XVII, *pt.* ii, 268; British envoy (1790), XVIII, *pt.* iii, 409.
- Malet : Mrs., tomb of, at Bankot.
- Malet Spring : at Mátherán, XIV, 244-245.
- Maleus : Mount (in Central India), mentioned by Pliny, I, *pt.* i, 533.
- Málgár : a caste of flower-sellers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 253.
- Malguud : village in Dhárwár district, inscription and temple at, XXII, 770; I, *pt.* ii, 440 note 3.
- Malhárgad : port in Poona district, XVIII, *pt.* iii, 258.
- Malhári : *see* Pánbhari.
- Malhári Koli : sub-division of Kolis in Thána district, XIII, 173.
- Malharji Holkar : *see* Malhárráv Holkar.
- Malharav : Honávar chief (1510), helped by the Portuguese, XV, *pt.* ii, 110, 279, 309.
- Malihárráv : son of Khanderáv Gáikwár, retires on a pension to Nadiád, I, *pt.* i, 412; breaks out in rebellion in Káthiáwár; is captured by Babaji Appaji and Vithal Devaji, *id.* 413.
- Malhárráv Gáikwár, His Highness : (1870-1875), his plots and imprisonment, ascends the *gádt*, his vengeance on his enemies, mismanages the government, marries Lakshmbai (1874), attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, his trial (1875), deposed, VII, 278-284; substitutes *kámavísárs* for *izárdárs*, *id.* 370-371; his banks, *id.* 409-410; institutes *varishtha* court, *id.* 444; *see also* I, *pt.* i, 442-443.
- Malhárráv Holkar : Bájiráv Peshwa's officer, plunders Dénta and Vadnagar and exacts tribute from Pálanpur, I, *pt.* i, 317; defeats Dia Bahádúr, governor of Mándu, and captures Mándu, *id.* 382; founder of the Holkar

- family, I, pt. ii, 600; repulsed Portuguese attack on Thána (1739), XIV, 360.
- Malhárzáv Khúni: Damáji Gáikwár's deputy at Ahmadábád, collects tribute in Gujarát (1740), I, pt. i, 322, 323.
- Mali: professional caste of husbandmen in Gujarát said to be Kanhis, religious sects, faith in early beliefs, snake-worship, IX, pt. i, 153, 172; a class of gardeners, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, IX, pt. ii, 88; a caste of gardeners, I, pt. i, 450; in Cutch, V, 70; in Khándesh, XII, 69; in Thána district, XIII, 61-62; at Mátherán, XIV, 265; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 242-244; in Násik, XVI, 47; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 309-310; XVIII, pt. ii, 1; in Sátára district, XIX, 79; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 93; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 143; in Kolába district, XI, 62-63; in Janjira state, *id.* 412; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 89-91; in Sholápúr district, XX, 91; in Ratnágiri district, X, 124.
- Máli: apparently Mália in North Káthiáwár, capture of, I, pt. i, 506 and note 5; island, *id.* 509.
- Mália (Hatti): town in Káthiáwár, head-quarters of the curious tribe of the Hattis, their founder, VIII, 538.
- Mália (Miana): petty state and town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 166, 539-540; IX, pt. i, 126; temple at, I, pt. i, 153; captured by the British (1809), VII, 325.
- Málíba: identified with Málwa, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 467.
- Málík: Sunni *imám*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2, 126.
- Malik: a caste of Rájput converts in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 66; the name coined by Músalmán governors, *id.* 25; conversion of, by Muhammad Ghazni (1025), *id.* 3 note 3; in Khándesh, XII, 127; in Kaira district, III, 82.
- Málíka: wife of the Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 449.
- Malíka Jáhán: mosque of, in Bijápúr city, XXIII, 630.
- Málík Ahmed Beheri: first Nizámsháhi king of Ahmadnagar, reduces the *ghát* and Konkán forts, I, pt. ii, 32; takes Mahuli fort in Thána district (1485), XIV, 320; takes Chákan and Junnar forts, XVIII, pt. iii, 122, 225; captures Chavand and Purandbar forts (1486), *id.* 124, 433; takes Jivdhan fort (1489), *id.* 140; takes Dándá Rajpur (1490), I, pt. ii, 32; makes the Sidis captain of Janjira fort (1490), XI, 434; defeats Bahmani troops near modern Ahmadnagar, lays siege to Daulatábád; founds Ahmadnagar (1490), XVIII, pt. ii, 220-221.
- Malik Ambar: Abyssinian minister of Ahmadnagar, his epithet, IX, pt. ii, 12; sets up Mortiza as king and founds a city at Kharki; defeats the Mughal general Khán-i-Khánán and retakes Ahmadnagar and Berar; his attack on Basecin and Sálsette (1611), XIII, 453; makes Junnar Nizámsháhi capital (1605); is defeated by Sháh Jahán (1617) and forced to surrender; his death (1626), I, pt. ii, 624; XIII, 464; his revenue system, I, pt. ii, 38; XVI, 208; XIII, 550 note 4, 553-554 note 3; XVIII, pt. ii, 223, 317-320; XX, 286-287; XI, 143, 169 and note 4; XII, 266-267 note 1.
- Malik Báyzid: son and successor of Shujáat Khán, *sultán* of Málwa, with the title of Báyz Bahádúr (1555-1570), I, pt. i, 369.
- Malik Biaz: Gujarát general, defeats the Portuguese at Cheul (1508), XI, 274; again defeats the Portuguese at Cheul (1522), XIII, 449.
- Malikhas: Nabathæan king, I, pt. i, 542, 543.
- Maliki: one of the four Sunni schools, IX pt. ii, 126 note 1.
- Malik-i-Maidán: the famous Bijápúr gun, XVII, 36 note 2, 369 note 1; XXIII, 639-641.
- Malik Kabir: Sultán Firuzsháh, deposes Ziá-ud-din Barni to Broach, I, pt. i, 514.
- Malik Káfúr: slave-general of Alá-ud-din; invades the Dakhan (1306) and takes Rámdeva prisoner (1307), I, pt. ii, 251, 532, 618; XII, 242; is sent to subdue Tailangana and on his way is entertained hospitably at Devagiri (1309), *id.* 251, 533; is sent to Dorasamudra (1310), *id.* 509, 533; returns to Delhi (1311), *id.* 533; is sent against Šamkara whom he puts to death, and fixes his residence at Devagiri (1312), *id.* 251, 533, 619; is summoned to Delhi, poisons Alá-ud-din, and is assassinated (1316), *id.* 533. *See* also I, pt. i, 205, 229; XII, 242; XVIII, pt. ii, 215 note 2; XIX, 225 note 1; destroys Dabhol (1312), X, 327; reduces Cheul (1314), XI, 272; destroys Hoysala power (1312), XV, pt. ii, 91; puts to death Šankardev, son of Rámdev, XVII, 352 note 5; XXI, 361; XXII, 402; XXIII, 396.
- Malik Mughis Khilji: minister of Sultán Hoshang (1405-1434), I, pt. i, 359.
- Malik Muizzuddin: conquers Gujarát and plunders Kambáyat, I, pt. i, 515.
- Malik Mukhil: Gujarát governor, I, pt. i, 230.
- Malik Názir: Faruki king (1399-1437) of Khándesh; seizes the fort of Aairgad, builds the town of Burhánpur and Zeinábád; recovers the fort of Thálner from his brother (1417); takes Sultánpur and overruns Nandurbár; is defeated by Alá-ud-din Bahamani (1435); capture of Burhánpur; extent of the Khándesh dominions during his time; his death (1437), *id.* 620-621; his fights with Gujarát and Ahmadnagar kings, XII, 244-245, 454.
- Malik Rája: founder (1370-1399) of the Khándesh Fárúkis, Thálner and Karanda districts granted to, by Feroz Tughlik (1370), invades Gujarát, is defeated and besieged at Thálner by Muzáfár Sháh (1394), promotes architecture and agriculture, his death (1399), XII, 243-244, 454; I, pt. ii, 620.
- Malik Rehan: tomb of, in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 617.
- Malik Sandal: mosque of, in Bijápúr city, XXIII, 631.
- Malik Shábán: reservoir in Ahmadábád district, IV, 18.
- Maliksháhi: the corrected year; the Persian revenue year, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.

- Malik Tokan : Bahádur Sháha's governor of Diu, fortifies Bassein (1532), defeated by the Portuguese, XIV, 28-29.
- Malik Tughán : captain of freebooters (1347), I, pt. i, 230-231.
- Malik-ul-Tujár : a Bahmani chief, is sent to subdue the *gháts* and the Konkan (1420), I, pt. ii, 588; seizes Máhim (Bombay) and Sálsette (1429), *id.* 30; is again sent with a considerable force (1451); builds the fort of Ohákan; overruns the lands of the Shirke family; is induced to march against Shankar Rái of Khelna; is surrounded and defeated, *id.* 31, 588; see also X, 193; XIII, 441; XIV, 226-227; XVIII, pt. ii, 216-217; XXIV, 224, 323; IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1.
- Málím : navigator, derivation of the word, XIII, 716.
- Malindya : móunt mentioned by Varáha Mihira, I, pt. i, 533.
- Málingi : town on the Krishna opposite Talakad, I, pt. ii, 497; inscription at (1290), *id.* 509. See Jananáthapura.
- Malippala : town probably in Nizám's country, I, pt. i, 540.
- Malkana : temple of, at Ruddawádi, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 428 note 1.
- Malkápur : town in Kolhápur state, temples at, XXIV, 313.
- Málkhed : capital of the later Ráshtrakútas, I, pt. i, 120, 514; destroyed by the Chalukya king Tailappa (972), *id.* 519; I, pt. ii, 10, 11, 17, 24; in Nizám's territory, *id.* 200, 396, 403, 450; Ráshtrakútas of, *id.* 299 note 4, 327 note 7, 341 note 2, 386, 423; Ráshtrakúta capital, *id.* 352; records of the family of, *id.* 383; burnt by Gunaka Vijayáditya III, *id.* 411; plundered by the Paramára king, *id.* 422; dynasty, *id.* 424, 425; first capital of the Western Chálukyas, *id.* 427, 430; see also XV, pt. ii, 84; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1; XIII, 424, 434. See Mánayakheta.
- Malikngani : an oil-yielding plant common on the *gháts* and in Konkan, XXV, 216.
- Malla : brother of Bichana, I, pt. ii, 243.
- Malla : Yádava king Krishna's officer, I, pt. ii, 245, 527, 529.
- Malla : of Gutta family, I, pt. ii, 452, 580.
- Malla : Lingáyat brothers, founders of Kittur, I, pt. ii, 668.
- Mallala Mahádevi : see Mallala Mahádevi.
- Mallali : musical instrument, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Mallana : Vira-Ballála II's officer (1203), I, pt. ii, 506.
- Mallappa : *desái* of Kittur, resumes possession of his territory from the Maráthás; assists General Wellesley (1803), obtains a *sanad* from the Peshwa (1809); is confirmed in his possessions by General Munro; fictitious adoption by; his death, I, pt. ii, 669-670.
- Mallavalli : village grants to the Vira Somnáth temple by the Hángal Kádamba Kámadéva, I, pt. ii, 484.
- Mallaya : Jagaddeva's companion in assassinating Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226.
- Mallayan : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6; place of interest, *id.* 585.
- Malleyamadevi : Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI's wife, I, pt. ii, 448.
- Malleyasáhani : Billama's officer, I, pt. ii, 520.
- Mallideva : Singhana's officer, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Mallideva : Yádava king Rámachandra's governor of Huligere (1295-1296), I, pt. ii, 539, 564.
- Mallideva : son of Gutta I (1115), I, pt. ii, 579, 580, 581.
- Mallidevarasa : Kalachurya Sankama's feudatory (1180), I, pt. ii, 488, 489.
- Mallikárjuna : Hindu god, temple of, at Degambe, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Mallikárjuna : seventeenth Siláhára king (1156-1160) of Konkan, XIII, 422 note 1; defeated by Kumárapála's general Ambada, his grants at Chiplun and Bassein, *id.* 426; slain, *id.* 436; see also I, pt. i, 185, 186 and I, pt. ii, 24, 539; XIV, 386.
- Mallikárjuna : Ratta chieftain, son of Lakshmi-deva I (1204-1208), I, pt. ii, 551, 556, 557.
- Mallikárjuna : Kádamba ruler (1231) also styled Mallideva, I, pt. ii, 564.
- Mallikárjuna I : (1132-1145), son of the Hángal Kádamba Tailappa II; feudatory of Somésvara III and Perma Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 456, 559, 562.
- Mallikárjuna : fifth Vijayanagar king (1451-1465), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 100.
- Mallikárjuna : hill in Sátára district, caves at, XIX, 11, 521-523.
- Malliseti : see Malla.
- Mallishena : epitaph of, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Mallotus Philippinensis : vegetable poison, XXV, 268; vegetable antidotes to bites of poisonous animals, *id.* 275.
- Mallu Adil Sháh : son and successor of Ismail Adil Sháh; is deposed (1534), I, pt. ii, 642; see also XXIII, 413.
- Mallngi : Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 235, 517, 519; takes Parnakheta, *id.* 235, 516; at war with Vijjana, *id.* 237; enemy of Bhillama, *id.* 238 and note 2.
- Malu Khán : commandant of Mándu, assumes the title of Kadirsháh Máliw and makes Mándu his capital, indifference of, to the orders of Sher Sháh Sur; does homage to Sher Sháh at Sérangpur (1542), flies to Gujarát and attacks Mándu with Gujarát forces; the defeat of, by one of Sher Sháh's generals, I, pt. i, 368, 369.
- Máloji : Mudhol chief (1661), XXIV, 394.
- Máloji Bhonsle : Shiváji's grandfather, takes Shábáji to his patron Lakhji Jadhavráv during *Holi* festival; is raised to the command of 5,000 horse with the title of Máloji Rája Bhonsle, XVII, 389; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 222-223; I, pt. ii, 591.
- Máloji Gáikvár : Dámáji's (1732-1768) uncle, recovers Baroda, VII, 174.
- Malprabha : river in Southern Marátha Country, XXI, 12; XXII, 7; XXIII, 11; XXIV, 11; see also I, pt. ii, 497, 503, 504, 506, 519, 524.
- Malprabha-Gangharvgad : hill spur in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 7.
- Malpur : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 417; Rathod chiefship, IX, pt. i, 128.
- Málsej or Málshet : pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 320, 403; XVIII, pt. ii, 149.

- Malsiras : village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
- Malsiras : sub-division in Sholápur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XX, 398-400. *Town*, temples at, *id.* 413-414.
- Maltecorá : tribe mentioned by Pliny I, pt. i, 534.
- Malthara : village in Poona district, tomb and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 258-259.
- Malnudi : trade centre (1350) north of Málwan, I, pt. ii, 37.
- Málva : see Málwa.
- Málvaceæ : food, oil-yielding and fibrous plants, XXV, 194, 215, 226.
- Málvan : sub-division of Ratnágiri district, details of, X, 2, 313-315; customs division, its trade, *id.* 185. *Town* and port, its population, trade, manufactures, health, history and fort at, *id.* 346-352; see also *id.* 172, 177, 186, 198; derivation of the name, *id.* 346 note 4; fort of, built by Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 68, 69; his naval head-quarter, description, *id.* 75; taken by the English (1765) and restored, *id.* 106, ceded to the English (1812), *id.* 112.
- Málvan : village in Sáláette, XIV, 223.
- Málvans : Sávant and Kolhápur ship captains, I, pt. ii, 88; pirates, X, 197, 350 and note 9, 351, 378.
- Malvi : breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 55.
- Málwa : I, pt. i, 24, 28; Gupta conquest of, *id.* 67; conquered by Govinda III, Ráshtrakúta king, *id.* 123, 124; its king taken prisoner by Siddharája, *id.* 175; annexed to Chaulukya kingdom by Siddharája, *id.* 178; its king Ballála defeated by Kumárapála, *id.* 185; its king crushed by Visáládeva, *id.* 203; incorporation of, to Gujarát by Sultán Bahádur of Gujarát (1526-1536), invasion of, by the emperor Humáyún (1534), *id.* 367; under Sher Sháh Sur (1542-1545), *id.* 368; under his successor Salim Sháh (1545-1553), becomes independent under Shujáat in 1554, *id.* 369, 510; see also I, pt. ii, 159, 198, 199, 213, 215, 240, 312, 407, 432, 441, 442, 532, 578 for early history of; Dámáji Gáikwár's inroad into (1742), VII, 176; Bájiráv's expedition in (1724), XIX, 267; Udáji Povar's incursion into, *id.* 268; Bájiráv's second expedition in (1725), *id.* 270; Chinnáji Appá in (1730), *id.* 274; ceded (1738) to Bájiráv, *id.* 279; Báláji asks the government of (1741), *id.* 284, 285; divided between Sindia and Holkar, *id.* 291.
- Málwa Dohad : ronte, shrine of Kalika on, IX, pt. i, p. xi.
- Málwa Sultáns : (1400-1570), history of, I, pt. i, 356-371.
- Malyah : country included in Sárán or South Gujarát, mentioned by Alberuni, I, pt. ii, 4.
- Mama : lady's maid, IX, pt. ii, 96.
- Mámala : modern Mával, I, pt. ii, 175.
- Mámaláhára : Mámala or hilly Dakhan district, modern Mával, I, pt. ii, 175.
- Mámallapuram : town, Pallava inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Mamharos : perhaps Mahikshatrap, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 543, 544.
- Mamdápur : village in Bijápur, story, temples, lakes, inscriptions, XXIII, 661-663, 313; record at, I, pt. ii, 526.
- Mámhal : Arab word for Anáshilváda; I, pt. i, 508, 509 note 3, 511.
- Mamjár : caste of Musalmán bracelet-sellers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 290.
- Mámlatdár : officer of a district yielding about five lakhs of revenue under the Maráthás, I, pt. ii, 99; his duties, XII, 268; XIII, 555-556; revenue farmer, his powers, had armed messengers, *id.* 559-560, 561, 563 note 4, 564; in Poona district under the Peshwás, XVIII, pt. ii, 325 note 2.
- Mámo : spirit aa maternal uncle, lives in Khijaro tree, his dread, IX, pt. i, 270 and note 3, 284-285.
- Mámváni : thirteenth Siláhára king (1060), XIII, 422 note 1, 425; see also XIV, 8; I, pt. ii, 539, 543, 567.
- Mán : river in Sholápur district, XX, 4.
- Man : bamboo, XXV, 208.
- Mán : sub-division of Sátára district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 434-436; military post (1464), *id.* 227; under the Saif-Ain-ul-Mulk (1551), *id.* 228-229.
- Mána : see Mauna.
- Mána : Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Máua : tribe, support Indrarája of Gujarát, I, pt. ii, 400, 408.
- Managoli : in the Bijápur district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 423 note 5, 503, 521.
- Manái : a Sind chief, supposed ancestor of the Kera in Cutch, V, 100; brother of the legendary hero Mod, *id.* 132, 233.
- Mánáji : brother of Fatehsingh Gáikwár, assumes the government of Baroda, I, pt. i, 410; his death, *id.* 411.
- Mánáji A'ngria I : (1733-1759), takes Kolába, forms an alliance with Sháhú, his hostility to the English and the Sidi, attacked by Sambháji A'ngria (1738), helped by the Peshwa and the English, captures Elephanta and Karanj, helps the Maráthás at Bassein (1739), attacked by Sambháji a second time (1740), makes peace with Sambháji, his territory attacked by the Peshwa (1747), helped by the Peshwa against the Sidi, XI, 150-152; his death (1759), *id.* 154.
- Mánáji A'ngria II : (1793-1817), raised to the chiefship by Jaysing, driven from his territory by Jaysing, defeated at Cheul (1796), flees to Mahád, imprisoned by Bábúráv A'ngria, again defeated and imprisoned (1799), becomes chief on Bábúráv's death (1813), dies (1817), XI, 155-156.
- Mánáji Gáikwár : (1789-1793), VII, 198-199.
- Manaji Morár or More : Senápati of Rája Sháhú, I, pt. i, 389; (1710), XVIII, pt. ii, 242.
- Manakatti : village in Dhárwár, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 562 note 8.
- Manalarata : Western Ganga prince Permá-nadi Butugá's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4, 421.
- Manalkudi : town, family of, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Mánalur : village on the Tungabhadra and family, I, pt. ii, 437 and note 4.

- Mánánka**: early Ráshtrakúta prince; Ráshtrakúta family, I, pt. i, 120.
- Mánápnur**: deserted village in Khándesh, Mánábai's temple at, XII, 456, 104.
- Mánapura**: city, perhaps Mál'ked, grants from, I, pt. i, 120, 132; see also I, pt. ii, 438.
- Marár** (Alang): village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.
- Mánas**: tribe associated with the introduction of sun-worship, I, pt. i, 142.
- Mánasripa**: Chálukya ruler (390 A. D.), XII, 240 note 3.
- Mánasollása**: Sanskrit work of the later Chálukya king Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 456. See *Abhláshitarthachintámání*.
- Mánávaran**: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 540.
- Mánavadharmaśástra**: Sanskrit work on Hindu law, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2.
- Mánavarman**: prince of Ceylon, helps the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, his war with Chalukya Pulikesi II; obtains help from Narasimhavarman I in his invasion of Ceylon, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Mánavas**: Sanskrit for men, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1.
- Manáváy**: túluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 540.
- Mánavya**: Chálukya hero, I, pt. ii, 180; race, *id.* 180, 211, 278 and note 1; *gotra*, *id.* 286, 287 note 4, 290 note 3, 337 and note 1, 339; son of Harita, *id.* 339 and note 7.
- Mánbháv**: hill in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 4.
- Mánbháv**: caste of religious beggars, in Khándesh district, XII, 122; in Thána district, XIII, 199; in Násik district, XVI, 73; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 181-184; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 459; in Sátára district, XIX, 120-122.
- Manchanná**: Kalschurya Bijálá's minister and rival of Basava, I, pt. ii, 226, 479.
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- Mulá-Mathá** : river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 7-8.
- Mulshidab** : heretics of Hindustán, led astray by Nur the Turk, IX, pt. ii, 38.
- Mulaka** : son of Sahajiga, makes grants to Somanátha; is mentioned in the inscription at Mangrol, I, pt. i, 176.
- Mulaka** : southern country of the *Puráns*, ruled by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Mulakgiri** : see Mulukgiri.
- Mulan** : pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
- Mulanáthadeva** : temple of, at Mandali, I, pt. i, 161 and note 2.
- Mularája** : Solanki or Chalukya king (961-996); his descent and birth; kills his maternal uncle and ascends the Chávadá throne; his fight with Barappa; his war with Graharipu, ruler of Sorath; installs his son and retires; builds temples at Anahilaváda and Siddhapur; grants villages to Bráhmans, I, pt. i, 131, 139, 153, 156-162, 164, 469, 470; founder of the Cháulukya dynasty of Anahilapattana, I, pt. ii, 212, 420, 430, 431 note 1; IX, pt. i, 489 note 2; is said to have invited Audichya and other Bráhmans to help him in holding a sacrifice, *id.* 6, 7 and note 1; see also I, pt. ii, 23; and XIII, 435, 436.
- Mularája** : heir-apparent of Bhima I (1022-1064) of Anahilaváda, his mysterious death, I, pt. i, 169.
- Mularája II** : Chalukya king (1177-1179), succeeds his father Ajayapála; disperses the Turushka army, defeats Muhammad Ghorí, I, pt. i, 195, 512; forces Musalmán captives of war to become low class Hindus, IX, pt. i, 439 note 1, 444.
- Mulasamgha** : Digambara Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Mulasthána** : sacred place near Broach, mentioned in an inscription, I, pt. ii, 405; temple at, *id.* 421.
- Mulasthánadeva** : god, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Mulasámi** : temple of, at Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 161.
- Mulavasatika** : Jain temple at Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 160, 161.
- Mulberry** : tree, in Pálanpur, V, 295; in Surat and Broach districts, II, 40, 442; in Kaira district, III, 54; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53; *morus indica*, sometimes as a hedge and garden plant found in Dhárwár, XXII, 303-305.
- Mul-Dwárka** : places of interest near Kodinár in Káthiáwár, VIII, 552-553; IX, pt. i, p. x. See also under Kodinár.
- Mules** : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 65; in Belgaum district, XXI, 66.
- Mulesvara** : temple at Mandalinagara, I, pt. i, 161.
- Mulgaon** : deserted village in Thána district, remains of a temple and images at, XIV, 285; silver coins found at, *id.* 400.
- Mulgeni** : permanent lease, tenure in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 180, 182.
- Mulgenigárs** : permanent lessees in Kanára, XV, pt. ii, 185-186.
- Mulgund** : town in Dhárwár district, population, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 772-773; survey of, *id.* 524-525, 582-587; Jain temple at, I, pt. ii, 201; inscription at, *id.* 307, 413, 432, 503.
- Mulher** : hill fort in Násik district, XVI, 210 note 3, 441, 444; details, description, history, *id.* 457-460.
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- Mulla Deri** : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 556.
- Muliyásar** : village in Káthiáwár, Kshatrapa inscription at, I, pt. i, 43.
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- Mulla Jamsap** : Navsári priest, visits Delhi, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
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- Murbhá: level parts of *ghát* country, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x note 1.
- Murids: disciples of the Shiáh *mullas*; of the Sunni *pirzadah* or Murshid; initiation of, by a *sayad pir*, IX, pt. ii, 127 and note 2.
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- Musa: patron saint of the Musa Suhags, used to dress in woman's clothes, famous singer, said to have saved the country from famine by his prayers, tomb of, at Ahmadábád; *Champa* or *Michelia* tree near the tomb of, IX, pt. ii, 23 and note 2.
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- Nilalochaná or Nilamba : sister of the Kalachurya Vijjana or Bijjala and wife of Basava, I, pt. ii, 226, 479.
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- Nildongri : hill at Sopára in Thána district, the ruins of a Portuguese fort on, XIV, 339; figures from Musalman temple near, *id.* 417; *see* also XIII, 490.
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- Nonbar*: caste of husbandmen in Káurá district, XV, pt. i, 251, 252.
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- Nuns: Buddhist, at Kánheri (A. D. 100-600), XIV, 138.
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- Nur Jehán: wife of emperor Jehángir, at Mándu, I, pt. i, 375.
- Nurmadi-Chola: Chola king, I, pt. ii, 433 *See* Ka Rájarája-Rájakesarivarman.
- Nurmadi-Taila: I, pt. ii, 428, 459. *See* Taila III and Tailapa II.
- Nur Satagur or Nursháh: Ismáilia missionary, is believed to have been sent to India by Ala Zikri-his-Sálam, comes to Patán in Gujarát in the time of Solanki Bhim II (1179-1242), works miracles and makes many converts, is said to have converted the ruler secretly to his faith; marries a daughter of the Hindu governor of Navsári, is killed by one of his disciples, IX, pt. ii, 38; is described by the third Ismáilia missionary Sadrud-din as the incarnation of the prophet, *id.* 40; of Brahma, *id.* 48.
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- Pangariká: village mentioned in a grant from Karda in Khándesh, I, pt. ii, 423.
- Pángul: a class of beggara in Kolába district, XI, 74; in Násik district, XVI, 75; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 185-186; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 459-460; in Khándesh, XII, 123. *See* Helav.
- Panhálá: hill fort in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 6; health resort, *id.* 16, 293; survey, *id.* 260-263; fort details, history, human sacrifices at; town, details, reservoirs, market, temples, tomb, fair, Paráshar's caves at, *id.* 313-316; inscriptions at, *id.* 422-425; *see* also I, pt. ii, 76, 254; capital of the Kolhápúr Siláháras, *id.* 546, 549, 587; taken by Anáji Dattu (1659), *id.* 593; besieged by Sidi Johár (1660), *id.* 593; fight between the Maráthas and the Bijápúr army at (1671), *id.* 594; Sambhájí confined in, *id.* 595; *see* also X, 193.
- Panicum: *optismenus colonum*, *setaria glaucum*, *Italicum*, fodder planta, XXV, 276; *frumentaceum*, *maliaceum*, food and fodder plants, *id.* 184, 276; (*setaria*) *Italicum*, food plant, *id.* 184; *pilosum*, food and fodder plants common in India and on the *gháts*, *id.* 185, 276.
- Pani-lajak: famine plant, XXV, 199.
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- Panjnigar: a caste of Musalmán writers in Sholapur district; XX, 209; in Gujarát, cotton thread starchers, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, form a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 78; Hir, silk starchers, have a monopoly in the art, *id.* 78.
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- Panjtau: or Pentad of the holy family of Islám consists of *Ali*, the *Lady Fatimah*, her sons *Hasan* and *Husain*, and the *Apostle of God*, IX, pt. ii, 47.
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- Pannála-durgádrisimha: Karád Siláhára Jotiga II's title, I, pt. ii, 546.
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- Pannappeśvara: temple of, mentioned in an inscription from the North Arcot district, Madras Presidency, I, pt. ii, 422.
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- Paráhánaka**: village, granted, its identity with Palsána, I, pt. i, 127 and note 3; modern Parona in the Surat district, I, pt. ii, 406.
- Parahitarája**: *biruda* (title) of a Chálukya chief, I, pt. ii, 380.
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- Ragho Ballál: Shiváji's agent, murders the Javli *rája* (1653), XIX, 233.
- Rághoji: Marátha deputy, assassination of, at Ahmadábád (1756), I, pt. i, 339.
- Rághoji Angria I: (1759-1793), succeeds Mánáji, drives the Janjira troops, his rule, XI, 154-155, Forbes' (1771) mention of, tribute to Peshwa, confines Sadáshivráo Bháu (the pretender), *id.* 264, I, pt. ii, 102.
- Rághoji Angria II: (1817-1839), succeeds Mánáji, tries to free himself from Bivalkar, his rule under Bivalkar, *id.* 156-157.
- Rághoji Bhangria: Koli freeshooter (1844-1848), once a police officer, appears in Panvel, Captain Giberne in pursuit of, sentenced to death, XIII, 636-637; XVIII, pt. ii, 307-303; makes raid on Márwári Vánis, cuts the noses of Marwáris, caught at Pandharpur and hanged, XVII, 417-418.
- Rághoji Bhousla: (1735-1753) *Sena Sahéb Subha* (1735), XIX 276; makes an incursion to the north, Avji Kávre defeated, meditates revolution, his subsequent intrigues, his authority to levy contributions north of the Nartada disputed, his reconciliation with Bájíráv, his rivalry with the Bráhman party (1740), incites Dámáji, bought over, prevents Báláji's succession as Peshwa, *id.* 280-283; VII, 176; joins with Dámáji in attacking the Peshwa (1743), I, pt. i, 395; overtaken and defeated in Bengal by Báláji Peshwa, sends agents to Peshwa for reconciliation (1744), XIX, 285-287; receives his footing in Bengal, called to Sátára, *id.* 290-291.
- Rághoji Náik: Koli outlaw (1860) in Thána district, XIII, 605.
- Ragho Shankar: Marátha leader, sent to subdue Kolia (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
- Raghu: Kadamba king, I, pt. ii, 286.
- Raghu Náik: third Sondá chief (1618-1638), genealogy of, XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3; his accession, *id.* 123; his grant to the temple of Madhukeshvar at Banavási in Kánara, *id.* 264, 266.
- Raghunáthdás: *rája*, Nizám's minister, I, pt. i, 333.
- Raghunáth Ráo: younger brother of the Peshwa Báláji Bájíráv, with Dámáji Gáikwár captures Ahmadábád and firmly establishes Marátha supremacy in Gujarát (1754); drives the forces of Ahmad Shah Abdáli from the Punjab (1758); aspires to rule the state and keeps on good terms with the English, I, pt. ii, 98, 602; with the help of the Nizám defeats his nephew Mádhav Ráo's army and takes charge of the government, *id.* 603; pursues Háidar across the Tungabhadra and makes a treaty at Bednur (1766), *id.* 659; retires from court and raises a force, but is defeated (1768), and kept in custody, *id.* 603, 628; is released; keeps on good terms with his other nephew Náráyan Ráo for a time; is again placed in confinement; is believed to be implicated in the murder of Náráyan Báu (1772-1773); assumes charge of the government and defeats the ministerial army at Pandharpur (1774), *id.* 604; seeks British help but refuses to surrender Bassein, Sálsette, and the Bombay islands, *id.* 100; by the treaty of Surat cedes Sálsette and other possessions to the English (1775), *id.* 101, 604; invites Háidar, who favoured his cause, to take possession of the Southern Marátha Country up to the Krishna (1776), *id.* 659; by the treaty of Purandhar his cause is given up by the English (1776), *id.* 604; leaves Surat to join Sadáshiv Bháu, the impostor, but is compelled to take shelter at Tárápur, *id.* 102; promises to cede Khánderi and Bassein to the English for their help to make him Peshwa (1778), *id.* 103; by the treaty of Sálbái he is provided for (1782), *id.* 605; retires to Kopargaon, *id.* 628; *another account of*: Báláji Bájíráv Peshwa's brother, called also Raghunáthráv, levies tribute in Gujarát, takes possession of Rewa and Mahi Kántha districts and marches on Surat (1752), I, pt. i, 334; takes Ahmadábád (1753), *id.* 336-337; compels Momin Khán to pay tribute; appoints Shripatráv his deputy at Ahmadábád and collects tribute from Limbái and Wadhván chiefs, *id.* 337; acts as guardian of his nephew Mádhavráv, is joined in his

- intrigues by Jánoji Bhonsle and Govindrāv Gáikwár, is defeated by the young Peshwa at Dháráp (1768) and confined at Poona, *id.* 399-400; is invested with the robe of Peshwa by the titular king of Sátára; reinstates Govindrāv Gáikwár in the title and estates of Dámáji Gáikwár (1774); sets out for Gujarát and attacks the city of Baroda (1775), *id.* 401-402; opens negotiations with the English through Mr. Gambier, the chief at Surat *id.* 401; joins Govindrāv Gáikwár (1775); sends an agent to negotiate with the Bombay council; flies to Cambay and through the help of Mr. Malet goes to Surat *vid* Bhávnagar, *id.* 402; reception of, by the *nawáb* of Cambay, *id.* 403; abandoned by the English after the treaty of Purandhar (1776); takes refuge at Surat, *id.* 406; at Bombay; a fresh alliance of, with the English (1778), *id.* 407; handed over to Sindia, flies to Broach (1779), *id.* 408; receives a pension and goes to Kopargaon (1782), *id.* 410; *another account*: leads an army into Gujarát (1754), XVIII, pt. ii, 246; in North India (1756), *id.* 248; quarrels with Sadásivráv and becomes the head of civil affairs (1759), *id.* 249; becomes regent of Mádhavrāv I, *id.* 250; refuses to cede Sálsette to the English, *id.* 251; quarrels with Mádhavrāv and retires to Násik, *id.* 251; is supported by the Nizám, regains power and keeps Mádhavrāv in confinement, *id.* 251; his unpopular measures; is defeated by Mádhavrāv at Dhodap and is kept in confinement, *id.* 253; intrigues with Haidar Ali and the Nizám, *id.* 254; is released and placed in charge of the young Peshwa Náráyanráv, *id.* 254; his share in Náráyanráv's murder, *id.* 255-256; becomes Peshwa, *id.* 256; is opposed by the ministers, *id.* 257; is helped by the English and signs the treaty of Surat, *id.* 259; the English attempt to restore him to power, *id.* 263-266; Sindia keeps him in power, his flight to Surat, *id.* 266; treaty of Sálháí; fixes his residence at Kopargaon; his death, *id.* 267; *see also* XXVI, pt. i, 400-405; XIX, 296; VII, 177, 179, 182, 185-186, 191-196; XIII, 498, 501-503, 505; I, pt. i, 334, 336, 337, 398-400.
- Raghunnáth Sávant: (1869), ruler of Sávantvádi, X, 447.
- Raghunáth Svámí: religious teacher, tomb of, at Nigdi in Sátára district, XIX, 529.
- Rághvendrácharya: Vaishnav pontiff, XXIV, 63.
- Rági: food plant cultivated on the *gháts*, XXV, 187; in Koláha district, XI, 96; in Sátára district, XIX, 162; in Belgaum district, XXI, 252; in Dhárwar district, XXII, 274.
- Ráhada: another name of Ghaghada, the Chavadá king, I, pt. i, 154, 155.
- Rahánjur: Rándir, capital of Lárdes, I, pt. i, 507 and note II, 513.
- Ráhapa: king conquered by Krishna I, I, pt. ii, 391.
- Ráhátá: town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 733-734.
- Bahimatpur: town in Sátára district, details of, mosque and inscriptions at, XIX, 548-549; trade centre, *id.* 214.
- "Ráhime": Musalmán pilgrim ship, burnt by the Portuguese (1614), II, 77.
- Rahim-ki-házár: town in Sind, the minister of Cutch builds a fortress at (1745), V, 140; plundered by Khosás (1819), *id.* 163.
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- Raichor, Raichur: town in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 441 note 6; laid waste by Malik Káfur, *id.* 29, 533; fort, *id.* 638; taken by Asad Khán, general of Bijápur, *id.* 642; taken by Vijáyanagar from Bijápur, *id.* 643.
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- Sagar : caste of professional husbandmen in Gujārāt, claim Rājput descent, their aurnames; aints among, their faith in early beliefs, customs, IX, pt. i, 174-175.
- Sagara : Puranic hero, I, pt. ii, 149; king, *id.* 284 note 4; lineage, *id.* 475.
- Sagarababrai : wife of Kammara the Sinda prince of Bāgadage, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Sagararasa : son of Kalachuri king Sankama, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Sagarchakravarti : *lit.* ruler of the sea, another word for Gavandi, XXII, 146.
- Sāgarvīpi : a Brāhman sub-division in Khāndesh district, XII, 53.
- Sāgargad : fort in Kolāba district, built by Kānhoji Angria, I, pt. ii, 96; XI, 6, 146, 151, 155, 156; description, view, remains, walks, *id.* 254, 379-383.
- Sagar-Gavandi : a caste of masons in Sholāpur district, XX, 97-101.
- Sagargota : oil-yielding and medicinal plant, XXV, 217, 218, 258.
- Sāgbāra : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 98; mountain range, *id.* 3; forest tract, I, pt. i, 388.
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- Sah : rulers in Cutch (78 A. D.), XII, 239 and note 4, 240 note 1.
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- Sahadev Joshi : a caste of astrologers, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 186-187; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 461-463.
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- Sahajiga : father of Mulaka, mentioned in the inscription at Mangrol, I, pt. i, 176.
- Sahajigēvara : temple at Prabhāsa, I, pt. i, 176.
- Sahamyapura : village on the bank of the Vihige, I, pt. ii, 372.
- Sahārais : of Aror in the north of Sind, rule over south Panjāb and North Sind I, pt. i, 496; Buddhists, overthrow of, by usurping Brahmanist Chāch (642), *id.* 497-498.

- Sahāran : Tāuk ancestor of the Gujarāt sultāns, converted to Islām by Firuz Tughlak, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Sahas : Kshatrap kings of Saurāshtra (140-380 A. D.), conquer Cutch, V, 130.
- Sāhasānka ; another name of the Rāshtrakūta king Govinda, IV, I, pt. ii 205, 416.
- Sahasra Arjuna : ancestor of the Central India Kalachuria, I, pt. ii, 293 ; lineage, *id.* 410.
- Šahārarābhū Arjuna : *see* Sahaera Arjuna.
- Sahasralinga : lake at Pātan, built by Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 177, 179 ; VII, 600.
- Sāhib Khān : Ahmadnagar minister (1576), enters into a plot against Changiz Khān, his crimes, put to death, XVII, 372-373.
- Sāhibat-us-Salāt : prayer book of the Dāudi Bohorās, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Sahnak : also called Bibī-kī-sahnak and Kandūri, fulfilment of vow by women to the Lady Fātimah, description of, IX, pt. ii, 151-152.
- Sāhu : Turk ancestor of the Gujarāt sultāns, converted to Islām by Firuz Tughlak, IX, pt. ii, 70.
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- Sevya**, **Sevyarasa**: son of the Sinda prince Polasinda and feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 437, 577.
- Sevalik**: hilla possibly near Ajmir, I, pt. i, 157; king of, *id.* 194.
- Sewant**: a caste of Hindu servants in Sátira district, XIX, 102-104.
- Sewri**: famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Sex Divination**: by milk, ceremony of, IX, pt. ii, 153-154.
- Shaábán**: eighth month of the Muslimán year, holiday in, IX, pt. ii, 115, 140. *See* Shab-i-barát.
- Shábáz**: old Portuguese province, XIII, 456; captured by the Sidis (1682), *id.* 479; state of its defences, *id.* 491.
- Shab-i-barát**: night of record, falls on the 14th of Shaábán, IX, pt. ii, 115, 140.
- Shaehi**: Indra's wife, image of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 493.
- Shadakhari**: poet, author of the *Rájasekhara-váidya*, I, pt. ii, 437 note 6.
- Shadhús**: beggars at Bhimál, I, pt. i, 451.
- Sháer**: ancestor of the Udvada priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Shafai**: Sunni *ímám*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2, 126; Sunni school, *id.* 126 note 1.
- Shag**: *see* Cormorant.
- Shah**: honorific title of Vania, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 78 note 2; title among *sayads*, IX, pt. ii, 7.
- Sháháb-ud-Din Ghori**: defeat of (1178), by Jaichand, I, pt. i, 229; IX, pt. ii, 39.
- Sháhábuddin Khán**: Mughal general, defeats Sambhájí (1684), I, pt. ii, 78.
- Sháh Abdul Hassan**: Bijápur noble, called to her council by Chánd Bibi, I, pt. ii, 647; frees the state from its difficulties, is blinded and put to death by Diláwar Khán, *id.* 647-648.
- Sháháda**: sub-division of Kbándesh, boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, history, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people of, XII, 2, 409-413. *Town*, *id.* 469.

- Shahádat: night of the martyrdom, the ninth night of the Muharram, IX, pt. ii, 129.
- Sháháji: eighth *rāja* of Sátára (1839-1848), his loyalty, his reforms, adopts a son, his death, XIX, 312-313; justice under, *id.* 391-394.
- Shahaji: *rāja* of Kolhápur (1821-1837), XXIV, 238-240.
- Shahaji Bhoisle: (1594-1665), Shiváji's father; his marriage with Jijabai; succeeds (1629) to his father's estate of Poona and Supa; breaks his connection with the Nizámshahi and goes over to the Mughals; leaves Mughal service and sides with Bijápur; on the fall of Ahmadnagar overruns the country and seizes places of strength; weighs himself against money; is humbled (1637) by the Mughals; is confirmed in his estates in Poona and Supa; leads an expedition into the Karnatic; visits Poona (1649); much respected by his son Shiváji; his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 223-231; XXIV, 81; Karád under, XIX, 232; seizes (1632) Násik and other places for Ahmadnagar, XIII, 464; retreats to the hill-fort of Mahuli (1635); enters the service of Bijápur (1637), XI, 143 and note 7; deserts Malík Ambar (1621), XVII, 393; becomes regent (1632); manages the Ahmadnagar country; submits to Sháh Jahan and enters the Bijápur service (1636), *id.* 397-398; *another account*: sets up a king at Ahmadnagar; overruns the Ganghari and Poona districts and drives the Mughals from Puraudhar (1633), I, pt. ii, 590-591; overruns the North Konkan, *id.* 38; takes service under the Bijápur king and receives the *jahagir* of Poona and Supa (1637), *id.* 39, 590-591; goes with Randulla Khán and extends the limits of the Bijápur kingdom to the Bay of Bengal, *id.* 650-651; arrested by Báji Ghorpáde of Mudhol and imprisoned, *id.* 592, 651; XIV, 220.
- Sháh Álam: saint, learned man of Mahmud Begada's reign, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 76, 148; shrine of, at Ahmadábád, *id.* 56.
- Sháhámát Khán: forty-fifth viceroy of Gujarát (1713), I, pt. i, 297; defeats the Marátha invaders at Ankleshvar (1711), VII, 167.
- Shahánshahis: Kushán dynastic name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Sháhápur: sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, XIII, 2, 683-685. *Town*, temples, ponds, and history of, remains near, XIV, 306-312.
- Sháhápur: Bijápur suburb, XXIII, 577.
- Sháhápur: town in Kolhápur state, schools, temples and churches at, XXIV, 367.
- Shahapur: town in Belgaum district, built in 1559, XXI, 371.
- Shahazan: royal marriage, marriage of a maid, IX, pt. ii, 238 and note 1.
- Sháh-Bandar: harbour master, village officer under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 212.
- Shah-Bandar: town in the Indus delta, I, pt. i, 538.
- Shahbaz-Garhi: rock inscription at, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Shah Bhikan: Hajrat, son of Saint Sháh-f-Álam, the tomb of, on the Sáharmati near Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 337 note 1.
- Shah Budágh Khán: appointed commandant of Mándu (1568); builds Nilkantha, I, pt. i, 370.
- Sháhádpur: town near Haidarábád (Sind), I, pt. i, 538.
- Sháh Husain Kaderi: Bijápur minister (1663), tomb of, at Bhiwndi, XIV, 47.
- Sháhi: Kushán name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Sháh Jahán: Mughal emperor (1625-1658), defeats Malík Ambar (1621-1623), XVII, 393-394, 376, 398; favors the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 40; calls on Bijápur to deliver the Ahmadnagar forts and show no favour to Sháhji Bhoisle, besieges Bijápur, forces the king of Bijápur to come to terms and annexes to the Mughal territory the country north of the Bhima (1636), *id.* 590-591, 650; admits Shiváji into the imperial service and causes the release of Shahji from imprisonment, *id.* 651; introduces revenue settlement in Khándesh, XII, 249; cedes the province of Kalyán-Bhiwandi to Bijápur, XIV, 47; stays at Mándu; is defeated, his brother Sháh Parwiz retreats to Mándu (1621-1622), I, pt. i, 381; his death (1666), *id.* 284; XIV, 380.
- Shahji: *sayad pir*, descendant of Imám-ud-din (1691); spiritual head of Matids, commits suicide, IX, pt. ii, 69.
- Shah Madar: Musalmán saint, IX, pt. ii, 82.
- Shah Najaf: Shiah place of pilgrimage, place of Alí's martyrdom, IX, pt. ii, 47, 126.
- Sháh Nawáz: tomb of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 617.
- Sháh Nawáz Khán Safávi: thirty-first viceroy of Gujarát, joins prince Dára in his rebellion against Aurangzeh (1659), I, pt. i, 282.
- Sháh Nur: Hassan Kuli Khán Bahadur, viceroy of Oudh, sets out for Macca; his unsuccessful attempt to arrange matters between Momin Khán and the Peshwa, I, pt. i, 341.
- Shahpur: *taluka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 651.
- Shah Ramzan Mahi Savar: *see* Kanboba.
- Shah Tahir: Ismailian courtier-missionary, preceptor of Muzaffar II, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 125.
- Sháh Tahir: minister of Burhán Nizám (1508-1553), XI, 435, 464, 466; his visit to the Gujarát king, XVII, 364-365; his death, *id.* 367.
- Sháhu: Marátha ruler (1707-1749), his imprisonment, release, marriage, arrives at Poona, is established at Sátára; Angria becomes tributary to, appoints Baláji Vishvanáth as his Peshwa; receives three imperial grants of *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *svaráj*, Bajráv and Baláji, the second and third Peshwas, invested by; his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 239-245; *another account of*: taken prisoner at Raygad (1690), I, pt. ii, 79, 596; released by the Mughals (1708), *id.* 655; XVII, 403; plunders Khándesh, XII, 251; adopts the founder of the present Avalkot state, XVII, 403, XX, 489; defeats the army of Tarábai and is formally seated on the throne (1708), I, pt. ii, 598; lays siege to Rángna and builds

- the Harnai fort (1707-1713), *id.* 81; takes the fort of Pauhála (1708), XXIV, 314; appoints Khanderáv Dábháde *senápati*, I, pt. i, 389; obtains a grant of *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *svaráj* in the Dakhan (1719), I, pt. ii, 655; XX, 290; XIX, 262-263; his attempts at order, I, pt. ii, 599; obtains Miraj, Tasgaon and Athni by treaty with the *rāja* of Kolhápúr (1731), *id.* 656; settles the terms of agreement between the Peshwa and Dábháde (1732), I, pt. i, 393; his friendly relations with the Bombay government (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 217-219; makes the Peshwa the head of the Marátha confederacy (1749), XXIV, 229; his death, I, pt. ii, 600; his ministers, XIX, 259.
- Sháhu: adopted son and successor of Rama Rája of Satára, I, pt. ii, 604.
- Shahu: Pratapsimha's adopted son (1857), XIX, 317, 319.
- Sháhuka: *ádúka* in Káthiawár, VIII, 652.
- Shaik: caste of Musalmáns of the regular class, in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6; also include local converts, *id.* 8 note 3; meaning of the name, origin, branches, appearance, titles before and after the names of, *id.* 8 and notes 2 and 3, 9; Teliá division of, in Ráadhanpur, *id.* 8 note 2; in Ontch, V, 89; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 226; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 491; in Shelápúr district, XX, 197-198; traders and soldiers in Belgaum district, XXI, 204; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 231; in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 288; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 148.
- Shaik: title among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 8.
- Shaikhda: caste of Hindu converts, devotees of the Pirána saints, also called Shaikhs, form a distinct community, IX, pt. ii, 69-70.
- Shaikhji: pirate on the Ratnágiri coast (1733), I, pt. ii, 82.
- Shaikhsalás: tombs of Musalmán saints in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 339, 343-344.
- Shaikh-ul-Jabal: title assumed by Hasan Sabáh, IX, pt. ii, 37.
- Shaikh-Zeinudin: sage of Daulatábád, I, pt. ii, 620.
- Shailáhára: Sanskritised form of the Maráthi surname Selar, I, pt. ii, 15 note 4.
- Shaistah Khán: twenty-sixth viceroy of Gujarát (1646-1648), I, pt. i, 280; twenty-eighth viceroy of Gujarát (1652-1654); his expedition against the Chunvália Kolis, *id.* 281; Mughal general (1662-1664) in Poona; surprised and wounded by Shivájí, I, pt. ii, 593; takes the fort of Chakan, XVIII, pt. iii, 122, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 229-230; *subhedár* of Surat (1671), XXVI, pt. i, 47.
- Shaivites: religious sect, worshippers of Shiv, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 530, 541; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 549.
- Shaiv Nágas: Shaivite mendicants, attack General Goddard (1778), XIV, 135 note 10.
- Shaivs: religious sect in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 530, 541, 542.
- Shaiv Temples: the ten great, XVIII, pt. ii, 211 and note 1.
- Shakespeare: Sir Richmond, resident at Baroda, I, pt. i, 443; VII, 274-275.
- Shakra: god Indra, XIII, 406.
- Shaks: tribe mentioned in *Vishnu Purána*, XIII, 413 and note 7. *See* Sakas.
- Sháktas: devotees of Sakti, the creative energy, IX, pt. i, 545-546. *See* Religious Sects.
- Shakuna Sáli: a caste of weavers in Dhárwár, XXII, 177-178.
- Shákyamuni: Gautama Buddha, image of, at Sepára in Thána district, XIV, 412; statue of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 483, 499 note 1, 501.
- Shálás: lecture-halls in Kánheri caves, I, pt. ii, 10.
- Shales: in Ratnágiri, X, 14-15.
- Shaley Beds: in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 27, 33, 35-37.
- Sháli: stream in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 9.
- Sháligráma: black round stone representing Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 362; origin of, *id.* 387; daily worship of, *id.* p. xxxv; XIII, 105 note 2.
- Shaliváhan: or Kanaksena, that is, Kanishka, IX, pt. i, 125, 443 note 1; founder of the Shaka era (A. D. 78), XVII, 351. *See* Kanishka.
- Shalu: food and fodder plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 186, 276.
- Shama: food plant common throughout India, XXV, 184.
- Shamans: priests and medicine-men of the foreign conquerors; their admission among Bráhmaus, IX, pt. i, 436.
- Shambu: other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531.
- Shambhu: fourth *rāja* of Kolhápúr (1812-1821), XXIV, 237.
- Shambhudev Hill: in Poona district, temple on, XVIII, pt. iii, 440.
- Shambhurám: Nágár Bráhma, supporter of Menim Khán at the siege of Ahmadábád, is taken prisoner by Damaji and sent in chains to Baroda, I, pt. i, 342.
- Shami: *Prosopis spicigera*, tree, also called *aparajita*, regarded as Shiv's wife; also known as *vijayadevi*, held sacred; reason why; worship on Dasara day chiefly by Rájputs, marriage of a man with, object of the marriage, *id.* 386; held to be the abode of a saint, *id.* 362; a sacred plant, XXV, 279, 280; XVIII, pt. i, 52.
- Shámia Alik: beggars at Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 451.
- Shámil: extra levy on land in Kánara under Musalmáns, XV, pt. ii, 155.
- Shánla Dev: Hindu god, worship of, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 292, 314, 319, 363; family deity of Nímas, *id.* 73, 96.
- Shamonámir: tomb of, at Arag in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 293.
- Shamoela: fodder plant, XXV, 276.
- Shámrájant: Shivájí's minister (1655), XVIII, pt. ii, 227, 228.
- Shamsher Bahádúr: hereditary title of the Gáikwár, title conferred on Damáji by Sháhu after the battle of Bálápúr (1720), I, pt. i, 389; VII, 168, 176.
- Shamshergad: hill fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 607.
- Sháms-ud-din Altamsh: *sultán*, I, pt. i, 174 note 1; takes the fort of Mándu and drives away its Hindu chief (1234), *id.* 357.

- Shams-ud-din: second Ismáíliá missionary, also known as Chote, works miracles, makes conversions chiefly from Cháks, IX, pt. ii, 39 and note 3.
- Shani: *see* Saturn.
- Shanivár: Saturday, IX, pt. i, 403.
- Shankaldev: Yádava ruler (1312), XII, 242.
- Shankar: doer of good, other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531; XIII, 406.
- Shankar: *see* Samkara.
- Shankarácárya: founder of the Smárt sect, XV, pt. i, 121 note 2; I, pt. ii, 28; his date, *id.* 212; is credited with the authorship of *Prasannottara Ratnamáliká*, *id.* 200; his *Vedántasutrabhashya*, *id.* 246; places Vedic worship on modern footing, his work on philosophy, seats or sees of Shaivite sect established by, IX, pt. i, 533, 541-542; turns Elnra and Elephanta caves into Bráhmanic caves, XIV, 135; temple of, at Nirmal in Thána district, *id.* 292 and note 3, 325. *See* also I, pt. i, 84; XXIV, 134.
- Shankarácárya: title of Smárt pontiffs of Dwárka, IX, pt. i, 542; at Sankeshvar, XIV, 60.
- Shankargand: Chellketan chief (860-870), XV, pt. ii, 84.
- Shankarji: governor of Virangám (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
- Shankarji Keshav: *sarsubhedár*, builds temples at Nirmal in Thána district (1750), XIV, 292, 325, 367, 373.
- Shankar Náráyan: temple and story of, XV, pt. ii, 292-293.
- Shankar Rái: *rája* of Khelna, defeats the Musalmán army, I, pt. ii, 31.
- Shankráji Malhár: Syed Husain Ali's clerk (1716), XIX, 260.
- Shankráji Náráyan: appointed *pant sachiv* (1697), XIX, 618; supports Tárábái, *id.* 255; XVIII, pt. ii, 240; is filled with remorse and commits suicide, *id.* 241.
- Shanmukha: Shivá's son, I, pt. ii, 479.
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- Shántivarma II: Kádamba chief (1088), XV, pt. ii, 88.
- Shanvár: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 279-280.
- Shanvár Váda: Peshwá's palace in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 344-346; *id.* pt. ii, 287.
- Shápur Sheheriar: first Pársi priest to settle in sanján with his family (716), is claimed as ancestor by all Gujarát priests except those of Cambay, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Sharsd: cold season, XV, pt. i, 11.
- Shárada Pith: throne of learning, Dwárka seat established by Shankar, IX, pt. i, 542.
- Sharákati: share villages in Thána, number of, XIII, 539 and note 3, 540, 544.
- Sharanpur: Christian settlement near Násik city, XVI, 85-87, 537, 543.
- Sharivar: *Amshaspand*; fourth day of the Pársi month, sixth month of the Pársi year, IX, pt. ii, 217, 218.
- Sharivar Jasan: chief festival day among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 217.
- Sharmistha: wife of Yayáti, I, pt. i, 460.
- Sharva: an animal, I, pt. i, 508.
- Shásanas: land grants in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 164.
- Shashthadeva I: Goa Kádamba prince (1007-1008), feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Jayasimha II, I, pt. ii, 436, 565, 567.
- Shashthadeva II: Sivachitta, the Goa Kádamba king (1246-1257), I, pt. ii, 565, 571; makes grant to Goveśvara, *id.* 572.
- Shasthi Pujan: destiny worship, corresponding to *játa karma*, the sixth Vedic rite, worship of goddess Shasthi or mother sixth, IX, pt. i, 33.
- Shástri: or divine; qualifications, authority on Hindu law till A. D. 1827; *vidyáarthi* or pupils of, IX, pt. i, 26-27; head religious officer in Ratnágiri, X, 141.
- Shástri: river in Ratnágiri district, X, 8, 303.
- Shatakarni: Hindu dynasty (B. C. 200-A. D. 300), XVIII, pt. ii, 212 and note 1; I, pt. ii, 10; XIX, 224; XX, 275; their rule in Thána, XIII, 409; driven from Konkan (A. D. 50-100), *id.* 411; king of, defeated by Rudradáman (A. D. 178), *id.* 417; Thána coast again lost to (247), *id.* 418. *See* Andhrabritya.
- Shatanand: capital of Mallikárjun, I, pt. ii, 24.
- Shátaváhau: king, statue of, at Nánághát in Thána district, XIV, 288.
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- Shatrunjaya: hill in Káthiáwár, VIII, 12; description, *id.* 147 note 1; inscriptions on, Gujjara occurs among the tribe names given in inscriptions, IX, pt. i, 499 note 3; Jain shrines on, *id.* 9, 550.
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- Shaw: Mr. A. N., collector; encourages cotton experiments in Dhárwár (1840-1842), XXII, 287-289, 368.
- Shawwál: tenth month of the Musalmán year, its first day is the Ramázán 1'd holiday, IX, pt. ii, 141. *See* Ramázán 1'd.
- Shearer: Mr. W. (1866-1876), his cotton experiments in Dhárwár, XXII, 296-300; appointed superintendent of the cotton farm,

- id.* 305-306; agricultural instructor in the College of Science, Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 8 note 1.
- Shedbal: village in Belgaum district, a temple with inscription at, XXI, 607; I, pt. ii, 548 note 6.
- Shedhi: river in Kaira district, III, 4.
- Sheep: in Ratnágiri, X, 40; in Khándesh district, XII, 29; in Kánára district, XV, pt. i, 80; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 65-67; in Sholápur district, XX, 17-18; in Belgaum district, XXI, 68; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 37-39; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 37.
- Shehedmakhi: opium-eater, IX, pt. ii, 110.
- Shekhár: Marátha petty divisional officer, XII, 269, 271; XVIII, pt. ii, 326.
- Shel: moist land in Ratnágiri district, X, 423.
- Shelgaon: village in Khándesh district, remains of a *matha* at, XII, 470.
- Shell bracelet: manufacture of, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 261.
- Shell-games: among Parbhú girls, XIII, 104 note 1.
- Shell-lime: manufacture of, at Kurla in Thána district, XIV, 211.
- Shell-money: sowing of, at the gate of Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 163, 164 and note 1.
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- Shenala: lake in Thána district, XIII, 13.
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- Shendri: fibrous and dye-yielding plant, XXV, 226, 248.
- Shendurni: town in Khándesh district, Hemadpanti temple at, XII, 470.
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- Shenvi: a caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát also called Sárasvats, said to have been shipwrecked strangers purified with fire by Parasharám, IX, pt. i, 436, 438; in Ratnágiri district, X, 116; peculiarities in dialect of, *id.* 116 note 6; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 411; in Kolába district, XI, 45, 46; in Thána, XIII, 85; in Násik district, XVI, 41; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 63-64; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 175-180; in Sátára district, XIX, 56; in Sholápur district, XX, 38-40; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90-92; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 63; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 98; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89; in Kánára district, XV, pt. i, 139, 168; influence (1797) of, at Sindia's court, XVIII, pt. ii, 276; district of the, coinciding with the Konkán, "Introduction to the History of the Konkán," I, pt. ii, p. x.
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- Sher: weight in Ratnágiri district, X, 164; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 432.
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- Sheri: state lands, in Thána district, XIII, 564; in Násik district, XVI, 209 and note 3.
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- Sherkhán Babi: governor of Baroda; defeat of; capture of Baroda, I, pt. i, 314; deputy governor of Sorath (1738), *id.* 321; allows Rangeji to escape to Borsad and joins Khauderáv, Dámáji's brother, *id.* 326; joins Rangeji and marches against Fakhr-ud-daulah; wounded in the battle of Kpadvanj, *id.* 330; dispute of, with his Arab mercenaries at Bálásinor, *id.* 338; dies (1758) at Junághad, *id.* 343.
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- Skamhthirth: word "Cambay" derived from, VI, 211-212.
- Skanda: twenty-seventh Kshatrpa, I, pt. i, 51.
- Skanda: name of Amoghavarsha, Dakhan Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. i, 126.
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- Skandagupta: seventh Gupta king (454-470), his inscription at Bhitári and Girmár, I, pt. i, 69; at Júnagadh, *id.* 73, 74; his coins, *id.* 70-71, 80 note 1, 86; defeats the Nágas, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; the enemies of, called in the Hunás, IX, pt. i, 447.
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- Skandasena: vassal of the Pallava king Mahendra drapatárja, I, pt. ii, 328.
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- Sodhala: chief secretary of Singhana, I, pt. ii, 243.
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- Sodha Parmárs: Rájput tribe, entered Gujarát in the thirteenth century, I, pt. i, 217 note 3.
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- Sohail Khán: Bijápúr general (1595-1599) sent to Sháhúrg, XVII, 383; blockades Ahmadnagar (1596), his retreat, *id.* 385-386.
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- Soma**: Hāngal Kadamba king (1161-1162), feudatory of Bijjála, I, pt. ii, 475. See **Sovideva**.
- Soma**: Hoysála king, son of Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 507. See **Vira-Someśvara**, **Someśvara** and **Sovideva**.
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- Somadéva**: Chálukya prince of Samgameśvara, grants a village, I, pt. ii, 224.
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- Somáditya**: Mularája's ancestor, I, pt. i, 157.
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- Somáli Coast**: the holy land of Punt located on, XIII, 404 note 3; Sophir Coast identified with, XIV, 318.
- Somana**: Kalachurya **Sankama's** officer, I, pt. ii, 487.
- Somanátha**: god Shiv, temple of, at Alande, I, pt. ii, 482; grants to, *id.* 569, 581.
- Somarāja**: son of Sahajiga, builds a temple at Prabhása, I, pt. i, 176.
- Somasármman**: Bráhmaic king of Cambodia (610), held daily *Mahábhárata* readings in temples, I, pt. i, 499.
- Somavamsá**: lunar race, I, pt. ii, 339, 383, 389, 490, 512, 569, 578.
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- Someśvara**, **Soma**: poet, author of *Kirtihau-mudi*, I, pt. ii, 213, 241, 525 note 5; of *Vastupála-charita*, I, pt. i, 174, 199, 202.
- Someśvara**: king of the Hoysála **Ballálas** of **Dvárasamudra** (1252), I, pt. i, 203 note 3; see **Soma**.
- Someśvara**: Kalachurya king, son of Bijjála; his father abdicates his throne in his favour, I, pt. ii, 464, 484, 507, 508; wife of, makes a grant of a village, *id.* 227.
- Someśvara**: shrine at Somanáth Patan, rebuilt by **Kumarapála**, I, pt. i, 189 and note 2; god, grant of land to, I, pt. ii, 227; inscriptions at the temple of, at Kalasapur, *id.* 417 note 1; at Lakshmeshwar, *id.* 455 note 6; at Kallukeri, *id.* 528 and note 2.
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- Someśvara II**: Western Chálukya king (1069-1076), I, pt. ii, 229; claims to have levied tribute from the **Chera**, **Chola**, **Pandya** and **Pallava** kings, *id.* 333; rules **Belvola** and **Purigere** under his father, *id.* 440; appointed prince regent, *id.* 215, 442; succeeds his father; his *biruda* and records of his reign, *id.* 216, 442; his feudatories, *id.* 443, 453, 454, 492, 515, 561, 574, 577; falls into evil courses and is abandoned by his brothers, *id.* 216, 444; enters into an alliance with **Rajiga** against his brother **Vikramáditya VI**; is defeated and taken prisoner, *id.* 217, 445, 446, 447.
- Someśvara III**: Western Chálukya king (1126, 1138-39), succeeds his father, I, pt. ii, 221, 455; his *biruda* and title, *id.* 221, 455; records of his time, *id.* 455; his feudatories, *id.* 456, 470, 498, 562; is represented as the author of the *Abhilashitarthachintámami* or *Mánasollása*, *id.* 221, 456.
- Someśvara IV**: (1183-1189), I, pt. ii, 223; his *biruda*; is also called **Vira-Someśvara**; revives the Western Chálukya sovereignty, *id.* 463, 489; secures the help of **Brahma**, *id.* 464; establishes himself at **Anugere** in the **Dhárwár** district, XV, pt. ii, 90; I, pt. ii, 223, 465; secures **Kalyána** the capital, *id.* 465; laves the feet of **Ekántada Rámayya**, *id.* 487; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 465-466, 518, 563; **Bhíllama** defeats his general **Brahma**, *id.* 502, 556, 582; is driven back into the extreme south-west of his dominion, and with him the dynasty of the Western Chálukyas of **Kalyáni** comes to an end, *id.* 466.

- Someśvarabhata: Western Chálukya king
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- Someśvaradeva: Yádava king Krishua's preceptor (1251), I, pt. ii, 527.
- Someśvara-pandita: Sivunur village granted by Someśvara I to, I, pt. ii, 441.
- Someśvara temple: at Cheul in Kolába district, XI, 301.
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- Sompura: a sub-caste of Bráhmans in Cutch, V, 48; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 146; in Thána district, XIII, 78.
- Somthan: pass in Násik district, XVI, 131.
- Somvanshi A'rya Kshatri: *see* Jingar.
- Somvár: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274-275.
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- Sonápur: becomes the burial ground (1760) of Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 577-578.
- Sonár: a caste of goldsmiths, in Ratnágiri, X, 125, 142; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 415; in Kolába district, XI, 66; in Janjira, *id.* 413; in Khándesh district, XII, 71; in Thána district, XIII, 63, 139-140; in Kanára district, XV, pt. i, 257; in Násik district, XVI, 50, 486; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 133-137; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 371-374; in Sátára district, XIX, 95-96; in Sholápur district, XX, 138; in Belgaum district, XXI, 148; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 161-162; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 98-99; at Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 450. *See* Soni.
- Sonar Darri: shoal in Káthiáwár, VIII, 22.
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- Sonári: village in Sholápur district, temple at, XX, 502-503.
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- Songad Bagatnu: village in Káthiáwár, sun-temple at, VIII, 657.
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- Sonhaddeva: Nikumbhavansa ruler (1206), establishes a college for the study of astronomy, XII, 241.
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- Sopári: betel palm, betel-nuts used in all sacrifices, IX, pt. i, 387.
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- Támbrapuri**: village in Belgaum; I, pt. ii, 527.
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- Uchchangidurg**: in the Chitaldurg district of Mysore, a Kadamba inscription connected with, I, pt. ii, 285 note 5.
- Uchchangidurg**: capital of Nolambavádi, I, pt. ii, 319 and note 1, 486; fortress at, reduced by Hoysala Vishnvardhana, *id.* 496; taken by Hoysala Vira, Ballála II, *id.* 505; hill fort at, *id.* 456; probably identified with Uchchangidurg in the Bellary district, *id.* 319.
- Uchchangigiri**: lord of, I, pt. ii, 285 note 5, 564. See Uchhasringi.
- Uchhasringi**: identified with Uchchangidurg in the Chitaldurg district of Mysore, one of the capitals of early Kadambas, I, pt. ii, 285 and note 5.
- Uchitgad**: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 373.
- Uchla**, **Uchliá**: a caste of pick-pockets in Poona district, origin, disguise, special language, modes of stealing, admittance into the caste, initiation ceremony, appearance, dress, houses, food, ornaments, character, caste rules, customs, oil ordal, religion, XVIII, pt. i, 464-476; in Sátára district, XIX, 122-123. See also Bhamta.
- Ucla**: a timber tree, XXV, 125.
- Uda**: see Udaya.
- Udachavys**: Hindu goddess, image of, at Hire-Handigol in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3.
- Udsipur**, **Udepur**: in Rájputána, *rána* of, premier Hindu prince in India, head of Gobils, IX, pt. i, 125; his divine power, *id.* 436 note 1, 441 note 1; conquest of, by Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; family of, said to have sprang from the son of Khosru Parviz, 183 note 4.
- Udájí Chawhán**: seizes the fort of Battis Shirála and is won over by Sháhu by the grant of the *chauth* of Shirála and Karád, I, pt. ii, 599; XIX, 257.
- Udájí Pavar**: Marátha officer, XIX, 268; captures (1696) Mandu, I, pt. i, 382; his incursions into Málwa, VII, 168; sent by the Peshwa as a check against the Gaikwár; defeats Piláji; joins a league against the Peshwa; captured (1731); his death, *id.* 171, 172, 173, 174; see also I, pt. i, 14, 302.
- Udalésvara**: temple, mentioned in an inscription from Bhadresar, I, pt. i, 172.

- Udambara: Hindu sage, Udambaras of Gujarát take name from, IX, pt. i, 20.
- Udambara: a town in Gujarát, Bráhmans said to have come from Márwár and Rájputána to, IX, pt. i, 2; Kumárapála takes shelter at, I, pt. i, 182.
- Udambara: Kanakamuni's tree of knowledge, XIV, 331, 412.
- Udar: timber tree, XXV, 19.
- Udási: Hindu religious sect in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 547.
- Udaya: minister of Chanlukya king Karna and builder of the temple Udaya-Varáha, I, pt. i, 170; minister during Siddharája's minority, *id.* 172.
- Udayachandra: one of Kumárapála's leading *pandits*, I, pt. i, 190.
- Udayachandra: of the Puchán family, renders to his hereditary master Nandivarman Pallava various services, I, pt. ii, 326-327.
- Udayachandramangala: modern Udayendiram, I, pt. ii, 327.
- Udayadevapandita: *see* Niravadyapandita, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Udayáditya: successor of Bhoja, inscription of, at Udepur, I, pt. i, 164.
- Udayaditya: Kumárapála's inscription in the temple of, at Udayapura near Bhilsa, I, pt. i, 185.
- Udayaditya: brother of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 493, 500.
- Udayaditya: officer of Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 443.
- Udayaditya: Ganga chief of Banavási (1075), XV, pt. ii, 87.
- Udayáditya-Ganga-Permádi, Bhuvanaikavira: Western Ganga prince and feudatory of Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 452.
- Udayápitya-Vira-Kálarasa: of the Bána race, I, pt. ii, 486.
- Udayagiri Caves: near Bhilsa, Gupta inscriptions at, I, pt. i, 65-66.
- Udayamati: queen of Bhima I, builds a step well at Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 169; persuades her son Karna to marry Miyanalladevi, *id.* 171.
- Udayana: Siddharája's minister, helps Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 183; appointed minister by Kumárapála, *id.* 184; mortally wounded in the fight with the king of Suráshtra, *id.* 186.
- Udayana: Sábara king, slain at Nelveli by Udayachandra the Pallava general, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Udayana: king, mentioned by Taranáth in his *History of Buddhism*, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Udayaputra: near Bhilsa, inscription of Udayáditya at, I, pt. i, 164; Kumárapála's inscription in the temple at, *id.* 185; grant to the god of, *id.* 187, 194 note 4.
- Udayasimbhadeva: Chohan king, captures Blinmál, I, pt. i, 470.
- Udaya Varáha: temple at Karnávati, I, pt. i, 170.
- Udayendiram: in the North Arcot district, Madras, grant from, I, pt. ii, 299 note 4, 319 note 2, 320 note 6, 322, 324 note 1, 325 note 4, 327, 351.
- Udbhata: Siva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Udepur: *see* Udayapura.
- Udepur: early capital of Rewa Kántha, VI, 169; VII, 334.
- Udgir: a village about 160 miles east of Ahmadnagar, battle of, between the Maráthás under Sadáshivráo Bháú and the Nizám (1760), I, pt. ii, 627; XVII, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 249; XXIII, 441.
- Udha: a timber tree, XXV, 137.
- Udhali Budruk: village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 477.
- Udhali Khurd: village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 477.
- Udid: *see* Urid.
- Udrak: timber tree, XXV, 29.
- Udras: tribe, subdued by Sahadeva, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Udul: timber tree, XXV, 70.
- Udváda: village of, fifteen miles south of Balsár, Sanján fire finally remains at, IX, pt. ii, 185 note 2, 193.
- Ufflet: Nicholas, English merchant (1611), describes Gujarát, I, pt. i, 224 note 2, 449 and note 2.
- Ughad: Márwár astrologer, father of Bhadli, IX, pt. i, 351.
- Ugradauda-Lokáditya-Parameśvaravarman I: Pallava king, contemporary of Vikramáditya I, I, pt. ii, 291 note 1, 329, 330. *See* Parmésvaravarman I.
- Ugrasena: legendary Yádava chief of Dwárka, I, pt. i, 9.
- Ugrasena: king of Palskka, mentioned in an Allahábád pillar inscription, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Ugravarman: successor of the Pallava king Arkavarman, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Ujalváv: village in Káthiawár, VIII, 667.
- Ujáni: caste picnic in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xxvii.
- Ujjain, Ujjayini: city in Málwa, I, pt. ii, 139, 583; I, pt. i, 174; visited by Kumárapála in his exile, *id.* 183, 513 note 9; Kshatrapas of, I, pt. ii, 153; satrapas at, *id.* 157, 160, 161, 169, 170; Dantidurga's charity at, *id.* 195; Akalavarsha-Krishnarája conquers his enemies at, *id.* 414; king Vikramáditya of, *id.* 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583 584; conquest of, by Arabs (724); appanage of Chitor, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1 continued on page 2; former seat of the head priest of the Daudi Bohorás, *id.* 31 note 4; Yashavantráv Holkar defeats Sindia's troops at the battle of (1801), XVIII, pt. ii, 281.
- Ujjánta: Júnágad hill, possibly conquered by the Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1 continued on page 2. *See* Girná.
- Ujli: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
- Ujli Varan: bright coloured race in Gujarát, chief classes, IX, pt. i, p. x; divisions: upper class called Bráhma Vania, lower class called Ghánchi Gola, *id.* p. xxv; object of worship; beliefs, *id.* p. x; settlements, *id.* pp. xi-xii; castes, *id.* pp. xii-xiv; language, *id.* p. xv.
- Ukardi Notarvi: dung-hill asking ceremony among Gujarát Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 42.
- Ukund: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscribed copper-plates at, XXII, 788.
- Ulahalandaperumál: temple at Conjevaram, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 331.

- Ulamas: Musalmán learned men of Ahmadábád, drew up a charge of apostacy against Sayad Muhammad, IX, pt. ii, 63.
- Ulandi: small boat in Ratnágiri district, X, 171.
- Ulavi: *see* Ulvi.
- Ulavi: high magic among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Ulhás: river in Thána district, XIII, 10.
- Ullu: timber tree, XXV, 104.
- Ulmus Integrifolia: timber tree, XXV, 132.
- Ulpár: a village in Surat, Suraha is confounded with, by Ibn Hankal and Al Istakhri, XIV, 321.
- Ulugh Khán: brother to Alá-ud-din, sometimes by mistake is called Alp Khan, conquers Gujarát (1295-1297), IX, pt. ii, 187 note 3; I, pt. i, 229, 512, 515. *See* Alp Khán.
- Uvi: village in Kánara district, roads, remains, temple and fair at, XV, pt. ii, 56, 90, 352-354; Basava takes refuge at, I, pt. ii, 227, 480; Liugáyat place of pilgrimage, XXIV, 119, 120.
- Uma: or Umia, Kanbi goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi; temple of, at Unja, *id.* 164, 165, 226.
- Umábái: widow of Khánderáv Dábháde and mother of Yashavantráv Dábháde; goes to Gujarát to avenge Piláji's death and marches upon Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 314, 393; intrigues of, against the Peshwa; recognises Dámáji as her agent in Gujarát (1736), *id.* 394; causes Rangoji to be set at liberty and re-appoints him her agent in Gujarát (1745), *id.* 329, 396; dies (1748), *id.* 332, 396; *see* also VII, 174-176, 179.
- Umad: caste of traders in Rewa Kántha, VI, 24.
- Umadi: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 429.
- Umáji Náik: Rámoshi freebooter (1827) in Thána district, XIII, 634-635; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 307.
- Umá-maheshwar: Násik temple, XVI, 505.
- Umán: Persian Gulf, I, pt. i, 505, 523.
- Umar: (634-643), son of Khattáb, second Khalifá, his prejudice against India, IX, pt. ii, note 1, 125; founds the city of Basra, sends fleets to ravage the Tnúa coast, *id.* 183 note 4; suffers death as a martyr, *id.* 136; *see* also I, pt. i, 505 and note 5, 513, 523.
- Umar-Al-Fáruk: ancestor of the Fárúki *sháikh*s, IX, pt. ii, 8.
- Umar Cheyam: astronomer, directed by Jalál-ud-din Malik Sháh, king of Persia, to make a calendar, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
- Umarda: place in Káthiáwár, founded about 200 years ago, VIII, 667.
- Umarđaki: river in Pálanpur, V, 317.
- Umar Ibnal Khattáb: *see* Umar.
- Umarkhádi Jail: in Bombay island, built (1799-1802), XXVI, pt. iii, 56-57.
- Umbar, Umar, Umari: timber tree, XXV, 131; in Khándesh district, XII, 28; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53; believed to be the resting place of sage Bhruḡu, worshipped during *Navrátri* holidays, IX, pt. i, 388.
- Umbará: village in Láta country, I, pt. ii, 416.
- Umbarás: pass between Kolába district and Bhor state, XI, 5, 114.
- Umbará: pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Umbargaon: a town in Thána district, Portuguese tower and fire temple at, XIV, 370; sea trade at, XII, 357; survey assessment introduced at (1864), 614-616.
- Umbhellisè: order of food-plants, XXV, 160.
- Umbhel, Umbher: village near Surat, I, pt. ii, 370.
- Umbraj: trade centre in Sátára district, XIX, 215; village and a place of interest, *id.* 597.
- Umota: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 151; town. copper-plate grant from, I, pt. i, 113 note 6, 117; I, pt. ii, 312 note 7.
- Umia: *see* Uma.
- Ummad: a caste of Vániás, Meshri, IX, pt. i, 74; Shráváks, take name from Humda, their spiritual head, *id.* 98.
- Umralá: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 667.
- Umreth: town in Kaira district, III, 178.
- Umro Patkar: Káthi leader, marriage of his daughter with a Rajpút chief of Dhánk, IX, pt. i, 252.
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- Unábdév: place of interest in Khándesh district, XII, 477; hot springs at, *id.* 12.
- Unad: son of Lakha, the Samma Rajpút chief of Sind, V, 132.
- Unái: goddess among Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi.
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- Unáva: village in Baroda state, temple at, VII, 619.
- Unch: river in Baroda, VII, 13.
- Uncha Kotra: place of interest in Káthiáwár, ancient capital of the Vajas, VIII, 668.
- Unchaya: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
- Unchhali: falls in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 352.
- Und: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
- Undaran: apparently Vindhya mountain, I, pt. i, 517.
- Underi: Henery island on Kolába coast, taken and fortified by the Sidis (1680), XI, 145, 440-441; I, pt. ii, 72; XIII, 479; defended by the British against Maráthás, (1733), XXVI, pt. i, 163-170; taken (1759) by Augris, XI, 155; lapses (1840) to the British, *id.* 159, 190; revenue survey (1857), *id.* 200-201; *see* also *id.* 215.
- Uñdi: oil-yielding tree in Ratnágiri district, X, 37, 39.
- Uñdikavátiká: a village granted to a Bráhmaṇ by Abhimanu, Rásstrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Uñdirkheda: place of interest in Khándesh district, a beautiful temple at, XII, 477.
- Uñdivana Koshhaka: modern Urrukkádu near Conjevaram, I, pt. ii, 325.

- Und Sarvaiya : ancient sub-division of Káthiáwár, VIII, 5.
- Unevál : caste of Gñjarát Bráhmans come from Márwár and Rájpútána, IX, pt. i, 2, 20.
- Ungulata : order of animals in Ratnágiri district, X, 45.
- Unhále : village in Ratnágiri district, sacred intermittent spring at, X, 22, 131.
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- United Service Library : in Poona Cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 399-400.
- Unja : village in Baroda state, temple at, VII, 620; tradition regarding the foundation of, IX, pt. i, 164; shrine of Miran Sayad Ali at, IX, pt. ii, 56, 128, 148.
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- Unona pannosa : a timber tree, XXV, 2.
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- Untadia : place of pilgrimage in Baroda territory, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Untdi : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
- Untiavadar : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
- Upakeságaccha : author of *Pattavali*, I, pt. i, 469.
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- Upar : a caste of grindstone-makers in Kolápur, XXIV, 99-100.
- Uparavata : Viradhavala's horse, I, pt. i, 201.
- Uplea Kamal : food-plant, XXV, 143.
- Upleta : a town in Gondál state in Káthiáwár, palace and dispensary at, VIII, 669.
- Uppaliká : territorial division mentioned in a Karda grant, I, pt. ii, 423.
- Uppár : a caste of salt-makers in Belgaum district, XXI, 148, 149; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 280-281.
- Uppinakatte : given to flames by the Sinda prince Achugi II, I, pt. ii, 574.
- Uppu Nádor : a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 228.
- Uprí : Bijápur tower, XXIII, 638-639.
- Upris : yearly tenants in Ratnágiri district, X, 203, 210; non-hereditary tenants in Násik district, XVI, 209; in Khándesh district, XII, 266.
- Upton : Colonel, special envoy deputed (1776) by the Calcutta government to negotiate with ministers in Poona, I, pt. i, 406; XIII, 502; concludes the treaty of Purandhar, XVIII, pt. ii, 259-260.
- Uppidá : family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 69.
- Uraizis : chief *sayad* family in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (7).
- Uran : town in Thána district, municipality and custom house at, XIV, 371-372; a stone grant found at, *id.* 32; a Siláhára town, I, pt. ii, 16, 21; sea trade of, XIII, 360-361; distilleries, *id.* 395-397, 423, 428, 456, 528; survey assessment (1866), *id.* 620-621.
- Uraps or Varaps : sub-caste of the Agris, Christian reverts in Thána district, XIII, 117, 201 note 2.
- Uras : death-day fairs, IX, pt. ii, 56; yearly meetings in honor of saints, *id.* 133 note 2; at Bhiwudi in Thána district, XIV, 48.
- Urchan : battle of (1544), between Ibrahim and Barhan Nizám, XXIII, 415.
- Urdhva Báhu : order of Shiv ascetics, IX, pt. i 544.
- Urid, Udid : a fodder plant, XXV, 277.
- Urmodi : river in Sátára district, XIX, 14.
- Urostigma : *Bengalense, benjaminum, cordifolium, dasycarpum, infectorium, nitidum, religiosum, retusum*, timber trees, XXV, 129, 130.
- Urpattan : Olpád, origin of the name, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
- Urukkádu, Urukkátukkota : village near Conjevaram, I, pt. ii, 325.
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- Uruli : village in Poona district, Cornets Hunter and Morrison captured at (1817), XVIII, pt. iii, 452-453.
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- Urn-Banavikránta : *biruda* of Mangalesa, I, pt. ii, 347.
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- Usaa : *see* Oswáls.
- Usha : daughter of Bánaśur, dedicates herself to perpetual virginity, XIV, 81.
- Ushavadáta : son of Dinika and son-in-law of Nahapan; was the Konkan and Dakhan viceroy of his father-in-law Nahapan (A. D. 100), XII, 239 note 7; XVIII, pt. ii, 213 and note 8; XIV, 54; built rest-houses and alms-houses, *id.* 320; his public works and gifts, I, pt. i, 25-26; XVI, 614-615; his probable conversion to Buddhism, XIII, 411 and note 3; his inscriptions, I, pt. ii, 148, 149, 154, 157, 173, 176; XVI, 571, 573, 574, 576, 578.
- Usman ; third Khalifáh (643-655), sends a special officer to India, I, pt. i, 505 note 5.
- Usman : governor of Bahrain and Persian Gulf, sends (636) a plundering expedition to Hindustán, I, pt. i, 505, 513, 523; *see* also XIV, 355.
- Usnai : rent and cesses in Kolába district, XI, 190.
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- Utan : port and town in Thána district, XIV, 372; three land-grant stones found at, about 1835, *id.* 418-419.
- Utbah : governor of Basrah, sent to India by Umar, I, pt. i, 505 note 5; IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
- Utegar : a caste of shepherds in Kolába district, XI, 67.

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 Uthlápát : sweet rice land in Kolába district, XI, 190.
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- Yusufzai: children of Joseph, IX, pt. i, 463 note 4.
- Yuvanáshta: king of Turanmál, mentioned in the *Mahábhárata*, XII, 238.
- Yvons: Mr., Englishman in the Peshwa's service (1790), XXII, 417.

Z

- ZAFAR KHA'N: Khilji governor of Gujarát, restores order in Gujarát (1318), I, pt. i, 230; appointed governor; his death (1371), *id.* 231; accompanied by Musalmán missionaries, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
- Zafar Khán: governor of Gujarát (1391-1411), attacks I'dar (1391), defeats the ráo of Junágadh (1394), destroys Somnáth twice (1394, 1398), I, pt. ii, 232-233; confined by his son Tátar Khán at Asáwal, *id.* 513; first king of Ahmadábád, IX, pt. ii, 5; *see* also VI, 217.
- Zahir: *pir*, Bhangia saint, *chhadí* procesion in honor of, IX, pt. i, 336 note 1; origin, *id.* 524-525.
- Zain Khán: *see* Zein Khán.

- Zain-ul-A'bidin : fourth Shiáh *imám*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2.
- Zakariyah : prophet, IX, pt. ii, 127.
- Zakariyya : Háji Meman of Bombay, iostance of his secret charity, builds a mosque in Bombay named after him, IX, pt. ii, 52 note 4.
- Zakát : *literally* 'purification,' a Musalmán religious tax, I, pt. i, 213 note 1 ; paid to the head *mulla*, IX, pt. ii, 33, 49, 126 note 4.
- Zamenia fasciolatus : a species of snake in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 76.
- Zamindárs : land-holders in Gujarát under the Mugháls, I, pt. i, 215, 216 note 1 ; three classes of, *id.* 226 ; in Koláha district, XI, 170, 182 ; in Thána district, *deshmukhs* and *deshpándes*, XIII, 540 note 1, 553 ; holders of *izáfat* villages, *id.* 565 note 1 ; Mr. Marriott an advocate of the *zamindari* system, 566 note 11 ; numerous in Kalyán, their emoluments and duties (1828), 572-573.
- Zamorins : of Malabár, proselytisation of one of the, by Náiatas, IX, pt. ii, 15 note 1 ; of Calicut in alliance with Muhammad Begáda (1500), XIII, 448.
- Zamótika : father of Kabatrpa Chastana, I, pt. i, 31.
- Zamzam : the well of the *Kaába*, holy water of, IX, pt. ii, 171.
- Zand : see Zend.
- Zanjira : see Janjira.
- Zanthoxylum : *Rhetsa*, *triphillum*, timber trees, XXV, 30, 31.
- Zanzibár : Indian trade with (1300-1500), XIII, 444 ; Hindus found in (1300-1500), *id.* 446.
- Zarathustra : see Zoroaster.
- Zarekari : see Jhara.
- Zaria : vows or offerings to, IX, pt. ii, 128.
- Zarmanokheggs : S'ramanácharya, accompanied an embassy to Rome from Broach (A. D. 23), I, pt. i, 536.
- Zarthostno Diaó : anniversary of the death of Zoroaster, a chief Pársi holiday, IX, pt. ii, 219.
- Zarus : food plant, XXV, 160.
- Zea Mays : food and famine plant, XXV, 186, 208.
- Zehneria umbellata : food plant, XXV, 160.
- Zein Khán : Báhamani chief, I, pt. ii, 589 ; he and his brother Khwájá Jabán hold Púrenda, Sholápur and eleven districts of the Báhamani kingdom about 1485 ; they quarrel and are supported by Ynsúf A'dil Khán and Ahmad Sháh respectively, *id.* 589 ; see also XX, 278-279.
- Zein-ud-din : head *mulla* of Dáúdi Bohorás, IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4.
- Zenana : private apartments of Rájput women, IX, pt. i, 133 ; inmates of, *id.* 147.
- Zend : meaning of, XIII, 271 note 3 ; IX, pt. ii, 211 note 1 ; language of the Pársi holy books, *id.* 204 ; commentary or translation, *id.* 204 note 1 ; language of the early fragments, *id.* 212.
- Zend Avesta : sacred books of the Zoroastrians, literal meaning of ; *nusks* or parts of, IX, pt. ii, 211 and note 2 ; preserved portions of, *id.* 212 note 1 ; education of laymen's sons in, *id.* 209-210 ; of the sons of the priests in, *id.* 210, 212 and note 2, 226 ; Sanskrit translation of, *id.* 221.
- Zérogerei : town mentioned by Ptolemy, identified with Dhár in Central India, I, pt. i, 540.
- Ziárat : feast on the third day after death among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 169.
- Zia-ud-din Baroi : annalist of Mhhammad Tughlak's reign and author of *Turákhi-Firuz-Sháhi* (1325), I, pt. i, 513, 514, 517, 518.
- Zichás : women dying in child-birth, IX, pt. ii, 150.
- Zilhaji : twelfth month of the Musalmán year, holidays in, IX, pt. ii, 141.
- Zimmis : infidels, Jaziah tax collected from, I, pt. i, 213.
- Zizera, Zizerus : old name of Janjira, XI, 432 ; I, pt. ii, 2 ; XIII, 410 note 6.
- Zizyphus : *jujuba*, *rugosa*, food plants, XXV, 149 ; *jujuba xylocarpus*, timber trees, *id.* 49, 50.
- Zohak : sorcerer, discomfited by Faredun, IX, pt. ii, 216, 220 note 1.
- Zoroaster : the prophet of the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 211 ; brings the true religion from Ahuramazd, *id.* 213 ; his religious connection with India in mythic times, *id.* 183 note 4 ; his miracles, *id.* 211 and note 2 (13), 219.
- Zoroastrians : or Mobeđa, Magha Bráhmans said to be, IX, pt. I, 440 and note 4 ; followers of Zoroaster, IX, pt. ii, 211, 212, 215, 225.
- Zoskalé : king Za Ságal or Za Asgal or Za Hakalé, I, pt. i, 543.
- Zubeir : ancestor of one of the families of Náiatas, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.
- Zuhr : noon prayer among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 3.
- Zulfikarkhán : Aurangzeb's general in the Dakhan, attacks Rájárám at Jálna (1700), XX, 289 ; XIX, 252 ; supports Sháhu (1707-1709), *id.* 253-255 ; captures and loses Sinhgad (1707), XVIII, pt. ii, 240 ; XVIII, pt. iii, 444 ; defeated by Khanderáo Dábháde near Burhápur (1716), I, pt. i, 388.

